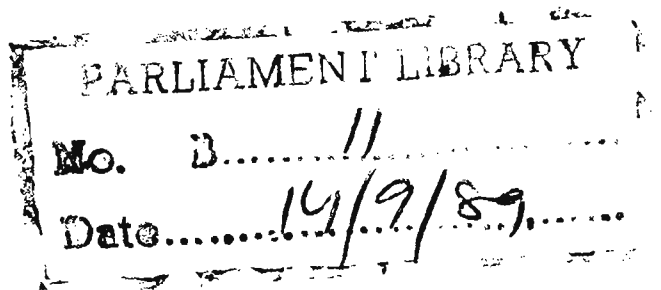


LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 29, 1989/Chaitra 8,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Namaskar.

MR. SPEAKER: Namaskar. Is there anything implicit in it?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Every part of the building and the Government is leaking, Sir. There are three extracts from the suppressed volumes published in the *Indian Express* today.

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, you know that the Government is not only the Government; but the Government constitutes the whole House. You are included in that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever there is any leakage in the country, Shri Jaipal Reddy is on his feet. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 391. Shri Gopal Krishna Thota.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Export of Synthetic and Rayon Textiles

*391. SHRIGOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export to synthetic and rayon textiles to Singapore and Malaysia has gone up;

(b) whether there is any proposal to boost the export to other countries also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The exports of synthetic and rayon textile items to Singapore and Malaysia have grown from Rs. 1.85 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 3.85 crores in 1987-88, showing an increase of 108%.

2. Government has taken several steps for increasing the exports of synthetic and rayon textile items which include permission to import sophisticated machineries under OGL with concessional duty; creation of a Rs. 750 crores modernization fund; supply of raw material at international prices for

export production; 5% additional CCS for export of textiles to non-quota GCA countries and for export of non-quota items to quota countries; increase in the number of days for pre-shipment credit, reduction in the rate of interest for packing credit; income tax exemption etc. Besides, the Council undertakes regular export Promotion measures such as sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets, Participation in fairs and exhibitions, publicity etc.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: For Part (b) of my question the Minister has not given a clear answer. So, I would like to ask him to clarify it. My information is that there is much scope for export of garments to Indonesia and other countries. What steps are being taken by the Government to export garments to those countries?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that there is a great scope to increase our exports to Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia and other areas in that region. Because what we export to them is very small compared to the total imports. So, we have great possibilities of doing so and we are making special efforts in that direction. In the last year or two the Government has taken a number of steps to increase exports in these regions in the quota areas as well as non-quota areas.

Just to give some examples, the import of machinery used for textiles and garments is being now freely allowed, the terms for import have been considerably liberalised. To improve the quality of production, we are encouraging local manufacturers to manufacture sophisticated machinery. The excise duty has also been reduced as an incentive to them. We have introduced the blanket pass book system so that imported raw materials could be easily available for effecting exports; cash compensatory support that is given is being modified and increased in order to give boost to exports. We are taking a lot of steps, which the result that our achievements in this area have been really very good.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: There is large scope for export of garments/fabrics to USA and other developed countries. What steps are being taken by the Government to increase these exports and also extend the benefits of these exports to small manufacturers, cotton growers along with the exporters?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Hon. Member wants to know what we are doing to increase our export of these items to USA. There are certain categories of exports to USA which are governed by quota restrictions, namely, garments, fabrics, etc. We have been trying to increase that quota from time to time. The last round we had with USA and other countries has resulted in certain increase in quotas and certain facilities being given. Then there are non-quota items because quota has been going on for so long and for which we are dependent on their acceptance of our request for increased quota, etc. Even while the quota agreements are on, I am sorry to say, USA just recently unilaterally imposed a cut on the import of handloom fabrics. We called for discussion. Our officers went there. We are trying to sort that out. So, we are dependent on them for the quota or for liberalisation of quota. But now our thrust is to have non-quota items export increased so that we are not hampered by restrictions. Another approach or thrust is to increase export of non-quota items in quota area and to increase our exports to non-quota countries like Japan, Australia and the Eastern areas. This is our policy.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Medical College under "Health for all by the year 2000 A.D." Programme

*394. **DR. PARBHAT KUMAR MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps being taken to implement the "Health for all by the year 2000 A.D." Programme;

(b) whether it has been decided to open medical colleges in all the divisional headquarters under the above programme; and

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to open a medical college in Bilaspur in Bilaspur division of Madhya Pradesh also?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

India is committed to attaining the goal of Health for All by the year 2000 A.D. through the universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services. The achievement of this goal is feasible through application of appropriate approaches to the education and training of medical and health personnel and re-organisation of the health services infrastructure. Since Independence we have achieved considerable progress in the promotion of health of our people. Small pox has been eradicated. Infant mortality has declined from 147 per 1000 live births to 90 today. Death rate has declined from 27.4 to 10.8 per 1000 population. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 32.7 years to 58.6 years. The National Health Policy adopted by the Parliament in 1983 recognises the need for an integrated approach towards the future development of medical education and research and re-organisation of health infrastructure. The Seventh Five Year Plan was prepared on the basis of the guidelines in the National Health Policy. One major goal to be attained by the year 1990 is to build up primary health services infrastructure to cover the whole of the country's population, with relaxed norms for tribal and hilly areas. The 20 Point Programme also gives a very high priority to the

promotion of family planning as a people's programme on a voluntary basis, substantial augmentation of the provision of primary health care services, nutrition, drinking water, improvements in housing, etc.

As on 1st January, 1989, 1,11,439 sub-centres, 16,727 primary health centres and 1464 community health centres have been established as against the total requirement of 1,30,000 sub-centres, 21,666 primary health centres and 2708 community health centres to be achieved in 1990.

A vast reservoir of trained manpower has been created with 3,59,195 Allopathic doctors, two lakh Nurses and 3,92,600 Village Health Guides and, in addition, practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and other para-medical personnel.

Technology Mission on Immunisation Programme has been started with a view to attaining universal immunisation by 1990 National Family Welfare Programme has made a significant impact on fertility control. The growth rate during 1987 was estimated to be 2.12% A number of National Health Programmes including family welfare, maternity and child health and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases are being implemented. Community involvement is obtained through various organisations including voluntary health organisations. Monitoring and evaluation of all the programmes are being conducted both at the Central and State levels. The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare consisting of all Health Ministers of States meets every year to review the implementation of health and family welfare programmes.

[*Translation*]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Health has stated in his reply that the Government is committed to attaining the goal of health for all by the year 2000 AD through the universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services. He has said that relaxed

norms will be adopted in case of tribal and hilly areas. I would like to know what those relaxed norms are. Because as I already pointed out in the House, there were no doctors, no hospital buildings in tribal and hilly areas. If doctors are there, hospital is not there and if there is a hospital, medicines are not there. In the light of these circumstances I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us about the relaxed norms to be adopted to implement the programmes in tribal and hilly areas.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The norms have been mentioned quite occasionally. It means that specific norms have been laid down for opening of Primary Health Centres and sub Health Centres. Population has been specified on the basis of which a Primary Health Centre and sub Health Centre is opened. The scale of population has been lowered in case of opening a Primary Health Centre and Sub Health Centre in the tribal and hilly areas. But the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that many times neither the building nor doctors are there. It is primarily because the State Governments do not give priority to health services in the rural areas. Sometimes, it so happens that in spite of funds being sanctioned by the Central Government under scheme or a particular head to open such centres, these are not opened and if these are opened, there are no doctors, nurses etc. We make our best efforts to keep in touch with the State Governments in order to see that they make up at the earliest the lack of medical facilities in the rural areas.

In this connection I would also like to point out that the number of trained doctors is more than that of trained nurses in our country. The number of nurses is just half than that of doctors while it should be quite opposite of it. It is ironical that we have been concentrating on opening of more and more medical colleges but failed to give due priority to training nurses, para-medical staff etc. So we will have to overcome this anomaly at the earliest.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: My

second question is that the Government has failed to guarantee health care for the children of the inhabitants of tribal areas who have taken a leading part in family planning and other national programmes launched by Government under the 20 point programme. What will be the fate of their children since there are no doctors, no hospitals in their area. Korba area in my constituency is inhabited by people belonging to Korba tribe. Only 26 families of this tribe are now left. How can they, we adopt family planning, and their children be protected from diseases when there are no hospitals, no medicines for them. Therefore, I had requested the opening of at least one medical college in each division so that people may get health cover.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already said that the number of trained doctors is more than that of trained nurses. Our problem is not going to be solved by opening of more medical colleges. The Central Health Council, which includes Ministers of State Governments, had recommended last year and has repeated it this year also that no more medical colleges be opened. Our problems can be solved by posting the sanctioned strength of doctors and other staff, by starting children nutritional programmes and by opening of maternity and child care centres.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, is the Government aware of the fact that in the entire country, Karnataka is the only State which has got the largest number of medical colleges? Except four medical colleges which are Government medical colleges, the rest of the colleges are all private colleges, capitation-based private colleges, collecting money for every seat at the rate of two to three lakhs every year. How much money is being shared by those who are in authority is another question. Besides doubling the capacity of the existing private medical colleges, with the connivance of the Government and also the Indian Medical Council, there is a proposal before the State Govern-

ment to start another five medical colleges in the private sector. Is the Government aware of this fact? I would like to know whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to stop this trend which is going on in Karnataka. I anticipate the reply from the Minister that the Bill is already before the Parliament. But it is before the Select Committee and it has got stuck there in the Select Committee and nobody knows when it is going to come out of it. In view of this, what concrete steps is the Government proposing to take in order to stop this rabid mushroom growth of medical colleges which have become a grazing ground for politicians to make tonnes of money?

MR. SPEAKER: I came to know something else also. When I went to Karnataka, I asked somebody as to why people pay that such amount of money to get admission for one's son. The reply was so simple that the moment a boy gets admission, he becomes Rs. 25 lakhs worth.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The problem raised by the hon. Member is a very real one and exactly with a view to regulating this mushroom growth which we regard as most undesirable, that a Bill to amend the Medical Council Act is before us. Even last week I discussed it with the Chairman, Joint Select Committee to expedite it. It has been pending for a long time. They have been to 8 or 10 places; they against want to visit a number of places. I do not want to comment on the working of the Joint Parliamentary Committee but if they finish their work in time and I have requested him to do it early, we would arm ourselves with the power to prevent this mushroom growth.

DR. V. VENKATESH: This a very important question. Here in our country the doctor-patient ratio is very poor. The hon. Minister has just now stated that they are not going to open any more medical colleges from the Government side. On the other hand, the hon. Member has pinpointed that there are quite a number a capitation-based medical colleges in some States. Therefore, I want to know the exact stand of the Govern-

ment. This Government is marching very fast towards 2000 A.D. Are the Government going to nationalise all the private medical colleges throughout the country. I want to have a categorical answer.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have no intention of doing this.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The first and foremost factor to see in order to implement the Health for all by the year 2000 A.D. programme is that we should be able to control the population growth. Hon. Speaker, Sir, you were also there when we went to Indonesia. We were told there that the Indonesian Government have taken into confidence the religious leaders there about the need to implement the family planning programme and they have succeeded in that. The religious leaders are helping the Government in their effort to propagate the need for a small family and ultimately it has resulted in the population control in that country successfully. And Indonesia is mainly a Muslim-populated country.

In that background, I would like to know whether the Government are trying to have a dialogue with the various religious leaders and impress upon them to have small family. Very recently, when a Parliamentary Delegation came from that county, they repeated the same information. In view of this, I would like to know what steps the Government are taking. Till now, our efforts for controlling the population growth have met with partial success. Will the Government have a dialogue with the religious leaders for this?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a different question.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We are aware of the suggestion of the hon. Member. We are already doing so.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR: The question pertains to opening of new medical colleges. The Chairman, Indian Medical Council has stated that the standard of medical education is going down in this country. Is the

Government thinking to open a body like University Grants Commission for helping the medical colleges. Secondly, experts all over the world feel that Health for all by the year 2000 AD would be achieved only through making primary health centre as a movement. What steps are the Government going to take to expedite that movement?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The observation of the hon. Member is very correct that Health for all by 2000 A D in a situation like ours can only be achieved by strengthening the primary health system in our country. We are trying to do exactly the same. Bulk of our resources are being utilized for opening primary health centres and sub-centres. We are trying it to make up the deficiency of manpower; we are trying to take more and more auxiliary nursing staff, nurses etc. so that at least the centres that we open are properly manned. Even as of now, it is the minimum staff that is sanctioned for them. But in the interior rural areas, that staff is not present. We are constantly impressing upon the State Govern-

ment to increase the training facilities to boost up manpower, at least paramilitary staff and doctors, so that these centres play their role. The approach of the Hon. Member is very correct that instead of opening more colleges we should concentrate on the Primary Health Centres.

Textile Export Target

'396. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of textiles for the current financial year;

(b) whether the exports of textiles are expected to exceed the target; 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 statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Export of Textiles

(Rs. Crores)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Items	Targets 1988-89	Exports April 88- Feb., 89
1	2	3	4
1)	Cotton Fabrics, Made-ups (Millmade, Powerloom and Handloom) and Cotton Yarn.	1000	1210.37
2)	Readymade Garments.	2150	1979.92
3)	Wool and Woollens.	100	106.04
4)	Silk.	270	298.54
5)	Man-made Textiles.	165	237.10

In respect of all items except Sl.No. (2) Readymade garments exports from April '88 to February '89 have exceeded the targets for the whole year 1988-89. In respect of Readymade Garments also the targets for 1988-89 are expected to be reached.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: In view of the reply given, I can make out that the target which was fixed for this year for export of textile has already been exceeded. I would like to know what steps Government is going to take to promote export to non-quota areas. What are the measures contemplated to increase the export in non-quota areas?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I mentioned just now in reply earlier question that out thrust is to increase the export to non-quota areas. We are giving special incentives for export to non-quota areas. More marketing efforts are being made. We are participating in trade fair and exhibitions and there are sorts of incentives are being given. As a result of that, our performance in that area has improved.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: So, there is a greater thrust for export. I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that due to some disparities in debt ratio and excise duty many of the manufacturers are not coming forward to set up such manufacturing units. At the same time, many of the mills have been closed and many more units are becoming sick. So, I would like to know what steps Government proposes to take to see that most of these sick mills are revived and also to see that these disparities of debt ratio and excise duty are removed so that more and more manufacturers come forward to export these garments to various countries.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Hon. Members' supplementary refers to units which are sick and getting closed. She wants to know whether we are giving more concession to them. The main question is about export and on the export side there is no shortage of yarn for export or of cloth for

export of garments. So far as export is concerned, our production capacity is quite adequate. As regards sick mills, it is a much wider issue which we can possibly discuss on some other time.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, in the reply the Minister has put cotton fabrics and cotton yarn all together. In actual, the export of cotton yarn has been reduced because China and Pakistan are competing fast and their prices are also very low compared to our prices. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward to boost the export of cotton yarn by giving some incentives so as to compete with Pakistan and China because the export of cotton yarn has considerably fallen. As can be seen from the reply, the target fixed for its export for the year 1988-89 was 1000 which has not been fulfilled. So, will the Government come forward to boost the export of cotton yarn?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that the cotton yarn export has not come up to the expectation and the main reason is that there was a great boom for one year when the European Economic Community particularly imported lot of yarn from us. Not only EEC from other areas also there is a lot of demand. We are constantly watching the situation. We don't want to compete with what the situation is in China or Pakistan. But what we propose to do is to see that our yarn exports keep upto the point, for which we have given cash compensation support, marketing facilities and so on. One item coming down should not make us change the policy because one year may be good and another may be bad. We still hope that our efforts to increase the yarn exports will bear fruit.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: The Minister has just stated that there is a policy to increase exports to non-quota countries. The EEC is now forming into one tariff area. Similarly, the American and Canadian market are also forming into one tariff area. Once this European fortress is created, how will our exports penetrate

through the fortress because internally, there will not be any tariff barrier, but outside there will be tariff barriers. How does the Minister expect to over-come this difficulty which will come about in 1992? How will the Minister also increase the value added to these exports so that the export earnings are increased?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The point raised by the Hon. member is really a very important one because by the year 1992, the European Economic Community is going to have much more integration so far as its economic policies and economic situation are concerned. This poses a problem not only for our Government but to all those who are exporting to the EEC countries. So far as our area is concerned, we have set up two Study Groups here and we are taking the help of all the expertise available to see how the scenario will be by 1992 and to prepare ourselves to face the situation. The situation is developing very fast and we are very much conscious of it. We will take some steps in advance, whether they be at the political level or diplomatic level or economic level.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: What concrete steps are you going to take?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Concrete steps will be known only after this. We do not even know the implications of the situation which will come up in 1992. They are going very slowly. The United Kingdom has a different point of view while some other country has yet another point of view. The situation is still very fluid. We are very conscious of the point raised by the hon. member. We are watching the situation and studying it from all angles. All the expertise available here in the Ministry as also outside is being utilised to formulate a policy which would help us to face the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated that the export of cotton yarn has been declining. I would like to know the reasons

for it. Secondly, on the one hand you say that the yarn of high quality is exported in large quantity and the spinning mills producing high quality yarn are particularly functioning in the cooperative sector, while on the other you have imposed a ban on setting up cooperative spinning mills and no licences are being issued to them. It is primarily responsible for fall in production of quality cotton yarn as the cooperative spinning mills are either closing down or producing other types of yarn, which is not exported. Keeping all these things in view, will the hon. Minister would state as to when the ban on setting up new cooperative mills would be lifted and new cooperative mills would be allowed to be set up?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of export of cotton yarn is concerned, there is no lack of production capacity and exports are not declining on this account. But the hon. Members has raised a wider question as to why the Government has imposed a ban on establishing cooperative mills. It is not because the number of these mills in the country at present is more than enough or their capacity is more than the requirement or our financial assessment does not allow us to establish more mills. Keeping in view the past experience, number of mills closed down and number of mills functioning, we decide about financing or not financing a mill. There is no question of imposing restrictions. We rather assess their role in the context of existing production in the country and demand.

[*English*]

Implementation of Recommendations of Commissions/Committees for Urban Development

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

(a) the number and names of the Commissions/Committees set up by Union Government on various aspects of urban

development and facilities including slum clearance and sewage and sanitation facilities in urban/semi-urban centres in the country during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans;

(b) to what extent the recommendations of these Commissions/Committees have actually been implemented; and

(c) if not implemented, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) constituted by the Union Government in October, 1985 has undertaken a detailed study of various issues of urban development and submitted in August, 1988 a comprehensive report. Besides commissioning fresh studies and collecting new data, the Commission had taken into account the reports of important Committees and Commissions which had studied the subject in the past. A statement giving the principal recommendations of the Commission and action taken thereon so far is given below.

STATEMENT

The National Commission on Urbanisation was constituted in October, 1985 at the initiative of the Prime Minister to examine the state of urbanisation in the country, identify Priority action areas and formulate specific guidelines for an action plan for managing rapid urbanisation.

The Commission headed by the eminent architect Shri Charles Correa, submitted its report to the Government on 19th August, 1988.

After discussion a wide spectrum of urban issues arising out of the inter-play of factors like rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure, financial constraints, scarce land resources etc., the Commission has come up with specific suggestions on a

broad range of policy interventions necessary to bring about more efficient urban settlements which could generate rapid economic growth with equity and social justice.

The report of the Commission has been circulated amongst the Honourable Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It has been released to the Press and has been widely commented upon. The report is being processed in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments/State Governments and Union Territory Administrations professional organisations, Research Institute etc. whom the report has been sent for comments.

The salient features of the NCU Report are given in Annexure below.

Further action for identifying the action areas, obtaining information about working Groups or Research Studies initiated by various agencies related to the recommendations and also connected documents on various recommendations, formulate action plan on critical areas for incorporating in the approach to the 8th Five Year Plan, after examining the subject area, identifying amendment to various legislations in pursuance of Commission's recommendations is in progress. The question of permanent institutional set up for monitoring the urbanisation process continuously at the Central and State Level and other organisational agencies as suggested by the Commission is also being pursued.

The recommendations pertaining to various Union Ministries/Departments have been forwarded to the respective agencies soliciting their response. As regard the recommendations falling under the purview of the State Governments a communication has already been addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs and copies of recommendations made available to them for similar follow up action. The copies of the report have also been sent to the professional agencies, Executing agencies, i.e. Development Authorities, Housing Boards,

Municipal Corporations, Research Faculties and various experts concerned with the topics touched by the Commission for their views on the recommendations of the Commission as also the action contemplated by them in pursuance of commission's report.

The report of the Commission was discussed in the conference of the State Housing Ministers and the Ministers of Local Government and Urban Development, held on 13th and 14th December, 1988. The report was again discussed in the 24th Meeting of the Central Council for Local Govt. and Urban Development and 13th Joint Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mysore held on 14th February, 1989. The Council passed a number of Resolutions recommending, inter alia, the amendment of the Constitution for setting up of the State Finance Commission to lay down the principles for devolution of funds from State Govts. to Local Bodies, restructuring of the existing Municipal Administrative System, integration of Municipal plans with the State Plans and the State Urban Plans in turn with the National Plans and vesting of the largely responsibilities and matching resources for the Municipal Bodies in the interest of greater decentralisation. The report was also discussed in the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on 1st December, 1988 and 8th February, 1989. The Minister for Urban Development placed before both Houses in Winter Session of 1988 a brief statement on NCU, and also responded in, the Rajya Sabha, to observations made by members.

Separately, some of the suggestions made by the National Commission on Urbanisation in its interim as well as final report have been acted upon as a part of ongoing Human Settlement Policy. These include.

- (i) A National Housing Bank has been created under the Reserve Bank of India to mobilise savings, increase the outlays for

housing, bring in the scheduled Banks into lending for housing, provide re-financing facilities and regulating the functioning of the Housing Finance System in the country;

- (ii) A window has been set up in Housing & Urban Development Corporation for providing funds for infrastructural development to various local bodies.
- (iii) The Delhi Rent Control Act has been amended and it has been suggested to the State Govts. that they may consider similar amendments to the Rent Control Laws;
- (iv) The Ministry of Industrial Development has written to the State Governments and U.T. Adms. for identifying growth centres for location of industries taking into account the list of places given by the Commission as Generators of Economic Momentum. The list of identified urban settlement, has been sent to States/ Union Territories as to whether they would like to make any additions/ deletions thereto;
- (v) The recommendations of the Commission as regards finance have been broadly endorsed by the Central Council of Minister for Local Govt. and Mayors held on the 14th February, 1989;
- (vi) The relevant recommendations on augmentation of the allocation of urban sector has been taken up with the Planning Commission. The matter will also be taken up with Ninth Finance Commission;
- (vii) Since the local bodies are entirely within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Govern-

ments, the recommendations made by the NCU are primarily to be considered by the State Govts. for implementation. However, the Action Plan to be formulated by the Ministry will incorporate the views of the State Govts. and Mayors Conference in order to suggest certain uniform guidelines;

(viii) The Ministry is already supporting Urban Basic Services projects in 200 towns in order to extend social inputs to the urban poor based on the partnership of the local body and community groups. The Ministry is also taking various steps for improving the capability of municipal personnel for executing various projects and for city administrations. The Ministry is assisting three regional centres at Bombay, Lucknow and Hyderabad in addition to the IIPA, New Delhi by providing grant assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.45 lakhs during the current year. Besides, training courses are run by the regional centres and NIUA for the personnel to UBS projects. Schemes for training are taken up under World Bank assisted projects. The Ministry supports the award of fellowship to senior officers for foreign course. The training institute under HUDCO runs courses for housing and urban services.

(ix) A Task Force has been constituted to consider the recommendations of the Commission for reorganisation of the Central Agencies and suggest a suitable organisational restructuring of the nodal Ministry of Urban Development for effective implementation of Urban Development and Housing Programmes in concert with other Central

agencies. This Task Force will also consider the suggestion of the Commission for permanent Institutional mechanism for evolving urban development policies and programmes.

(x) An action plan on critical areas for incorporating in the approach to 8th Plan is also in progress.

The recommendations of the Commission regarding Urban Poverty Alleviation have also been taken up by the Ministry for priority action in consultation with other concerned Ministries. With a view to ensure the convergence of various poverty alleviation in the urban Sector Programmes, a task force has been constituted to ensure that the objectives of these poverty alleviation programmes are achieved effectively in terms of the benefits to be target group and optimum utilisation of funds.

ANNEXURE

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NCU REPORT

After discussing a wide spectrum of urban issues arising out of the inter-play of factors like rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure, financial constraints, scarce land resources etc; the Commission has come up with specific suggestions on a broad range of policy interventions necessary to bring about more efficient urban settlements which could generate rapid economic growth with equity and social justice. The strategy that has been proposed by the Commission involves the dispersal of urban population among a larger number of settlements by:—

- (i) Consolidating the economic base of cities and towns which have a potential for generating high rates of economic growth;
- (ii) accelerating the development of predominantly rural districts to arrest the relentless out-migra-

tion from the rural hinterlands to larger cities;

- (iii) giving an impetus by way of larger investment for the upgrading of infrastructure to sustain the growth of urban areas; and
- (iv) devising population control measures to stabilise the urban situation.

In line with the above strategy, the Commission has identified 329 urban centres whose economic and physical bases are to be consolidated, strengthened and expanded. These are described as GEMs (Generators of Economic Momentum), which fall into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions (SPUPs). The Commission is of the opinion that for urbanisation to play a major role in the development process, the Planning Commission and the State Governments should view urbanisation in the total development context and allocate resources which will ensure optimum utilisation of the natural and human resources within each of these SPUPs.

To accelerate urban development, the Commission has recommended that the current share of about 4 percent of the total plan allocation for the urban sector in the Five Year Plan be raised to 8 percent. Half of this allocation should come from the Central Sector. To ensure predictable and adequate devolution of funds from the State Governments to local bodies, a Constitutional amendment is proposed for setting up quinquennial State Finance Commissions.

In the Indian context, the preponderance of the poor should be taken as the principal concern of urban planning. The Physical planning of our cities must therefore change dramatically to sensitivity to the requirements of low income groups and informal sector for shelter, employment, basic services and finance.

According to the Commission, the most demanding of the urban challenges, is the

challenge posed by poverty as 27.7% of the urban population fall below the poverty line.

Taking into consideration the various ongoing schemes during the last two decades for improving the urban poor, the Commission feels that bold, intensive and co-ordinated efforts are needed to improve the income and consumption levels of the urban poor, extend their access to basic environmental and social services and ensure their better utilisation. It has recommended a thirteen-point programme package for implementation over the next two plan periods. The intervention strategies relate to (a) income and employment, (b) basic services, (c) shelter, (d) public distribution, (e) social security, and (f) NGO Sectors.

The programme package will require an outlay of Rs. 10,750/- crores over a period of 5 years. This would include a sum of Rs. 6000 crores to be advanced as loans through institutions and the balance Rs. 4,750/- crores out of the public exchequers at the rate of Rs. 950 cror annually. It is expected that this programmed package would bring substantial income and employment benefits to 44 lakh families while about 65 lakh families will receive multiple service benefits. Thus a total of 1.07 crore families would become the beneficiaries and hopefully reduce the urban poverty level to 10% of its present dimensions by 1995.

The Commission has recommended that the housing policy must aim at increasing the supply of serviced land and low-cost shelter, improving and upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock. Apart from providing access to land, the housing programme must also provide for finance, infrastructure development, and community facilities. Public Agencies in the housing sector should be restructured for fulfilment of their new role as facilitators rather than builders of housing.

The Commission accords high priority to the supply of developed land in the urbanisation process. State intervention in the urban land market is imperative for ensuring

equitable access to land for the urban poor and to recycle existing land efficiently. It is felt that the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has failed not only to transfer significant amount of vacant land to State agencies, but has led to an unwarranted increase in land prices. The Commission feels that the Act be amended radically and supplemented by taxation measures to encourage owners to develop the land for housing for lower and middle income groups and bring larger supply of land into market.

The Commission refers to the deleterious effects of existing Rent Control legislation and recommends that Rent Act should be modified to limit tenancy protection to the poor and the existing tenancies and to provide for annual revision of rents to reflect increases in the cost of living, the increases varying between residential and non-residential premises and houses above and below 80 square meters.

The Commission believes that India's architectural heritage is truly extraordinary and our towns and cities present unique characteristics worthy of preserving. The Commission therefore suggests that conservation should go beyond preservation of monuments and encompass the whole built heritage. Direct fiscal and other incentives should be offered as an encouragement to individuals to conserve places and sites.

For the efficient management of urban centres, the Commission has proposed a two-tier administrative set-up consisting of city corporation and local councils for cities with over 5 lakh population. The Commission suggests that the holding of elections for reconstituting a superseded local body within the specified period should be made mandatory and the municipal electoral process brought under the umbrella of the State Chief Electoral Officer. It has proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies, besides larger access to budgetary and institutional resources.

The Commission has also recom-

mended that for the formulation of future urbanisation policies, there should be a National Urbanisation Council at the national level with a counterpart State Urbanisation Council in each State.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, from the Statement it appears that detailed work has been done in this regard. I would refer to Item No.9 in the Statement which says, "A Task Force has been constituted to consider the recommendations of the Commission for reorganisation of the Central Agencies and suggest a suitable organisational restructuring of the nodal Ministry of Urban Development for effective implementation of Urban Development and Housing Programmes in concert with other Central agencies."

Sir, may I know as to when this Task Force was set up; what is the period given to the Task Force to submit the Report; and the likely date by which action would be initiated after the Report is received?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the National Commission on Urbanisation has made 78 recommendations. A committee headed by the chairman of HUDCO has been formed to examine these recommendations and to submit its report within a period of three months. But just now we have constituted a task force to consider the recommendations of Charles Correa Commission. Our sole motive is to get the report at the earliest.

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In the Salient features of the NCU Report it has been mentioned "In line with the above strategy, whose economic and physical bases are to be consolidated, strengthened and expanded. These are described as GEMs (Generators of Economic Momentum), which fall into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions."

May I know the details of this? And it has

also been stated that 27.7 per cent of the urban population is below the poverty line. I want to know from the Minister, through you, Sir, whether this section of the population which falls below the poverty line and constitute almost 27 per cent or 28 per cent of the population would be given any priority in the implementation of these recommendations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, in view of these very things, the task force has been asked to submit its recommendations. National Commission on urbanisation has recommended that special attention be paid to the poor among the urban population, who are 27.7%. The task force has been directed to study these recommendations and suggest ways and means to implement them. We have still to discuss the matter with the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission. The National Commission has specifically recommended to examine thoroughly every aspect of urbanisation at the national level. So it is difficult to pass any comments at the moment. The task force is busy in studying the recommendations, their implications, the lacuna in them and how to overcome them.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, Charles Correa Committee made certain recommendations for the city of Calcutta and this year tri-centenary is being observed in the city of Calcutta. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to act on the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the city of Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Regarding these recommendations, as my colleague has said, many working groups have been established by the Planning Commission and they are going through each and every recommendation. In total there are 78 recommendations. As soon as we receive the report from the Planning

Commission, we will act upon it.

[*Translation*]

Closure of NTC Ginning Mills In M.P.

*398. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ginning Mills run by the National Textile Corporation in Kannad town of Dewas district in Madhya Pradesh have been closed down;

(b) if so, the cause thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the closure of this mill exemplifies the fact that some officers collude with businessmen and harm the farmers. The Madhya Pradesh State Minister of Labour convened a meeting of the concerned officers to elicit information about the cause of the closure of this mill. The intention behind this conspiracy was that if with the closure of this mill, Cotton Corporation of India stops buying cotton from the local cotton growers then they will be compelled to sell their produce to a handful of big traders of the nearby 'mandis' at cheap rates and this process has already started. The reasons which were put forward were absolutely incorrect. For example, they say that Cotton production in that area has gone down which is not a fact. On the contrary, cotton production has been constantly increasing in this area during the last 4 or 5 years which is evident from the Government records. Our Deputy Minister of labour had written to the

State Government in this regard 3-4 months ago and I had also written and it was replied that all mills have been closed down in Kannad town. This reply was given with the view to avoid any discussion on this subject in the House. Subsequently, the reply was revised and it has now been stated that information is being collected in this regard.

The question was quite simple *viz.* whether the concerned mill has been closed down and if so, what are the reasons thereof and action proposed in this regard. Where is the need for collection of information?

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will get this matter investigated and let us know whether any action would be taken against those officials who colluded with the traders and got this mill closed down?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards the question asked by the hon. Member I would like to inform him that Ginning Mills has no separate entity but it is part of our National Textile Corporation Mills. I had written in my reply that information is being collected, because I was not satisfied with the report which I had received from there. That is why I had stated that a statement will be made after complete information reaches us. We will consider the point raised by the hon. Member in all seriousness. I am enquiring into the activities of the Ginning mills and when was it closed down and the reasons for such closure. Special attention will be paid to the points raised in your supplementary.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Sir, may I know minimum time by which a decision would be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramswaroop Ram.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a second supplementary to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Then why did you sit down?

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: I had not sat down. The hon. Minister had earlier stated that no such mill is functioning there. This sort of an attitude shows that he wants to suppress information. I would only like to know the minimum time, you would take for taking action in this matter.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Action will be taken at the earliest.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several mills under the N.T.C. are lying closed on account of mis-management. In this context, I would like to ask one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be related to the main question.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: The production of the Gaya Cotton Mill and two mills under N.T.C. is considerably hammered as cotton is not supplied to them on time and these mills remain closed for 20 days in a month. Will the hon. Minister take any steps for the revival of these units? It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: This supplementary is not related to the main question. You may give separate notice in this regard and I will get you the information.

[English]

Setting UP of Branches of AIIMS

*400. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY†:
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up branches of AIIMS in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a specialised branch of the AIIMS at Hyderabad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The name is All India Institute of Medical Sciences; hence the facilities should be available to the whole country. But it is situated in New Delhi and the facilities are not available—if not equally—to the other parts of the country. The amount that is spent every year is nearly Rs. 61 crores, but all the same, the area is congested. Nearly four thousand out-patients and one thousand in-patients are treated and it is congested. That is why I put a specific question as to whether there are any plan to open its branches in the suburbs of Delhi and other State capitals. I put a categorical question. If that is not to be done, may I know what are their plans to curb the congestion in the existing hospitals?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that the congestion in the out door department as well as in other areas is nearly very great and we have been trying to see as to how best to lessen it so that specialities get proper attention and people who come from Delhi as well as outside get as good a treatment as possible. For that, we are in touch with the Delhi Administration to open a number of hospitals not only in and around Medical Institute but in other areas of the city so that atleast out patient department is under less pressure and for the first treatment, they go to those dispensaries and hospitals instead of coming to the Medical Institute. If that happens and which is in the process of implementation, this pressure will lessen. I do not have the facts, but the Delhi Administration has a large number of hospitals which are under commissioning and planning, and which are being executed. So, unless that happens, this pressure cannot be relieved.

As regards opening of branches of the Institute in various cities, we are not contemplating any because that will not help to solve the problem.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a specialised Institute. The speciality facilities should go to all the people. A person who needs a specialised treatment in Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or North Eastern States is not in a position to reach Delhi. But branch should be opened in all the State capitals. There are some specialised units. everywhere in all the States which are run by the private management. But all the common people are not in a position to afford to pay huge amount to the private management. Sir, now-a-days, heart diseases are more in every part of the country. There is no special unit in South India. Will the Minister consider to open a special unit, a cardiology unit, in Hyderabad which is a centrally located place, where all the southern people come? In Delhi, 4000 out patients are only from north India and there are a very few, only a handful few, from south India. Sir, the Hyderabad Cancer Institute is not upto date and we have to develop it. Will the Minister consider to open a cardiology unit and a cancer unit in Hyderabad?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences caters to patients coming from all over the country and it does the service which it is expected to. We have no programme of opening more such institutes in any other part of the country because we have different priorities. Moreover, we have schemes by which we help the State Governments to improve their specialities in various branches including cancer. If the State Governments make some start in that direction, then we will be able to help them in every possible way. But for us to open any institute for cancer or cardiac diseases is not just possible at the present moment.

[*Translation*]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you whether it is under the consideration of the Central Government to open a medical institute in Bihar or not? Does the Central Government propose to raise the status of Rajendra Memorial Institute to that of a 'Sansthan'?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, there is already one Indira Gandhi Institute of Health Science in Patna. We had no intention of doing any thing in addition to the aforesaid institute.

[*English*]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, this problem raised by Mr. Raghuma Reddy can be solved by declaring this Institute as a referral hospital so that we can avoid this rush as well as every State can refer their patients to this Institute. Why not the Government take steps to declare that as a referral hospital?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, this point has been raised on a number of occasions. Merely declaring it as a referral hospital would not solve the problem. Thousands of people come there every morning. What do we do with them?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: You can ask them to go to other hospitals.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We cannot force them to do so under the present circumstances. It is most inhuman if we tell them, this is just a referral hospital; so, please do not come here. The only solution is to open more hospitals in the city of Delhi so that in the first place they can go to those hospitals. In effect, it will become a referral hospital at that time. It is intended to be a referral hospital but unless there are outdoor facilities in other areas, we cannot shut our doors to outdoor patients.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, while we are discussing 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.', I have come across an article published in the *American Journal of Cardiology*, Volume

No. 62. The information that this article contains is given by very responsible people who are serving in the All India Medical Institute in this country. The picture that has been drawn by the writer is quite disappointing. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of his Department has come across this article and, if so, what is their reaction. Have they contradicted it or have they agreed?

AN HON. MEMBER: What are the contents of the article? We want to be educated.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: He has given the picture of cardiology and health care in our country and all these statistics have been provided by our people—people who are responsible people and who are in the Government also. So, I would like to know whether the Government has seen this article and, if so, have they contradicted it or have they said that whatever information it contains is correct?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, if the hon. Member passes it on to me, I will go into this. But I can straightaway say that the situation, particularly in rural health in our country, as I said just a few minutes back, is not at all satisfactory.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the urban areas?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Please bear with me. The same thing was just mentioned about the medical facilities in urban areas. But the thing is that we have very far to go. There is no doubt about it. Within the limited resources, we are trying to do everything possible.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I am grateful to you that you allowed me. We are proud of Calcutta, Sir. This year Calcutta is going to celebrate its 300th birth anniversary. You know, Sir, that Calcutta is most important among the cosmopolitan cities in Bengal. We, the M.Ps. from Bengal, have written several letters to the Prime Minister

and to the Health Minister to set up a branch of AIIMS in Calcutta to look after the health of the Calcutta people. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider this proposal. If it is not possible to set up a branch of AIIMS at Calcutta, then will the Government set up one hospital in Calcutta on the pattern of AIIMS?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the responsibility about the state of health in Calcutta lies somewhere else and not with the Government of India. Even as it is, we are very conscious of the importance of Calcutta in various ways. We have a National Cancer Institute there; we have a National Institute of Homeopathy there, and every effort is being made to help the West Bengal Government, particularly Calcutta, in every possible way. So far as opening of a branch of the Institute is concerned, as I said, there is no such policy at the present time.

Price Decontrol of Drugs

401. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended price decontrol of certain drugs falling under Category-I and Category-II;

(b) if so, the names of those drugs; and

(c) the basis on which the recommendation has been made?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

This Ministry has not recommended price de-control in respect of any drug falling under Category-I of the Drug Price Control Order, 1987.

However, it had requested Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and

Petro-Chemicals to consider de-control of 5 tranquilizers that featured in the list of Category-II of Drug Price Control Order, 1987. These tranquillizers are Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Nitrazepam and Oxazepam. The price of these tranquillizers was decontrolled by Ministry of Industry.

The Ministry made its recommendation on the ground that the tranquillizers are meant for symptomatic relief of anxiety and drugs for anxiety per se are not considered essential from the price control angle.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had announced a policy relating to quality control and industry in 1986. It might be presumed that the whole cabinet has considered this matter. Now to say in the House that the Ministry of Industries is not saying this but the Department of Family Welfare is saying, that has no significance. In order to do avoid conjectures, I had written a letter to the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Vohra. The hon. Minister in his reply dated October 17, 1988, had stated that he realises the difficulties of this matter and I quote:

[English]

"I have received your letter dated October 1, 1988 regarding measures for rationalisation of quality control and growth of drugs and pharmaceutical industry in India. As you must be aware, a Committee has been set up by the Ministry to look into this problem.

I shall get the points raised in your letter referred to the Committee for consideration."

[Translation]

I am happy that a Committee has been constituted with Shri C.P. Thakur, Shri R. R. Sahu and other as members. Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what recommendations have been made by that committee. The prices of such drugs which fall under A/B category and

which are essential medicines should be controlled. Will the hon. Minister lay the report of that Committee on the Table of the House?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one such committee was constituted but its report has not been examined in full so far. The problem in case of drugs and pharmaceuticals is that it is the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals under the Ministry of Industry which issues licenses and considers decontrol and takes the advice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the matter from time to time. That is why, we think that if we are dissatisfied with the report of one committee we might have to constitute a second one and if we are not satisfied with that also we might have to constitute a third one. Of course, it is better to constitute a single high-powered committee which should go into all aspects that the necessity to constitute other committees may not arise. I have explained the position in general. So far as this Committee is concerned, I will inform the hon. Members as soon as it submit its report and if it becomes necessary to lay it on the Table of the House, it can also be considered. But the report has not reached us so far.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the policy announced by the cabinet we are bound to think that there should be an unanimous opinion of all Departments in this matter. To day in the House that this comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industries or of Family Planning creates anomalous situation, I feel that the hon. Minister should decide matters in the cabinet meeting and then only make it public. The hon. Minister of State in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 8795 has stated that prices of 60 drugs are decontrolled which come under National Health Programme. Since the Committee was yet to submit its report and House as well people were yet to know the recommendations of the committee, how, in the meantime, these 34 drugs were decontrolled with the connivance and at the behest of some drug manu-

facturers. I would like to know under whose direction was this decision taken and it should also be stated whether the cabinet was consulted before issuing decontrol orders and what are details of the advice sought?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about one committee and decisions of the cabinet. I would like to say this much that suitable action will be taken after taking the entire situation into consideration. We are waiting for the submission of the Committee Report. The decision of the cabinet shall also be considered. The Ministry of Industries will also be consulted in this matter. We shall evolve such a policy which would satisfy all concerned.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have miserably failed to control the prices of almost all the essential drugs. I would like to know from the Government if they have got any plan to subsidise some of the essential drugs for the poor people of our country. Sometimes most of the prices of drugs have risen nearly 4 or 5 times more than what they were about five years ago. So, the poor are very much affected. The Government should have a plan to subsidise the drugs for the poor people.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the price control is introduced for essential drugs which serves the purpose, which means at a reasonable price these drugs are available to the people at large.

As regards subsidising drugs as a whole, I do not think we should go in for that at the present moment because under the Government's health scheme, from the primary health centre upwards, from the sub-centre upwards, medicines are given completely free to those who make use of them. Most Government hospitals in Delhi and other places also give free medicines.

SHRI D. N. REDDY: It is not the case. In

most of the hospitals drugs are not available. At last they are not available in rural hospitals. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have a standard list of drugs which should be available in primary health centres. We give certain money to the State Governments and it is the duty of the State Governments to see that those drugs are kept in the primary health centres.

SHRI D. N. REDDY: They may be found in Delhi hospitals, but not in other places.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not even in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, from the written answer of the Minister it is evident that the Ministry itself had recommended decontrol of tranquilisers to the Ministry of Industry on the ground that these tranquilisers are not essential drugs. Is the Ministry aware of the fact that the tranquilisers have been considered essential drugs not only by the World Health Organisation but also by the Kelkar Committee which the Government was good enough to appoint? Therefore, would the Government throw light on the manner in which they regulate the entire approach to decontrolling or controlling the prices?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I have already said, it is the Ministry of Industry which controls or decontrol drugs. We have made a recommendation on technical consideration, as I have said in my answer. But, Sir, as I say, the Kelkar Committee says something, another Committee says something, so I am reviewing the whole procedure for controlling or decontrolling drugs, to the extent our responsibility lies in that, and we are going into the matter so that we have a high powered Committee which decides all these things once for all, not subtract at one place and add at another, but review everything, and we will try to formulate a policy which would be satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 402 - Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why not club it with the next question? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is that also the same as his?

[*Translation*]

Measures for Population Control

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

(a) the annual rate of growth of population in the country during the years 1971 to 1989;

(b) the number of men and women who underwent sterilisation operations at the family planning centres in various States during the last three years and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) to what extent these operations were successful; and

(d) the reasons for increase in population despite high rate of successful operations?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Annual Natural Growth Rate of Population based on latest available estimates from Sample Registration System of Registrar General, India during 1971-1987 is given in the Annexure below.

The number of vasectomy and tubectomy operations carried out in the country during the preceding three years viz. 1985-86 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of sterilisation operations performed</i>	
	<i>Vasectomy</i>	<i>Tubectomy</i>
1985-86	639477	4262132
1986-87	809605	4233580
1987-88	75085*	418452*

*Provisional

The direct expenditure incurred on vasectomy and tubectomy operations performed by way of compensation to acceptors, drugs and dressings and other items for these three years is as under:—

(*Figures in Rs. lakhs*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Direct expenditure incurred on</i>	
	<i>Vasectomy</i>	<i>Tubectomy</i>
1986-86	1151	8524
1986-87	1457	8467
1987-88	1357	8370

However, the above does not include other related programme expenditure which directly or indirectly contributes towards the performance on sterilisation. Such expenditure would include incentives and concessions given by various State Governments, proportion of expenditure on staff salaries and allowances, use of vehicles, development of infra-structure, maternity and child health care activities, training and media programmes.

Barring stray instances of failures, vasectomy/tubectomy operations are the most

successful methods of birth control.

The growth rate of population depends both on the birth rate and the death rate. Due to improvement in health measures, the decline in the death rate has been relatively much steeper than that in the birth rate. And therefore, the growth rate has remained at high level.

The birth rate is a function of many and complex factors such as the age-sex composition of the population, the proportion of the population married, the age at marriage,

socio-cultural attitudes towards marriages, family and pregnancy, the level of social and economic development, the availability and quality of the health services, the State of Social Security and the contraceptive practice levels.

ANNEXURE

Annual Natural Growth Rate during 1971-87

<i>Year</i>	<i>Natural Growth Rate (%)</i>
1971	2.20
1972	1.97
1973	1.91
1974	2.00
1975	1.93
1976	1.94
1977	1.83
1978	1.91
1979	2.07
1980	2.11
1981	2.14
1982	2.19
1983	2.18
1984	2.13
1985	2.11
1986	2.15
1987	2.12

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given a proper reply to my question. I wanted to know the annual rate of growth of population in the country during the years 1971 to 1989. He has only given the figures of the number of sterilisation operations performed during the last three years. My point is that this question should be postponed for any further date because my question has not been answered. As per the figures, 22 lakh males have undergone sterilisation operations and Rs. 3965 lakhs have been spent for it. I cannot understand as to why inspite of so much expenditure the birth rate has not gone down. Is it not a fact that 50 per cent of the cases are such who have crossed the reproductive age. Therefore, you have to see as to why is it so that even after incurring so much expenditure the birth rate has not declined?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, sterilisation is one of the methods of controlling population. As regards, the hon. Member's point that sterilisation operations have been conducted on such persons who have crossed the reproductive age, I would like to state that we have no information in this regard. But it is possible that sterilisation cases might have belonged to different age groups. This is happening because these matters are left to the State Governments. It is upto them to select persons for sterilisation and they are free to adopt any Family Planning method. It is only through the cooperation of everyone that the population problem can be solved. The State Governments should be careful while selecting cases for conducting sterilisation operations and it should be ensured that persons belonging to the proper age group are selected for such operations and for the adoption of other Family Planning methods.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS[*Translation*]**Enhancement of Allocation for Public Health Schemes**

*393. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Health and Family Welfare Council has suggested doubling of expenditure on schemes for public health in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare (CCHFW) during its Conference held in February, 1989 recommended that during the 8th Plan the allocation for Health and Family Welfare sector should be not less than 7% of the total Plan allocation.

(b) The recommendations of CCHFW have been sent to the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

Committee to Check Denudation of Forests

*395. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any team has been set up to check the denudation of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target set for afforestation during the Seventh Plan period is likely

to be achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No team has been set up to check the denudation of forests in the country.

(c) The target of 10 million ha. for total afforestation (including distribution of seedlings) as set to the Seventh Plan period is likely to be achieved.

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

Legislation Regarding Disposal of Solid and Nuclear Wastes

*399. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any legislation governing the disposal of solid wastes, including nuclear wastes in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce legislation in the regard; and

(c) whether the State Governments and interested organisations have been consulted on the parameters of this legislation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). There is no single legislation which governs the disposal of solid wastes, including the nuclear wastes, in the country. There are several enactments. The major one and the relevant provisions include the following:

(i) Regarding nuclear wastes, section 17 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 enables

the Central Government to regulate safe disposal. The Government have notified the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987.

(ii) The definition of 'pollution' in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollutions) Act, 1974 covers pollution of water through solid wastes and under section 16(2) of the Act, the Central Board and under section 17(2) of the Act, the State Boards are required to plan and cause to be executed a programme for the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution.

(iii) The definition of "air pollutant" in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 covers solid substances present in the atmosphere which may be, or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment. Under section 16(2) of the Act, the Central Board and under section 17(2) of the Act, the State Boards are required to plan and cause to be executed a programme for the prevention and control and abatement of air pollution.

(iv) The definition of "environment pollutant" in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 covers solid wastes which may be, or tend to be injurious to environment. Section 3 of the Act enables the Central Government to take measures to plan and execute a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution.

(v) Section 12 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides for making effective arrangements in every factory for the treatment of wastes and effluents due to the manufacturing process carried on therein, so as to render them innocuous and for their disposal.

The existing provisions are adequate to govern the disposal of solid wastes.

Sale of Land by Textile Mills in Bombay

*403. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state: (a) whether a serious controversy has arisen over the question of sale of lands belonging to the textile mills in Bombay which are being closed down;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally decided about its attitude towards this controversy regarding the sale of land by textile mills; and

(c) whether any amicable solution of the issue has been found out?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have permitted National Textile Corporation mills located all over the country to sell the land, surplus to its requirements, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government. The procedure includes the stipulation that all sales to parties other than the Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings, require the prior approval of the Government.

Pre-Requisites for setting up New Sugar Mills

*404. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether conditions for sanctioning of a new sugar factory are uniform for all the States;

(b) if not, what are the variations, State-wise;

(c) whether the recommendation of the

State Government is a pre-condition for consideration of such proposals;

(d) if so, whether this condition has been strictly adhered to while sanctioning the new sugar co-operative factories; and

(e) the number of applications pending with Union Government for grant of licence for setting up sugar mills in the cooperative sector, State-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only applications forwarded by the

State Government are considered. The State Governments are required to forward an application, even if they recommend it for rejection.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Statements I & II showing the number of applications pending with the Department of Food for grant of licences for setting up sugar mills in cooperative sector, are given below. Out of 29 pending cases, 12 cases (Statement I) have already been considered by the Screening Committee in Department of Food and its recommendations are under consideration of the Department. The remaining 17 cases (Statement II) have been received recently.

STATEMENT-I

Applications for New Sugar Units considered by the Screening Committee on 22.12.1988 and 14.3.1989.

Sl.No.	Caded short-name of proposed factory	Date on which forwarded by Department of I.D	Sector
1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
1	Ranegaon Distt. Ahmednagar	3.1.1989	Coop.
2.	Amboli Distt. Sindhu Durga	18.1.1989	Coop.
3.	Jamner Distt. Jalgaon	18.1.1989	Coop.
4.	Sindhkheda Distt. Dhule	6.9.1988	Coop.
5.	Chalisgaon Distt. Jalgaon	16.8.1988	Coop.
6.	Majalgaon Distt. Beed	28.9.1988	Coop.
UTTAR PRADESH			
7.	Shakumbari Distt. Saharanpur	9.2.1989	Coop.
8.	Bisauli distt. Budaun	9.2.1989	Coop.

1	2	3	4
9.	Baheri-Brahman Distt. Moradabad ANDHRA PRADESH	13.10.1988	Coop.
10	Palakonda Distt. Srikakulam KARNATAKA	25 8 1988	Coop.
11.	Bijapur Distt. Bijapur GUJARAT	28 2 1989	Coop.
12.	Amod Distt Bharuch	5 1.1989	Coop

STATEMENT-II*Applications for New Sugar Units yet to be considered by the Screening Committee*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Coded short-name of Proposed factory</i>	<i>Date on which forwarded by Department</i>	<i>ID</i>	<i>Sector</i>
1	2	3	4	
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Bhoom Distt. Osmanabad	16.2.1989		Coop.
2.	Malsohha Distt. Parbhani	15.2.1989		Coop.
3.	Ambad Distt. Jalna	28.2.1989		Coop.
4.	Hadgaon Distt. Nanded	3.3.1989		Coop.
5.	Nilanga Distt. Latur	6.3.1989		Coop.
6.	Jamgaon Distt Ahmednagar	10.3.1989		Coop.
7.	Bhoorn Teh./Tal. Bhoorn Distt. Osmanabad	16.3.1989		Coop.
8.	Ambalga BK Tal Nilanga Distt. Latur.	16.3.1989		Coop.
9.	Taloda, Distt. Dhule	16.3.1989		Coop.

1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
10.	Jewar, Distt. Bulandshahr	16.2.1989	Coop.
11.	Maukhas Distt. Meerut	16.2.1989	Coop.
12.	Nawabganj Distt. Bareilly	16.2.1989	Coop.
13.	Mirganj Distt. Bareilly	28.2.1989	Coop.
14.	Phoolpur Distt. Allahabad	17.3.1989	Coop.
ANDHRA PRADESH			
15.	Huzurabad Distt. Karimnagar	10.3.1989	Coop.
16.	Kadam-Mandal, Distt. Adilabad	16.3.1989	Coop.
GUJARAT			
17.	Mandala Distt. Vadodara	20.3.1989	Coop.

Meeting of National Consumer Protection Council

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

(a) the subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the fifth meeting of the National Consumer Protection Council held on 2 March, 1989 at New Delhi; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) In the fifth meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council held on 2nd March, 1989, following subjects were discussed.

(i) Quality Control of domestic electrical appliances.

(ii) Quality for consumer

(iii) Regulation of Weights and Measures (including packaged commodities).

(iv) Review of the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Many suggestions were received regarding speedy implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986; strict enforcement of weights and measures legislations; bringing of more electrical appliances under

the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Orders, observance of 'Consumer Day' in a befitting manner, etc.

(b) Government welcomes the suggestions and action is being taken after necessary examination.

Leprosy Cases in Kerala

*406. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy cases identified in Kerala during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 so far;

(b) whether all of them were provided with treatment;

(c) if so, the number of persons who have fully recovered from the disease so far, those who have recovered but have been totally handicapped, those who have succumbed to the disease and those who are yet to recover; and

(d) whether the multi-drug therapy treatment has been made available at all the leprosy centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information in respect of Kerala is as under:-

Year	No. of leprosy cases identified	No of leprosy cases provided with treatment	No. of leprosy cases discharged as cured
1986-87	9385	8064	6565
1987-88	9276	8435	6210
1988-89 (Upto Nov.1988	5880	4829	5517

Number of leprosy patients in Kerala needing rehabilitation is 3434. Out of them 926 are having total disability. Leprosy patients do not succumb to the disease because the disease by itself is not fatal.

The total leprosy cases on record at the end of November, 1988 in Kerala are 71,599 out of which 61,645 are getting regular treatment.

(d) Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) has already been made available in Alleppy District of Kerala. Funds have also been released to Trichur district for M.D.T. Four other endemic districts in Kerala have also been approved for M.D.T. and the State Government has been requested to establish the required infrastructure which includes screening of patients, establishment of District Leprosy Society and training of personnel engaged in leprosy work because these are pre-requisites for introduction of M.D.T.

All endemic districts are proposed to be covered under MDT during Eighth Plan.

Public Opinion against Violation of Human Rights

*407. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of the I.L.O. had stressed the importance of mobilising public opinion against the violation or distortion of human rights in any part of the world; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken, if any, in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The Director

General. ILO stated, at a ceremony in Geneva marking the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that "public opinion must be mobilised every time human rights are ignored, violated or distorted".

(b) Government is in agreement with the sentiments expressed by the Director General, I.L.O. It has unequivocally expressed itself against denial of human rights, for example under apartheid in South Africa. It has also expressed the view in the International Labour Conference in 1988 that human rights have to be the basis for the evolution of an equitable, just and humane world social order, and that peace and stability should be based on deep respect for Human Rights.

Mobile Dispensaries in Rural Areas

*408. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the extraordinary situation existing in the country on account of unemployed medical graduates and lack of qualified medical personnel to man the dispensaries in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up mobile dispensaries in the rural areas; and

(c) whether the scheme is likely to encourage the medical graduates to serve in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The number of medical graduates includ-

ing post-graduates on the live register of the Employment Exchange all over the country are 27,599 as on 30.6.1988. All those registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed and all the unemployed are not necessarily registered with Employment Exchanges. As on 30th September, 1988, 13.48 per cent of the posts of Medical Officers were vacant at the Primary Health Centres all over the country, which is normal for a large cadre.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, it may be pointed out that various incentives like rural allowance and house rent allowance in lieu of residential accommodation etc. are given to attract doctors to serve in rural areas.

Approval from World Bank and Swiss Government for National Sericulture Programme

*409. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI NARSINGH
SURYAVANSI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has received the approval from the World Bank and the Swiss Government for the National Sericulture Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total amount of aid likely to be received for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) formal approval of the World Bank and Swiss Government to National Sericulture Project has not been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of Silk

*410. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the silk industry of Varanasi is passing through a critical period due to the rise in prices of silk;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the prices of silk during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make available good quality silk to the Varanasi silk industry at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) To (c). Percentage increase in prices of twisted Silk Yarn of 20/22 Dr. at Varanasi Market during the last 3 years is as under:-

*Year Average
Price (Rs./kg)*

*% increase over preceding year/
corresponding year*

1986	679	
1987	683	0.6%
1988	910	33.2%
1989 (Jan-March)	1021	10.9%

In order to provide relief to the silk weavers in the country, (including UP), Central Silk Board was allowed to import 100 tonnes of raw silk under its Price Stabilisation Scheme. Out of 36 tonnes of raw silk imported by the Board, so far approximately 10 tonnes has been allotted to handloom agencies in Uttar Pradesh. Besides, permission has been granted to 3 agencies in UP to import a total quantity of 30 tonnes of raw silk directly for distribution among the weavers of the State.

In addition, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board has opened an additional silk yarn depot at Varanasi and has offered to sell silk yarn on credit to 3 Apex Co-operative Societies on the guarantee of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

Proposal to Reassess 'Medical Services in various Regions'

3730. DR. G. VJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to reassess medical services in the various regions, specially in the rural areas, in order to assign these services to the voluntary agencies, if so, the details of the proposal;

(b) whether any survey has been made of the experiences of the various Voluntary Health Agencies, if so, their reaction to the existing infrastructure in the Directorate General Health Services dealing with them;

(c) whether Government are aware that majority of the Voluntary Organisations are averse or hesitant to deal with the archaic ways of DGHS; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). A National Workshop of Voluntary Organisations was held at New Delhi in January, 1988 on the Role of Voluntary Organisations in Health Care Delivery. Further deliberations of this workshop continued through working groups set up under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General (Public Health). The working groups met twice and evolved provisional recommendations and suggested the setting up of a panel. Government have accordingly decided to set up a Steering Committee.

Allotment of Plots to Registered Persons through Banks under Rohini Residential Scheme

3731. DR. A.K PATEL: WILL THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of draws held prior to 1 January, 1989 for allotment of plots to persons registered under the Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi;

(b) whether persons who got themselves registered through the United Commercial Bank (now UCO Bank) and other banks were not included in any of the draws held prior to 1 January, 1989, if so, the number of the affected persons;

(c) whether it has been decided to allot plots to the affected persons by way of compensation by giving them overriding priority; and

(d) if so, the time by which the allotment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Four (4).

(b) 141 who had got themselves registered through U.C.O. Bank were not included in the draws held prior to January 1, 1989.

(c) and (d). These applications have been assigned the priority numbers through computer and allotment will be made according to their priority numbers.

Violation of Essential Commodities Act

3732. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will be Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered for violation of the Essential Commodities Act and the Weights and Measures Act against the traders in Delhi during the period 1986 to 1988, year-wise;

(b) the action taken against the traders for violation of the said Acts;

(c) whether a number of leading shoe manufacturers are charging more than the price inscribed on their shoes in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints for overcharging and marketing of substandard shoes received against such companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The number of cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act and the Weights and Measures Act by the Delhi Administration during the three years 1986 to 1988 is given below:-

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Year	No. of cases registered
1986	1610

Year	No. of cases registered
1987	1825
1988	859

WEIGHTS & MEASURES ACT

Year	No. of cases registered
1986	3576
1987	6114
1988	4131

(b) Action is taken against defaulters under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and various Control Orders framed thereunder for contravention of the provisions of these orders, violation of terms and conditions of the licence etc.

Action is taken against defaulters under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1958 and Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985. Examples of violations are use of short weights and measures, failure to do reverification of weights and measures, use of non-standard weights and measures, etc.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has reported that only one complaint regarding overcharging and sale of sub-standard shoes was received. This was enquired into and no violation of the Rules was found.

Recruitment Rules for Land D.O.

3733. SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3869 regarding recruitment rules for L&DO and state:

(a) whether a suitable Group 'A' Officer is not available for being considered for promotion to the post of Land & Development Officer as departmental candidate; and

(b) the reasons for not considering the departmental candidates having the requisite qualification for promotion to the post of Land & Development Officer in the feeder post in the proposed Recruitment Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Since promotion is not a mode of recruitment to the post of L&DO in the existing recruitment rules, the question of availability of a suitable departmental officer for promotion to the post does not arise

Incentive to Bamboo Cultivation

3734. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are given for bamboo cultivation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). To encourage bamboo cultivation, bamboo seedlings are distributed free or at subsidised rates under the Farm Forestry Programme and the Decentralised People's Nurseries Programme. Besides, this year a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising plantations of Minor Forest Produce, including bamboo, has been initiated, under which the State governments are provided 100% Central assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000/- per hectare.

Non-Payment of monthly Remuneration and Medicines to Village Health Guides

3735. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6 regarding non-payment of monthly remuneration and medicines to the Village Health Guides and state:

(a) whether the amounts release to the State Government of Orissa for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 have been utilised and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Union Government has any machinery to monitor/review the proper utilisation of funds released by it to the States/ Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 196.30 lakhs has been incurred in 1987-88 for implementing Village Health Guide scheme in Orissa. This included an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for payment of honorarium to the Village Health Guides and Rs. 122.95 lakhs for the salary of Third Medical Officers. During 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 78.95 lakh is reported to have been spent, till December, 1988. The entire expenditure incurred so far relates to payment of the salary to the Third Medical Officers.

(b) Rural Health Division of the Directorate General of Health Services monitors the implementation of this Scheme.

Foreign Financial Aid for Rural Development Schemes

3736. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Rural Poor' 'Rural Development' and 'Labour Teaching Institution' schemes run by the INTUC all getting any financial aid from the foreign countries if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial aid received during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of the agreements, if any, arrived at in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). As reported by INTUC the INTUC recommends schemes run by its constituents i.e. Pradesh Branches, Industrial Federation and Educational Institutions for assistance from foreign trade union organisations. The information about schemes for which financial assistance was received during the last three years is as under:-

Name of the Scheme	Sponsored by	Year	Amount received
1. INTUC - M.P. Branch's Scheme on "Uplift of Rural Poor through Self organisation	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to which INTUC is an affiliate	1986	Rs. 8,06,550
		1987	Rs. 4,00,000
		1988	Rs. 5,99,950
2. INTUC-Assam Branch's Scheme on "Doygroong Rural Development Project".	Norwegian Trade Union, LO, Norway and Norsk Folkehjelp, Norway	1986	Rs. 37,500
		1987	Rs. nil
		1988	Rs. nil
3. INTUC-Assam Branch's Scheme on "Ghagua Rural Development Project".	-do-	1986	Rs. 37,500
		1987	Rs. nil
		1988	Rs. nil
4. INTUC-Bengal Branch's Scheme on 'Jalpaiguri Rural Development Project'.	-do-	1986	Rs. 50,000
		1987	Rs. nil
		1988	Rs. nil

(c) The assistance is provided by foreign trade union organisations on the basis of specific scheme submitted to them. There are no formal agreements for these schemes.

Loan to Co-operative Spinning Mills in Karnataka

3737. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills set up in Cooperative Sector in Karnataka so far;

(b) whether some of those cooperative spinning mills have sought loan assistance from I.D.B.I.

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to

advice the I.D.B.I. to sanction loan assistance to those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) 11 Cooperative Spinning mills have so far been set up in Karnataka.

(b) to (d). Nine Cooperative Spinning Mills in Karnataka have been assisted by Industrial Development Bank of India and at present no application of cooperative spinning mills from Karnataka is pending with I.D.B.I.

Pregnant Women injected with Vials carrying Aids in Assam

3738. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 26 February, 1989 stating that six pregnant women admitted to the Marwari Maternity Hospital in Guwahati are reported to have been injected with anti-haemophilic globulin vials which were found to be carrying AIDS virus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Government has seen the news items appeared in Hindustan Times of 26-2-1989. Six pregnant women were injected with anti-D Immunoglobulin and not with anti-haemophilic globulin.

(c) The Government has withdrawn the product from the market and frozen the stocks. The manufacturing of the product has also been suspended. Efforts are being

made to trace the recipients of these injection and follow them periodically.

Procurement of Cotton at Remunerative Price

3739. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated plans to procure cotton at remunerative minimum support price; and

(b) if so, the details of such plan for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Government have asked the Cotton Corporation to purchase cotton at minimum support prices whenever the market prices of cotton tend to depress below minimum support levels, without any quantitative limits. However, since the market prices of cotton have been substantially higher than minimum support prices, the Cotton Corporation of India has not undertaken any price support operations during the current cotton year.

Closure of Sugar Mills

3740. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state: (a) the number of sugar mills closed down during the current year, state-wise;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) whether Government propose to take over these mills and hand them over to the co-operative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). As

per the information available with the Government, 25 sugar factories did not work during 1988-89 season due to various reasons such as non-availability of sugarcane, financial and managerial problem, labour troubles etc. The State-wise position is as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of sugar factories closed</i>
Uttar Pradesh	1
Gujarat	6
Maharashtra	6
Bihar	2
Assam	1
West Bengal	1
Andhra Pradesh	4
Karnataka	2
Tamil Nadu	1
Kerala	1
Total	25

(c) and (d). No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

Member of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia

3741. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Members of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee;

(b) the criteria for framing monographs of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India;

(c) whether the number of monographs mentioned in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India is not based on any homoeopathic literature and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to examine the matter, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) The monographs are prepared on the basis of the parameters prescribed by an Expert Committee, namely, the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Government of India.

(c) The monographs are based on Homoeopathic literature.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Particulars of the members of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee;

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Dr. V.T. Augustine, Dy. Adviser (Homoeo) | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. P.K. Gupta, Drugs Controller (India) | Member |
| 3. | Dr. S.K. Roy, Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. | Member |
| 4. | Shri P.N. Verma, Director, Homoeopathic, Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad. | Member |

5.	Dr. O.P. Rastogi, Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	Member
6.	Prof. M. Krishnamurthy, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry, University of Delhi, Delhi	Member
7.	Dr. P.N. Mehra, D. Sc., F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc., Chandigarh.	Member
8.	Dr. Srinivas, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Microbiology, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.	Member
9.	Shri G. S. Bhar, B.A., Homoeopathic Manufacturing Pharmacist, Calcutta	Member
10.	Dr. R.K. Bhandari, Homoeopathic Manufacturing Pharmacist, Delhi	Member
11.	Dr. A.U. Ramakrishnan, M.B.B.S.M.F. Homoeo (Lond) Homoeopathic Physician, Madras	Member
12.	Dr. Dilip Kumar Saha, M.B.B.S., D. F. Hom (Lond) Homoeopathic Physician Calcutta	Member
13.	Dr. K.P. Mazumdar, B. Sc., DMM.S. Homoeopathic Physician, Bombay	Member
14.	Dr. N. Krishna Rao, Hyderabad, Homoeopathic Manufacturing Pharmacist.	Member
15.	Dr. B.P. Misra, Asstt. Adviser (Homoeo), New Delhi. Secretary	Member

Glazing of Verandhas in Govt. Quarters

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

3742 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 894 regarding Glazing of Verandhas of Government Quarters and state:

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

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) The work of glazing of verandhas in the Government quarters in Nauroji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Moti Bagh could not be undertaken due to the ban on such items consequent upon the revision of licence fee with effect from 1st July, 1987. Prior to 1st

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

July, 1987 the licence fee was computed at a percentage of pay of the allottee. It was open to the allottees to get the additions/alterations made in their houses (including the glazing of verandah) on payment of additional licence fee. Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission, licence fee was revised with effect from 1.7.87 and the same is fixed at a flat rate uniformly for a particular type of accommodation throughout India. Simultaneously it was provided that no additions/alterations of a structural character may be carried out in Government residences at the request of the allottees. It was further provided that such additions/alterations, if considered necessary, are to be carried out in all similar residences in a standardised manner and no additional licence fee is recoverable from the allottees for such additions/alterations.

Subsequently, instructions have been issued laying down the type of additions/alterations of non-structural character which are in the form of amenities that may be carried out in a phased manner subject to availability of funds. The monetary ceilings for additions/alterations that can be carried out in a particular type of accommodation in a year have also been laid down. It has also been provided that the allottees may get such additions/alterations carried out on a priority basis on payment of 10% of the total cost in advance. No further additional licence fee or charges shall be recoverable

from him or the subsequent allottee of that accommodation.

Glazing of verandah in type I, II and III quarters is not permissible under the revised instructions. The glazing of verandahs in the quarters in Nauroji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Moti Bagh (except type I, II & III) shall be carried out subject to availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Drugs Cleared for Marketing

3743. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs cleared for marketing by Government during the period 1st November, 1988 to 28th February, 1989; and

(b) the composition of those finished medicines based on each drug along with the strength of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of drugs cleared for marketing, along with their composition, during the period from 1st November, 1988 to 28th February, 1989 is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of drugs cleared for marketing during the period from 1st November, 1988 to 28th Feb' 1989

	<i>Composition</i>
1. Rabies Vaccine Inactivated (Vero Cell)	2.5 I.U. per vial.
2. Purified Chick Embryo Cell (PCEC) Rabies Vaccine (HEP Flury Virus Strain).	300 I.U./2 ml vial.

		<i>Composition</i>
3.	Gliclazide Tablets	80 mg.
4.	Salinomycin (Vet.) Premix	6%
5.	Desogestrel (to be used in combination with Ethinyl estradiol) tablets	150 mcg+ 30 mcg.
6.	Tripotassium Dicitrato Bismuthate Tablets/Suspension	120 mg as Bismuths 120 mg/5 ml.
7.	Cefadroxyl Capsules/Tablets/ Oral. Suspension	500 mg/ 1 gm 125 mg/250 mg/5 ml.

Transfer of Undertaking by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3744. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1, December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3716 regarding production of edibles by Hindustan Lever and State:

(a) the details of the five undertakings whose ownership has been transferred from M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. (HLL) to M/s Lipton India Ltd. (LIL); and

(b) which of the undertakings out of them are multi-product units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. (HLL) have transferred the following undertakings to M/s Lipton India Ltd. (LIL):—

(i) The undertaking engaged in the manufacture of Dairy Products at Etah (U.P.);

(ii) The undertaking engaged in the

manufacture of vanaspati, refined oil, Margarine and Industrial Hard oil at Ghaziabad (U.P.);

(iii) The undertaking producing vanaspati refined oil, Margarine and industrial hard oil at Tiruchirapally (Tamilnadu); and

(iv) The undertakings located at different places engaged in the manufacture of Animal & Poultry Feeds comprising Satellite units and two branch offices.

(b) All the above units are multi-product units.

Sugar Mills in A.P.

3745. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh and the location thereof, District-wise is given below.

(b) whether Government propose to set

up some more sugar mills in the State; and
(c) if so, the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A statement showing number of sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh and their location, District-wise is given below.

(b) and (c). Central Government do not propose/identify areas/States for setting up of new sugar mills. However, one letter of intent has been issued to set up a new sugar mill of 2500 TCD at Bobbili, District Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh during the 7th

Five Year Plan Period. Further, the State Government have forwarded four proposals to set up new sugar mills of 2500 TCD each at the following locations.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Proposed location</i>
1.	Punganur, District Chittoor
2.	Palakonda, District Sri kakulam
3.	Huzurabad, District Karimnagar
4.	Kadam-Mandal, District Adilabad

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Short name with location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Kirlampudi, P.O. Pithapuram	East Godavari
2.	Chelluru, Tal. Ramachandrapuram	East Godavari
3.	Samalkot	East Godavari
4.	Tanuku	West Godavari
5.	Palakol	West Godavari
6.	Chagallu	West Godavari
7.	Bhimadole, Tal. Eluru	West Godavari
8.	Sivakami, Tal. Tanuku	West Godavari
9.	Chodavaram, Tal. Govada	Vishakhapatnam
10.	Anakapalle	Vishakhapatnam
11.	Etikoppaka	Vishakhapatnam
12.	Thandava, Payakaraopeta	Vishakhapatnam
13.	Vijayarama, Kumaram Tal. Srungavarapukota	Bhimasingi

1	2	3
14.	Bobbili	Srikakulam
15.	Seethanagaram	Srikakulam
16.	Amadalvalasa	Srikakulam
17.	Vuyyuru	Krishna
18.	Challapalli	Krishna
19.	Hanuman Jn.	Krishna
20.	Shakarnagar	Nizamabad
21.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
22.	Chittoor P.O. Tsavatepalli	Chittoor
23.	Tirupatti, Gazulamandayam, Renigunta	Chittoor
24.	Zaheerabad	Medak
25.	Medak	Medak
26.	Miryalaguda	Nalgonda
27.	Cuddapah, Tal. Daulatapuram	Cuddapah
28.	Hindupur	Anantapur
29.	Kovur	Nellore
30.	Metpally	Karimnagar
31.	Nandyal P.O. Ponnapuram	Kurnool
32.	Tenali	Guntur
33.	Nagarjuna, Gursale	Guntur
34.	Palair, Rajeshwarapuram	Khammam

**DDA Demand from Government
Servants Cooperative House Building
Society Limited, Vasant Vihar**

3746. SHRI SANATI KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3857 regarding D.D.A. demand from Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar and state:

(a) whether the DDA has been able to collect the requisite information as to the manner in which the additional amount of compensation asked for from the society was computed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the society has represented against the levy of 18 per cent penal interest in the absence of provision of complete details to the society by the DDA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi Administration is compiling the details of enhanced compensation awarded by various courts in respect of Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) DDA will consider the representation of the Society after details about enhanced compensation awarded by various Collector, Delhi Administration.

**Monograph on Cineraria Maritima
Succuss**

3747. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cineraria Maritima Succuss is an official preparation of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India;

(b) if so, the basis on which this monograph has been prepared;

(c) the exact definition and concentration of the term 'extracted juice and alcohol' mentioned on the product in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) The Cineraria Maritima Succuss is a preparation included in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India which is an official publication of the Government of India.

(b) The monograph has been prepared on the basis of the parameters prescribed by an Expert Committee, the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC) of the Government of India.

(c) As regards exact definition and concentration of the term extracted juice are concerned, the same is related to the one used for preparing Cineraria Maritima Succuss as mentioned in the monograph which meets the standards prescribed therein. As for the definition and concentration of the alcohol, this refers to the monograph on alcohol as included in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India.

(d) The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia

of India stands recognised under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and rules thereunder.

Minimum Wages

3748. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been revised from time to time by State Governments/Union Territory administrations;

(b) if so, the present minimum wages, State/Union Territory-wise, with the last date of revision; and

(c) whether Government have sent any guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory administrations about the annual or regular review of minimum wages in step with the rise in Consumer Price Index?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for revision of minimum wages at intervals not exceeding 5 years. However, the 31st Session of Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 recommended that the minimum wages may be reviewed and revised, if necessary, every two years or on a rise of 50 points in CPI number, whichever is earlier. This recommendation was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding present minimum wages in the Scheduled employments in different States/Union Territories and the date of revision is not maintained by the Central Government. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing minimum wages.

State Governments have been advised to take into consideration all relevant considerations including poverty line while fixing minimum wages. The 37th Conference of Labour Ministers held in Nov., 1988 considered a suggestion for revising the minimum wages for agricultural labour from the level of Rs. 11/- per day accepted in the 36th Conference to a higher level in May, 1989, when the two years period recommended by the 31st Conference, 1980 would run-out. Also, a further suggestion that the level of minimum wages to be notified should be protected against inflation by some mechanism linking it to the CPI for agricultural labour was considered.

Collection of Forest Produce

3749. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages located in the national parks and inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been denied their fundamental right to collect the minor forest produce; and

(b) if so, the details of the national parks where collecting of minor forest produce has been prohibited?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Afforestation Targets

3750. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State-wise and year-

wise target for afforestation was fixed during the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the afforestation target has been achieved so far;

(d) whether the effects of such afforestation have been studied; if so, the details thereof and

(e) the extent to which the targets fixed are expected to be achieved by the end of the Seventh Plan?

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

(b) and (c). Statewise details of targets and achievements for afforestation from 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given in the statement below

(d) The effects of afforestation activities taken up in the current Plan period cannot be assessed at this stage. However, on the basis of sample surveys and studies done so far, some salient trends have been noticed as follows:—

- The pace of the afforestation programme, including Social Forestry, has increased considerably and exceeded the progress made in the previous Plan peri-

ods.

- Farm Forestry (tree planting on private lands) is gaining momentum and accounts for almost half of the total afforestation effort.
- Though people's participation is still limited, popular interest in afforestation activities has grown. A number of Voluntary Agencies have also come forward and taken up projects.
- Survival rate of seedlings planted has improved.
- Choice of species is becoming wider. There is greater concern for fuelwood and fodder yielding species.
- Decentralised nurseries' programme has become popular in most States.
- Afforestation activities are generating more employment in the rural areas.
- Flow of funds for the afforestation programme, including institutional finance, has increased

(e) The progress vis-a-vis the targets, which are fixed yearly, is also given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Details of Targets and Achievements for Afforestation During Seventh Plan Period.

(Seedlings in lakhs)

S.No.	States/U.Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Jan.89)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600.00	3156.00	3000.00	2874.15	3000.00	3051.54	3200.00	2703.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	103.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	127.04	140.00	31.51
3.	Assam	400.00	396.00	400.00	625.50	500.00	497.87	600.00	445.50
4.	Bihar	1500.00	1523.00	2600.00	2711.00	3500.00	3152.00	3600.00	3603.54
5.	Goa*	32.00	45.00	75.00	67.93	75.00	74.70	75.00	72.00
6.	Gujarat	2550.00	2497.00	1631.00	2271.00	2250.00	2141.50	2600.00	4019.93
7.	Haryana	950.00	937.00	725.00	741.58	600.00	380.00	750.00	546.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	550.00	672.00	625.00	671.28	600.00	615.09	700.00	623.89
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	350.00	467.00	522.00	570.52	405.00	400.06	500.00	169.53

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Karnataka	2500.00	2546.00	2500.00	2316.74	2500.00	2500.00	3152.21	3300.00	2872.02	
11. Kerala	600.00	1166.00	1200.00	1519.24	1700.00	1555.44	1750.00	1470.97		
12. Madhya Pradesh	3500.00	3501.00	3700.00	3920.00	4000.00	4090.46	4400.00	4415.00		
13. Maharashtra	2000.00	2165.00	2400.00	2381.70	2600.00	3079.96	3300.00	4028.79		
14. Manipur	120.00	125.00	160.00	148.80	170.00	180.25	200.00	198.96		
15. Meghalaya	130.00	131.00	150.00	158.00	150.00	237.57	270.00	329.77		
16. Mizoram	700.00	700.00	1128.00	478.05	725.00	277.50	300.00	300.00		
17. Nagaland	180.00	269.00	350.00	543.50	200.00	200.00	230.00	230.00		
18. Orissa	3142.00	1930.00	2400.00	2326.72	2600.00	2340.05	3000.00	2762.17		
19. Punjab	527.00	590.00	550.00	567.59	450.00	495.52	500.00	496.30		
20. Rajasthan	820.00	958.00	1100.00	1341.03	1200.00	1173.87	1300.00	1259.00		
21. Sikkim	82.00	82.00	110.00	115.03	120.00	133.37	150.00	123.15		
22. Tamil Nadu	1100.00	1215.00	2400.00	1981.28	2400.00	1911.74	1800.00	1628.15		
23. Tripura	150.00	200.00	320.00	263.00	260.00	267.13	260.00	267.00		
24. Uttar Pradesh	3250.00	3548.00	4500.00	4865.00	4200.00	4420.71	5100.00	5311.95		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Tripura	150.00	200.00	220.00	263.00	260.00	267.13	260.00	267.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3250.00	3548.00	4500.00	4865.00	4200.00	4420.71	5100.00	5311.95
25.	West Bengal	1100.00	1115.00	1400.00	1416.00	1400.00	1391.08	1800.00	1100.00
26.	A & N Islands	93.00	95.00	120.00	122.32	100.00	100.43	100.00	107.59
27.	Chandigarh	2.90	1.52	3.40	3.83	3.40	3.59	4.00	3.26
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	31.00	50.00	35.20	40.00	31.22	35.00	38.32
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	25.00	0.53	2.00	1.17
30.	Delhi	25.00	25.00	30.00	63.03	30.00	18.06	50.00	57.62
31.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.25	0.12	0.29	0.20	0.24	0.50	2.25
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	11.00	10.00	12.93	10.60	10.32	10.00	1.13
Total		29095.94	30200.77	34284.52	35237.32	35939.20	35511.35	40026.50	39226.02

* Includes Union Territory of Daman & Diu during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Managing Committee of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

3751. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the bye-laws and rules in most of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi; there is a provision for 'Committee of Control' to keep a proper check on the functioning of the respective Managing Committee;

(b) if so, the names of Cooperative Group Housing Societies operating in Patparganj Area (Chilla Village) Delhi, where 'Committee of Control' has been non-existent; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for having election/selection of the Members of Committee of Control in the particular societies, with target date thereof, if any?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No action is proposed to be taken.

Labour Inspectors in States

3752. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Inspectors working under the Labour Directorate, Bhubaneswar (Orissa);

(b) whether these Labour Inspectors are appointed by Central Government;

(c) whether Government are aware that

these Inspectors are not getting their salary regularly; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to regularise the payment of salary to these labour Inspectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). As per the information available, 65 Labour Inspectors are working in the State. They are appointed by the State Govt. Payment of salary was delayed in the 4th Quarter of 1988-89. During the current financial year, the Central Govt. has released an amount of Rs. 10.97 lakhs towards Pay and Allowances of the Labour Inspectors.

Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labour in Punjab

3753. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is extended to the agricultural workers in Punjab;

(b) whether there is any machinery for implementation thereof in the State; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Labour enforcement officials including Labour Inspectors attend to the work of implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the State. The Deputy Commissioners have also been involved in the implementation of minimum wages with

the help of officers of the Development, Panchayat, Revenue and other Departments working in the rural areas.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Shops to SC/ST by Delhi Development Authority

3754. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops have been allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the markets constructed by the Delhi Development Authority as per the reservation quota;

(b) if so, the particulars of such markets;

(c) the total number of shops allotted in those markets and the number of shops out of them allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the criteria for 25 per cent reservation in the allotment of shops for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

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

(b) and (c). particulars of markets where shops, have been sold by DDA, the number of shops sold by auction and number of shops allotted to SC/ST are given in the

statements I and II below.

(d) The following criteria are being followed since May, '88'.

- (i) A registrant for shop should be at liberty to request registration in upto three localities based on his preference and the reserved quota for SC/ST should be market-wise and there should be distinction in allotting quota in the matter of shops and stalls.
- (iii) The successful applicants would be required to deposit 25% of the cost of the shop etc. within 60 days of the receipt of the allotment letter and the remainder in easy instalments, say not more than 24 equal monthly instalments. The instalments would carry interest at 6% per annum
- (iv) The deposits of the unsuccessful applicants would be refunded.
- (v) Each lot of allotments would demand fresh applications.
- (vi) The allottee will be prohibited to sell or transfer the shop/stall for a period of ten years, and the transfer thereafter could be only to members of the reserved category with the prior approval of DDA and payment of unearned increase according to prevailing rules of the DDA on the subject.

STATEMENT-I

Particulars of Markets and the Number of Shops Allotted in these Markets Through Auction and Also Number of Shops Allotted to the Persons belonging to SC/ST

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name/Particulars of Markets</i>	<i>Allotted through Auction</i>	<i>Allotted to SC/ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	CSC at Yamuna Vihar	17	10
2.	CSC at Defence Enclave	20	8
3.	CSC at Bhatnagar Colony	12	6
4.	LSC at Preet Vihar	—	1
5.	CSC at Dilshad Garden Pkt. H	9	2
6.	CSC at Jhilmil Ph II.	1	2
7.	LSC at Trilokpuri PH. II Sop. 565	7	5
8.	CSC at Timar Pur, /Nehru Vihar	—	12
9.	CSC at Rohini Sec. VIII S.C. No. II	27	11
10.	LSC at Shalimar Bagh Block B (Poorvi)	1	9
11.	CSC at Saraswati Vihar Block C	12	5
12.	CSC at Lok Vihar Block B	10	4
13.	LSC at Adarsh Bhavan Society, Punjabi Bagh Extension.	1	1
14.	Mini Shopping Centre at KG. I Bodella	9	2
15.	CSC at Bodella Block B	17	14
16.	LSC at Paschimpuri A-1	19	20
17.	CSC at Rewari Line	—	12
18.	RBC at Nangal Raya	—	3
19.	Hog Market at Rajindra Place	4	5

1	2	3	4
20.	CSC at G-8 area Rajpuri Garden Pocket-A	10	3
21.	LSC at Kirti Nagar	12	5
22.	CSC at Avantika	7	14
23.	LSC at Wazirpur Pkt. F	1	1
24.	CSC at Friends Colony	14	1
25.	CSC at R.K. Puram Sec. VI	24	6
26.	CSC at Cattle Shelter at Masoodpur	10	3
27.	CSC at Sukhdev Vihar	24	9
28.	CSC at Madangir Opp. Khanpur	8	1
		274	175

STATEMENT B

List of shops/stalls/tharas/open platform allotted marketwise and No. of Stalls/Tharas/Open Platforms allotted to Scheduled Castes:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony Stalls/Tharas/Open</i>	<i>Total No. of Shops Tharas/Open/Platforms Platforms allotted</i>	<i>No of stalls/Shops/ Tharas/Open/Platforms allotted to SCs.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Trilok Puri	505	148
2.	Himmat Puri	154	069
3.	Kalyan Puri	063	026
4.	Gokal Puri	049	025
5.	Nand Nagari	286	065
6.	Old Seemapuri	140	028
7.	New Seemapuri	117	002

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
8.	New Seelampur	134	035
9.	Tilak Vihar	99	013
10.	Madipur	344	206
11.	Moti Nagar	024	005
12.	Chaukhandi	101	009
13.	Khyala	160	026
14.	Ranjit Nagar	026	013
15.	Inder Puri	041	028
16.	Hastal	073	025
17.	Mangla Puri	023	012
18.	Raghubir Nagar	314	095
19.	Dakshin Puri	817	458
20.	Madangir	014	006
21.	Tigri	075	021
22.	Kalkaji	060	010
23.	Kilokari	008	004
24.	Sunlight Colony	089	017
25.	Nehru Nagar	120	052
26.	Moti Bagh	009	006
27.	Jahangirpuri	556	216
28.	Aruna Colony	080	013
29.	Sangam Park	046	023
30.	Shakurpur	330	140

1	2	3	4
31.	Mangol Puri	1221	522
32.	Inder Lok	049	025
33.	Wazir Pur	085	045
34.	Sultan Puri	377	171
35.	Nangloi	127	060
36.	Jawala Puri	046	027
<i>Total:</i>		2762	2646

[English]

E.S.I. Hospital at Haldia

3755. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an E.S.I. hospital in Haldia, Midnapore District, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of Posts of Pharmacist

3756. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government/Central Government Health Scheme from the

CGHS Pharmacist' Association of India, Delhi for creation of posts of (i) Senior/Head Pharmacist in each system of medicine in each dispensary in Delhi and outside Delhi, (ii) Chief Pharmacist in all the medical Store Depots and Sub-depots and (iii) Pharmacists-in- Chief for Medical Store Depot;

(b) if so, when the memorandum was received and the action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) when their demands are expected to be implemented fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the recommendations of IVth Pay Commission, as well as Cadre Review Committee, action to upgrade posts of Pharmacists to Head Pharmacists is in progress. The proposal is being processed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Deptt. of Personnel.

Possession of Plots in Rohini

3757. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has amended the Land rules, 1981 recently to cover up the cases of delayed payment within 180 days in respect of residential plots purchased through auction in 1985, mostly under the Rohini scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons given possession of plots as on date; and

(c) the number of cases of delayed payment, where full payment along with interest/penal interest and registration charges have been received by the DDA but the cases are still pending for giving possession of plots; and

(d) if so, the time by which possession of plots is proposed to be given and if not, the reasons for delay in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A Gazette Notification amending the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 empowering Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority to extend the date of payment where he is satisfied that sufficient reasons exist for doing so, upto a maximum of 180 days subject to payment of interest on balance amount @ 18% per annum where the delay is 30 days or less and 25% per annum for a period exceeding 30 days, has been issued by the Government on 27th January, 1989. The amendment in the Rules has been made keeping in view the hardship caused to the allottees on account of delay in payment not only in the Rohini Scheme but in all the schemes of the Delhi Development Authority and not only in the past cases of delay but also in similar cases arising in future. In the Rohini residential scheme, 10 cases in which plots were auctioned in 1985 and in which there was delay in payment upto 180 days are pending delivery of possession

because of non-payment by the allottees on account of interest and restoration charges and also non-completion of usual documents. In these cases, the possession has not so far been given.

Charges against Delhi Civil Supplies Department by FPS Association

3758. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shop-owners' association has levelled serious charges against the Delhi Civil Supplies Department;

(b) whether the articles to be distributed among the consumers had not been supplied to the shops in time; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigations have been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has stated that some representations have been submitted by one of the Fair Price Shopowners' Association, namely 'Uchit Dar Dukan Sabha' regarding late supply of specified food articles (SFAs) viz. wheat, rice and levy sugar by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) to the Fair Price Shops. The Delhi Administration has stated that by and large supply of SFAs is made by the DSCSC to the FPSs in time. However, in an operation of such a magnitude, sometimes delays occur due to various operational problems, namely, transport problem, labour problem, traffic restrictions, etc.

(c) and (d). The position of supply is reviewed periodically at various levels in the

Administration and remedial measures are taken as and when problems come to notice.

Action taken against Officers of NCCF

3759. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given on 8 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1880 regarding outstanding dues from West Bengal State Cooperative Consumers Federation and State:

(a) whether disciplinary action has been taken against the officers responsible for the irregularities in supply of Janata Handloom cloth;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which action is expected to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether enquiry against the said officers for other irregularities brought to the notice of the Ministry has been completed; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the penalty, if any, proposed to be awarded to the said officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). NCCF have reported that the Departmental enquiries against the Regional Manager (East) who was responsible for the irregularities have since been completed and the enquiry report is under process.

(c) and (d). It is only after the fact finding enquiry regarding various irregularities brought to the notice of Central Government that NCCF had initiated departmental action against the Regional Manager (East). As stated in (a) & (b) above, the report of the enquiry officer is under process at present.

Health Hazard Due to furniture Foams

3760. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether furniture foam is a health hazard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). The Government of India is not aware of any health hazards due to furniture foams. However, it may cause allergy when it may come with direct contact for a considerable period of time. Sleeping on foams bed may affect spine and cause back ache. When strongly heated they burn readily and give off toxic gases such as (CO) carbon monoxide and (HCN) Hydrogen cyanide, and other fractions are reported to possess mutagenic properties. It has been reported that Polyurethane vapour may cause lung impairment leading to asthmatic bronchitis. It may also give rise to conjunctivitis and even permanent disease resulting from burning to severe eczema.

Proper storage, adequate ventilation and protection from fire and direct heat is needed for prevention from hazards.

Import of Steroids

3761. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steroids are manufactured in India;

(b) if not, the quantity imported during

1984-85 and 1985-86

(c) the particulars of the importers and suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE):
(a) to (c). Steroids as such are chemical
molecules. There are several drugs namely

Corticosteroids anabolics, sex hormones
and others based on these molecules. Some
of these are manufactured in the country and
they are also being imported for making
formulations in the country.

A statement showing the total import of
steroids during the period 1984-85 and
1985-86 as available with the Ministry is
given below.

STATEMENT

Import of Steroids Drugs During 1984-85 and 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	1984-85		1985-86	
		Quantity in Kgs.	c.i.f. in value in Rs.	Quantity in Kgs.	c.i.f. value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Betamethasone and its derivatives	75	1,11,28,546	200	1,92,77,073
2.	Betamethasone Dipropionate	1,477	9,97,239	20	13,40,644
3.	Fluocinolone Acetamide	36	25,70,008	39	28,92,839
4.	Dexamethasone and its salts	232	86,55,448	1238	89,85,639
5.	Hydrocortisone	775	55,49,861	913	72,84,816
6.	Prednisone	130	13,71,959	150	16,71,930
7.	Prednisolone	2,005	1,97,07,726	2,012	1,93,47,376
8.	Preonisolone Acetate	121	14,60,730	88	14,51,351
9.	Triamcinolone and its salts	102	29,32,050	89	27,25,419
10.	Allyloestrenol	21	4,04,093	24	4,24,243
11.	Dydrogestrone	42	33,83,211	20	17,15,264
12.	Etnissterone	795	31,38,438	847	29,46,369

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	1984-85		1985-86	
		Quantity in Kgs.	c.i.f. in value in Rs.	Quantity in Kgs.	c.i.f. value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Nor-Ethisterone	177	29,72,942	200	38,01,402
14.	Hydroxy Progesterone Caprate	10	15,459	3	17,710
15.	Lynestrenol	84	34,82,661	80	34,82,873
16.	Norgestrol	63	59,48,893	77	80,09,141
17.	Oestradiol Derivatives	27,675	5,27,120	39,946	5,70,462

Hike in prices of edible oils

3762. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of edible oils are on the increase as a result of the new Oil seeds policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the subsidy to contain the rise in prices of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Consumption of Foodgrains

3763. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual consumption of various foodgrains in the country during the year 1989-90;

(b) the quantity available by way of reserves; and

(c) the extent to which the current year's harvest is estimated to meet the requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) As the consumption depends on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutes etc., precise estimates of consumption requirements of foodgrains in the country are not available.

(b) The stock position of foodgrains with

the public agencies as on 1st March, 1989 is estimated at 8.45 million tonnes. The allocation of foodgrains for PDS from Central Pool is only supplemental in nature. The requirement for distribution of wheat and rice under PDS is assessed on month to month basis depending on demand received from States/UTs., the overall availability of stocks in Central Pool, the past trend of offtake, relative needs of various States/UTs. and market availability.

(c) Current year's harvest is estimated to be between 166.5 to 170 million tonnes. This level of production is expected to meet the requirements of the country.

Inadequate Water Supply in R.K. Puram

3764. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Residents Welfare Association of Sector-6, R.K. Puram, P&T colony, New Delhi and the Delhi Telephone Authorities have brought to the notice of the MCD/Water authorities, the defective water pipeline and consequent inadequate pressure and two motors of the tube wells of MCD/Water authorities lying dead since their installation;

(b) whether Government contemplate to improve the Water supply to the said colony or instead link the same with Ganga water pipe line therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to improve the water supply and to ensure maximum water supply during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Residents Welfare Association has been writing to Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertak-

ing about short supply of water. Two tubewells in Sector 6 had gone out of Commission last year due to continued drought conditions.

(b) and (c). Following steps have been taken to improve the water supply:—

(i) One of the two tubewells has already been revived and put into commission. The other tube well is not fit for revival due to strate conditions.

(ii) A 1000 m dia main is being laid along Bridge Road to augment the water supply at Palam Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 141.00 lacs. This will further benefit the residents of all the sectors of R.K. Puram.

(iii) P & T Department has been permitted by the Delhi water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking to construct an underground tank and booster pumping station for the P & T quarters in Sector 6, R.K. Puram.

Rise in Prices of Edible Oil

3765. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of edible oils including the groundnut oil;

(b) the prevailing prices of edible oils and groundnut oil in different States and Union Territories;

(c) the prices of these items during the corresponding period last year; and

(d) the steps taken to arrest the abnormal rise in prices of edible oils, especially groundnut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). The price trends of the major edible oils (including groundnut oil) have shown a falling trend in recent months. Their prices as in March 1989 are ruling below the corresponding prices that prevailed during March 1988. The Statement showing the wholesale prices of groundnut, mustard, sesame and cottonseed oils for the period January, 1988 to March, 1989 as prevailing in the main centres throughout the country is given below.

The contain the prices of indigenous edible oils at reasonable levels, remedial steps are taken by Govt. as and when necessary, which include increased releases of imported edible oils through the PDS; reduction of stock limits of edible oils and oilseeds under the Storage Control Order (1977) so as to discourage hoarding; incentives for the usage of minor and non-traditional oils in the manufacture of vanaspati as also withdrawal of permission to use solvent extracted/expeller indigenous oils in the manufacture of vanaspati so as to conserve more indigenous oils for direct consumption.

STATEMENT*Wholesale Prices of Indigenous Edible Oils (per Qtl).**Period: January, 1988 to June, 1988**Source: directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture**Source: @ News Paper*

Week ending	Groundnut Oil				Mustard Oil @				Sesame Oil				Cottonseed Oil			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Rajkot	Calcutta	Kanpur	Hapur	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Rajkot		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Jan, 88	7th	2465	2600	2450	2633	2850	2700	2400	2280	2125	2150	2030	1930			
	14th	2480	2575	2480	2620	2600	2400	2200	2270	2120	2110	2050	1970			
	21st	2387	2610	2370	2566	2300	2400	2000	2180	2080	2140	2000	1950			
	28th	2283	2580	2300	2466	2250	2000	1900	2200	2080	2070	1950	1920			

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Feb, 88

7th	2293	2520	2520	2446	2150	2300	2125	2050	1990	2000	1890	1880	1890
14th	2296	2500	2250	2433	2250	2300	2225	2080	1920	1980	1910	1900	1810
21st.	2174	2460	2200	2333	2100	2200	2200	2060	1920	1970	1850	1840	1780
28th	2215	2460	2180	2363	2000	2150	2000	2100	1920	2000	1860	1840	1790

March, 88

7th	2252	2390	2150	2380	2000	2800	1850	2140	1950	2050	1950	1820	1760
14th	2257	2330	2200	2401	2100	2000	1900	2150	1950	2150	1890	1880	1820
21st	2278	2300	2200	2400	2250	2000	1850	2200	2030	2140	1840	1900	1840
28th	2361	2410	2230	2433	2250	1875	1850	2200	2110	2140	1950	1900	1850

April, 88

7th	2278	2250	2240	2433	2200	1875	1860	2180	2080	2140	1910	1880	1840
14th	2226	2220	2230	2420	2150	2000	1860	2140	2080	2140	1900	1940	1840
21st	2220	2450	2220	2413	2150	2025	1890	2120	2080	2100	1890	1930	1920
28th	2200	2450	2150	2320	2050	1950	1900	2040	2080	2040	1890	1920	1830

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
May, 88														
7th	2174	2260	2080	2366	2050	2050	1850	1900	1950	2000	1900	1910	1890	1830
14th	2142	2260	2100	2300	1975	1975	1875	1850	1900	1950	1850	1890	1890	1830
21st.	2122	2350	2120	2280	2050	2050	1850	1780	1860	1950	1830	1900	1840	1810
28th	2100	2350	2100	2240	1950	1950	1725	1700	1800	1950	1720	1860	1710	1760
June, 88														
7th	2142	2260	2120	2300	2000	2000	1900	1800	1800	1820	1730	1880	1830	1820
14th	2158	2230	2140	2333	2050	2050	1925	1820	1720	1820	1750	1880	1880	1860
21st	2168	2230	2160	2313	2100	2100	1925	1830	1790	1725	1740	1930	1910	1860
28th	2189	2230	2180	2333	2100	2100	1950	1840	1860	1725	1780	1965	1930	1880
July, 88														
7th	2350	2250	2300	2433	2030	2030	1900	1820	1900	1790	1860	2020	1960	1930
14th	2340	N.R.	2400	2553	N.R.	N.R.	2000	1900	1950	N.R.	1820	2060	1970	2020
21st	N.R.	N.R.	2330	2546	N.R.	N.R.	2000	1880	N.R.	N.R.	1850	N.R.	1950	2000
28th	23 45	2500	22 60	2500	2130	2130	1975	1870	1870	1800	1780	2000	1920	1940

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Aug. 88</i>														
7th 2246	2500	2300	2466	2100	1900	1840	1820	1790	1880	1940	1840	1880	1900	1840
14th 2132	2500	2140	2333	2100	1900	1800	1820	1750	1880	1900	1810	1880	1900	1810
21st 2147	2460	2100	2366	2130	1860	1820	1840	1750	1880	1900	N.R	1880	1900	N.R
28th 2007	2480	2040	2140	2150	1860	1800	1820	1780	1870	1880	1720	1870	1880	1720
<i>Sept. 88</i>														
7th 2044	2480	1980	2133	2150	1800	1690	1820	1750	1880	1900	1730	1880	1900	1730
14th 2075	2430	2000	2275	2150	1900	1830	1820	1750	1950	1920	1820	1950	1920	1820
21st 1986	N.R	1920	2180	N.R	1780	1860	N.R	1730	1950	1890	1770	1950	1890	1770
28th N.R	N.R	1930	2113	N.R	1720	N.R	N.R	1740	N.R	1890	1770	N.R	1890	1770
<i>Oct. 88</i>														
7th 1924	2400	1940	2166	2040	1850	1820	1780	1810	1960	1910	1800	1960	1910	1800
14th 2049	2400	1930	2166	2040	1875	1780	1780	1800	1960	1900	1800	1960	1900	1800
21st 1960	N.R	1970	2113	N.R	1820	1740	N.R	1800	1950	1900	1800	1950	1900	1800
28th 1966	2400	1930	2020	2040	1845	1760	1780	1770	1960	1880	1710	1960	1880	1710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Nov.88</i>													
7th 2007	2007	2460	1870	2083	2040	1850	1680	1740	1760	1770	1880	1880	1800
14th 1846	1846	2460	1860	1933	2040	1875	1700	1710	1760	1740	1830	1850	1700
21th 1799	1799	2430	1770	1853	1960	1875	1700	1720	1740	1730	1641	1770	1660
28th 1799	1799	2430	1800	1853	1960	1770	1700	1720	1740	1730	1800	1700	1660
<i>Dec.88</i>													
7th 1812	1812	N.R	1770	1866	N.R	1770	1700	1700	N.R	1720	1790	1770	1680
14th 1789	1789	2430	1760	1840	N.R	1750	1680	1680	1740	1700	1740	1660	
21st N.R	N.R	2430	1700	1846	1950	1750	1600	N.R	1740	1680	N.R	1690	1650
28th 1778	1778	2430	1670	N.R	1920	1680	1600	1690	1740	1640	1640	1620	N.R
<i>Jan.89</i>													
7th 1908	1908	2220	1770	1866	1900	1680	1560	1700	1700	1690	1640	1640	1540
14th 1851	1851	2220	1750	1700	1960	1720	1600	1690	N.R	1650	1670	1610	1670
21st 1853	1853	2130	1750	1866	1960	1720	1560	1680	1700	1650	1650	1610	1670
28th 1872	1872	2150	1760	1872	1960	1600	1520	1670	1700	1640	1630	1610	1510

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Feb. 89</i>														
7th	1804	2080	1730	1820	1960	1960	1600	1540	1640	1700	1660	1590	1580	1540
14th	1789	2130	1680	1860	1960	1960	1600	1560	1610	1700	1620	1560	1550	1550
21st@	1825	1875	1720	—	2000	2000	1570	1580	1640	1690	1670	1580	1580	—
28th@	1833	1875	1730	—	2050	2050	1570	1540	1650	1680	1670	1600	1560	—
<i>March, 89</i>														
7th@	1817	1725	1700	—	2000	2000	1570	1460	1785	1710	1700	1600	1560	—
14th@	1857	1900	1730	—	2000	2000	1570	1460	1838	1750	1830	1620	1600	—
16th@	1859	1900	1750	—	2008	2008	1570	1500	1879	1820	1910	1630	1650	—

Feb. 89

7th 1804 2080 1730 1820 1960 1960 1600 1540 1640 1700 1660 1590 1580 1540

14th 1789 2130 1680 1860 1960 1960 1600 1560 1610 1700 1620 1560 1550 1550

21st@ 1825 1875 1720 — 2000 2000 1570 1580 1640 1690 1670 1580 1580 —

28th@ 1833 1875 1730 — 2050 2050 1570 1540 1650 1680 1670 1600 1560 —

March, 89

7th@ 1817 1725 1700 — 2000 2000 1570 1460 1785 1710 1700 1600 1560 —

14th@ 1857 1900 1730 — 2000 2000 1570 1460 1838 1750 1830 1620 1600 —

16th@ 1859 1900 1750 — 2008 2008 1570 1500 1879 1820 1910 1630 1650 —

Underground Railway Between Ram Raja Tala (Howrah) to salt lake (Calcutta)

3766. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to construct an underground railway from Ram Raja Tala of Howrah district to Salt Lake, Calcutta;

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

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to approve this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) after carrying out feasibility studies in 1971-75, recommended construction of a metro railway network in Calcutta in three phases. The first phase from Dum Dum to Tollyganj in the North-South Corridor is expected to be completed by 1991. The second phase of construction includes Salt Lake City-Ramrajatala-East-West corridor. No decision has yet been taken to sanction the second phase. For any such decision, a detailed techno-economic survey will be necessary for which various possibilities are being considered.

Drought's Effect on Human Health

3767. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report of a study group

appointed by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi to study the effects of drought on drought affected people in relation to their health;

(b) whether Government have scrutinised the report of the said study group;

(c) if so, the main feature of the recommendations of the study group; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A survey was conducted through three ICMR institutions in seven drought affected States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kamataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) A statement is given below.

(b) The concerned State Governments have to take necessary action in the matter.

STATEMENT

Recommendations

In order to arrest further deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the population, the following measures are suggested.

1. At least 2 persons per family of 5 (2 adults and 3 children) should be provided employment under the Drought Relief Works to ensure the minimum energy needs of 2000 Kcal per adult. Where families are of larger size, (joint family) correspondingly more members should be provided work.

2. There should be a fair-price shop within the walking distance for the villagers.

3. Wherever the population is scattered, the foodgrains should be made available to the people by organising mobile distribution using appropriate transport.

4. Wherever the conditions warrant, community kitchens should be opened to ensure minimum food for those who are not even able to participate in relief works like old and infirm.

5. A minimum provision of a family ration of 2.25 kg cereals and 100 gm of pulses (for a family consisting of 5 members or 4 consumption units) should be ensured so that the minimum energy needs of 2000 Kcal for an adult is met.

6. *Specific nutrient supply:* Survey results indicated that due to very poor intake of protective foods, vitamin A and Iron intake had deteriorated considerable.

Considering the serious consequences of vitamin A deficiency on health, the following regimen is suggested:

(a) *Preschool children:* A massive dose of 200,000 IU of vitamin A should be fed once every six months to all preschool children. The programme in operation must be strengthened wherever it is weak, particularly in drought-prone areas. In case of short supply of Vitamin A even administration of 100,000 IU once in 3 months can be undertaken.

(b) *For other age groups:* A high prevalence of night blindness and Bitot's spots among adults has been reported in Rajasthan survey. If high prevalence indicative of vitamin A deficiency symptoms like night blindness and Bitot's spots are encountered, a dose of 50,000 IU of vitamin A should be supplied once in 3 months to the entire population. However it is cautioned that administration of large doses of vitamin A to pregnant women is not safe. In conditions of severe deficiency, 50,000 IU of vitamin A

can be given to pregnant women. Repeated administration of massive dose of vitamin A should not be carried out within a span of 3 months to any group.

(c) Similarly, the distribution of folifer tablets to control nutritional anemia should not be strengthened, but extended to other age groups like adult males, where anaemia has been observed.

Health Infrastructure

3768. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge health infrastructure of Sub-centres, Primary health Centres and Community Health Centres have not been fully integrated with other health related services like nutrition, water, education etc. resulting in their failure to deliver the expected results; and

(b) if so, the action proposed/taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The existing infrastructure of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is meant to provide primary health care services to the population which includes nutrition and health education, promotion of environmental health, sanitation and adoption of healthy living styles including small family norm. Primary health care goals are fully integrated with other development related sectors.

Rehabilitation Centres for Cancer Patients

3769. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any rehabilitation centres for the Cancer patients;

(b) if so, the number and location of such rehabilitation centres;

(c) whether some rehabilitation centres have been set up by the voluntary agencies; and

(d) if so, the details of the aid and assistance being extended to such agencies?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Indian Cancer Society, Bombay has set up the Rehabilitation Centre. No assistance has been given to this Society for this purpose.

AIDS Surveillance Centres

3770. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be

pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of AIDS Surveillance Centres already functioning and proposed to be established, Statewise;

(b) whether there is any check on the foreign visitors having AIDS coming to India as tourists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The number and locations of AIDS Surveillance Centres already established in 30 cities are given in the Statement below. These Centres would be augmented as and when need arises.

(b) and (c). All foreigners/foreign tourists who want to stay more than a year are required to undergo HIV testing. Foreigners working in various missions and foreign journalists accredited to the PIB who have been exempted from AIDS test.

STATEMENT**No. of Surveillance Centres functioning****City****State**

1

2

3

Andhra Pradesh	1	Hyderabad	i)	Osmania Medical College.
			ii)	Institute of Preventive Medicine.
	2	Tirupati	iii)	Medical College.
	3)	Visakhapatnam	iv)	Andhra Medical College.
Bihar	4)	Patna	v)	Rajendra Memorial Institute.
Gujarat	5)	Ahmedabad	vi)	R. J. Medical College.
J & K	6)	Srinagar	vii)	Indian Institute of Medical Sciences.
Himachal Pradesh	7)	Simla	viii)	Indira Gandhi Medical College
Maharashtra	8)	Pune	ix)	National Institute of Virology.
	9)	Nagpur	x)	Armed Forces Medical College.
	10)	Bombay	xi)	Gandhi Medical College.
			xii)	I.I.H.
			xiii)	G.M.C.

Madhya Pradesh	11)	Bhopal	xiv)	S.G.S.M.C.
	12)	Jabalpur	xv)	Gandhi Medical College
	13)	Indore	xvi)	Regional Medical Research Centre.
Kerala	14)	Trivandrum	xvii)	C.H.R.H.
	15)	Imphal	xviii)	Medical College.
Manipur	16)	Bhubaneshwar	xix)	Regional Medical College.
Orissa	17)	Cuttack	xx)	Regional Medical Research Centre.
	18)	Vellore	xxi)	S.C.B. Medical College
Tamil Nadu	19)	Madurai	xxii)	Christian Medical College
	20)	Madras	xxiii)	Madurai Medical College.
	21)	Lucknow	xxiv)	I.C.H
Uttar Pradesh	22)	Varanasi	xxv)	K.G. Medical College
	23)	Agra	xxvi)	Institute of Medical Sciences
	24)	Panji	xxvii)	Central Jajma Institute of Leprosy
Goa			xxviii)	Goa Medical College

3

2

1

Pondicherry	25)	Pondicherry	xxix)	Jimper
Punjab	26)	Chandigarh	xxx)	PGI
Karnataka	27)	Bangalore	xxi)	Bangalore Medical College
Haryana	28)	Rohtak	xxxii)	Medical College.
Delhi	29)	Delhi	xxxiii)	A.I.I.M.S.
			xxxiv)	N.I.C.D.
			xxxv)	M.A.M.C.
			xxxvi)	IOP
West Bengal	30)	Calcutta	xxxvii)	S.T.M
			xxxviii)	N.I.C.E.D.

One Family one Child Norm

3771. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government consider that 'One Family One Child' norm should be implemented by all the States in the country; and

(b) if so, whether a legislation to this effect is proposed to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The family Welfare Programme in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. The programme seeks to promote responsible parenthood with a two-child norm—male, female or both—through independent choice of Family Planning method best suited to the acceptor. However, the States have been requested to take a conscious view in regard to providing sterilisation services to highly motivated couples who voluntarily opt to restrict their family size to one child.

(b) There is no proposal to bring forward legislation to implement one family, one child norm.

Damage Due to Vaccination Against Influenza

3772. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per findings of Osmania University, vaccination against influenza can damage genes and may prove to be lethal to the unborn babies;

(b) if so, whether any follow-up action

has been taken/proposed on the above findings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No vaccine against influenza is manufactured in India. The Government of India is also not using any vaccines for control of Influenza. However vaccines can be imported from abroad.

The Government of India is not aware that vaccination against Influenza can damage genes and may prove lethal to the unborn babies.

[*Translation*]

Night Shelters in Delhi

3773. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn for the construction of night shelters in Delhi during the year 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority proposes to construct 7 Night Shelters, one each at Turkman Gate, Maya Puri, Kirti Nagar, Okhla and Wazir pur and 2 at Asaf Ali Road, during the year 1989-90 to provide for about 2,000 persons. The Night Shelters will be provided with toilets/bath, water supply, jute mattresses, blankets, reading material and television sets. The beneficiaries will be charged a nominal

amount of Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 1 per night.

[English]

Opening of Hospitals in States

3774. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals functioning under State and Union Government in the country;

(b) whether Union Government have

some schemes to open additional hospitals in different States; and

(c) if so, the break-up of the hospitals proposed to be set up in States, particularly in the State of Maharashtra?

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

(a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT**Number of Hospitals and Beds According to Ownership As on 1.1.1988**

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Government		Local Bodies		Pvt. & Vol Org.		Total		Population served per Bed.
		Hosp.	Beds	Hosp.	Beds	Hosp.	Beds	Hosp.	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	25251	4	46	266	11103	615	34600	1605
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	675	—	—	1	135	14	810	947
3.	Assam	108	10777	—	—	31	2978	139	13755	1699
4.	Bihar	208	19652	1	49	90	8519	299	28220	2876
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu (1-1-86)	16	1781	—	—	79	1223	95	3004	400
6.	Gujarat	150	15005	63	3943	1211	21128	1424	40076	975
7.	Haryana	59	4706	—	—	20	2798	79	7504	2067
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52	3582	5	58	8	447	65	4087	11 91
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	54	7476	—	—	2	140	56	7616	918
10.	Karnataka	169	24324	29	738	51	7339	249	32401	1326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	159	29363	—	—	1894	44321	2053	73684	391
12.	Madhya Pradesh	346	21582	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	346	21582	2809
13.	Maharashtra	442	47623	89	9503	1350	35837	1881	92963	775
14.	Manipur	17	1261	—	—	3	70	20	1331	1267
15.	Meghalaya (1.1.85)	9	1449	—	—	4	616	13	2065	714
16.	Mizoram	7	605	—	—	2	300	9	905	712
17.	Nagaland	31	1038	—	—	2	45	33	1083	943
18.	Orissa	270	11265	4	153	21	1092	295	12510	2389
19.	Punjab (1.4.87)	221	12150	4	103	43	3466	268	15719	1197
20.	Rajasthan	207	18162	2	54	38	2034	247	20250	2039
21.	Sikkim	5	425	—	—	—	—	5	425	958
22.	Tamil Nadu	283	35849	7	479	73	9505	363	45833	1182
23.	Tripura	22	1501	—	—	—	—	22	1501	1618
24.	Uttar Pradesh (1.1.86)	534	34267	42	985	159	12026	735	47278	2577
25.	West Bengal	264	46727	22	609	126	6511	412	53847	1161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	A & N Island	10	813	—	—	1	20	11	833	313
27.	Chandigarh	3	1530	—	—	—	—	3	1530	427
28.	D & N Haveli	1	50	—	—	—	—	1	50	2480
29.	Delhi	27	9302	20	3500	20	3314	67	16116	512
30.	Lakshadweep	2	70	—	—	—	—	1	70	643
31.	Pondicherry	8	2291	—	—	2	150	10	2441	289
	Total	4042	390552	292	20220	5497	175117	9831	585889	1351

Note : *Ratio has been worked out on Annual Estimates of Population as on 1st March, 1988 and the period to which data relates.

[*Translation*]**Production of Cloth**

3775 SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey to ascertain likely textile production of cloth by mills, handlooms and powerlooms during the year 1988-89;

(b) whether Government have also made a survey to ascertain the total investment and employment in each of these sectors;

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

(d) the future plan of Government to give incentive to this field on the basis of the above survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The sector-wise estimated cloth production by the textile industry during 1988-89 is as under:—

(In million meters)

Mill sector	— 2911
Powerloom sector	— 6994
Handloom sector	— 3665
Total	13570

(b) and (c). The precise and authentic data regarding investment in various sectors of the textile industry are not available with the Govt. However, the estimated employment in each of these sectors is given below:

(in lakh)

Mill sector	— 11.81
Handloom sector	— 84.22
Powerloom sector	— 50.95

(d) The situation in the textile industry is periodically reviewed by Government and appropriate measures are taken for its growth and development

[*English*]**Use of Coastal Shipping for Movement of Foodgrains by FCI**

3776. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India propose to utilise coastal shipping to facilitate the movement of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee for J.E.s in CPWD

3777. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Cadre Review Committee for the Junior Engineers of Central Public Works Department has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) The recommendations, being confidential, cannot be disclosed at this state.

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

[*Translation*]

National Deseri Park, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

3778. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the head-wise details of the amount

spent for development of the National Desert Park, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan so far;

(b) the details of the progress made in the development of forest, sanddune limitation and desert development under the Park; and

(c) the future programme for development of the said National Desert Park?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Amount spent for the development of National Desert park, Jaisalmer, so far, is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). An area of 8,470 hectares has been closed so far to eliminate biotic interference for sand dune control. The objective of the future programme is further improvement of the habitat and its greater protection.

STATEMENT

Amount Spent for Development of National Desert Park, Jaisalmer

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Budget Head</i>	<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount spent so far (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	3601 D.2 (4) (2)	Closure of areas	25.03	
2.	"	Water Conservation	11.35	
3.	"	Protection	2.60	
4.	"	Equipment	0.80	
5.	"	Vehicles	3.70	

[*English*]

Hudco Scheme for Working Women in Cities

3779. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban

Development Corporation has recently announced a new scheme to help the working women to own a flat in the urban area of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the financial implications in implementation of the scheme?

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

(b) Following are the main features of the scheme: The Condominium will be exclusively for the single women i.e. unmarried, legally separated, or widow organised as a Cooperative Group Housing Society either by a social organisation Dwelling unit in the Condominium will be allotted to the member of the Society on hire purchase basis for which loan assistance will be provided by HUDCO. The membership of an allottee will automatically get terminated on her getting married. Each unit of the Condominium for middle income group women will have one or two rooms with kitchenette and toilet with gross area not exceeding 35 sq. mt. Common facilities will also be provided in the Condominium.

(c) HUDCO will provided finance upto 80 percent of the project cost at a concessional interest rate of 10 percent (net) repayable in 15 years, irrespective of the income category. The repayment instalment could be worked out either according to the existing system of equated instalments or according to telescopic repayment schedule which provides for incremental graded repayments thereby reducing the immediate repayments burden. The financial implications in implementation will depend upon the response of the state Government and voluntary organisation etc.

Restriction of USE of Aluminium in Baby Food

3780. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions have been imposed in foreign countries on the use of aluminium in infant and baby food;

(b) the reasons leading to the imposition of this restriction by the foreign countries;

(c) whether any study has also been made by Government regarding its effect on the health of children if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the finding of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government is yet to come across any report about restrictions on use of Aluminium in infant and baby food by foreign countries.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Compulsory environmental Clearance for Private Sector Units

3781. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new-sitem appearing in 'The Times of India' dated 25 February, 1989 captioned "Population from private units to be checked".

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) whether there is any proposal to make environmental clearance compulsory for large scale private sector units in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names and number of private units in the country running without environmental clearance at present?

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

(b) to (d). Guidelines for sitting, of new industries have been framed and circulated to Ministries, State Governments and Pollution Control Boards. The guidelines provide that for twenty categories of polluting industries which have been identified, environmental clearance is necessary for conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence. These guidelines apply to private sector projects also. The guidelines provide that conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence is to be done only after the following conditions have been fulfilled:—

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

equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirement.

For this purpose it will be necessary to build the capabilities for detailed impact assessment techniques in the various State Government/State Pollution Control Boards and also ensure that financial institutions do look in to these aspects at the time of extending credit for such projects.

(e) The requirement of approval from environmental angle by the Competent state authority for large scale private sector units for issue of industrial licence has been made mandatory from December, 1984 onwards. This stipulation is being followed since then.

Cleaning of Godavari River

3782. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to clean the river Godavari;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up a board similar to Central Ganga Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no special plan to clean up the Godavari like the Ganga Action Plan. However, as in case of the other major rivers, in the Godavari also water quality monitoring and anti-pollution measures are being undertaken. Monitoring of the water quality of the Godavari is being done through 22 monitoring stations established under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Measures against pollution in the

river include the following:

- (i) Industries are directed to put up effluent treatment plants within a time frame and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards.
 - (ii) Consents are issued to industries for operating their units subject to their adopting satisfactory pollution control measures.
 - (iii) Legal action is taken against the major defaulting units.
- (c) and (d). At present there is no specific proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up a Board similar to Central Ganga Authority.

[*Translation*]

Plots in Lieu of Acquired Land

3783. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative plots have not been allotted so far to all farmers whose land was acquired by Government during last three years; and

(b) if so, the time by which alternative plots are likely to be allotted to them?

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

(b). Land acquisition is a continuous process and as such the recommendations after verification for allotment of alternative plots from Delhi Administration keep coming continuously to the DDA. 3388 persons pertaining to the last 3 years are awaiting allotment of alternative plots. Delhi Development Authority proposes to clear about 1030

persons during the year 1989-90.

[*English*]

Import of Medical Equipment and Services from Japan

3784. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notification has been issued on the licensing conditions for import of medical equipment and services from Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Notifications regarding the Licensing conditions for import of medical equipments and services from Japan under the Japanese Grant Aid (87-88) and (88-89) have been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce vide their Public Notice No. 64-ITC (PN) 88-91, dated 24th October, 1988 and No. 94-ITC (PN) 88-91, dated 25th January, 1989.

The notifications lay down the Licensing Conditions and procedure to be followed for importing equipment from Japan under the Japanese Grant-in-aid for Regional Cancer Centres; and for improvement of Educational Technology equipment of Indira Gandhi National Open University,

[*Translation*]

Trifurcation of DDA

3785. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for implementation of the decision regarding trifurcation of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented;

(c) the names of the agencies proposed to be set up for the development of land for housing and construction of houses thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to entrust the responsibility of land development to the private agencies to remove the shortage of houses; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The decision inter alia is to separate the Housing Development and the slum Wing from the Delhi Development Authority and create a Housing Development Board and a Slum Clearance and Improvement Board. Necessary legislation in this behalf is being initiated and it is hoped that the process would be completed within the next six months. Management and development of acquired land are the core functions of the Delhi Development Authority and these will continue to be with the Delhi Development Authority. The responsibility for the construction of houses will be entrusted to the Housing Development Board. As far as involvement of the private agencies in the development of land is concerned, no decision has so far been taken.

[English]

Construction of Extension Block of Moti Bagh Hospital

3786. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-storey extension block is being built up in the Moti Bagh Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the extension block;

(c) whether Union Government have given any assistance for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The preliminary estimated cost of the extension block is Rs. 79,51,600/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is against Plan scheme and the expenditure is being met from the grant of the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan of N.D.M.C. 1988-89 under Health Sector.

U.K. Aid For Karnataka Social Forestry Programme

3787. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Overseas Development Administration of United Kingdom has agreed to extend aid for

Karnataka's Social Forestry Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Union Government have taken up the issue with U.K. Government; and

(d) if so, the total amount of aid proposed to be given by the Overseas Development Administration?

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

(b) to (d). The Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of United Kingdom is co-financing a Social Forestry Project in Karnataka which was started in 1983-84, initially for a period of 5 years. The Project has recently been extended by the ODA for a further period of 2 years upto March 1990, on a request by the Government of India. The total project outlay was US\$ 56.6 millions, of which the total amount of aid to be given the the ODA works out to US\$ 23.0 millions.

Representation Against Introduction of Poly-Jute Packaging

3788. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the All India Flat Tape Manufactures Association has represented against the introduction of Poly-jute packing for cement because of the apprehension that the already reduced share of plastic woven sacks will be taken away by the jute mill owners; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/ proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) There is as such no decision on this subject.

Payment to Workers by N.B.C.C.

3789. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a part payment of the wages in local currency has been made to the workers and the staff who have worked for the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited in Iraq from April, 1987 and the payment of a major portion of the wages to be made in rupees is yet to be made;

(b) whether financial institutions had approved rupee loan for the same more than a year back but the same could not be released as the NBCC could not furnish Government guarantee;

(c) whether timely payment of full wages to the workers and staff has to be made irrespective of the time of payment to be received from the clients for the work done;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-payment of the wage so far; and

(e) the time by which the balance of wages will paid to the workers?

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

(b) Yes; the approval accorded by the financial institutions over a year ago covers payment of rupee part of the wages for the period from April 1987 to Septemebr, 1987.

(c) Yes, under normal circumstances.

(d) Consequent upon the execution of the 'Deferred Payment Agreement' with the

Govt. of Iraq, the payments for works done by the NBCC are released by the clients only in a phased manner. The NBCC could not clear the rupee part of the wages (from April, 1987) pending completion of formalities for securing Government guarantee for raising loans from the financial institutions.

(e) Immediately after the NBCC raises the necessary loans after completion of the requisite formalities.

Encroachment on National Parks and Sanctuaries

3790. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assessments made about the encroachments in the national parks, sanctuaries and reserved and protected Forests since 1980;

(b) the number of individuals involved; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum from Slum Dwellers

3791. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the slum dwellers in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions

made in the memorandum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum submitted by the General Secretary, Rashtriya Jhuggi Jhonpri Puner Nirman Samiti to LG, Delhi seeks the provision of basic human needs viz., house, civic amenities, potable drinking water, electricity, ration cards, health and education facility.

(c) Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority is providing minimum basic civic amenities under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement in Jhuggi/Slum Clusters. So far 72 Complexes of Pay & Use Jansuvidha containing toilets, bathrooms, water supply mattresses and blankets and TV Sets have been provided work for construction of 58 Jansuvidha Complexes in progress. 5428 street lights have been provided in 300 jhuggi bastis and work for remaining bastis/clusters is in hand. 948 municipal water hydrants have already been provided in 259 jhuggi basties/clusters and 113 deep hand pumps have been installed in 52 jhuggi clusters/Basties. The work for 219 deep hand pumps is in progress in 92 jhuggi clusters/basties. Work providing another 190 deep hand pumps is at planning stage. Dhalaos/Dustbins are being provided by MCD.

1264 flats have been allotted under the Residential Registration Scheme of 1985. Work for 2226 flats is in progress. DDA allots land for the educational institutions in slum areas. Issue of Ration Card is not the subject matter of Ministry of Urban Development.

Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

3793. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts from his Ministry has visited silent valley in Kerala to study the feasibility of an alternate hydro-electric project in the area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A team of experts constituted by this Ministry visited Kerala in February, 1989 to assess the feasibility of two hydel power projects in Chalakudy basin and not in the Silent Valley.

Recommendations Made by National Symposium on Management of Health Care Organisations

3794. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Symposium on Management of Health Care Organisations was held in Madras in the first week of February, 1989;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the symposium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Proposal to Take over Shrinivas Mills and Khandesh Mills.

3795. SHRI DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra for the take over of Shrinivas Mills and Khandesh Mills; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was received by Union Government and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is, at present, no action required on the part of the Central Government as the Maharashtra Government is modifying the original proposal regarding the take-over of Srinivas and Khandash Mills.

[*Translation*]

Reduction in Sugar Quota for FPS in Delhi

3796. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reduction in the sugar quota for Fair Price Shops in Delhi and the resultant increase in prices of sugar in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the rise in prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There has been no reduction in the sugar quota allocated to Fair Price Shops in Delhi.

(b) **Does not arise.**

(c) In addition to the quota allocated for PDS, adequate quantity of free sale sugar is also released every month to ensure availability at reasonable prices.

People Suffering Due to IODINE Deficiency Diseases

3797. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from Iodine deficiency diseases is increasing constantly in Basti, Gazipur and Gorakhpur districts of eastern U.P.;

(b) if so, the number of such patients found to be suffering from such disease during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have taken any remedial or preventive measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Surveys conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in Basti and Gorakhpur districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh revealed that the incidence of Goitre due to Iodine deficiency is 20% in Basti and 18.6% in Gorakhpur. It has also been proposed to undertake survey in Ghazipur district by the State Government during 1989-90 to assess the magnitude of Iodine deficiency disorders.

(c) and (d). In order to control the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders the Government has launched a scheme of universal iodisation of edible salt in a phased manner to be completed by 1992. Goitre

Control Programme in Uttar Pradesh is one of the Science & Technology Projects which is being implemented on a mission mode. The State Government of U.P. have banned the sale of non-iodised salt in the entire state w.e.f. 2nd October, 1987. The salt iodation in U.P. is being monitored by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The urinary iodide excretion pattern which indirectly assess iodine nutritional status of people carried out in sixteen randomly selected districts including districts of Basti and Gorakhpur show significant improvement in iodine nutrition status of people in U.P. Also preliminary data on neonatal screening for hypothyroidism of new born in Basti district show significant reduction in incidence of neonatal hypothyroidism caused by Iodine deficiency. There has been marked improvement of iodine nutrition status of people in U.P. following universal iodisation of salt accomplished in October, 1987.

A quantity of 4.97 lakh tonnes of iodised salt has been supplied to Uttar Pradesh during the period April, 1988 to January, 1989 under the National Goitre Control Programme.

[English]

Training Allowance to J.E.s in C.P.W.D.

3798. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after sanctioning of 30 per cent training allowance, the strength of the Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. Training Institute has been reduced from nine to three and six Junior Engineers have been deprived of the 30 per cent allowances;

(b) whether other posts have not been reduced;

(c) when the vacant posts of 6 Junior

Engineers are proposed to be filled up; and

(d) the details of the sanctioned and existing posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the sanctioned strength of either the Junior Engineers or of

any other posts in the CPWD Training Institute.

(c) The question of filling up the vacant posts will be considered after the faculty strength of the Institute is reviewed in the context of the restructuring of the Institute to suit the revised training needs of the CPWD at all levels.

(d). As per statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of the sanctioned and existing posts

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of post</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength</i>	<i>Existing posts</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Chief Engineer	1	1
2.	Superintending Engineer	2	2
3.	Executive engineer	5	5
4.	Deputy Director (CSS)	1	—
5.	Assistant Engineer (Including one leave reserve)	8	7
6.	Junior Engineer	9	3
7.	Section Officer	1	1
8.	Steno (Grade-B)	1	1
9.	Steno (SG)	1	1
10.	Steno (OG)	4	4
11.	U.D.C.	4	4
12.	L.D.C.	3	8
13.	J.A.O./D.A.	4	3
14.	Librarian	1	—
15.	Staff Car Driver	1	1

1	2	3	4
16.	D'man, Grade-II	1	—
17.	Daftry/Peon/Messenger	7	7
18.	Chowkidar	1	1
19.	Jr. Hindi Translator	1	1
20.	Safaiwala	1	1
21.	Farash	1	1
22.	Barkandaz	1	1
23.	Gestetner Operator	1	1

[*Translation*]

Amendment to Indian Forest (Conservation) Act

3799. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
 PROF. RAMAKRISHNA
 MORE:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
 HIT:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high level Committee to review the provisions of the Indian Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in accordance with the announcement made by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether the elected representatives from the affected hill areas will also be nominated as members of the Committee; and

(c) if so, when the Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Government propose to set up a Committee to examine the implementation aspects of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the National Forest Policy, 1988 with a view of fulfilling better the paramount need for conservation as well as the developmental aspirations of the people living in the forest areas.

(b) and (c). The composition and other details of the Committee are still to be finalised.

[*English*]

Voluntary Consumers Organisations

3800. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA
 MORE:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
 HIT:
 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government have underlined the need to involve the voluntary consumer organisations in the quality control of consumer products and to check exploitation of the consumers by unscrupulous traders;

(b) if so, the particulars of the voluntary consumers organisations which have been working in this field;

(c) whether Union Government have urged State Governments to encourage voluntary consumer organisations; and

(d) if so, the assistance Union Government propose to give to State Governments to boost such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are approximately 300 voluntary consumer organisations working in the country. The particulars of some of the consumer organisations working in this field are given in the statement below.

(c) The Union Government has urged the State Governments, on various forums, to encourage voluntary consumer organisations, particularly in rural areas. They have also been advised to give representation to non-official members representing consumer interests in the State Councils.

(d) The Union Government provides financial assistance to State Government / U.T. Administrations to organise regional/ state level seminars on consumers protections create awareness amongst the consumers and voluntary consumer organisations.

STATEMENT

List of the voluntary consumer organisations as referred to in par 'B' of the Lok

Sabha] question No. 3800 to be answered on 29-3-1989.

1. Citizens' Alliance Council for PM's 20 -Point Programme, Port Blair.
2. Visakha Consumers' Council, Visakhapatnam.
3. Consumer Guidance Society of Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur.
4. Consumers 'Forum, Chandigarh.
5. Consumers' Forum (Regd), New Delhi.
6. Common Cause, New Delhi.
7. Consumer Guidance Society of India (Goa Branch), Panjim.
8. Consumer Welfare Association of Haryana, Patwal.
9. Karnataka Consumer Service Society, Bangalore.
10. Kerala State Consumer Guidance Society, Cochin.
11. Upbhokta Hitchintika Samiti, Indore.
12. Consumer guidance Society of India, Bombay.
13. Orissa Consumers ' Association, Cuttack.
14. Sirhind Consumers Protection Forum, Sirhind City.
15. All Indian Consumer Council, Pondicherry.
16. Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur.

17. Consumers 'Protection Council, Tiruchirapally.
18. Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad.
19. Consumers Protection Association, Agartala.
20. Mahila Upbhokta Parishad, Hapur.
21. Consumers Action Forum, Calcutta.

Supply of Chloride Formulation to Check Water Borne Diseases

3801. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government supplied chloride formulation for checking water borne diseases to flood affected areas in the country during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, however the State Government/U. Ts Administrations procure chloride formulations for checking water borne diseases direct from market.

Setting up of Industrial Relations Commission

3802. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARARAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has recommended for establishment of an Industrial Relations Commission;

(b) if so, whether Government have

accepted the recommendation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Industrial Relations Commission is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). based on the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour, among others, Industrial Relations Commissions are proposed to set up under Article 323B of the Constitution of India, as part of new set-up for handling industrial relations. These Commissions will comprise Judicial and Technical Members, the latter being drawn from amongst persons having eminence in the field of industry, labour or management. These Commissions are proposed to be entrusted with the functions of adjudication of industrial disputes (other than those assigned to Labour Courts) and hearing of appeals against the orders of Labour Courts. The Trade Unions and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1988 providing for the setting up of such Commissions was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th May, 1988 and is at present before the Parliament.

Purchases of Drugs only from Public Sector Drug Unit

3803. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private drug companies have been placed outside the purview of the purchase programme by various State Health Departments and other Government agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such a restriction is likely to result in monopoly of the public sector drug units and higher prices for the medicines purchased; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The information will be collected from the Ministry of Supply and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Medical Facilities for Slum Dwellers

3804. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided medical facilities to the slum dwellers in Delhi at their door steps;

(b) if so, the number of mobile medical dispensaries operating under this scheme and the number of doctors and other medical staff provided therefor;

(c) whether all the medical facilities are available in these mobile dispensaries; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend this scheme for the residents of slums in each State and Union Territory, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Information may be seen in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Medicare facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi are being provided by a network of hospitals, dispensaries, polio-clinics, Maternity and Child Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.

There are 652 Jhuggi Jhompri Colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi. In order to improve the availability of primary health care facilities to the residents of Jhuggi jhompri Colonies, the Delhi administration have commissioned twenty mobile health clinics. The mobile health scheme was started on 18.2.1989.

Each mobile health clinic is manned by a Doctor, a public Health Nurse, a Pharmacist and two Attendants. Sixty health teams are working under this scheme. Each team works for two days in a week for providing medicare facilities to residents of Jhuggi Jhompri Colonies. During the remaining 4 days the health teams work in the school health clinics.

The Medical facilities provided through the mobile health clinics consist of (i) provision of primary health care including medicines; (ii) first-aid emergency care; and (iii) health education. Cases which require detailed investigation and specialised treatment are referred to the nearest hospital.

The provision of medicare facilities to residents of Jhuggi Jhompri Colonies in the States in the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The extension of medicare facilities through mobile units to the residents of Jhuggi jhompri Colonies in the Union Territories can be considered if proposals are received from the concerned Union Territory Administrations based on actual needs.

[English]

Indian Workers in Gulf and Mediterranean Countries

3805. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian workers working in Gulf and Mediterranean countries;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with any of these countries for promoting the recruitment of Indian labourers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Governments of Iran & Iraq had negotiations with India to recruit labourers for their countries, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The information regarding the exact number of Indian workers working in Gulf and Mediterranean countries is not available. Approximately, about one million Indian workers are working in Middle East. A Memorandum of Understanding on manpower between India and Jordan has been signed in Delhi on 22-10-88. A similar bilateral agreement has been signed earlier with Qatar in 1986 for regulating entry of Indian workers in that country.

Recruitment Rules for additional Directors of Training

3806. PROF. M.R. HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment procedure for the posts of Additional Director of Training, Regional Directors and Director is by

promotion deputation or direct recruitment;

(b) if so, whether the procedure for promotion and deputation was not followed during the years 1987 and 1988; and

(c) whether the remaining vacant posts are not being filled up by direct recruitment, if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No Sir, The recruitment procedure for the post of Additional Director of Training, Regional Director and Director is by promotion failing which by transfer on deputation (including short-term contract) or re-employment and failing which by direct recruitment.

(b) The procedure prescribed by the recruitment rules was followed during the year 1987-88.

(c) No Sir. Vacant posts are not being filled up by Direct Recruitment since officers eligible for promotion are available.

Deaths Due to use of Contaminated Glucose

3807. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who died during 1988-89 due to the use of contaminated or spurious Glucose through drips in Government hospitals in Delhi and outside;

(b) whether any specific batch of Glucose bottles was found contaminated and if so, the name of the manufacturer thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to withdraw the batch

of the product and the action, taken against the manufacturer?

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

(a) No death has been reported by the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi during the year 1988-89 due to the contamination of Glucose. Health being State subject, information in respect of States are not available.

(b) None of the batches has been reported to be found contaminated from the wards/Departments of any Central Government Hospital in Delhi during the year 1988-89.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Representation of Cotton Growers on the Board of Directors of CCI

3808. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton growers cooperative in Gujarat have sought their representation on the Board of Directors of Cotton Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There have been no representations in the recent past from the cotton growers cooperatives in Gujarat for representation on the Board of Directors of Cotton Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Team to Know Causes of Deaths in Orissa

3809. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many persons mostly Adivasies and children, in Merikote Gram panchayat, Siroda Block, Orissa have died on account of an unknown disease and the name is spreading to other areas; also

(b) if so, the number of persons who have died so far;

(c) whether doctors in Orissa are unable to identify the disease; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to send a team of experts to the areas for investigation and suggest the remedy?

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

(a) to (d). According to the information received from the State Government, no death has occurred amongst Adivasies and children on account of unidentified disease in Siroda Block of Marikote Gram Panchayat, Ganjam District in Orissa. However, investigation carried out by the State Health authorities revealed 13 deaths in village Gocbha (Salima) of Marikote Gram Panchayat during the last five months as under:—

Malaria	—	7
Gastroenteritis	—	3
New Born baby	—	2
Other diseases	—	1

The State Government have informed that all curative and preventive measures

have been undertaken.

A special team consisting of District Medical Officer (Public Health), Medicine specialists with Malaria Officer visited the affected area and took containment measures. Presumptive and radical treatment is being given to the fever cases. Special round of spray with appropriate insecticide is being carried out. A special team of medical personnel has been stationed in this area. Since the situation is now fully under control, there is no need to send a Central Team of experts to Orissa at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Income and Expenditure of Central Government Group Housing Society, Vikas Kunj

3810. SHRIJITENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of irregularities in the income and expenditure of the Central Government Group Housing Society, Vikas Kunj have been made to the Registrar, Group Housing Societies;

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

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) An Enquiry u/s 55 of Delhi Coop. Societies Act, 1972 is in progress to investigate the alleged irregularities in the affairs of the Society. Further, an Inspection u/s 54 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 for accounts of the Society has also been initiated.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Supply of Palmolein to Punjab

3811. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Palmolein edible oil supplied to Punjab during 1988;

(b) whether Palmolein edible oil was in short supply in Punjab and the people had to wait for months together whereas it was available in plenty in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not meeting the requirement of Punjab in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) to (c). In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply, edible oils are imported by the Government and distributed through the Public Distribution System. The state of Punjab had demanded a quantity of 21,800 MTs of imported edible oils for the year 1988. However, keeping in view a number of factors like the availability and prices of indigenous oils in the open market, stocks of imported oil with the Government, pace of lifting by the States etc., the state of Punjab was allocated a quantity of 15,890 MTs of Palm Oil/Palmolein during 1988 of which the State Government could lift only 6,329 MTs. Allocation to the Union Territory of Delhi were made at a higher level compared to Punjab as Delhi being a metropolitan city with large urban population, is a non-oil producing area whose lifting of imported edible oils has been comparatively better than the state of Punjab.

Protection of Consumers Board in A&N

3812. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 are extendable to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether voluntary organisations for consumer protection exist in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, if so, the particulars of the registered voluntary organisations;

(c) whether a Consumer Protection Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Judge, Port Blair, if so, the particulars of the Board members and their occupation/ profession; and

(d) the particulars of the members of the Board who are also members of office bearers of the registered voluntary organisations connected with consumer protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

Andamans District

1.	District & Session Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	President
2.	President of Andaman Chamber of Commerce, Port Blair.	Member
3.	Smt. Rafat Siddiqui, Municipal Councillor, Port Blair.	Member

Nicobar District

1.	District & Session Judge, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	President
2.	First Captain of the MUs Village in Car Nicobar.	Member
3.	Smt. Jaya Prabha, Member of Pradesh Council.	Member

(b) As per information sent by Andaman & Nicobar Administration, the following well-known voluntary organisations are functioning in the Islands:—

(i) Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Port Blair.

(ii) Citizen's alliance Council for PM's 20 Point Programme, Junglighat, Port Blair.

(iii) A&N Consumer's Council, Port Blair.

(iv) Mahila Madad Coop. Society Ltd. , Port Blair.

(v) All India Food Council, Port Blair.

(c) Particulars of the Members of the District Redressal Forums constituted by the A&N Administration under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and their occupation / profession are as follows:—

(d) As per information furnished by Andaman & Nicobar Administration, none of the Members of the forums are the office

bearer of registered voluntary organisations.

New Schemes for Homeopathy

3813. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new schemes have been undertaken for popularisation of Homeopathy during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary IN C.P.W.D. Complex, Vasant Vihar

3814. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening a CGHS dispensary in any area inhabited by the Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government propose to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary in C.P.W.D. Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A basic concentration of 2000-2500 Central Govt. employees within a radius of 3 km. is required for opening a new C.G.H.S. dispensary in a city already having C.G.H.S. Services.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) This locality does not fulfil the criteria for opening a new C.G.H.S. dispensary.

[*English*]

News Captioned "Surgery Workshop Opened"

3815. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 2 March 1989 captioned "Surgery workshop opened",

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in the workshop and the recommendation made, if any; and

(c) the reaction of Government to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. An International Workshop on Recent advances in Neonatal Surgery and Inter-sex Disorders was organised by the Department of Paediatric Surgery at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi from 1 - 4 March, 1989. The workshop was conducted as a part of continuing Medical Education Programme sponsored by the National Academy of Medical Sciences. During the workshop the following subjects were discussed:-

- 1) *Antenatal diagnosis & management of congenital malformations.*
- 2) *Problems related to mortality and morbidity in care of surgical neonates.*
- 3) *Advances in management of Neonatal Surgical Emergencies.*
- 4) *Advances in management of Intersex disorders in Children.*

The conclusions derived from the workshop were academic in nature.

Rise in Sea Level Due to Global Warming

3816. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the predications made by some Scientists regarding rise in the sea-level due to global warning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this rise in the sea-level can bring catastrophe in habitable land areas along the coast line of certain countries;

(d) whether the Indian coastal areas are also likely to be affected with this rise; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The changing concentrations of atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons etc. may lead to substan-

tial increase in global mean surface temperature. One major effect of such warming will be rise in global mean sea level. The best estimate for rise in mean sea level by the year 2050 A.D. is 30-70 centimeters. This range is subject to considerable uncertainty. The rise in mean sea level will affect the coastal regions of countries both through slow progressive changes and through changes in the frequency of extreme events. India with a large coast line of more than 9,000 kms. will be affected in case of rise in mean sea level.

The Government of India have initiated a national coordinated research project on

(a) study of past data on sea level rise due to various natural factors;

(b) the impacts of possible rise in mean sea level assuming the average rise as predicated by experts.

Both the studies, expected to be completed within two years, will suggest future steps.

[*Translation*]

Stipend to P.G. Students of National Ayurveda Institute

3817. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stipend for the Post Graduate students of the National Ayurveda Institute, Jaipur has been raised with retrospective effect; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The rate of stipend for the Post-

Graduate students of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur has been revised from Rs. 900/- p.m. to Rs. 1800/- p.m. for 1st year students and from Rs. 1000/- p.m. to Rs. 2000/ p.m. for 2nd and 3rd (final) year students, with effect from 1st April, 1988.

[English]

Forest Banks

3818. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Forest Banks in State to avoid delay in finalising the clearance of power projects due to forests land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State where such Bank are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, in the conference of Power Ministers of States which was held on 23rd and 24th January, 1989, it was recommended that compensatory Forest Banks should be created by the States to be drawn upon later, when compensatory afforestation is required to be carried out for any power project. Recently, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to identify a large chunk of non-forest land and acquire it for purposes of compensatory afforestation.

Steps to Check Sickle Disease

3819. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Sickle Cell disease (Genetic disease of

Tribals and Scheduled Castes) is spreading alarmingly in 13 Districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and there is a high rate of casualties as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to control this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Numerous micro surveys during last three decades carried out in Indian population to assess the prevalence of Sickle Cell trait have revealed that some of the groups scheduled and lower castes show high prevalence upto 30% in 13 districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

(b) Institute of Immunohaematology and Department of Science and Technology have envisaged implementation of prevention and control programme in high risk rural areas in the VIIIth Five Year Plan. No curative therapy is available for these population. The treatment currently available is primarily palliative. The preventive interventions, therefore, assume importance in the management of Sickle Cell Disease. Early detection of the case is useful in reducing morbidity by adopting appropriate measures. Health promotion by genetic and marital counselling is helpful in limiting the increasing number of such cases. Early treatment of potential cases improves morbidity and life expectancy.

Meningitis Deaths in Orissa

3820. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths in Orissa due to meningitis;

(b) the number of people affected and the area affected by this disease;

(c) whether Government propose to send the Central Team to assess the situation and provide necessary treatment to those who are mostly affected by this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Orissa State Health authorities, 1782 cases with 235 deaths due to meningitis have been reported from Kalahandi, Phulbani and Koraput districts of Orissa during 1989.

(c) and (d) Adequate treatment is being provided to the affected people by opening camp hospitals and sending out mobile teams wherever necessary. Contact treatment is being provided to people coming in contact with patients as a preventive measure. The State Health Department have informed that the incidence has come down and the situation is under control. They have stated that there is no need for sending an Expert Team to Orissa since local doctors are able to do Lumbarpuncture.

Criminal Cases Against J.Es in CPWD

3821. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases registered against the Junior engineers of the C.P.W.D. during the work-to-rule strike in 1987;

(b) the number of cases already withdrawn and the number of cases still pending; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far to settle the pending cases?

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.

[*Translation*]

Development of Wasteland in Bihar

3822. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of wasteland proposed to be covered under the afforestation programme in Bihar during 1989-90;

(b) the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the details of progress made so far under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) About 2.20 lakh hectares of wastelands are expected to be covered by afforestation during 1989-90 in Bihar.

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

(c) During 1989-90 (upto January 1989) the coverage has been about 1.80 lakh hectares.

Payment of Interest by D.D.A.

3823. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority charges interest from the allottees of houses who deposit the amount after the expiry of the date mentioned in their allotment letters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the date for giving possession of the flat is indicated to the allottees while accepting deposits from them;

(d) whether D.D.A. also give interest to the allottees for the amount deposited by them in case the D.D.A. fails to give actual possession of the house to the allottee within the stipulated time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) If the allottee fails to deposit the cost of flat within the stipulated period as indicated in the demand-cum-allotment letter interest @ 12% PA for the first month and thereafter @ 18% is charged for the belated payment.

(c) This depends on submission of documents etc., after allotment, by the allottees.

(d) In cases where the payment has been made by the allottees and the possession of the flat is not handed over due to non-completion of flats or non-provision of services like water and electricity etc., interest @ 7% PA is paid on their deposits, till the date of completion of taking over possession

whichever is earlier.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Computers to Evaluate Afforestation and Social Forestry Projects

3824. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers have been installed in the States where Monitoring and Evaluation Units have been set up for evaluation of the various afforestation and social forestry projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any computer has also been installed in Sikkim; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) In order to assist in monitoring and evaluation work relating to the afforestation programme, including social forestry, installation of computer equipment at the headquarters of State Forest Departments has been completed in the Following States:-

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Computer equipment has been installed in the Social Forestry Wing of the State Forest Department at Gangtok in May, 1988.

Promotion Avenues for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists

3825. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no promotion avenues for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in all the Union Government Hospitals such as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Safdarjang, Kalawati Hospital and C.G.H.S;

(b) whether in view of Government policy to provide three promotions in service time, any Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists working in these hospitals, were given any such promotions during their service time and if so, the number of times such promotions were given; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to rectify the situation especially when doctors are given time-bound promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) The promotional avenues are available in all the Union Government Hospitals for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists except in C.G.H.S. where there is only one post of Physiotherapist in existence in entire C.G.H.S. organisation. Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists working in the Union Government hospitals were given promotions as and when the vacancies arose in senior position.

Complaint Regarding malfunctioning of the Fair Price Shops in the State

3826. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding malfunctioning of the Fair Price Shops in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab during September, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received and the action taken by Government to rectify the situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that in hilly districts such as Una District in H.P., the Fair Price Shop dealers resorted to charging excessive prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) The State Governments of J&K and Himachal Pradesh have reported that no such complaint has been received. Govt. of Punjab has reported that a complaint regarding poor performance of P.D.S. in 21 villages of the District Ropar has been received. The District Administration was advised to redress the grievances and it has been stated that, after enquiry, satisfactory position has been reported.

(c) The H.P. Government has not confirmed such a complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Methods to Cure Drug Addicts

3827. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method to cure drug addicts has been developed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new drug called Naltrexone hydrochloride has been developed recently to treat patients with opiate dependence (i.e. drugs like opium, morphine heroin and other related compounds). A large number of studies in U.S.A. during the last four years have shown that this medicine is very effective in keeping an opiate detoxified patient drug free. This medicine has not yet become available in India.

Export of Woollen Goods

3828. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the export of woollen goods;

(b) the target set for the export of woollen goods in 1988-89;

(c) whether looms were imported under Open General Licence Scheme to increase the production as well as export of woollen goods; and

(d) the other steps taken in this regard in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (d) Government has taken several steps for increasing the export of woollen goods, such as permission to import sophisticated machineries under OGL with concessional duty; 5% additional CGS for export to non-quota GCA countries and for export of non-quota-items to quot countries;

increase in the number of days for pre-shipment credit, reduction in the rate of interest for packing credit; income tax exemption etc. In addition, Government has also extended liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities for exports such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in fairs and exhibitions, publicity etc.

(b) The target for the export of woollen goods for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 100 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences

3829. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to recognise and take over the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore.

(b) if so, the time by which the institute is expected to be taken over; and

(c) the Central assistance extended to this institute during the last three years, year-wise.

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The central assistance extended to this Institute during the last three years is as under:-

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Plan	11.60	150.00	175.00
Non-Plan	173.25	192.00	205.00
Total	284.85	342.00	380.00

Procedure to Weed Out Date Expired Medicines in Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal

3830. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued or procedure laid down under which periodical checks are exercised to weed out the date expired medicines in Government Store Depots at Karnal, New Delhi and other places;

(b) whether expired date medicines are lying in Govt. Medical Store Depot, Karnal and if so, the value thereof;

(c) whether any investigation had been ordered into the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such a situation arising in future to eliminate the risk of such medicines being issued to the patients and lost to the public exchequer?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Procedure for weeding out of time expired medicines are laid down in the Medical Store Depot Manual. According to it the stock verification is to be carried out by a system of continuous stock taking.

(b) Stocks of time expired medicines

worth Rs. 3.65 lakhs only are lying in government Medical Store Depot, Karnal.

(c) and (d) The matter has been investigated. At any given time, some stocks of time expired medicines exist within the large volume of medicine supply valued at crores of rupees. Short-Shelf life drugs are covered by an undertaking given by manufacturers for replacement with fresh stock in case of expiry of time. In the case of stocks of time expired medicines at Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal, the requisite undertaking for free replacement either in kind or credit in several cases has been obtained from the manufacturer.

Modernisation of NTC Mills in Kerala

3831. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the programme proposed by Government for modernisation of NTC Mills during 1989;

(b) whether the Programme extends to the units of NTC in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c) National Textile Corporation purpose to implement modernisation scheme on a selective basis during 1989. Modernization schemes amounting to about

Rs. 15.15 crores has been approved in respect of two NTC units located in Kerala.

Inter-Action Among Physicians, Public and Government to Increase Health Awareness

3832. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rapid strides in the fields of euthanasia, organ transplantation, test tube babies etc; in the country;

(b) if so, steps taken to have more specific laws and ethics which would guide the professionals and make them more relevant to the changing needs of the society;

(c) whether the health set up was adequate to meet the requirements of the people; and

(d) if not, the steps Government have taken or propose to take for more interaction between the physician, the public and Government to increase health awareness among the people and to check the evil of quackery?

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 Sabha.

Export of Cotton

3833. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the export of cotton had been banned last year in view of the sharp rise in the price of cotton yarn;

(b) whether cotton production is expected to exceed the demand during the current year;

(c) if so, the estimated production of cotton, the estimated demand and the estimated import of cotton for blending purposes;

(d) whether a watch is being kept on the price of cotton yarn; and

(e) if so, the monthly variation in the price of cotton yarn during the current cotton year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The export of staple cotton was kept under suspension during the cotton year 1987-88, on account of the reduced crop size, uptrend in cotton prices and shortage of cotton.

(b) and (c) As the production is considered sufficient to meet the demand, there is no proposal at present for import of cotton.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The wholesale price index of cotton yarn from September '88 to February, '89 was as follows:

September,	'88	391.0
October,	'88	385.3
November,	'88	385.5

December,	'88	396.3
January,	'89	398.9 (Provisional)
February,	'89	401.7 (Provisional)

Plantation of Trees

3834. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 57 regarding plantation of trees and state:

(a) the target for tree plantation programme under each of the Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State-wise during the current Plan period as well as the annual programme for the current financial year, in terms of the number of trees to be planted or the area to be covered;

(b) the estimated level of the achieve-

ment of the annual target as well as the Plan target by the end of 1988-89; and

(c) the total number of trees planted and the total area covered under each programme since the beginning of the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) The Statewise targets for tree planting are fixed on yearly basis under the 20 Point Programme. The targets and achievements of the Seventh Plan period from 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given in statement below. The target set for the current year is expected to be achieved.

STATEMENT

Statewise Details of Targets and Achievements for Afforestation During Seventh Plan Period

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600.00	3156.00	3000.00	2874.15	3000.00	3051.34	3200.00	2703.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	103.00	125.00	125.08	125.00	127.04	140.00	31.51
3.	Assam	400.00	396.00	400.00	625.50	500.00	497.87	600.00	445.50
4.	Bihar	1500.00	1523.00	2600.00	2711.00	3500.00	3152.00	3600.00	3603.54
5.	Goa*	32.00	45.00	75.00	67.93	75.00	74.70	75.00	72.00
6.	Gujarat	2550.00	2497.00	1631.00	2271.00	2250.00	2141.50	2600.00	4019.93
7.	Haryana	950.00	937.00	725.00	741.58	600.00	380.00	750.00	546.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	550.00	672.00	625.00	671.28	600.00	615.09	700.00	623.89
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	350.00	467.00	522.00	570.52	405.00	400.06	500.00	169.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	2500.00	2546.00	2500.00	2316.74	2500.00	3152.21	3300.00	2872.02
11.	Kerala	600.00	1166.00	1200.00	1519.24	1700.00	1555.44	1750.00	1470.97
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3500.00	3501.00	3700.00	3920.00	4000.00	4090.46	4400.00	4415.00
13.	Maharashtra	2000.00	2165.00	2400.00	2381.70	2600.00	3079.96	3300.00	4028.79
14.	Manipur	120.00	125.00	160.00	148.80	170.00	180.25	200.00	198.96
15.	Meghalaya	130.00	131.00	150.00	158.00	150.00	237.57	270.00	329.77
16.	Mizoram	700.00	700.00	1128.00	478.05	725.00	277.50	300.00	300.00
17.	Nagaland	180.00	269.00	350.00	543.50	200.00	200.00	230.00	230.00
18.	Orissa	3142.00	1930.00	2400.00	2326.72	2600.00	2340.05	3000.00	2762.17
19.	Punjab	527.00	592.00	550.00	567.59	450.00	495.52	500.00	496.30
20.	Rajasthan	820.00	958.00	1100.00	1341.03	1200.00	1173.87	1300.00	1259.00
21.	Sikkim	82.00	82.00	110.00	115.03	120.00	133.87	150.00	123.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	1100.00	1215.00	2410.00	1981.28	2400.00	1911.74	1800.00	1628.15
23.	Tripura	150.00	200.00	320.00	263.00	260.00	267.13	260.00	267.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3250.00	3548.00	4500.00	4865.00	4200.00	4420.71	5100.00	5311.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	West Bengal	1100.00	1115.00	1400.00	1416.00	1400.00	1391.08	1800.00	1100.00
26.	A & N Islands	95.00	95.00	120.00	122.32	100.00	100.43	100.00	107.59
27.	Chandigarh	2.90	1.52	3.40	3.83	3.40	3.59	4.00	3.26
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	31.00	50.00	35.20	40.00	31.22	35.00	38.32
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	25.00	0.50	2.00	1.17
30.	Delhi	25.00	25.00	30.00	63.03	30.00	18.06	50.00	57.62
31.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.25	0.12	0.29	0.20	0.24	0.50	2.25
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	11.00	10.00	12.93	10.60	10.32	10.00	7.13
	Total	29095.94	30200.77	34284.52	35237.32	35939.20	35511.35	40026.50	39226.02

£ Achievement upto January 1989

* Includes Union Territory of Daman & Diu during 1985-86 and 1986-87

Note: 1. The above figures are in terms of number of seedlings raised/planted. Area coverage is worked out on the basis of 2000 seedlings per hectars.

2. The targets for tree planting are not set separately under each scheme.

Pollution caused by Vehicles

3835. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have taken note of the increasing pollution of the environment and the concomitant health hazards by the emission of smoke etc. by the buses, trucks and other vehicles in the Metropolitan cities, State Capitals and other important business and commercial towns during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate guidelines and safeguards; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against those who violated the guidelines during the last 4 years and the results thereof?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government include the following:

1. Emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been formulated for adoption.
2. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to amend the Motor Vehicle Rules and prescribe standards of emission from vehicles. So far 13 states and 2 Union Territories have amended the Motor Vehicle Rules and notified the emission standards.
3. Programme for reduction in lead

content in petrol to 0.15 gm per litre has been taken up.

4. Campaigns have been launched for public awareness on vehicular exhaust control.

(c) For violation of the provisions concerning control of pollution from automobile exhausts, concerned transport authorities take action against the defaulters.

World Bank Loan to M.M.D.A.

3836. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan has been given by the World Bank to the Madras Metropolitan Development authority, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of work proposed to be undertaken by the Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, the World Bank has extended a credit of \$300.2 million to cover investment in Shelter, Slum Improvement, Traffic Management & Transport, etc. The Project is to be implemented in about 10 Urban Agglomerations of the State by a large number of Municipalities, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, State Slum Clearance Board, M.M.D.A., P.T.C., etc. The assistance is neither intended specifically for work programme of MMDA nor does it flow directly to MMDA from the World Bank. The financing of the investment is governed by separate fund flow mechanism with specific terms and conditions and are not linked to fund flow from the World Bank.

**Compulsory Health Insurance For
Unorganised Sector**

3837. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate a compulsory health scheme for the unorganised sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accommodation to Central Government
Employees in Madras**

3838. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of Central Government employees who have been provided with residential accommodation in Madras so far; and

(b) the time by which accommodation is likely to be provided to the remaining employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 1795 employees representing about 44% of the total number of employees who have applied for general pool accommodation at Madras during the current allotment years 1988-89, have so far been provided residential accommodation at Madras.

(b) There is no plan to provide hundred percent satisfaction in respect of residential

accommodation at Madras.

Committee of Experts on NCCF

3839. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given on 22 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3525 regarding News item "Rashtriya Upbhokta Sehkari Sangh Mein Ghotalon Ki Bharmar" and state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the committee of experts appointed by the National Consumer Cooperative Federation to carry-out an in-depth study into the working of the NCCF;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A Committee of experts was appointed in June 1988 by NCCF to carry out an indepth study of the working of the NCCF under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Sunderarajulu, Retired Chief Director (Coop.) Govt. of India, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation and working as Adviser in the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The other members of the Committee were:

(i) Shri S. Ganesan, Retired Addl. Managing Director and Chief Consultant, NCCF.

(ii) Shri S.K. Swami, Director (Coop), Deptt. of Civil Supplies.

(iii) Shri A.R. Kale, Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies.

(iv) Shri V.P. Gulati, Addl. Chief

Consultant, NCCF. *Naw Pars*
The terms of reference of the
Committee were:

- (a) To make an indepth study relating to business, promotional and other objects of the Federation and report on its achievements and failures with analysis of reasons.
- (b) To make an indepth review of the present working of the Federation branch/function-wise and to analyse the causes for any poor performance.
- (c) To review the accounts of the Federation and assess the financial position with particular reference to the actual position of receivables, sundry debtors, stock holdings its liabilities on various accounts.
- (d) To suggest steps for improvement in business operations, reduction in cost, improvement in operational efficiency and other related areas.

(b) The Committee recommended the rehabilitation of the NCCF and its broad recommendations are as follows:

- (i) NCCF should collect a minimum of Rs. one crore from sundry debtors accounts of Rs. 5.28 crores (outstanding for over one year) during July-June 1988-89 and another Rs. one crore during 1989-90 and also to dispose of damaged stocks worth Rs. 36 lakhs immediately.

- (ii) Reduction in administrative and establishment expenditure of Rs. one crore per year to be achieved and to economise on storage costs.
- (iii) Four branches and one depot might be closed down.
- (iv) The business plan of NCCF is projected to have total sales of Rs. 160 crores during Cooperative years 1988-89 and Rs. 168 crores during 1989-90 and Rs. 200 crores during 1990-91.
- (v) The credit policy of NCCF might provide for normal trade credit of 15 or 30 days subject to the basic policy of supplying goods to State Federations and other Cooperatives only against cash payment, bank guarantee on release of documents through banks.
- (vi) Purchase and sale policies of NCCF should be on realistic assessment of demands. Stock limits should be fixed and stocks reviewed quarterly and turnover kept under constant review. Price policy for sale should provide for margins for NCCF which should include interest charges.
- (vii) Inadequacies of management should be removed by streamlining the system through proper information network and constant review and control of Regional and Branch offices, collection of market intelligence, providing of in-house training of personnel and to have an embargo at least for two years on fresh recruitment.

- (viii) NCCF should re-schedule commercial bank loans and close down accounts with other banks as soon as amounts outstanding have been repaid to them and should deal with only one bank.
- (ix) Govt. of India might make share capital contribution of Rs. 2 crores during 1988-89 and another amount of Rs. 1 crore during 1989-90 and also guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest to UCO Bank. The Govt. of India should also provide a credit limit of Rs. 7.50 crores to NCCF for being availed from the financing bank, namely, United Commercial Bank of India.

(c) The NCCF have initiated action on the recommendations of the Committee. So far, an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been collected from the sundry debtors account. The total expenses have been reduced to Rs. 703 lakhs during 1987-88 from Rs. 762 lakhs during 1986-87. Similarly, the expenditure on establishment and administration which was Rs. 445.55 lakhs in 1986-87 was brought down to Rs. 419.72 lakhs during 1987-88. The same trend continues. Against 4 branches and one depot recommended for closure, NCCF have decided to downgrade one branch into a depot and close two other depots with effect from 1.4.1989. The Govt. of India have also sanctioned share capital assistance of Rs. 1.45 crores during 1988-89.

Improvement in Functioning of NCCF

3840. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Multi-state Coop-

erative Societies Act, 1984, Government can keep a national level federation under supersession for a maximum period of two years;

(b) if so, the time by which the time limit would expire in the case of NCCF;

(c) the achievements made by Government in improving the functioning of the National Consumer Cooperative Federation so far; and

(d) the details of changes in the Administrators and managing directors made since take over by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The period of 2 years would expire on 14.10.1989.

(c) A number of remedial measures have been initiated to improve the functioning of the NCCF. The administration has been toned up. The increasing trend in losses has been arrested and a part of outstandings from the Sundry Debtors accounts been realised. The economy measures have been enforced and administrative expenditure reduced. In addition, the Central Govt. have provided share capital assistance of Rs. 1.45 crore during 88-89 with a view to improving its financial viability.

(d) There was one change in the incumbency of administrator due to his superannuation from service. Similarly there was one change in the post of regular Managing Director because of his transfer to other Department. However, in between certain adhoc arrangements had to be made.

[*Translation*]

Removal of Jhuggies From Gole Market Area

3841. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of jhuggies in between the P&T Type II and Type III quarters in the DIZ area, Gole Market, New Delhi is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove these jhuggies and to clear the debris from there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1986, notices were issued to the unauthorised jhuggies-dwellers in the area. The physical eviction of these had to be postponed several times either on humanitarian or administrative grounds such as inclement weather or non-availability of police force.

[*English*]

Import of Drugs

3842. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures taken by Government to control the import of drugs and exercise a check on their quality and price;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study into the prices of drug

imported by foreign concerns working in the pharmaceutical industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Quality of imported drugs is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. All drugs imported into the country are inspected by officers of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation posted at specified ports of entry through which drugs are allowed to be imported. Samples are tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta or at any Government approved laboratory. Drugs of standard quality only are released.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and F.W. has not conducted any study in this regard. Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals deals with pricing of drugs.

Modernisation of Sugar Mills

3843. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise all the existing sugar units in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the particulars of units in Andhra Pradesh included under this scheme; and

(c) the budgetary allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) Modernisation is a continuous process and is the responsibility of individual factories. However, to enable the sugar factories to under-

take modernisation, financial assistance is provided from Sugar Development Fund at concessional rate of interest to meet the shortfall in promoters' contribution.

Scarcity of Basmati Rice

3044. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether the prices of Basmati rice have risen abnormally during the last two years and there is a scarcity of such quality of rice also; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) As per reports received from six selected centres, there has been an average increase of about 22% in the prices of basmati rice in the last two years.

The Central Government have not received any report regarding scarcity of basmati rice.

Lion and Tiger Safari

3845. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lion and tiger safaris in the country at present and the number of lions and tigers in each Tiger Project;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more such safaris to attract tourists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Details of lion and tiger safaris in the country are given in Statement I below. Details of tigers in each Project Tiger Area are given in Statement II below. There are no lions in any Tiger Project area.

(b) and (c) Lion and tiger safaris being established at present are as under:-

- i. Lion Safari at Gir, District Junagarh, Gujarat.
- ii. White Tiger safari at Nandankanan, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.
- iii. Tiger Safari near Ludhiana, Punjab.

STATEMENT I

Lion and Tiger Safaris in India

1. LION SAFARIS

	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the safari</i>	<i>Number of animals</i>
	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	4
2.	Karnataka	i) Banerghatta National Park,	12

	1	2	3
		ii) Shimoga	4
3.	Maharashtra Borivili	Sanjay Gandhi National Park,	18
4.	Orissa	Nandankanan Biological Park, Bhubaneshwar	6
5.	Punjab	M.C. Zoological park, Chandigarh.	26
TOTAL			70

2. TIGER SAFARIS

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	3
2.	Karnataka	Banerghatta National Park, Bangalore.	8
TOTAL			11

STATEMENT-II

Population of Tigers in Tiger Reserves

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserves	Tiger population
1.	BANDIPUR (KARNATAKA)	53
2.	BUXA (WEST BENGAL)	15
3.	CORBETT (UTTER PRADESH)	90
4.	DUDHWA (UTTAR PRADESH)	80
5.	INDRAVATI (MADHYA PRADESH)	25
6.	KANHA (MADHYA PRADESH)	94
7.	MANAS (ASSAM)	123
8.	MELGHAT (MAHARASHTRA)	81

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Tiger Reserves</i>	<i>Tiger population</i>
9.	NAGARJUNA SAGAR (ANDHRA PRADESH)	83
10.	NAMDAPHA (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)	43
11.	PALAMAU (BIHAR)	54
12.	PERIYAR (KERALA)	44
13.	RANTHAMBORE (RAJASTHAN)	48
14.	SARISKA (RAJASTHAN)	43
15.	SIMLIPAL (ORISSA)	89
16.	SUNDERBANS (WEST BENGAL)	264
17.	KALAKAD-MUNDANTHURAI (TAMIL NADU)	8
Total		1229

**Regional Plant Resources Centre,
Bhubaneswar**

3846. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the Regional
Plant Resources Centre, Bhubaneswar
during the last three years;

(b) whether due to the constraints of
resources the various programmes under-
taken by the Regional Plant Resources
Centre are not being implemented effec-
tively; and

(c) if so, the additional allocation pro-
posed to be made for the Regional Plant
Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar during
1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to
(c) The Regional Plant Resources Centre,
Bhubaneswar is a registered society as-

sisted by the State Government of Orissa.
The allocation made by the Government of
Orissa to the Centre for the last three years
viz. 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are Rs.
19 lakhs, Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs
respectively. The allocation for 1989-90 has
been increased to Rs. 22 lakhs by the State
Government.

Specific projects of the Centre have
been supported by this Ministry at a total
sanctioned outlay of Rs. 24.73 lakhs. During
1987-88 and 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 9.86
lakhs and Rs. 3.16 lakhs have been released
respectively. Funds for the year 1989-90
would be released depending on the utilisa-
tion of funds already released.

**Scientific Cooperation for Better
Understanding of Global Atmosphere**

3847. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in "The Times of India" dated 22 February, 1989 regarding scientific cooperation between the developed and developing countries for better understanding of global atmosphere and delicate linkages in earth system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) A conference on "Global Warning and Climate Change-perspectives from developing countries" was organised by the Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the Woods Hole Research Centre, USA, and World Resources Institute, USA from 21-23 February, 1989 at New Delhi and was attended by about 150 scientists and environmentalists from within the country and abroad. The proceedings of the conference have not yet been received by the Government.

Memorandum From Handloom Dastkars

3848. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a memorandum on behalf of the Handloom Dastkars, New Delhi sometime in August, 1988; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary In Pitampura

3849. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pitampura, Delhi is a vast and ever increasing housing complex with a sizeable majority of Central Government employees living there;

(b) whether in the absence of C.G.H.S. dispensary and hospital in the area, the residents of Pitampura are facing a great hardship; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary and hospital in the colony; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Pitampura is already covered under the existing C.G.H.S. dispensary functioning in a nearby locality Shakur Basti. No proposal to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary or Hospital in Pitampura is under consideration at present.

Loss In N.J.M.C.

3850. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated losses of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation upto 1987-88;

(b) the losses likely to be incurred

during 1988-89; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES F(SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) the accumulated cash losses of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation upto 1987-88 is Rs. 265.03 crores.

(b) The cash losses likely to be incurred during 1988-89 will be around Rs. 45 crores.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The remedial steps taken or proposed in this regard are as follows:-

1) The modernisation and renovation schemes for the five out of six units of National Jute Manufactures Corporation are under implementation. It is expected that productivity and capacity utilisation of the Corporation plants would be improved.

2) For the sixth unit namely unit RBHM of NJMC located in Bihar, recently rehabilitation programme has been undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 3.75 crores. It is expected that losses of this unit would substantially come down with the implementation of the scheme.

3) NJMC management has taken certain steps to cut down costs and undertaken different programme for elimination of wasteful practices and expenditures in different areas.

4) A complete ban on recruitment of officers and other employees has been in force as NJMC carries surplus workforce.

5) NJMC's sales policy has been

recast resulting in higher unit value realisation and reduction in carrying cost.

6) Ministry of Textiles reviews the working of NJMC from time to time in order to bring down its losses and to make it more efficient.

Medical Facilities

3851. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Registered Medical Practitioners f(Graduates and Licentiate, separately), practising Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in India, in 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) the number of hospitals and dispensaries during the corresponding period;

(c) the total number of beds available in these facilities and beds available per lakh of population during the same period;

(d) the percentage of doctors and hospitals/dispensaries and beds in urban and rural areas; and

(e) the requirements for doctors, hospitals and dispensaries and beds for 1990 and in 2000 A.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land to Political Parties in Delhi

3852. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will be Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Union Government for allotment of land or sites for construction of buildings in Delhi and allotting General Pool accommodation for locating national headquarters of political parties recognised as National Parties by the Election Commission;

(b) the procedure laid down for allotment of such land or for providing accommodation;

(c) the land/sites allotted so far to recognised national political parties and conditions governing such allotment, on sale or lease including price, licence fee and other charges;

(d) the accommodation allotted to recognised National Political parties and their front organisations in Delhi from the General Pool and conditions of licence or rental liability and details thereof; and

(e) pending disputes, if any, in relation to sites or on occupation of the accommodation provided, between factions of these parties?

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

Projects Pending Clearance

3853. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Clearance required and regulations governing construction of power projects—hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear projects and irrigation projects;

(b) since when these regulations have come into force;

(c) whether the State Governments and other organisations have been making representations for and against, if so, the details thereof and

(d) the projects pending clearance in different States as on 1 January, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Hydel, thermal and nuclear power and major irrigation projects require environmental clearance which mainly covers aspects relating to;

- Air & Water Pollution;
- Land degradation;
- Rehabilitation of affected population;
- Flora and Fauna; and
- Health.

These projects have to conform to the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder. There are also guidelines concerning different environmental Parameters.

Projects involving diversion of forest land also require approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) Environmental clearance was introduced in 1978 and forestry clearance in 1980.

(c) Sometimes, there are representations both for or against environmental or forest clearance of some projects. Some State Governments also requested for delegation of powers for diversion of forests land

for non-forest use under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. This was not found necessary.

(d) A list of projects from different States as on 1st January, 1989 is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

A. ELECTRICITY BOARDS/OTHER (STATE SECTOR) THERMAL POWER PROJECTS. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Mand Thermal Power Station (2x210 MW)
2. Gas Turbine Station near Gwalior (3x100 MW)
3. Guna Gas Turbine Power Station (3x100 MW + 1x150 MW)
4. Jhabua Gas Turbine Power Station (3x100 MW + 1x150 MW)
5. Rajgarh Gas Turbine Power Station (3x100 MW + 1x150 MW)
6. Amarkantak Thermal Power Station (3x100 MW + 1x150 MW)

RAJASTHAN

7. Chittorgarh Thermal Power Station (2x210 MW)

WEST BENGAL

8. Bakreswar Thermal Power Station (3x210 MW)
9. Sagardighi Thermal Power Station (2050 MW)

BIHAR

10. Tenughat Thermal Power Station

(State II) (2x210 MW)

MAHARASHTRA

11. Dahanu Thermal Power Station of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. (1x150 MW)
12. Umred thermal Power Station Units 1 & 2 (2x210 MW) of MSEB.

PUNJAB

13. Doraha Thermal Power Plant (2x210 MW)
14. Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda (2x210 MW)
15. Govindwal Thermal Power Station (2x210 MW)

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

16. Thermal Power Station at South Andaman (2x20 MW)
17. Augmentation of D.G. Capacity at Greater Nicobar (3.2 MW)
18. Augmentation of D.G. Capacity at North Andaman (1.2 MW)

KERALA

19. Thermal Power Station at Kayamkulam (3x210 MW)
20. Diesel Power Station at Cochin (100 MW)

ANDHRA PRADESH

21. Vijaswaram Gas based Combined Cycle Project (3x33 MW)

UTTAR PRADESH

22. Gas bases Combined Cycle Power Plant at Jagdishpur, Raibareilly (2x35 MW)

GUJARAT

23. Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station at Vatva Ahmedabad (116 MW)

KARNATAKA

24. Mangalore Thermal Power Station (2x210 MW)

B. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

25. Captive Power Plant of M/s Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. at Hazira (60 MW)
26. Captive Power Plant of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Hempur, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh (15 MW)

C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

27. Captive Power Plant of FCI at Sindri, Bihar (2x15 MW)
28. Captive Power Plant of FCI, Ramagundam, A.P. (40 MW)

D. MINISTRY OF ENERGY/DEPARTMENT OF POWER (CENTRAL SECTOR)

29. Vindhyacl Thermal Power Station Stage-II (2x500 MW) M.P.
30. Rihand Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2x500 MW) U.P.

31. Neyveli Thermal Power Station

(Ext. of TPS-I) (2x210 MW) Tamil Nadu.

32. Barsingsar Thermal Power Station of NLC (2x210 MW) Rajasthan.

33. Dadri Gas based Power Plant of NTPC (600 MW) Uttar Pradesh.

34. Ramagundam Thermal Power Station of NTPC (2x100 MW) Andhra Pradesh.

35. Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of NTPC (4x500 MW) Maharashtra.

II. IRRIGATION AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

1. Vishnu Prayag Hydro-Electric Project, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Kol Dam Hydro-Electric Project, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Sawal Kot Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Baglihar Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.
5. Shiva Samudram Hydro-Electric Project, Karnataka.
6. Chalakudi Stage II Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.
7. Annakayam Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.
8. Raising of Meja Dam, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Subemreka Irrigation Project, Bengal.

III. NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

1. Rawat Bhata Plant (Extension), Rajasthan.
2. Tarapur Plant (Extension), Maharashtra.
3. Kaiga Plant (Stage-II), Karnataka.
4. Nagarjunasagar Plant, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Kudankulam Plant, Tamil Nadu.

Change of Category of Drugs Needed for National Health Programme

3854. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended for change in the category of certain essential drugs needed for the National Health Programme;

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

(c) whether the recommendation is in accordance with the pricing policy of Government in regard to drugs needed for the National Health Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a). and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare requested the Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to consider reclassification of two drugs from Category I in the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 to Category-II. These are 'Paracetamol' and 'Rifampicin'.

(c) Paracetamol not being a specific drug for any of the identified national Health Programmes was sought to be reclassified.

Rifampicin was sought to be reclassified to ensure abundant availability of the Drug.

Setting Up of Expert Committee to Identify Drugs For Category I

3855. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an expert Committee to identify the drugs for category I of the Price Control Order;

(b) if so, when and the term of reference thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, when and the main recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) The Government appointed an expert committee to review and examine representations and suggestions for inclusion of drugs in the Category I of the Drug Prices Control Order, 1987. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1988 and its report containing the review of drugs is under active examination of the Government.

Inclusion of Mental Health Programme in the National Health Programmes

3856. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included mental Health Programme in the National Health Programmes; and

(b) if so, when and the amount allocated

for the Mental Health Programme for the year 1989-90?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Budget allocation for implementation of the Mental Health Programme during 1989-90 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Besides, Government of India is giving assistance to the tune of Rs. 175.00 lakhs on plan side and Rs. 205.00 lakh on non plan budget for 1988-89 to National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore which is engaged in teaching, research and training in mental health discipline.

Cineraria Maritime Success

3857. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Cineraria Maritime Success that has been verified and confirmed by laboratory test under-taken in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory during the last three years in relation to various authentic literature, year-wise.

(b) whether German Pharmacopoeia recognises all those standards of homoeopathy not mentioned therein with the standards of any authentic literature; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Tests are conducted by the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as per standards approved by the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC) of the Gov-

ernment of India. A total of 36 samples were received by the Laboratory and tested as detailed below:

1986	18
1987	06
1988	12
Total	36

out of 36 tested, 24 had passed the test and 12 had failed.

(b) No information is available.

(c) Does not arise.

Fund For Help to Workers of Non-Viable Textile Mills

3858. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills which have withdrawn amount from the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund, set up by his Ministry, since its inception to help the workers of non-viable sick mills which had either closed down or where a liquidator had been appointed;

(b) the amount withdrawn and the number of workers benefitted therefrom; and

(c) the number of such mills which could not draw the funds and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) According to available information, so far, 855 workers of one mill in Gujarat have been paid a sum of about Rs. 1.33 crores under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

(c) Six eligible Textile Mills have not availed the benefits under the scheme on account of various reasons including the non furnishing of the requisite details of the eligible workers.

Seminar on Traditional Health Care

3859. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI DINESH
GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-items appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 23 February, 1989 captioned "Traditional cure system very useful";

(b) whether Government propose to encourage traditional health care measures which have proved scientifically useful for the prevention and treatment of illness;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d) The National Health Policy recognises the important role of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the overall health care delivery system. It stresses the need for adequate utilisation of the vast resource of practitioners of ISM and

Homoeopathy nearly 4 lakhs) in the health care delivery system with an integrated approach with the modern system. Government propose to take all possible steps to encourage traditional health care measures for the prevention and treatment of illness.

Facilities in Industrial Training Institutes

3860. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned funds to various State Government for improving the facilities in the Industrial Training Institutes;

(b) if so, the amount allocated, State-wise, for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to open more ITIs in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Scheme-wise and State-wise information is given in statement I, II & III below.

(c) The Union Govt. has no proposal to open ITIs in the States. New ITIs are started by the respective State Government/UT Administration as per needs of skilled manpower development in a particular State/UT.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Funds Sanctioned/Allocated to Various State Governments/Union Territories For Improving the Facilities in the Government Industrial Training Institutes Centrally Sponsored Scheme

"Scheme - I - Upgradation of Government ITIs for Improving the Quality of Training" "(Replacement of Machinery)".

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Union Territory	During last three years			Total
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	36.00	30.00	66.00
2.	Assam	—	2.00	2.00	4.00
3.	Bihar	—	2.00	30.00	32.00
4.	Gujarat	—	2.00	34.00	36.00
5.	Haryana	—	32.00	28.00	60.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4.00	17.00	21.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2.00	18.00	20.00
8.	Karnataka	—	14.00	30.00	44.00
9.	Kerala	—	2.00	10.00	12.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	4.00	(x)NIL	4.00
11.	Maharashtra	—	42.45	46.00	88.45
12.	Manipur	—	—	3.00	3.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	—	2.00	18.00	20.00
15.	Punjab	—	13.00	30.00	43.00
16.	Rajasthan	—	2.00	20.00	22.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	2.00	138.00	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	4.00	55.00	59.00
20.	West Bengal	—	2.00	6.81	8.81
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
22.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
23.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Grant Total:		—	167.45	515.81	683.26

STATEMENT-II

Scheme -II - Upgradation of ITIs in Minority (Other Than SC/ST) Concentration Areas

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs.</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1.50	1.50
2.	Assam	—	—	1.50	1.50
3.	Bihar	—	—	1.50	1.50
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
5.	Nagaland	—	—	2.00	2.00
6.	Rajasthan	—	—	1.50	1.50
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
Total:	—	—	8 00	8.00	

STATEMENT-III*Scheme—II—Upgradation of ITIS in Minority (Other than SC/ST) Concentration Areas
(Rupees in Lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Scheme was not operated	The Scheme was not operated-	6.00	6.00
2.	Assam			2.00	2.00
3.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2.00	5.00
5.	Karnataka	—	—	5.00	5.00
6.	Kerala	—	—	2.00	2.00
7.	Meghalaya	—	—	2.00	2.00
8.	Orissa	—	—	2.00	2.00
9.	Punjab	—	—	1.00	1.00
10.	Rajasthan	—	—	2.00	2.00
11.	Tripura	—	—	2.00	2.00
12.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL:		—	—	26.00	26.00

Implementation of Demands Made By Nurses

3861. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had agreed in February 1986 to implement some of demands made by the nurses working in

Union Government hospitals for additional allowances, cadre review, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these demands have since been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to implement the demands agreed to?

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

(b) to (e). The demands of the Nurses
and the decisions taken thereon are as
under:-

(a) Yes.

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Decision of the government</i>
1	2
1. Revision of scale of pay.	Not accepted.
2. Allowances;	
(i) Non-Practising Allowance	Not accepted.
(ii) Enhancement of Uniform Allowances:	Rate of Uniform Allowance has been increased from Rs. 300/- per annum to Rs. 1500/- per annum.
(iii) Enhancement of Washing Allowance:	(iii) Rate of Washing Allowance has been raised from Rs. 25/- per month to Rs. 75/- per month.
(iv) Grant of Risk/Messing/ Night Weightage Allowance:	(iv) All these have been taken care of by grant of a Nursing Allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month keeping in view the duties of Nurses.
(v) Grant of Qualification pay:	(v) Orders have been issued for grant of increment (s) (non-absorbable) for approved qualification to Nursing Personnel as Under: (1) One increment for possessing Past Certificate Diploma of 10 months duration or equivalent qualification; (2) Two increments for possessing B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Nursing) and equivalent qualifications.
(vi) Grant of special pay:	(vi) Orders issued in March, 1987 for enhancement of Special Pay at the rate of Rs. 60/- per month for Nurses Working in Specialised areas/Departments of hospitals.
(vii) Grant of Over Time Allowance:	(vii) It has been decided that as and when the general scheme of grant of Extra work Allowance gets finalised, the same will be made applicable to the Nurses also.
(viii) Increase of Student	(viii) Rate of stipend to the student nurses undergoing

1	2
Stipend:	general nursing and midwifery courses has been enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month uniformly for all the three years.
3. Cadre Review of Nurses:	3. A Committee was set up to look into the restructuring of cadre of nurses. The recommendations of the said Committee are being processed for implementation.
4. Family Accommodation and Transport Facilities:	4. It has been explained to the Nurses that it would not be possible for the Government to provide family accommodation to all the nurses. Nor would it be possible to provide exclusive transport facilities to them.

Mandays Lost

3863. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories closed State-wise, during 1988-89 till date; and

(b) the number of mandays lost during

the above period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Based on the latest available information, a statement giving State-wise number of industrial units closed and mandays lost due to strikes & lockouts during 1988 is given below.

STATEMENT

No. of closures and mandays lost during 1988 (Provisional)

<i>States/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of closures*</i>	<i>No. of mandays lost@</i> <i>(in thousand)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	5	1,625
Arunachal Pradesh	**	—
Assam	—	45
Bihar	1	491
Goa	—	36
Gujarat	12	293

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Haryana	19	299
Himachal Pradesh	**	1
Jammu & Kashmir	**	1
Karnataka	—	376
Kerala	1	1,510
Madhya Pradesh	—	362
Maharashtra	70	4,146
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya	**	**
Mizoram	**	—
Nagaland	**	—
Orissa	4	254
Punjab	3	243
Rajasthan	2	440
Sikkim	**	—
Tamil Nadu	5	1,812
Tripura	3	27
Uttar Pradesh	—	17
West Bengal	**	18,465
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
Chandigarh	**	1
Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	—	—
Delhi	5	**

1	2	3
Daman & Diu	**	**
Lakshdweep	—	—
Pondicherry	—	29
Total	130	30,471

* — Relates to the period Jan.-Nov., 1988.

@ — Due to strikes and lockouts.

** — Note available.

(N.B.) — Information is maintained only by calendar year.

Sources — Labour bureau, Shimla.

Regularisation of CPWD Employees

3864. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interviews for the post of Beldars, Khalasis, Chowkidars, Pump Operators Wiremen, Plumber/Fitters were held by the CPWD for regularisation of their services from Muster Roll Workers of CPWD during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of Muster Roll Workers who appeared/qualified in each of the interview, category-wise;

(c) the number of those, who have been regularised, category-wise, in Delhi and outside Delhi, separately; and

(d) by when the services of the remaining qualified candidates are likely to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The

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

Water Quality Criteria For Water Pollution

3865. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the standard of quality for water pollution in the country;

(b) whether the present standard for water pollution is lower than the standards prevalent in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of water quality for water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Based on certain parameters of water quality, designated best use of water for different purposes like drinking water without treatment, drinking water with treatment, bathing, irrigation, etc. have been determined.

(b) These are generally comparable, but there are some variations due to climatic conditions, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Registered Unemployed

3866. SHRI C. SAMBU:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges,

State-wise and category-wise, at the end of the year 1988; and

(b) the number of persons provided jobs, State-wise during the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as the end of 1988 and the placements effected through employment exchanges during 1988, are given State-wise in the Statement below. According to latest available information, the category-wise number of job-seekers on the live register at the end of June, 1988, is as below:-

Job-seeking on Live Register as at the end of June, 1988 (in lakhs)

Below Matric (including illiterates)	127.3
Matric	96.3
Higher Secondary	41.9
Graduates including post-graduates	28.1
Total:-	294.1

STATEMENT

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Live Register (at end of 1988)</i>	<i>Placements (during 1988)</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra pradesh	2676.1	19.5
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	0
3. Assam	903.8	6.4

1	2	3
4. Bihar	2657.6	18.7
5. Goa	74.3	1.9
6. Gujarat	863.3	13.0
7. Haryana	577.1	12.1
8. Himachal Pradesh	367.8	7.1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	129.8	1.5
10. Karnataka	1058.2	8.4
11. Kerala	2901.1	15.6
12. Madhya Pradesh	1788.2	25.3
13. Maharashtra	2663.7	29.7
14. Manipur	245.5	0.4
15. Meghalaya	20.7	0.3
16. Mizoram	38.5	1.5
17. Nagaland	25.0	0.5
18. Orissa	745.0	10.0
19. Punjab	576.1	9.0
20. Rajasthan	850.8	13.3
21. Sikkim*		
22. Tamilnadu	2607.6	50.6
23. Tripura	135.6	1.7
24. Uttar Pradesh	2974.5	29.1
25. West Bengal	4188.8	12.9
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	15.1	1.4

1	2	3
2. Chandigarh	142.7	1.4
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.8	0.1
4. Delhi	706.4	36.0
5. Daman & Diu**		
6. Lakshadweep	7.8	@
7. Pondichery	102.8	1.4
Total :-	30050.2	328.5

Note :— 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. ** Data are not maintained.

3. @ Figures less than 50.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

News Captioned "Calcutta mein Injection Se AIDS Ka Khatra"

3867. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item appearing in "Nav Bharat" dated 26 February, 1989 under the caption "Calcutta mein injection se AIDS ka khatra";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such injections administered to the patients;

(d) the preventive steps taken to protect the lives of such patients; and

(e) the action being taken against those

found responsible for release of such injections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) The Government is aware that Immunoglobulin injection manufactured in India were found positive for HIV anti-bodies as appeared in the news reports.

(b) to (e). Rhiggal Injections Batch Nos. 44174 & 44173 manufactured by M/s Biogenies India Ltd., Lonawala, Pune, Maharashtra had been administered to the patients in West Bengal.

While it will not be possible to indicate the number of persons injected with these products, the sale of all the blood products manufactured in the country was stopped immediately through the State Drugs Control Authorities. The State Drugs Controller have been advised to take the following

steps to ensure that the blood products are free from AIDS virus:-

– As a matter of abundant caution, all blood products/placenta manufactured till date including those which have been withdrawn by the manufacturers to be destroyed.

– Guidelines to be followed by the manufacturers of blood products to ensure that the products manufactured by them are free from HIV antibodies have been circulated to the State Drugs Control authorities for compliance.

– The persons who may have taken any blood/placenta products during the last 2 years may get their blood tested for HIV antibodies at the nearest located AIDS surveillance centre.

News Item Captioned “More Money for Civil Bodies in Punjab”

3868. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned “More money for civic bodies in Punjab” appearing in “The Indian Express” dated 5th March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the civic bodies in Punjab proposed to be covered thereunder; and

(c) the amount to be allocated in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Report

has been called from State Government.

Non-Plan provision for N.T.C

3869. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have made a non-plan provision for the National Textiles Corporation to meet the cash loss and working capital requirements during the year 1989-90;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to put the National Textiles Corporation on break-even point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) and (b). The Government have provided an amount of Rs. 200 crores as budgetary support in respect of National Textile Corporation for meeting its working capital requirements during 1989-90.

(c) NTC has formulated a fresh turn-around strategy based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance, produce improvement and diversification, upgradation of selected mills etc., to improve the financial position.

Demolition of Club by DDA in Defence Colony

3870. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has demolished the Netaji

Subhash Modern Sports Club, Defence Colony, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has demolished some unauthorised constructions which were constructed on an area earmarked for the use of a Park. However, during the demolition, staff of the Horticulture Department of Delhi Development Authority also demolished the shed of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Sports Club constructed by it.

Regional Cancer Centres at M.N.J. Cancer Hospital

3871. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LA-
KSHMI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up cancer centres all over the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any request has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of a Regional Cancer Centre at the M.N.J. Cancer Hospital; 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The request could not be acceded to, as there was no proposal to set up or recognise any new regional

Cancer Centres during the 7th Plan Period.

Incentive to Government Servants for Small Family

3872. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for 2 child norm, all Central Government employees who undergo vasectomy/tubectomy are given two increments as an incentive, if so, the total expenditure incurred under this scheme during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to give monthly incentive to those who accept the terminal methods of family planning in the rural as well as urban slums and those who are below the poverty line, as encouragement for adoption of the family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Under the existing orders a Government servant who or whose spouse undergoes sterilisation operation after three or less number of surviving children, is entitled to a special increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increases in pay, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. No separate account for this expenditure is maintained as the increment given an incentive forms part of 'Salaries'.

(b) No, Sir.

Issue of Health Insurance Cards

3873. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue health insurance cards to the families

of those who have been operated upon for sterilisation;

(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 (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to issue Health Insurance Cards to the families of those who have been operated upon for sterilisation, as such a proposal involves huge outlays for which funds are not available under the Family Welfare Programme.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Buildings in Delhi

3874. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised buildings in Delhi;

(b) is there a proposal to acquire them if so, the time by which Government propose to acquire them;

(c) whether some buildings in Karol Bagh, Delhi were sealed this year but unsealed later on; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for unsealing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has not conducted any survey of the unauthorised buildings. 14918 number of cases of unauthorised constructions during the period 1.1.86 to 27.3.89 and action for their eviction/demolition is being taken as

per the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also booked 4472 and 675 cases of unauthorised constructions during 1988 and 1989 (upto 28.2.1989) respectively for taking action under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. There is no proposal to acquire any unauthorised building.

(c) and (d). During 1989 Municipal Corporation of Delhi has sealed 4 buildings (in Rajinder Nagar area) under the Karol Bagh Zone for rectifications under the orders of the Appellate Tribunal of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

[*English*]

Requirement/Availability of Medical Graduates for Rural Areas

3875. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding requirement and availability of medical graduates for the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) does not arise.

Controlled Cloth Allotted to Karnataka

3876. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different kind of con-

trolled cloth, Janata cloth allotted to Karnataka during last three years;

(b) whether there was a demand from the State Government to increase the allotment of controlled cloth to that State;

(c) if so, the details of the controlled cloth allotted to Karnataka during 1988-89; and

(in lakh sq. mtrs.)

Year	Controlled cloth	Janata cloth
1985-86	128.92	224.30
1986-87	63.85	267.00
1987-88	55.51	373.80

(b) No, Sir,

(c) During the period April, 1988 to January, 1989, about 27.44 lakh sq. metres of controlled cloth and 5.63 lakh sq. metres of P.C. controlled cloth was released to Karnataka.

(d) The allotment of controlled cloth to various States, including Karnataka, during 1989-90 would depend upon the demand pattern.

Cotton Spinning Mills in Karnataka

3877. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for setting up cotton spinning mills in the State of Karnataka are pending with his Ministry or any other offices of Union Government;

(b) the number of applications issued with licences for setting up of cotton spinning

(d) whether any enhancement is proposed to be made in the allotment of controlled cloth to that State in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The quantum of controlled cloth and Janata cloth allotted to Karnataka during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below:-

mills in that State during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to grant licences to the rest of the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No fresh applications for licensing of cotton spinning mills in the State of Karnataka are pending with the Union Government at present.

(b) No new licence for setting up of cotton spinning mills in Karnataka has been issued during last 3 years.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Target Fixed for Production of Cloth

3878. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed for the production of textiles for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the target fixed;

(c) whether this target was achieved; and

(d) if not, the likely shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The target of production for the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 was 14,500 Million Metres. The achievement of the target or otherwise can only be indicated after the end of the terminal year 1989-90.

Renting of Warehouses by FCI

3879. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has decided not to take on rent the warehouses which were built in the private sector in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has enough storage capacity of their own;

(c) if so, the total capacity thereof; and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains proposed to be stored by the Food Corporation of India this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir.

(c) As on 1.2.1989, the total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Rajasthan was 14.82 lakh tonnes, of which 7.55 lakh tonnes was owned by the Corporation and 7.27 lakh tonnes was hired. The hired capacity included 7.10 lakh tonnes from private parties, 15,000 tonnes from Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation and 2,000 tonnes from the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(d) The peak foodgrain stock expected to be held by FCI in Rajasthan during the current year may be about 3.91 lakh tonnes.

Import of Soyabean Edible Oil

3880. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether soyabean edible oil was imported during 1988, if so, the quantity thereof;

(b) whether this oil cannot be used for cooking purposes, unless refined again;

(c) whether this oil is being used mainly for manufacturing vanaspati ghee;

(d) whether vanaspati ghee manufacturers have now shown reluctance in using this oil; and

(e) if so, the policy adopted by Government for consumption of this oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A quantity of about 3.28 lakh MTs of Soyabean oil was imported during the calender year 1988 on

Government account by STC. Besides, a quantity of 50 MTs of Refined Soyabean oil was received by the NDDB as gift from abroad during the above mentioned period.

(b) and (c). Crude soyabean oil is imported by STC mainly to cater to the requirements of the vanaspati industry. However, this oil is required to be refined before it can be consumed directly.

(d) The vanaspati industry is presently not lifting imported edible oils including soyabean oil for use in the manufacture of vanaspati because of the upward revision of the issue prices of these oils and also because of the easy availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market at lower prices.

(e) Government have now decided to utilise the accumulated stock of soyabean oil

with STC primarily for meeting the requirements of the Armed Forces.

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

3881. SHRI KAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered in Delhi and their year of registration; and

(b) the particulars of societies which are proposed to be allotted land by Government during the current year, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a):	Year	No of Societies.
	1	2
	1968-69	5
	1969-70	5
	1970-71	42
	1971-72	83
	1972-73	36
	1973-74	3
	1974-75	-
	1975-76	-
	1976-77	1
	1977-78	-
	1978-79	2

1	2
1979-80	346
1980-81	45
1981-82	-
1982-83	651
1983-84	745
1984-85	18
1985-86	-
1986-87	2
1987-88	5
House Building Societies converted into Group Housing Societies	19
Total	2008

(b) 1281 Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi till August 1983 have been sponsored by him to the DDA for allotment of land. It has not been possible to consider them for allotment for want of land. Keeping in view the limited availability of land with the Delhi Development Authority and large backlog of registrants, it is difficult to indicate at this stage the extent to which it will be possible to accommodate the requirement of land to the registered cooperative group housing societies. However, it is proposed to give high priority to the allotment of land to societies registered under the 'Awas Sakar Yojana.' 518 Societies registered before 1983 have been allotted land by DDA.

Suffering and Deaths due to Malaria

3882. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme chalked out for eradication of malaria in the country and by what time it is likely to be eradicated;

(b) the number of persons who suffered from malaria during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the number of those who died;

(c) the amount spent on the malaria eradication during 1987-88 and 1988-89:

(d) whether in spite of spending a huge amount, the number of malaria patients has increased this year; and

(e) if so, the State-wise cases/deaths during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Consequent on the rec-

ommendation of the Eight World Health Assembly in 1956, the Govt of India had launched the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. There was a decline in the number of cases till 1965 and thereafter, the number of cases increase sharply. The Govt. launched a Modified Plan of Operation

in 1977 for control of malaria. Since then there has been a reduction in malaria cases in the country. From 6.47 million cases recorded in 1976, the cases declined to 1.66 million cases in 1987. The present objective is to control the morbidity and mortality due to malaria.

(b)	Total malaria cases	Deaths
1987 (Full year)	1663284	188
1988(Prov)	1472059	161
1987 (upto crores-ponding period)	1319258	143

(c) The amount spent on it during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is:

(Figures in Lakhs)

	Cash	Kind	Total
1987-88	2659.34	5827.64	8486.98
1988-89	1551.92	6748.08	8300.00

(d) There is an increase of about 11.00% in malaria cases reported during 1988 as compared to the corresponding

period of 1987.

(e) Requisite information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Epidemiological Situation of Malaria in the States /U.Ts. in India During 1988 as per Reports Received Upto January, 1989

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+)		Decrease(-)	Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.	
							1988 over 1987	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1987	5827687	5827687	31145	12207	*				
		1988	6317698	6317698	39213	11408		(+)	25.90	(-)	6.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1987	204446	204446	16164	3561					
		1988	170230	170230	15489	2934		(-)	4.18	(-)	17.61
3.	Assam	1987	1869039	1775594	53978	48047					
		1988	1843891	1711072	46394	28215		(-)	14.05	(-)	41.28
4.	Bihar	1987	1213514	1213514	17160	10571					
		1988	994850	994850	14562	8364		(-)	15.14	(-)	20.88
5.	Goa	1987	99635	99635	4290	7					
		1988	120822	120822	6273	229		(+)	46.22	(+)	3171.43

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+) 1988 over 1987		Decrease(-)		Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.
							Total	Cases	P.f	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Gujarat	1987	5598459	5398459	247097	64450					
		1988	6466220	6466220	394555	122791	(+)	59.68	(+)	90.52	December
7.	Haryana	1987	2533112	2533112	18926	289					
		1988	2630029	2630029	9216	826	(-)	56.59	(+)	185.81	December
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1987	711635	693320	22460	65					
		1988	717691	701053	10209	41	(-)	54.55	(-)	36.92	December
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1987	359224	345985	11291	199					
		1988	359836	352224	4198	320	(-)	62.82	(+)	60.80	November
10.	Karnataka	1987	5791113	5186282	72402	22925					
		1988	6248997	5032152	83614	22590	(+)	15.49	(-)	1.46	November
11.	Kerala	1987	1083908	1045244	3459	106					
		1988	1330588	1293930	4810	111	(+)	89.06	(+)	4.72	November

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+) 1988 over 1987		Decrease(-)	Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.	
							Total	Cases			P.f
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1987	5031005	4530032	163477	61595					
		1988	6022065	5341941	199360	68252	(+)	21.95	(+)	10.81	October
13.	Maharashtra	1987	7606531	7606531	47631	16254					
		1988	7705699	7545374	65064	17666	(+)	36.60	(+)	8.69	October
14.	Manipur	1987	156797	156797	1013	312					
		1988	171337	171337	978	376	(-)	3.46	(+)	20.51	November
15.	Meghalaya	1987	151040	151040	8196	6002					
		1988	193871	193871	7890	5578	(-)	3.73	(-)	7.06	September
16.	Mizoram	1987	163360	163360	12803	6650					
		1988	174895	174895	17620	7768	(+)	37.62	(+)	16.81	October
17.	Nagaland	1987	33693	33693	3807	1218					
		1988	30425	30425	2526	671	(-)	33.65	(-)	44.91	September

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+) 1988 over 1987		Decrease(-)	Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.	
							Total	Cases			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Orissa	1987	2829315	2827535	209612	168167					
		1988	2609657	2561727	171958	141543	(—)	17.96	(—)	15.83	November
19.	Punjab	1987	2699007	2698967	86604	862					
		1988	2611225	2609935	33186	621	(—)	61.68	(—)	27.96	December
20.	Rajasthan	1987	2640561	2497073	48365	8046					
		1988	3130468	2982829	87949	21671	(+)	81.84	(+)	169.34	November
21.	Sikkim	1987	26673	26673	24	—					
		1988	27352	27352	22	2	c	8.33	(+)	100.00	November
22.	Tamil Nadu	1987	6271499	6271499	48423	279					
		1988	4845647	4662442	70291	5107	(+)	45.16	(+)	82.59	November
23.	Tripura	1987	154327	154327	6991	6127					
		1988	144788	144788	5725	4472	(—)	18.11	(—)	27.01	November

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+) 1988 over 1987		Decrease(-)		Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.
							Total	Cases	P.f	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1987	7248170	7112843	121388	8912					
		1988	8543240	7998567	124070	8219	(+)	2.21	(-)	8.09	November
25.	West Bengal	1987	1002467	1002467	29597	6638					
		1988	1684172	1258485	27134	24	(-)	8.32	(-)	40.89	September
26.	A & N Islands	1987	139935	139935	3271	638					
		1988	142631	142631	3360	782	(+)	2.72	(+)	23.54	December
27.	Chandigarh	1987	74272	74272	7543	12					
		1988	71913	71913	4733	2	(-)	37.25	(-)	83.33	July
28.	D & N Haveli	1987	21389	21389	5625	274					
		1988	25605	25605	5845	349	(+)	3.91	(+)	27.37	December
29.	Daman & Diu	1987	14037	14037	375	—					
		1988	15248	15248	779	33	(+)	107.73	(+)	100.00	December

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts /Others	Year	B.S. Coll- ected	B.S. Exami- ned	Incidence	P.f.Cases	% age increase (+) 1988 over 1987		Decrease(-)		Period upto which infor- mation rela- ted.
							Total	Cases	P.f	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Delhi	1987	916192	916192	14045	22					
		1988	1039432	1039432	14292	20	(+)	1.76	(-)	9.09	December
31.	Lakshadweep	1987	672	672	3	—					
		1988	541	541	1	—	(-)	66.67	—	—	September
32.	Pondicherry	1987	185930	185930	202	4					
		1988	158595	158595	299	1	(+)	48.02	(-)	70.60	November
33.	Coalfield	1987	54491	54241	145	28					
		1988	33118	32788	92	16	(-)	38.26	(-)	42.86	October
34.	DNK Project	1987	5595	5595	1742	1459					
		1988	1547	1547	352	289	(-)	79.79	(-)	80.19	February
Grand Total											
		1987	62519030	68968378	1319288	458469					
		1988	66584323	62982548	1472059	485629	(+)	11.58	(+)	5.92	

[*English*]**Afforestation in Rajasthan**

3883. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the afforestation targets fixed under the Seventh Plan for augmentation of forest cover, promotion of social forestry and other allied forestry programmes in Rajasthan;

(b) the target achieved so far;

(c) the financial assistance given by

Centre to Rajasthan so far; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to find out the extent to which this work can be stepped up in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The afforestation targets are fixed on yearly basis.

The targets and achievement in regard to Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan period are given below:

YEAR	NO. OF SEEDLINGS (In lakhs)	
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1985-86	820	958
1986-87	1100	1341
1987-88	1200	1174
1988-89	1300	1283 (upto January 1989)

(c) From 1985-86 to 1988-89, the Central Government has allocated Rs. 72.33 crores to Rajasthan for afforestation activities.

(d) Yes, Sir. The afforestation programme is expected to be stepped up in Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan period.

Import of Wheat

3884. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat imported by the Food Corporation of India from United States of America during December, 1988;

(b) whether pest infected wheat was supplied to the States, if so, the quantity thereof, state-wise; and

(c) the quantity of wheat which was destroyed by the Food Corporation of India being unfit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A quantity of 20.11 lakh tonnes of wheat has been imported from USA during 1988-89.

(b) and (c). Even though some very stray incidence of ergot and dwarf affected grains were detected in some of the shipments, the stocks were well within the Pre-

vention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act limits and the entire consignment of wheat imported from USA is fit for human consumption. Such type of wheat has been imported by us since 1950s and is being currently exported by USA in huge quantities to such major consumers like USSR, Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh etc. Though entire consignment of US wheat is meant for human consumption and chances of dwarf bunt

infestation spreading in wheat cultivation in India are negligible, yet as a measure of abundant caution, affected wheat has been diverted to non-wheat growing areas to avoid chances of its being used by somebody as seed just by chance.

The following quantities of ergot affected wheat have been issued to Roller Flour Mills in various States:

Andhra Pradesh	57,482 MT
Kerala	15,795 MT
Karnataka	36,260 MT
Tamil Nadu	30,732 MT
Maharashtra	19,188 MT
Orissa	9,000 MT

TOTAL	1,68,457 MT
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Merger of NTC Mills

3885. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is going to reduce the number of mills under its control by merging a few of such mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, Union Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the mill workers?

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

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

News-Item Captioned "Wayside Ward for Patient-in-Waiting"

3886. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news published in "Times of India" dated 28th February, 1989 captioned "Wayside Ward for Patients-in-Waiting"; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation prevailing in hospitals and make the doctors to be more courteous towards patients?

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

(b) In order to reduce the workload on existing hospitals Government is taking measures to establish Hospitals and dispensaries in the peripheral areas of Delhi.

Aids Detection Machines

3887. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that instant AIDS detection machines have been brought out in some of the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make such machines available in India?

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

(b) These machines have only been recently introduced in some of the countries abroad. Therefore, their reliability, speciality and sensitivity are still being ascertained in those countries. The decision to procure these kits would be only taken once information on these parameters are available.

In addition, Deptt. of Biotechnology, is evaluating a set of currently available screening tests for HIV infection. Depending upon the outcome of the evaluation, the Govt. envisages to enter into negotiations for manufacture of the test kits in India.

Safety of FCI Officials

3888. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of officials of the Food and Civil Supplies Department who were sent to Punjab to procure wheat were

killed during the procurement operation;

(b) if so, the number of persons so killed; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government for the safety of the FCI staff put on duty for procuring wheat during the year 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have reported that two employees of the Corporation on procurement duty were killed in May, 1988.

(c) The matter of safety of the FCI staff on procurement duty was immediately taken up by FCI authorities with the State Govt. The State Government have issued necessary instructions to the Superintendents of Police in the districts for providing adequate protection to the FCI staff operating in the mandis.

Seminar on Consumer Health and Rational Drugs in Delhi

3889. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahila Dakshta Samiti had recently organised a Seminar on consumer health and rational drugs in //Delhi, if so, the recommendations made in the Seminar;

(b) whether a recommendation was made for creation of Voluntary Drug Inspectors with powers to monitor and ensure drug control; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Seminar are given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The qualifications and experience required for a person who can be appointed as an Inspector under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules are laid down in the said Rules. Persons other than those having requisite qualifications and experience cannot be appointed as Drugs Inspectors.

However, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended in 1986 empowering under Section 26 of the Act any person or a consumer association to get a sample of any drug tested to have a check on the quality of the drug. Under Section 32 of the Act any aggrieved individual or consumer association has been empowered to launch prosecution under the provisions of the Act.

STATEMENT

During the last one decade in India, a number of groups have taken up the question of unethical practices by the Pharmaceutical Industry and have fighting for a rational drug policy. Adequate pressure has been exerted by doctors, Lawyers, Journalists, women's groups and other social action groups. But most of the questions raised by the activists have remained unanswered.

The World Health Organisation recommended a list of 252 essential drugs which can cure nearly 80% of our diseases. These essential drug are not produced properly and those which are produced are not distributed properly. Instead, our country is producing over 60,000 formulations, most of which are either non-essential, spurious or banned in other countries. There is no record of the side effects of drugs and no proper system for quality control. 14 people died in J.J. Hospital (Bombay) because of the use of

low grade Glycerol. While this report has certainly questioned the credibility of the drug industry, we do not know how many such cases are occurring in our country every day which go unnoticed and unreported. Due to consistent protest, even though the Govt. has banned E.P. injections are being protected for the ban.

We the people of India unanimously demand the right to use rational medicine and a health care system based on human interest rather than profit orientation. We demand that:-

1. Essential and life saving drugs be selected on the basis of needs and be made available at reasonable cost.
2. Production and sale of hazardous and irrational drugs be stopped immediately.
3. Un-biased drug information be made available preferably in regional languages.
4. Strict quality control and drug control should be implemented.
5. Generic names should be used instead of brand names.
6. The drugs which are banned and/or are withdraw from the market by the Indian Government be published through Doordarshan, All India Radio and the Press so that Doctors and patients can keep away from these dangerous drugs.
7. Honorary Voluntary Drug Inspectors be appointed and given some power to supervise drug market.
8. The Drug Control Authority should supervise that chemists do no sell

scheduled drugs without prescription.

9. Government suitably amends the drug rule to see that no legal loopholes are left to drug manufactures to stall ban orders.
10. In order to encourage production of essential drugs, more incentives in the form of higher mark up and exemption of taxes be given for production of essential drugs.
11. Drugs needed for primary health case be identified and be made available within a distance of 5 K.M.
12. Loan Licensing for manufacture for drugs be stopped immediately.
13. Prescription unit be introduced to reduce over prescriptions of drugs.
14. No drugs should be advertised on Doordarshan or Akashvani.
15. Deterrant punishment be given to defaulters of drug manufacturing.
16. Indian Medical Association should set up voluntary testing laboratories and Govt. should finance them through substantial grant.
17. Add one instruction 'Don't take medicine without the advise of Doctor be printed on medicine pack.

New Drug for Cancer Cure

3890. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new plant drug for can-

cer cure has been successfully developed and tested; and

- (b) whether in view of its usefulness, Government propose to grow the plant in Government farms of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research/Indian Council of Agricultural Research, develop and produce the drug in government Laboratories of Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research/Indian Council of Medical Research and introduce the same after clinical trials at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). In the absence of name of the drug it is not possible to give a specific information. However, some Research Organisations are making studies on plant drugs considered to possess anti-cancer potentiality. Detailed study covering long period is needed for drawing any conclusions.

Polio Rehabilitation Programme

3891. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have recently announced a programme for polio rehabilitation in the country;

- (b) whether a large number of polio rehabilitation centres are using traditional systems of medicine (Ayurveda and Siddha) which are considered highly successful; and

- (c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a rationalised and integrated system of polio-rehabilitation incorporating the traditional and allpopathic systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) to (c). The Ministry of Welfare implements the general programme of rehabilitation for the physically handicapped persons. Grants are given by that Ministry to various organisations for carrying out rehabilitation activities. During the year 1988-89, the Ministry of Welfare gave a grant of Rs. one crore to the State of Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation of Polio affected persons in addition to the other grants for the ongoing schemes for rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not administering any Polio Rehabilitation Centres based on the traditional system of medicine. The question of administering integrated Polio Rehabilitation Centres based on traditional and modern systems of medicines, therefore, does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Warning against Antibiotics"

3893. Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Warning against antibiotics" published in the Hindustan Times dated 4th February, 1989;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in 'Paediatric Update, 89' a two-days refresher course; and

(c) whether the malpractices of prescribing antibiotics is particularly rampant in diarrhoea management leading to colossal wastage and danger to infants?

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

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

Income Limit for Free Treatment at Nimhans

3894. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly income limit fixed for getting free medical treatment by patients at National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore;

(b) the number of patients getting free treatment per month at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the monthly income limit to Rs. 1000/- to enable more people to make use of the facilities available there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Patients with income less than Rs. 400/- per month are treated free in all respects, including food, drugs, investigations etc.

(b) During the year 1988, out of total 7,453 admissions, 4,465 were admitted as free patients.

(c) The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences being an autonomous institution, is competent to revise the income limit for free treatment with the approval of the Institute's Governing Body. It has been informed by the Institute that revision of charges according to income is under the consideration of the Institute.

Declaration of Iodex as a Herbal Medicine

3895. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concessions in State and Central Taxes are available for Ayurvedic medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of Ayurvedic medicines in Iodex;

(c) whether Union Government propose to declare Iodex as a herbal preparation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Ayurvedic Medicines are classifiable under Central Excise Tarriff and are completely exempted from Central Excise duty under notification No. 32/89-Central excise dated 1.3.1989.

(b) The Drug Controller of ISM of Karnataka State has reported that the ingredients of this drug are Ayurvedic.

(c) and (d). The Licensing of Drugs of I.S.M. is vested in the State Drug Controllers. According to information available, the Drug Controller of I.S.M. of Karnataka State has given license for manufacture of Iodex as Ayurvedic proprietary medicine as the ingredients of this drug are described Ayurvedic Texts.

Survey by Central Team Regarding Goitre and Iodine Deficiency Disorders

3896. SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population suffering from goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders in Karnataka according to the result of the survey conducted by the Central Team;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has banned the sale of non-iodised salt; and

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

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

(a) As per Sample Surveys conducted by the Central Goitre Survey Team of the Directorate General of Health Services in Chickmagalur district of Karnataka it has been estimated that nearly 41.1% of the population is exposed to Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Sringeri, Mudigere and Koppa Taluk.

(b) and (c). No. However, the Government of Karnataka in considering the issue of Notification banning sale of non-iodised salt in Chickamagalur district. A quantity of 1057 tonnes of iodised salt has been supplied to Karnataka State during the period of April, 1988 to January, 1989 under National Goitre Control Programme.

News-Item Captioned "Aids Cure from Mulberry Root"

3897. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-items appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 2 March, 1989 captioned "AIDS cure from Mulberry root";

(b) whether a scientist of the Oxford University has reported favourable results of the tests conducted so far with a substance extracted from the root of black mulberry;

(c) whether Indian scientists are also engaged in similar research and tests as black mulberry is found in abundance in Kashmir and Darjeeling; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Govt has seen the news item appeared in the Indian Express dated 2.3.1989.

(b) The report states that toxicity tests carried out in Oxford University are promising. The substance deoxyjirimycin extracted from the root bark of mulberry has been shown to have effect in virus multiplication in in-vitro experiments.

(c) and (d). The facilities for HIV isolation and in-vitro culture are being established in India. Once these facilities start functioning and growing HIV in-vitro then it will be possible for Indian scientists to undertake a similar studies on substance that may prevent multiplication of HIV.

Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Workers

3898. **DR. A.K. PATEL**: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Rehabilitation Insurance Scheme for industrial workers rendered surplus due to modernisation/rehabilitation of potentially sick units, prepared by the General Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) when this scheme was initiated in different States;

(c) the number of workers who have been benefited under this scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of workers rendered jobless for reasons other than modernization/rehabilitation/

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA) : (a) A draft scheme prepared by the General Insurance Corporation was received through the Ministry of Finance. It proposed to provide cash assistance to workers retrenched as a result of modernisation or potential sickness of the industry by creating a fund to be financed by employers, employees and the Central Government in a specified ratio.

(b) to (d). The Ministry of Labour has not found the scheme capable of implementation. The question of its introduction etc. does not, therefore, arise.

Settlement of Unfair Trade Practices Claims

3899. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of claims in respect of unfair trade practices, defective goods and services lodged with the State Commissions/National Commission in excess of Rs. 1 lakh and up to Rs. Ten lakhs, separately; and

(b) the details of claims settled during the years 1986 to 1988, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). According to Consumer Protection Act, 1986, claims in excess of Rs. 1 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakhs fall within the jurisdiction of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commissions). These Commissions have started functioning in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry in 1988. As per information available 100 complaints were filed in Bihar State

Commission out of which 57 were decided. In Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, seven and one complaints were filed respectively, out of which none has been decided so far. In Pondicherry, no complaint was filed in 1988.

Lifting of Sample from Retailers/ Wholesalers/Manufacturers

3900. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent past contaminated and insect infested glucose bottles and milk food tins have been detected in large quantities in the country;

(b) if so, the samples lifted from the retailers/wholesale dealers and the manufacturers during the last one year; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen the Prevention of Food Adulteration set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mortality Rate in Delhi Hospitals

3901. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients attending the O.P.D. in the different hospitals

in Delhi has increased considerably over the years but the strength of the doctors, nurses, infrastructure etc. remains the same;

(b) whether the patients are receiving adequate attention and treatment from the doctors and the mortality rate in the hospitals has also increased;

(c) if so, how many patients attended the O.P.Ds and how many deaths took place in hospitals, hospital wise and month-wise during the last 12 months and how does this compare with the corresponding period in the preceding three years; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to modernise and augment the services in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). It is true the numbers of patients attending the OPDs in the different Central Government Hospitals in Delhi have increased over the year. But, simultaneously, the strength of doctors, nurses, infrastructure etc. have also been augmented. Patients are given adequate attention by doctors. Hospital-wise breakup of patients who attended the OPD and the deaths that took place during the last 12 months and the corresponding figures during the last three years are given in the statement below:

(d) Steps for augmenting/modernising the hospital services are being taken from time to time.

STATEMENT

Statistical Data About The OPD Attendance and Death for the Years 1986 to 1988, Month-wise

Name of the Hospital	O.P.D Attendance			Deaths		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Dr . R.M L. Hospital</i>						
January	74762	71483	69186	274	310	311
February	68212	76765	73932	227	281	285
March	71860	78461	72406	247	301	273
April	67587	71205	82175	293	304	258
May	66921	71389	84377	270	280	354
June	66199	85648	81089	339	339	331
July	85132	61237	78788	302	248	285
August	73475	83696	84352	295	279	312
Sept.,	79097	85333	88570	245	296	315
October	74759	74618	76008	268	364	322
November	65300	70614	72352	278	325	257

December	67235	68660	71510	327	363	254
Total	860539	899109	934745	3365	3690	3555
<i>Safdarjang Hospital</i>						
January	99350	89641	96105	425	372	430
February	94374	100709	99955	373	302	393
March	95391	107848	87979	440	411	414
April	101029	104175	110331	453	479	428
May	105698	106038	115053	426	519	577
June	114172	111481	104424	512	534	509
July	114726	82165	125016	505	350	549
August	113015	102818	125756	539	505	705
Sept.,	110476	111791	135629	492	534	667
October	108622	109450	108273	478	530	658
November	102673	104846	96298	441	458	501
December	100402	103812	95923	447	438	423
Total	1259928	1234774	1300742	5531	5432	6254

No. of OPD Patients and Deaths in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital

<i>Month</i>	<i>1986</i>		<i>1987</i>		<i>1989</i>	
	<i>OPD cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>OPD cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>OPD cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
January	24461	217	20683	238	20952	227
February	19542	177	22633	184	22689	184
March	22303	188	25615	236	20597	223
April	23459	245	20300	244	24246	234
May	24107	324	23977	309	26278	323
June	23225	313	26036	335	24416	307
July	24847	362	21327	314	26491	453
August	23316	374	20070	401	27466	498
September	24198	325	24892	448	24871	344
October	24697	346	23377	331	24962	342
November	22712	283	22985	271	22823	242
December	23260	248	21714	250	22038	201
<i>Total</i>	<i>277027</i>	<i>3402</i>	<i>273609</i>	<i>3561</i>	<i>287829</i>	<i>3578</i>

Month	1986		1987		1989	
	OPD cases	Deaths	OPD cases	Deaths	OPD cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	27125	28275	29005	21	16	15
February	26309	32171	32948	19	15	10
March	26262	35612	29993	22	9	11
April	26511	34984	33571	15	23	14
May	36602	33288	36978	16	20	26
June	37827	35262	36881	26	18	18
July	42213	28579	38357	17	20	19
August	38026	36422	43181	23	19	29
Sept.	38492	40894	38927	21	21	33
October	35181	34622	34633	17	16	20
November	31106	35727	32311	14	19	18
December	30843	31444	36581	21	24	15
Total	396497	407280	423366	232	220	228

Per Capita Expenditure on Health and Achievements under minimum Needs Programme

3902. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred on health by the States as on 1 January, 1989 and the comparative figures as on 1 January, 1985;

(b) whether the target laid down in the Seventh Plan in the matter of providing health care to the rural population has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to achieve these targets?

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

(a) The per Capita Expenditure on Health (Medical & Public Health) and Family Welfare as compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence for the year 1984-85 in the country is as indicated below:-

(i) Health	Rs. 41.24
(ii) Family Welfare	Rs. 5.88

The figures for the year 1988-89 are not yet available as these have to be compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) and (c). The provision of health care facilities to the rural population is made available through sub-Centres Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. The targets in respect of Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres are likely to be achieved. However, there is likely to be a short-fall in the achievement of target for Community Health Centres.

Change from HUDCO to self-Finance Scheme-III

3903. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the persons whose applications for change from MIG flats to SFS-III under HUDCO have been rejected or are still pending;

(b) the reasons for rejection; and

(c) the steps taken to enable all the applicants to change now with the same seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). DDA have intimated that the record about rejected cases of 1980 has not been retained. Hence it is not possible to furnish details at this stage.

(c) SFS I, II & III have since been closed and MIG registrants can now apply for conversion to SFS V category II, and SFS VI category III.

Textile Workers of Kanpur

3904. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of textile workers from Kanpur obstructed Railway Track from 22 February, 1989 in order to redress their grievances;

(b) the reaction of Union Government to their demands; and

(c) the extent of Railway traffic disruption and damage caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The workers of textile mills launched an agitation in the shape of "Rail Roko Andolan" from 22.2.1989 to 27.2.1989 in protest against the Pandey Tribunal Award. The workman of these mills were demanding inter-alia cancellation of the Award. It has been reported that this agitation adversely affected production and productivity in the mills of NTC and BIC and movement of Rail Traffic.

[*Translation*]

Payment of Gratuity to Workers

3905. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers removed from the industrial establishments get their gratuity and provident fund dues after a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take any remedial steps for early settlement of the gratuity and provident fund dues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, There are complaints regarding delay in final settlement of gratuity and provident fund dues of the workers, for various reasons. How-

ever, the Government have taken the following steps to expedite the settlement of these dues:-

(i) Gratuity:

the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 was amended in 1987 and a time limit of 30 days was specified, for payment of gratuity and in case of delay, the employer has been made liable to pay interest at the rate of 10 percent per annum. These provisions have been enforced with effect from 1.10.1987.

(ii) Provident Fund

It has been decided to computerize the accounting work in the E.P.F. Organisation, in a phased manner, so as to ensure quick and efficient service to the subscribers. The E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 was amended in 1988 and suitable provisions were made to ensure timely recovery of provident fund dues from the employers, which would facilitate early settlement of claims.

Promotion of Pharmacists working in Union government Hospitals

3906. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision for promotion of pharmacists working in the dispensaries/hospitals of Central Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There is no scheme like Central

Health Scheme. However under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) provision exists for promotion of Pharmacists working in Central Government Hospitals and dispensaries under C.G.H.S.

[English]

**Sanction of Subordinate Staff in
C.P.W.D.**

3907. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the First Cadre Review of Group 'A' Engineers in the C.P.W.D. , the expenditure for creation of posts of Group 'A' Engineers has only been considered and no sanction has been taken for the subordinate staff;

(b) whether all these newly created posts of Group 'A' Officers have been provided with staff;

(c) whether the authorities have been managing these offices with the existing staff and there is an acute shortage of clerical staff;

(d) whether the actual expenditure of these enlarged establishments has been considered; and

(e) if so, the number of additional posts of Group 'B' and 'C' sanctioned so far?

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

(b) and (c). Skeleton staff has been arranged by diversion of existing strength.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No additional posts of Group 'B' and 'C' have been sanctioned so far, as the proposal to create additional posts has been deferred.

[Translation]

Amendment to payment of Gratuity Act

3908. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is in force excluding section 4A:

(b) if so, the reasons for not enforcing, this section;

(c) whether the employees are suffering a heavy loss due to non-enforcement of this section; and

(d) if so, the time by which this section is likely to be enforced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new section 4A inserted by the payment of Gratuity (amendment) Act, 1987 has not been enforced so far, as the detailed rules, relating to setting up Gratuity Fund/Compulsory insurance of liability under the Act with the LIC, are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The new provision of section 4A is intended mainly to secure the gratuity fund of the employees. Its non-enforcement does not, however, result in any direct loss to the workers as such. However, efforts will be made to finalise the rules and to enforce the new provision as early as possible.

[English]

Outbreak of Brain Fever in Koraput District

3909. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the outbreak of a mysterious brain fever in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) whether the mysterious disease has claimed a large number of lives and the tribals, particularly, are victims of the disease; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide immediate treatment to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). As the the information received from State Health Authorities no case of Brain fever/Japanese Encephalitis has been reported from Koraput district of Orissa, so far. But cases of cerebral malaria caused by *P. falciparum* have been reported in Koraput district. During 1988, 28388 cases with 2 deaths has been reported as compared to 31755 cases during corresponding period of 1987.

(c) Necessary treatment has been provided to the affected people at PHCs and referral Hospitals/PHC to prevent death in future. In addition, insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticides are being carried out in affected areas under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Surveillance activities have been intensified.

Flats at Nagpur for Central Government Employees

3910. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct flats for the Central Government employees at Nagpur during the next three years;

(b) if so, the number of flats proposed to be constructed, type-wise, and the date of priority likely to be covered;\ and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) Yes.

(b) Number of flats - 264

	No. of qrs. in the General Pool	Priority date likely to be covered
Type-I	56	December 1973
Type-II	72	December 1967
Type-III	80	December 1966
Type-IV	32	December 1972
Type-V	24	December 1988
Total	264	

(c) Rs. 90 lakhs have been earmarked in 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Pilferage of Foodgrains from FCI Godowns

3911. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale pilferage of foodgrains from the various FCI godowns in the country;

(b) whether Government have receive any complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of persons apprehended, State-wise; and

(d) whether most of the apprehended persons are FCI employees, if so, their number and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Complaints of pilferage of foodgrains from godowns of the FCI have been received from time to time.

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

Identification of Malaria Carrying Mosquitoes by Indo-US Research Organisation

3912. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint Indo-US research organisation has identified the malaria carrying mosquitoes;

(b) whether the study conducted by the

Indo-US Research Organisation established that a specific mosquito is the primary carrier of malaria in most parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to eradicate this species of mosquitoes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Stock of Unsold Cloth

3913. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of unsold cloth have piled up in Madras city;

(b) the quantum of stock in the different sectors of Handloom, Powerloom and Mills; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure the disposal of accumulated stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The distribution, purchase and sale of cloth depend on the play of market forces of demand and supply at any point of time. The precise and authentic data information regarding stocks of cloth in Madras city are not available with the Government.

Botanical Garden at Kalayan Hills, South Arcot

3914. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set

up a Botanical Garden at Kalayan Hills, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu

3915. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills functioning at present in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give financial help to those mills for modification;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of new spinning mills proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether any application are pending with the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There are 392 cotton/man-made fibre spinning mills functioning in Tamil Nadu as on 31st January, 1989.

(b) and (c). The Union Government do not give direct financial assistance to the spinning mills for modification.

(d) and (e). There is no new proposal for industrial licence to set up spinning mills in Tamil Nadu pending at present with the Union Government.

Export of Khadi Garments

3916. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of garments exported last year;

(b) whether Khadi garments are also exported; and

(c) if not, whether Government are taking any steps for their exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The value of garments exported during 1987-88 was Rs. 2,000/- crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation to Persons Infected with Aids Contaminated Drugs

3917. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant any monetary compensation to those patients who have contacted AIDS from contaminated drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Ghaziabad

3918. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory in Ghaziabad, U.P.;

(b) if so, the objects and functions of this lab; and

(c) the composition of the Board of Directors and the terms and conditions of their appointment?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main objects and findings of the Laboratory are as under:

- (1) To formulate standards of Homoeopathic Drugs;
- (2) To verify standard already included in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia;
- (3) To verify the work of pharmacopoeial importance done in other laboratories;
- (4) Testing of market samples of Drugs.
- (5) To preserve authentic specimens in Herbarium and Museum.
- (6) Any other work related to the above matters.

(c) There is no Board of Directors as it

is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Allotment of Quarters to N.D.M.C. Employees

3919. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of N.D.M.C. employees are on the waiting list for allotment of Type-II and Type-III quarters;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the allotment of quarters to them?

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

(b)

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of employees on the waiting list.</i>
II	484
III	244

Quarters have not been allotted because of shortage of accommodation.

(c) Hundred per cent satisfaction is not possible. However, efforts are being made to cover as large a number of employees as possible by constructing more quarters in a phased manner.

Cancellation of Allotment of DDA Flats in Vikaspuri

3920. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the allotment of flats made on hire-purchase basis in Vikaspuri and Rohini Residential areas have been cancelled by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

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

(b)

ROHINI

MIG	38
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LIG	9
-----	---

Janta	42
-------	----

	89
--	----

VIKAS PURI

MIG	22
-----	----

LIG	3
-----	---

Janta	13
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	38
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The above allotments have been cancelled due to the following reasons:

- (i) non fulfillment of terms & conditions;
- (ii) non payment of initial deposit and non submissions of documents within the stipulated period; and
- (iii) no response from the allottees against the demand letter is-

sued.

Loss to FCI in Gunny Bag Deal

3921. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 28th February, 1989 wherein it has been stated that the Food Corporation has suffered a loss of several lakhs of rupees by making use of gunny bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to the use plastic bags or bags made of any other cheap material in lieu of the gunny bags; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the facts/details as contained in the report of the comptroller and Auditor General of India is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The Food Corporation of India has reported that an Audit Note titled 'Review on procurement and disposal of gunny bags in Eastern Zone' relating to the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 and received by the Corporation, stated as follows:-

- 1) No realistic policy for programming the purchases and maintenance of stocks of gunny bags was followed and surplus storage of gunny bags involved a loss of Rs. 3109.26 lakhs in East Zone during 1981-82 to 1984-85.
- 2) Receipt of surplus stock of 9.27 lakhs new B. Twill gunny bags in Bihar region without its requirement resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs. 27.32 lakhs.
- 3) Unnecessary storage of 6.72 lakhs short B. Twill gunny bags since 1977 at Paradeep port in spite of stoppage of fertilizer import resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs. 25.44 lakhs.
- 4) Excess consumption of gunny bags in port operations at Calcutta and Paradeep entailed avoidable loss of Rs. 189.54 lakhs.
- 5) Non-observance of norms of filling during procurement of levy rice in West Bengal led the Corporation to incur an avoidable expenditure of Rs. 11.87 lakhs due to excess consumption of gunny bags.
- 6) Transit and storage loss, theft and misappropriation of gunny bags at Calcutta port during 1981-82 to 1983-84 resulted in loss of Rs. 7.20 lakhs.
- 7) For operation other than procurement and import also new B.T. gunnies instead of second hand serviceable gunnies were used resulting in avoidable expenditure of Rs. 120.78 lakhs

during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

- 8) Delay in disposal of unserviceable old gunny bags involved avoidable loss of Rs. 3.98 lakhs.
- 9) Unauthorised supply to gunny bags to Bihar State Food and Civil Supply Corporation during May, 1984, to October, 1984, led the Corporation to bear interest charges of Rs. 2.29 lakhs on blocked funds from April, 1985, to March, 1986.

News Item Captioned 'Forest Loss Highest in India-World Bank'

3922. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in "The Indian Express" (New Delhi) dated 21 February, 1989 under the caption "Forest loss highest in India-World Bank";

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government to the observations contained therein and whether the view is supported by facts;

(c) the exact position regarding the loss of green cover over the past three Five Year Plans and the exact acreage under green cover as on date, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid any further loss of forests and also to extend the green cover?

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

(b) The Union Government are concerned at the low percentage of forest cover in the country.

(c) The area under forest cover in the country in 1972-75 as estimated by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) was 55.52 million hectare. The area under forest cover in 1981-83 as estimated by Forest Survey of India was 64.20 million hectares. Out of this, 46.34 million hectares representing 11% of the total geographical is good forest cover. No Survey of area under forest cover has been carried out after that.

(d) Steps taken to conserve forests and extend area under green cover are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Steps Taken to Check Destruction of Forest and Their Conservation

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests.
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 enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuel-wood 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. Fiscal 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 areas 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 requires 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.
10. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation pro-

gramme in the country with people's participation. The following schemes are being implemented by it:-

- i) Operation Soil-Watch.
- ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantations.
- iii) Decentralised Nurseries.
- iv) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.
- v) Social forestry through employment generation programmes.

Welfare of Unorganized Labour

3923. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sad plight of rural and farm labour who have no organised unions, in the absence of which they are subjected to exploitation;

(b) if so, whether any legislation or administrative measures are under contemplation for their welfare in consultation with the State and Union Territories; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such steps would be undertaken soon to curb this exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Rural and farm labour is by and large unorganised and

being unorganised, suffer from some disadvantages in the matter of wage payments, conditions of work and continuity of employment. There are already legislation for providing minimum wages, abolition of bonded labour, regulation and abolition of contract labour, regulation of working conditions of inter-state migrant workers, equal remuneration to women workers, maternity benefit to women workers, to take care of the welfare of unorganised labour, particularly the rural/farm labour. Lack of effective implementation of labour laws in respect of rural/farm labour and the consequent demand for bringing in a Central Legislation for them have engaged the attention of the Government for quite some time. At the 37th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 7th November, 1988, it was *inter-alia*, observed that the problem was not one of lack of Central Legislation, but more of implementation of the existing labour laws, and if implementation could be strengthened, this would in effect achieve what might be contemplated for in any Central Legislation. The Government has also appointed a National Commission on Rural Labour to, *Inter alia* examine and suggest if any changes in the legislation are required and the deficiencies in enforcement of existing legislation.

Slum Development Programme In West Delhi

3924. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to implement a massive slum development programme in the slum areas of West Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for implementation of the programme;

(c) whether the programme has been launched; and

(d) if so, the details of the slum development work included in that programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority (Slum Wing) is engaged in the improvement of slums in the whole of Delhi including West Delhi. There is no specific and separate programme and provision for West Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been approved for the provision of basic facilities under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums in Delhi during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). The basic facilities include the following:-

1. Pay & Use-Jan Suvidha Complexes containing toilets and bath rooms.
2. Drinking water either through municipal mains or deep hand pumps.
3. Street light.
4. Dhalaos/Dustbins.
5. Drains from the water posts to the out fall.

Migration of Labour From Bihar

3925. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have posted their Labour Inspector in other States to look after the welfare of migrant or seasonal labour from those States, with their places for posting;

(b) the estimated number of migrant labour from Bihar working in other States/

Union Territories at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that some host States have not permitted the Government of Bihar to post Labour Inspectors there under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;

(d) whether in such cases, the Union Government have intervened to ensure the implementation of the provisions of Act; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The information relating to posting of inspectors by States in other States and the number of migrant labour from various states working in other states is not maintained.

(c) to (e). According to the Government of Bihar, labour inspectors to Chandigarh, Lucknow and Calcutta could not be posted because the host states did not agree to vest powers under Section 20 (3) of the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This matter was discussed in the Labour Secretaries' meeting held in 1987, and one of the conclusions of the meeting was that the State Government of home State may consider setting up an office or appointing its Liaison officers in the recipient State to liaise with the Labour Department of that State to solve the problems of the Inter-State Migrant Labour. The Union Labour Minister in his letter of October, 1988 to Chief Ministers etc. also emphasised the importance of enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

Role of Mahua Oil in Population Control

3926. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have demonstrated the usefulness of Mahua oil as contraceptive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have initiated action on these reports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Scientists have found that the Mahua seed oil causes infertility in male rats. The effect have so far been tested on animal models only. Before testing its efficacy on human beings, the safety of Mahua seeds oil through toxicity studies will be required.

[Translation]

Recruitment to Post of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar in NIA Jaipur

3927. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post-Graduate Scholars and the Ayurvedic Physician Association of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, have demanded that the post of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar be converted into a tenure post, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the other demands made and the follow up action taken thereon;

(c) whether as per norms fixed by the Kendriya Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, established by Union Government, a minimum of four posts of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar are essential in each Post Graduate Department and as such 33 posts have been sanctioned and are still lying vacant in the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur;

(d) the reasons for these posts lying vacant for such a long time and the time by which all these posts are expected to be filled up; and

(e) the details of the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Post-Graduate scholars and the Ayurvedic Physician Association of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur had demanded that the posts of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar may be converted into tenure posts on the pattern of Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar and Faculty of Ayurveda, Varanasi.

(b) The other demands of Post-graduate scholars were increase in the rate of stipends, payment of a sum of Rs. 300/- per month to the scholars who are not provided hostel accommodation and a sum of Rs. 3000/- as Contingent grant for meeting their expenses for preparation of thesis etc.

On the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Institute, the Govt. have issued orders on 20-3-89 revising the rate of stipend being paid to Post-Graduate scholars with effect from 1-4-88. The Governing Body of the Institute however, did not agree to the grant of any hostel allowance and contingent grant.

(c) As per the norms prescribed by the Kendriya Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, 3

posts of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar are essential for each Post-Graduate Deptt. The sanctioned strength of the posts of Demonstrator-cum-Registrar in the Institute is 37 (35 posts under non-Plan and 2 posts under Plan) out of which 33 posts are lying vacant at present.

(d) and (e). The posts have fallen vacant either due to promotion of their incumbents or their selection for appointment on higher posts elsewhere. Action to fill up the vacant posts can be taken only after the demand for their conversion into tenure posts is accepted by the Institute.

Powerloom Industry

3928. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the adequate financial assistance to safeguard the powerloom units being run in cooperative sector by the weaker section of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) The formulation and implementation of schemes for the development of the decentralised powerloom sector is undertaken by the State Governments concerned. However, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Industrial Development Bank of India provide refinance both for terms loans and working capital to powerloom cooperatives through cooperative/commercial banks and State Financial Corporations.

[English]

Sale of Controlled Cloth Through Authorized Dealers

3929. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reverse the practice of selling controlled cloth through authorised dealers;

(b) whether the controlled cloth would now be sold through the National Consumer Cooperative Federation;

(c) if so, the directions given to the NTC in that regard; and

(d) the date from which the new order would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d) National Consumers Cooperative Federation is the primary distributing agency in respect of controlled cloth. However, in view of accumulation of controlled cloth stocks, NTC was temporarily allowed by the Government to sell controlled cloth through additional channels of Authorised Dealers upto 31st March, 1989.

Modernisation of Soviet Textile Mills with Indian Help

3930. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise some Textile Mills in Soviet Union;

(b) whether such a offer has been made to Soviet Union; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Production of Cloth During Eighth Plan

3931. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up the cloth production programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the various programmes drawn up for increase in the production of cloth; and

(c) the projections made in this regard for the Eighth Plan period?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Central AID for Ayurvedic College

3932. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Scheme</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Assistance to Undergraduate Colleges	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.60
2.	Assistance for Upgradation of Postgraduate Departments	2.50	3.50	2.60	2.30

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government provide assistance for the development and improvement of Ayurvedic colleges/Universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance given to the different ayurvedic colleges in Orissa for their improvement during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Central Government are providing assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakhs to the Undergraduate college of India Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (including Ayurveda run by Voluntary Organisations and those taken over by the State Governments for strengthening of Laboratories and Libraries. Central assistance is also provided for upgrading the departments of Indian Systems of Medicine (including Ayurveda) for providing postgraduate education in Govt. College of these systems.

(b) The amount of Central Assistance given to the Ayurvedic colleges in Orissa during the last three years and the current year under the above schemes is as under:-

Guidelines for Family Welfare Award

3933. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State in relation to expenditure from the family welfare award money.

(b) whether these guidelines have restricted the functioning and implementation of the family welfare programmes in the State; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The existing guidelines issued to all the States/U. Ts. provide that the States can utilise the award money according to their discretion within a period of three years for any vital aspect connected with the Family Welfare Programme. These guidelines provide adequate discretion to the States to utilise the award money in any manner they like subject to time limit and scope as mentioned above. These restrictions are in the overall interest of the Family Welfare Programme.

Kapurthala Plots to Kerala Governments

3934. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether Kapurthala plots in Delhi have been handed over to Kerala Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely to be handed over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Out of the total area of 6.05 acres of land at Kapurthala plot, 2.164 acres has already been handed over to the Government of Kerala. The area of the Kapurthala plot is under the occupation of the Delhi Security Police. This land will become available for handing over to the Government of Kerala after the Delhi Security Police has been provided alternative accommodation.

Repair of Ultra-Sound X-Ray Machine in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

3935. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ultra-sound X ray machine in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi is out of order since 10th February, 1989;

(b) the number of patients on waiting list for the Ultra sound X ray to date;

(c) whether this is the only ultra-sound X-ray machine in this Hospital; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to get the machine repaired and to avoid recurrence of such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) One Ultra-sound Machine was out of order from 24.2.89 to 7.3.89. It is now functioning.

(b) 105 patients.

(c) No, Sir. There is another Ultra sound

machine also which is not functioning these days for want of spares which are being imported. Spares are not available locally.

(d) All efforts are made on priority basis to get the Machine repaired whenever it goes out of order.

Cadre Review for Assistant Engineers in CPWD

3936. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cadre Review for Group 'B' posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and (Electrical) in the C.P.W.D. has been conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the recommendations made by the Third and Fourth Pay Commissions in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Working Groups have been set up to formulate proposals.

(d) No specific recommendations have been made by the 3rd and 4th Pay Commissions in respect of cadre review of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and (Electrical) of CPWD.

Eucalyptus Trees

3937. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eucalyptus trees have proved harmful for the environment in the

country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by government to check further plantation of such trees?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no conclusive scientific evidence to show that eucalyptus trees are harmful to environment

(b) Government is encouraging mixed plantations in preference to monoculture like Eucalyptus tree plantations.

Felling of Trees in Orissa

3938. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the felling of trees in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases instituted during 1987-88 and 1988-89 against the persons involved in felling of trees in the state?

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

Bamboo Forests in Orissa

3939. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate bamboo reserved forest area in Orissa;

(b) whether the bamboo forests are depleting in the State year after year; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

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

Percentage of Allotment of Flats Under N.P.H.S. SCHEME, 1979

3940. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of allotment of flats, category-wise, made under the New Pattern, HUDCO Scheme, 1979 by February, 1989;

(b) whether the percentage allotment of flats under the scheme has been very slow during the last nine years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

<i>Category</i>	<i>% age of allotment</i>
MIG	33
LIG	28
Janta	45.5

(b) to (e). Taking into consideration the total number of allotments made during the last 9 years, the progress has not been slow still a large number of registrants have been awaiting allotment. To meet the situation 'Awas Sakar Yojana' has been launched in

January 1989 to enable registrants with priority beyond 10,000 in the LIG and MIG categories to form Cooperative Group Housing Societies. Such societies would be allotted land on priority basis. Increase in the pace of house construction is also being attempted.

Reimbursement Claims by CGHS Beneficiaries

3941. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are claiming reimbursement from the Super Bazar for the medicines purchased by them from the open market;

(b) if so, the details of such an arrangement;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Super Bazar has a limit for reimbursement of such claims upto Rs. 10,000/- per day;

(d) whether this limit causes inconvenience to the CGHS beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the hardships of the CGHS beneficiaries?

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

(b) In case the indented medicine is not supplied by the Super Bazar either against local purchase indent or emergent a authority slip, the beneficiary is permitted to purchase the medicine from open market and claim re-imbursement from Super Bazar.

(c) to (e). The Super Bazar had earlier

earmarked a revolving fund of Rs. 10,000 for daily re-imbusement to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries. As the number of beneficiaries seeking re-imbusement has of late increased, the amount of revolving fund has since been increased to Rs. 20,000/- to avoid any inconvenience to CGHS beneficiaries.

Functioning of ESI Hospitals

3942. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ad hoc committees appointed by Government to evaluate the working of the Employees State Insurance hospitals in the country have pointed out a lot of irregularities in their functioning, apart from overcrowding;

(b) if so, whether there is a general complaint of inefficient administrative service in the ESI hospitals;

(c) whether in the ESI hospitals in West Bengal, like Muniktala, the nursing and para-medical staff is deficient; and

(d) if so, the effective steps being taken to tone up the working of these ESI hospitals throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The ad-hoc committees have pointed out various shortcomings in the working of the ESI Hospitals.

(b) There are sporadic complaints regarding shortage of drugs and medicines, non-availability of ambulance vans, non-filling up of medical and para medical posts etc. in the ESI Hospitals.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that the ESI Hospital at Maniktala does not have full complement of medical, nursing and para-medical staff, as per approved norm.

(d) The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Governments except in Delhi where the ESI Corporation is administering the medical care directly. It is, therefore, for the respective State Governments to take appropriate remedial measures. Nevertheless the ESI Corporation has been addressing the State Government from time to time to fill up the vacant posts and to take other remedial measures.

Dismay on Manpower Export

3943. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a widespread dismay in manpower export circles in the country on the manpower export policies of Union Government leading to poor performance and loss of pre-eminent position; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The Emigration Act, 1983 regulates the emigration of Indian workers for employment in foreign countries on contractual basis and the matters connected with their welfare. The main outflow of the workers from India is to the Gulf countries. The following figures indicate the number of workers in whose respect emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad was given for three years, 1986 to 1988:-

1986	1.14 lakhs
1987	1.25 lakhs
1988	1.70 lakhs

There was improvement during 1987. There has been further increase in the year 1988 as compared to 1987. Government have taken a number of steps to improve export of manpower. These include review of wage structure from time to time, simplification of emigration procedures and publicity of the vast availability of technically trained manpower in India, etc. Indian Missions are fully conscious of the competitive and difficult condition and continue to make efforts to maintain the position in these countries.

Survey Regarding Children Doing Hazardous Jobs

3944. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the children below 14 years of age engaged in earning their own livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of them were found engaged in hazardous jobs, such as working in illegally operating dangerous mines without proper safety measures and how many were found engaged in begging; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). No comprehen-

sive survey has been conducted exclusively for the children below 14 years of age engaged in earning their own livelihood. However, according to the 1981 Census (excluding Assam) the number of children in the age group 0-14 engaged in Mining and Quarrying was 27,000

(d) The Government has already taken the following steps to tackle the problem of child labour:

1. Provisions have been made in the labour laws for prohibiting the employment of children in some of the employments. The major ones being the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Mines Act, 1952, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
2. The National Child Labour Policy announced in 1987 provides among other things for starting of projects for the welfare of the working children in selected areas where child labour is concentrated.
3. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects for the benefit of child labour.

Scales of Pay of Lift Operators in CPWD

3945. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two pay scales for the Lift Operators in CPWD have been recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) whether, as per Supreme Court's decision, both the scales of the Lift Operators have been merged and all Lift Operators are placed in the higher scale; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not adopting the same criteria in the case of Junior Engineers working in the CPWS?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The judgement of the Supreme Court was on a writ petition filed by the Lift Operators in the CPWD. This is not applicable to the Junior Engineers in the CPWD.

[*Translation*]

R&D Lab on Edible Oils in Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation Limited

3946. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking, is still not having its own Research and Development Laboratory whereas it is obligatory on the part of every vanaspati factory in private sector to have its own R&D Laboratory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that people do not purchase Ganesh No. 1 vanaspati, manufactured by HVOC because of its poor quality, if so, the corrective steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation, founded by the Ganesh Flour Mills as a trust, had provision to establish R&D unit in the Hindustan Vege-

table Oil Corporation, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). It is not obligatory on the part of the vanaspati industry either in the private or in the public sector to have its own Research and Development Laboratory. The Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd., has its test laboratories in all its vanaspati producing units for carrying out necessary tests to ensure the maintenance of standards of vanaspati as laid down by the Government under the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of Quality) Order, 1975.

(c) The Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation has been producing about 50,000 Mts of vanaspati every year for the last three years which is indicative of the acceptability of its product. HVOC has currently a standing arrangement with the Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation (GSRF) for participating in surprise sampling of HVOC's vanaspati sold in the market for monitoring its quality so as to take prompt remedial measures as and when necessary.

(d) The main objectives of the Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation are to undertake and carry on/help to carry on scientific research for extension of knowledge in the fields of natural and applied sciences and more particularly, in oils, oilseeds and food products. As per the registered Trust Deed of the Foundation, its activities are not restricted to any one vanaspati manufacturing unit such as the HVOC.

[*English*]

Requirement of Edible Oils

3947. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated consumption of edible oil during 1987-88 in the country as a whole;

(b) the estimated production during the year;

(c) the quantity imported during the year;

(d) the estimated demand for 1988-89;

(e) the estimated production for 1988-89;

(f) the estimated import during 1988-89 to meet the shortfall between demand and internal supply; and

(g) the comparative average cost of the indigenous and imported edible oil per unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The estimated consumption of edible oils during 1987-88 in the country as a whole, has been 55.86 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated production of edible oils during 1987-88 was 37.67 lakh tonnes.

(c) The quantity imported during 1987-88 was 18.19 lakh tonne

(d) The estimated demand of edible oils for 1988-89 is 55.82 lakh tonnes.

(e) The estimated production of edible oils in 1988-89 is 46.60 lakh tonnes.

(f) The total import of edible oils during 1988-89 will be to the extent to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of edible oils.

(g) The comparative average cost of indigenous and imported edible oil per M.T. is around Rs. 17,000/- and Rs. 6,5000/-

respectively.

[*Translation*]

International Year For Shelterless

3948. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the year 1987 was observed as International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

(b) if so, the amount provided to each State Government as loan and grant, separately;

(c) the number of shelterless people who will be provided houses during 1989 and thereafter under this scheme; and

(d) the terms under which houses are to be provided to the homeless people under the above scheme with details of accommodation and nature thereof?

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

(b) Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations according to their local needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is provided to the State Governments and U.T. Admins. in the shape of block loans and grants without being tied to particular head of development.

(c) Point No. 14 of the 20 Point Programmes has been identified as the National Demonstration Project under the IYSH. The achievements under the scheme covered under Point 14 upto January, 1989 are as follows:-

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Achievements</i>		
	<i>(in lakhs)</i>		<i>1989 (upto January, 1989)</i>
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	
(i) Provision of House sites to Rural Landless Workers etc. (Point 14 (a))	8.94	8.34	0.72 (families)
(ii) Construction assistance on allotted house-sites (Point 14 (b)).	4.16	4.46	0.28 (families)
(iii) Indir Awas Yojan (Point 14 (c)).	1.76	1.69	0.08 (dwelling units)
(iv) Houses for Economically Weaker Sections (Point 14 (d)).	1.64	1.35	0.08 (dwelling units)
(v) Low Income Group Housing (Point 14 (e)).	0.27	0.48	0.02 (dwelling units)

(d) Under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers each family is provided with house-sites measuring 100 sq. yd. with financial assistance of Rs. 500 for site development and another Rs. 2,000 as construction assistance.

Under Indira Awas Yojana a grant of Rs. 10,200 is given per unit out of which Rs. 6000 is the cost of dwelling units Rs. 1200 for providing low cost sanitation facilities and Rs. 3000 for other infrastructural development charges.

Women Workers In Garments and Other Industries

3949. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any survey about the conditions of service of women worker in garments making and other industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when such a survey is likely to be undertaken?

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

(b) A study on employment of women engaged in clothing, chemicals and electronics industries was first made during the period September to December, 1978.

Thereafter, another study on socio-economic conditions of women workers engaged in textiles, Khandsari & sugar products industries was conducted during the period January 1982 to May, 1982. Ready made garments was one of the industries covered for this study.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Cases Pending In Industrial Tribunals/
Labour Courts in Delhi**

3950. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of industrial disputes pending in the Industrial Tribunals/

Labour Courts of the Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of cases pending in each Tribunal/Labour Court and since when these are pending; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early disposal of these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, they keep a watch on the progress of disposal of the disputes and hold meetings periodically with the Presiding Officers to review the matter and to accord priority to cases pending for a long time.

STATEMENT

SI.No Name of Labour Court/
Industrial Tribunal. Break up of the cases pending at the end of 31st December, 1988.

		Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 year	Between 2 and 3 year	More than 3 years.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Industrial Tribunal No. 1	153	84	134	254	625
2.	Industrial Tribunal No. II	133	69	41	314	557
3.	Industrial Tribunal No. III.	88	59	8	146	301
4.	Labour Court No. I	556	524	56	71	1207
5.	Labour Court No. II	51	429	370	380	1230
6.	Labour Court No. III.	1510	290	193	320	2313
7.	Labour Court No. IV	1034	165	41	285	1525
8.	Labour Court No. V	1152	293	139	503	2087
9.	Labour Court No. VI	441	327	231	141	1140
10.	Labour Court No. VII	766	548	293	354	1961
11.	Labour Court No. VIII	898	8	8	69	983
	Total	6782	2796	1514	2837	13929

[*English*]**Threat to Health Due to Various New Food Fads**

3951. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious threat to health especially of younger generations due to various new foods fads including junk foods, food additives, pesticides in food and irradiated foods;

(b) whether the above additives/processing lead to various ailments including Carcinoma; and

(c) if so, the remedial 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 (c). Under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1984 and Rules made thereunder, the use of food additives, presence of pesticide residues in food products are allowed/fixed taking into consideration the safe limits of these fixed by World Health Organisation/Food and Agriculture Organisation, Codex Alimentaries Commission and Research conducted in National Research Institutes in India.

The National Monitoring Agency has been set up by the Government to consider safety and technological aspect of the irradiation process.

To control the quality of food products, the Food (Health) Authorities of State/Union Territory are exercising quality control on all foods including junk foods founder the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

RULING BY SPEAKER RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST FINANCE MINISTER

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: On 6th March, 1989, Prof. Madhu Dandavate gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, for allegedly deliberately misleading the House on 28th February, 1989, during his Budget speech. In his notice, Prof. Dandavate stated *inter alia* as follows:

"In the Budget he has projected an overall deficit of Rs. 7337 crores. He has stated in his Budget speech that the deficit has been kept at a low level.

However, this has been done by tampering with the normal budgetary process.

In the document 'receipts budget 1989-90' on page 13 the 'Net other Non-Tax Revenue' has been shown as Rs. 4218 crores. On page 17 of the same document, it is stated that 'Budget Estimates 1989-90 include a contribution of Rs. 2300 crores from the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account'. If this contribution were not to be included in the receipts, the net other Non-Tax revenues would have been reduced from Rs. 4218 crores to Rs. 1918 crores and consequently the overall deficit for 1989-90 would have risen to Rs. 9637 crores.

The Oil Pool Fund lodged in Public Account has been created to even out the fluctuations between the domestic and international oil prices. The fund is thus to be used when the international prices of oil rise exorbitantly.

By showing the oil fund contribution of

Rs. 2300 crore in the Public Account as receipts in the revenue budget, the Finance Minister has deliberately distorted the normal budgetary process only to give an impression that the deficit in the Budget for 1989-90 is low by deliberately misleading the House the Finance Minister has shown disregard for the Lok Sabha and has committed a breach of privilege of the House."

I referred the matter to the Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Chavan, for his comments. In his reply dated 8th March, 1989, Shri. S.B. Chavan stated *inter alia* as follows:

"The pool account of Oil Coordination Committee represents the surplus accruing to the Oil companies arising from the difference between the selling prices of petroleum products and the retention prices fallowed to the companies. The OCC keeps in deposit with Government their funds which are surplus to their normal requirements. Considering these facts, it was decided that Rs. 2300 crores should be transferred from the deposit account as contribution to Government. This is a transfer transaction from Public Account (Capital Budget) to Consolidated Fund (Revenue Budget). While Consolidated Fund has taken a credit of Rs. 2300 crore (which has been referred to by Prof. Dandavate) Public Account has taken a debit of Rs. 2300 crores (*vide* pages 19 and 29 of the document Receipts Budget which show the effect of this transaction on Public Account).

2. The overall deficit of Government is computed taking into

account the transactions of Consolidated Fund as well as Public Account. As the addition to Consolidated Fund has been neturalised by the reduction in the Public Account, this transfer transaction *does not affect the overall deficit of Central Government*. In other words, even if this transaction had not been put through, the overall deficit in the Budget would have remained at Rs. 7337 crores.

3. The Budget documents have reflected the correct position. The question of misleading the House does not arise as this transaction has no bearing on the overall deficit."

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They do not know, this is only interim ruling.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The sting lies in the tail.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is only the Finance Minister's reply. Why do you always interrupt?

A copy of Finance Minister's reply was handed over to Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Commenting upon Finance Minister's reply, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in his letter dated 13th March, 1989, addressed to me, stated *inter alia* as follows:

"My objections are as follows:-

(1) The practice of transferring Rs. 2300 cores from the capital account to the revenue account is

[Mr. Speaker]

itself objectionable. It would be as irregular as government encroaching upon the Railway Pension Fund and using it for the payment of salaries of the Secretariat employees.

- (2) The capital account and its surpluses are to be utilised to build the capital assets and not for transferring to the revenue account to reduce the revenue deficit.
- (3) More than the overall deficit, it is the revenue deficit that is the correct indicator of the State of the economy and it is undoubtedly a fact that the Finance Minister has transferred Rs. 2300 crores from the capital account to the revenue account only to create an optical illusion of reduced revenue deficit.
- (4) My fundamental objection is to government's action in appropriating for its current spendings, moneys belonging to a specific fund set up for a specific purpose of evening out the fluctuations between the domestic and international prices of oil. The money simply does not belong to it. (If a private company were to resort to such a practice, it would have been alleged of criminal misappropriation).
- (5) Against this background I still feel that the Finance Minister has misled the House and has distorted the normal budgetary process and has thereby committed a breach of privilege of the House."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, in this House it has been evened out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is my ruling, sir, not your ruling!

MR. SPEAKER: I referred the above points to the Minister of Finance for his comments. In his reply dated 14th March, 1989, the Minister stated *inter alia* follows:-

"Point 1 and 4: Under the present arrangements, surpluses of the Oil companies over and above the retention prices are pooled with Oil Coordination Committee to be drawn upon if necessary to secure the retention prices. This account has over the years accumulated and every year the surpluses are being added into the account. Its present level is Rs. 8900 crores. The surplus on account of the sale of petroleum products arises mainly from the policy of the Government in regard to administered prices. This is not substantively different from the surpluses arising from procurement and sale of other commodities like edible oils. The profit on sale of imported edible oils is taken in the Budget as a revenue receipt. That the revenue Budget of the Government should have the benefit of such surplus is further justified by the fact that any losses arising from administered/controlled prices relating to certain other commodities like food and fertilizers are borne by the revenue budget of Government. The comparison of this pool account with Railway Pension Fund is, therefore, not appropriate.

Point 2: The surplus in the capital account, i.e., difference between the capital receipts and capital expenditure including capital investment has, whenever available, been in effect

applied to meet revenue expenditure as the revenue receipts of Government are not adequate to meet revenue expenditure. In 1989-90 Budget, there would have been such a capital surplus if this transfer was not made and that surplus would also have been utilised to meet revenue expenditure. Hence the transfer entry does not create any real difference in the application of the capital surplus.

"As for the rationale of the mechanism of transfer, the justification is given in the foregoing paragraph. As I have already explained, the surplus on account of administered prices appropriately belongs to the revenue side of the accounts.

Points 3 & 5: The point whether the revenue deficit or the overall deficit is the correct indicator of the state of the economy is one on which no opinion has been expressed in any of the Budget documents for 1989-90. Both the deficits have been correctly, presented and no facts have been suppressed. There is, therefore, no question of either an optical illusion being created or the House being misled or budgetary process being distorted. In any case, what has been presented to the Parliament are the estimates of the Government which have been correctly reflected in the Budget documents. The final decision on the Budget will, as usual, be taken by the Parliament. During the discussion, the Hon'ble Members have ample opportunity to express their opinion on the substantive features of the estimates."

I have gone into the matter carefully and find that the contention of Prof. Madhu Dandavate that the Finance Minister deliberately misled the House, is not borne out by the facts of the case. A perusal of the budget

documents shows that in the matter of transferring an amount of Rs. 2300 crores from the pool account of the Oil Coordination Committee, from capital account to revenue account, the Finance Minister has clearly put all the facts on record and concealed nothing. The question of deliberately misleading the House and thereby committing a breach of its privilege does not, therefore, arise.

It is nevertheless apparent that a more favourable picture of revenue deficit has been projected by transferring Rs. 2300 crores from capital account to revenue account. While it is true that this transfer does not affect the overall deficit which is computed taking into account the transactions both of the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account, I am of the view that it would have been more appropriate if the surplus in the account had not been utilised, even partially, to offset the revenue deficit.

As hon. Member are aware, it is entirely for the Government to decide the manner in which the budget proposals are to be prepared, but this House has the final authority to approve, modify or reject them.

I, therefore, withhold my consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute...Yesterday I was not present in the House. There had been something of a rumpus here. But I want to make it clear that I have got so many motions of privileges here regarding the Thacker Commission Report. I would like to make it clear that there are two options before me. I have to decide...Yesterday I had a meeting with all

[Mr. Speaker]

the Opposition Leaders and the Government side also and I had to come to a certain decision about which I have got the minutes. We had discussed so many things. But the final thing which we had decided upon was this, which I authorised my hon. Deputy-Speaker to lay before the House. So, I have to decide whether this Report is the whole or it is a part of it. So, this is how we did it. The typed copy is here. I will just read it for you. You have to decide it. I am going to act according to what my House authorises me and my Leaders authorise me.

"The Speaker has discussed with the Home Minister and the Leaders of the Opposition the question whether the complete Report of the Thakkar Commission has been placed on the Table of the House. There was difference of opinion on what constituted the complete Report of the Commission. The Speaker has, therefore, decided to seek the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter and thereafter give his final ruling."

So, I shall have to satisfy myself whether this is the final or full Report or not and whether something has been withheld from the House. That is what I can say. But I have to take the time because under the given circumstances and under the given rules and under the Constitution I have to seek, I have been authorised to seek whatever help I need under the Constitutional provisions. That is what I will do.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow only one Member to speak. Why all of you stand and speak?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say one thing. I have written to you also. Since you have chosen to refer to what transpired in your hon. Chamber yesterday and also since the hon. Home Minister chose to speak about what happened in the Chamber, I only want to give one clarification so that your position should not be compromised. Even yesterday we met together. You will agree with me and I will tell verbatim what exactly you had said and what the hon. Home Minister said. He said: "We are going to launch some new prosecutions in connection with the conspiracy to assassinate Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In that case if some more documents are revealed they may create difficulties in the way of the prosecution." Then you said: "I am not a lawyer". This is an important point you had raised: "If the prosecution of a certain important nature is going to be affected" —this is the question of security also—"I would like to consult the Attorney-General and if he gives me certain opinion, I will consider it." You had further said: "If I feel it necessary, I will also consult him and ask him to come before Parliament." But mainly your thrust was as to what is the Report that is laid down under the law. Incidentally, I will also tell you, I want to protect your rights as Speaker. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making noise?

[English]

I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is under the impression that I am talking about the Finance Minister. I am talking about the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to express only one thing. Whatever we have discussed in the Chamber, the final outcome has come in this House here. Whatever I did, I did it with the consent of my colleagues here, hon. leaders of the opposition and the Government. I had drafted it out and read it and then we came out with whatever was decided. There were so many things discussed in my Chamber. But the final outcome is this. So, let me say it. I must find out according to what our consensus is. That I will do.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete my submission. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a noise. Why are you doing it?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was completing my submission. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are persisting on it.

[English]

Only I have to decide it. You are not my super conductor here.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No ruling is given. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything wrong, I will say 'no'. How can I decide it before listening to it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, what we discussed, do not give it verbatim here. What I came out with is the final decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to bring to your notice Articles 121 and 122 of the Constitution. Article 121 clearly says that Parliament should not cast aspersions on judiciary. And Article 122 says that even the judiciary cannot interfere with the working of Parliament. Article 122 says that even the judiciary, not to talk of the Attorney General, cannot interfere with the working of the Parliament. I want to leave it to you and leave it to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, look here. Please do not worry. There are constitutional provisions by which I am to be guided. Is it not? I can take some advice or help. But the final authority is mine as Speaker. I have to decide whether it is right or wrong. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to Article 122, you are the final authority and Judiciary cannot interfere. And according to Article 122, even the judiciary cannot interfere with the working of the Parliament.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing the proceedings by making a noise.

[English]

Nobody on earth except this House will decide. I can call anybody for my assistance. But he is not my master. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Home Minister.

(interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I want only one clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the master. As I allowed Prof. Dandavate, now I have allowed the Home Minister. It is wrong you always try to dictate.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I am only making a request.

MR. SPEAKER: Request is one thing. But shouting is something else. I have allowed Shri Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a view to put the record straight, I just want to say only two points. The hon. member Shri Madhu Dandavateji has given his version. I am not going to improve upon that. I am only going to say what I said and which I hold today. You will kindly recall that in my letter dated the 27th, on the day when the Report was laid on this House, I had already requested you that according to me and according to the Commission, what has constituted the Report has been placed before the House. *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the contention. That is what I am going to decide.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Further, to remove any doubt, I had offered that the Government will place before you what is called the proceedings of the Commission and certain documents which the Commission had given separately which were given to the Government 20 days after handing over the final report to the Home Minister. And also at

the same time in the presence of the Hon. Leaders of the Opposition I did make this plea that these documents, which are minutes and proceedings of the Commission, are likely to harm the case that will be filed on a larger conspiracy in the court. *(Interruptions)*

Yesterday I said this to Indrajit Guptaji. Also in the letter that I have written to the Speaker on 27th I had made this point. I have taken this plea before the Hon. Speaker that the disclosure of the papers which are included in the minutes of the Commission are likely to prejudice the case which is going to be filed in the court.

Therefore I have left it to the Hon. Speaker and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha; after seeing the documents, it is for them to draw the conclusion; and it is for the Hon. Speaker to consult the Attorney General. Nobody can bind the hands of the Hon. Speaker for that matter. This is what I wanted to reiterate here. *(Interruptions)*

Having agreed to the common approach which I thought had been evolved and after your advice I thought the Hon. Leaders of the Opposition will exercise their control over the Hon. Members following them and this House will start conducting its business smoothly. Very unfortunately yesterday this did not happen and I recorded my anguish here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One by one I will allow you all. Not like this. Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir you have allowed me. The Prime Minister on 17th—when we were all, the entire Opposition, suspended—made a statement here in this House that the entire report, the Thanker Commission Report—he never said excluding the portion which has been withheld—will be placed on the table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Can I interrupt you for a minute?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please for God's sake sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I just want to say that what you are saying is under my consideration whether this is the full report or not the full report.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I told you to sit down. Why do not you sit? Is there a spring your seat?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Then on 27th, Shri Buta Singh also made a statement. I quote from what he has said. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

What is happening to you. Why are you standing, you please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH(Padrauna): Three or four people keep standing all the time. Why should you allow them? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting the same thing, what you are requesting, with folded hands.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is what the Home Minister has said.

" Since the SIT has completed the task entrusted to it, there is no longer any impediment to releasing the interim and the final report of the Thakkar Commission."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you keep silent, I shall be able to carry on the work properly.

[*English*]

I will deal with it, does not matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now I want to know whether the 700 pages which have been withheld from this House can be withheld by him. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What happened now? You talk very irrelevant things.

[*English*]

He is talking unnecessarily. There is nothing new.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Basirhat): Sir, there is a lot of difference between what you

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

have said and what he says.

[*English*]

We want to know. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you sit silently, that will do. The only thing required is that you sit silently.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Archaria, I am not on a lecture point here. I have heard what you said. Whatever you have said is already under my consideration. It is nothing new which you are saying.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, it was very kind of you to have called the Opposition leaders, the Minister of Home Affairs and myself for discussing the matter in question to find some way out. (*Interruptions*) I am only clarifying. Prof. Dandavate rose on a point of clarification. I want to clarify that point. The hon. Deputy Speaker on your behalf read in the House the draft which was written there itself. It was read to everybody. Everybody had agreed to that draft. (*Interruptions*) I am expressing my anguish. Why do you run away from the truth.? I am not happy because normally the discussions in the Speaker's Chamber have a certain sanctity and they should normally never be discussed. All of us had agreed to that draft. The draft was read. It was approved by everybody. (*Interruptions*) Certainly I want to make it clear that all of us had agreed that the Home Minister will make available to you all the papers. You said you will consult the Attor-

ney General and whatever ruling you give on the issue in question will be accepted by everybody. That was agreed to. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Indrajit Gupta has virtually said the same thing. I had appreciated Shri Indrajit Gupta, Prof. Dandavate and Shri Basudeb Acharia for accepting what was discussed and decided in your presence. I am sure they will stand by what they had accepted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Already extracts of other chapters have come out in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia you are so incorrigible. You always...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt, Shri Acharia? Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, why do you interrupt?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please keep quiet for a while. Please be silent at least for a while. Please, do not make a noise.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I think you will agree it is the right of the House to know exactly on what point or points you are going to take the advice of the Attorney General. Just now you have stated, if I have heard you correctly, that the difference which arose as to whether what has been laid is the whole

report or not the whole report on that point you are going to consult the Attorney General. Is that so? Because immediately after that the Home Minister got up and made a statement which makes the confusion worse confounded. What he is saying, if I understand him right is that that portion which he calls minutes and proceedings that portion they are withholding because they think it may pre-juice the proceedings which are going to be started against some people in terms of a bigger conspiracy. What I want to know from you, Sir, because we must understand clearly whether you are going to take the advice of the Attorney General on (a) Whether what has been laid constitutes the whole report or only part of the report; or (b) whether you are going to consult him as to whether this portion referred to as minutes and proceedings should be withheld.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: These are two independent grounds.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ... because it is likely to pre-juice some future proceedings. What are you going to do? Is the Attorney General to decide whether this is the whole report or part or is he to tell you that whether a part should be withheld for some particular reason.

MR. SPEAKER: My commission at the moment is simple and straightforward. I am to decide after taking the whole advice and opinion. I am to be guided by whatever possible means I can get by my own efforts to see whether this report is the whole final one, complete report or some portion has been left out. That is what I say. I am bound to that portion only.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making noise? I shall call you one by one. I shall ask

everybody.

[*English*]

If you have to say something new, please don't repeat what has been already said and what has already been replied. I will ask one by one as to what you have to .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you full time. But it should be within the bounds and within two minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Purushothaman, please don't interrupt in between. Bhagatji, I will call you. Let me settle this side now.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one. I can see everybody.

[*English*]

I am not that colour blind also.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your turn will also come.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: If you are

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

seeking the advice of the Attorney-General about what the Report means or about the definition of the word 'Report', your statement and the statement of the Home Minister contradict. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me handle it.

[*Translation*]

If you interrupt, how will the work be carried on?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: The clarification I want is whether what you said is correct or what the Home Minister said is correct.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making noise?

[*English*]

Why can't you sit properly?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I want to know what was decided in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurup, this is the thing about which there was difference of opinion on what constituted the complete Report of the Commission. That is why the Deputy Speaker announced yesterday in the House: "The Speaker has therefore decided to seek the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter and thereafter give his final ruling."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He is saying a wrong thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he may say,

I am only concerned with this. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Finished. That is all. I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that he is supreme or I am supreme?...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translations*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you make a noise? Mr. Tanti is more intelligent than you.

[*English*]

He is more intelligent than all of us. What do you want to say?

MR. BHADRESWAR TANTI: On 17th, the Prime Minister made a statement in this august House that the Report of the Commission will be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard that. What have you got to say?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: We have not received the full Report.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am deciding now.

[*Translation*]

We devoted so much time to it but to no avail,

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: We want to get the full Report.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Please listen to Shri Bhoi. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen. I will definitely listen. Why do you worry about that? Please be silent. I will myself look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): It is not the question of minutes or proceedings. Even what the Government considers as Report. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same thing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is not the same thing. Why can't you listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you keep quiet. I will be able to discharge my duties property.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Even what the Government considers as the Report, they have withheld a portion from that, namely, Part I (A) of the Report which deals with the involvement of the foreign agency. That has not been given to the House. That according to them, is a part of the Report. This is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into that. I am only doing the same thing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No. I am sorry for you.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, feel sympathy for me because I have to withstand all this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, Jaipal Reddy will say something original.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I have been very silent today. I would like to be heard silently. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am quoting from what the Prime Minister said in the House on 17th March.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to it, please.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is very relevant. This will help you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He said:

" A version of what is alleged to be stated in a portion of the Report has reached the Press..."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making noise. Can't you see that I am talking to somebody?

[*English*]

Let me talk. Why are you taking my job?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Let me go

[Sh. S. Jaipal Reddy]

through the whole thing. Further, he Said:

" This is fuelling will ful distortion, malicious innuendo and irresponsible character assassination. To put a stop to this..."

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it so many time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. For God's sake, please let me speak. Why are you interrupting?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The House must know it, Sir.

Then he said:

"To put a stop to this, it is important that the full text of the report be made public. I have enquired about the current stage of the criminal investigations. I have been informed that the investigations are now complete and necessary follow up action will be taken soon."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong about it? There is nothing wrong about it. It was said on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Further:

" Therefore, the release of the Report would no longer prejudice the course of the criminal investigations."

I have three points to make. Extracts from the three suppressed volumes have found their way in the press today. Therefore, to

put a stop to all this, all the three volumes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question and the same answer.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Secondly, the plea taken by the Home Minister is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not consider that; I have said that already.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is over-ruled. Irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What will you do Mr. Reddy? Now it is enough. There is nothing new in it. Why do you indulge in hair splitting? You are a sensible person.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Nothing on my ruling. For God's sake, sit down. Do not support me; your best support is that you keep silent.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO(Parvathipuram): Sir, I shall not repeat what my colleagues have already said...*(Interruptions)* Subsequent to the stand that the Government took, the report was placed on the Table of the House at 4.00 O ' clock on 27th March. Before that even you had not seen the report. We were told that the report in all its totality was being laid along with all its appendices.

MR. SPEAKER: That is whole question here.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO:

It is only after it was placed on the Table of the House that you and we got to read what is there before us. It is out of this that we got to know that the Commission's report is in five volumes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what is under my consideration.

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Let me complete my point. My point is that the Committee, the author himself, said that the contents of the report are this and this. A portion of the report has been surreptitiously withheld. The question does not arise now, whether it should go to the Attorney-General or not, because when the report was laid, it was in consultation with the Attorney-General...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same thing which is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you disturbing? Let me do the work.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going. I know what my ruling is.

I know what my ruling is. I know how to do it. The same thing said over again. Nothing doing.

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Before the report was placed on the Table of the House on the 27th, you did not deem it fit for the Attorney General to furnish his opinion. We were promised the entire report...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want me to adjourn the House, I will adjourn it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, when you didn't deem it fit to consult the Attorney General before the Report was laid on 27th.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in it. I am concerned whether the Report which has been laid on the Table of the House is complete or not. That is what my job is.

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: That is a fraud committed on the House. Sir, before they decided to lay the Report on the Table of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: No more. Nothing doing. I have to satisfy myself.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: How I am concerned with it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What do all of you want to say? It is the same thing.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is nothing new which you have said so far.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you telling anything new?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Sir, I am only making this point to seek a clarification from the hon. Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing in it. You are repeating the same thing.

[*English*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the Hon. Home Minister has made a statement here. I am not going into your ruling. Since his statement...

MR. SPEAKER: He might make any statement. I am bound by my own...

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: His statement has gone on record. I am not charging him; I am only seeking on line clarification from him.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in wasting the time.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, under the Commission of Inquiry Act, the Government is bound to lay on the Table of the House the report of any Commission in a stipulated period. Now that the resolution which has authorised the Government to keep the Report secret and confidential has been withdrawn and since the Hon. Home Minister feels that in order to launch proceedings in the larger conspiracy case and in order that those cases which are to be launched are not prejudiced by the disclosure of these sections they have been withheld, my only point is whether the Government is going to bring another resolution in the House to authorise itself to keep those portions secret and confidential.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. It is immaterial and irrelevant. Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, the question before me is whether this constitutes the complete report or not. If it does not then other points will come in, otherwise not.

MR. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are going to consult the Attorney General, why don't you consult Somnath Chatterjee also?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: When did I say that he will not be consulted? I am calling one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak after he resumes his seat.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavdikara): Sir, my point is whether the right of this House to know the entire thing will be blocked on the ground that subsequently it will be sub-judice. So, you have to take that part...

MR. SPEAKER: That part has not come still.

SHRI THAMPANN THOMAS: That will be coming subsequently. I would like to submit that subsequently if it is said that it is sub-justice and cannot be given, we will be precluded from getting the copy. You should safeguard our interests, the paramount interests and rights of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. Sit down.

[*Translation*]

When I am calling one by one, why all of

[Mr. Speaker]

(Interruptions)

you are making noise? I fail to understand as to how do you relish it?

MR. SPEAKER: No exhibition in the House. I cannot allow it. It is not fair.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): With all sympathy to the Chair, as you said, after the revocation of the resolution of the notification, it is the mandatory duty of the Government to disclose the Report. There is no option, no choice. Nobody can give any opinion. (Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter which has appeared in this morning's newspaper. The report says that there is a very clear and categorical nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists of Punjab. Mr. Hiqmatyar, the noted Afghan leader has said in a message, "Our brothers are active with the Punjab terrorists."

What is the report is a question of fact and it is not a question of law. And what is the Report, has been stated as four volumes of 2000 pages each. There is no question of legal opinion. Law cannot change the fact.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted your motion. We shall fix a date for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

12.46 hrs

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is over-ruled?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER: You objection.

[English]

(Interruptions)

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi for 1987-88

[Translation]

Please take your seats. What are you doing please?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table:

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of people are dying by taking this intravenous liquid.

MR. SPEAKER: This is objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. It is not fair to exhibit it in the House...

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Federation of India, 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 National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7604/89]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Delhi and National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT 7605/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society

Limited, Delhi, 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 All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Delhi, for year year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7606/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, 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 National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, 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 7607/89]

Notification appointing date on which the forest (Conservation) Amendment Act 1988 shall come into force

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 188(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1989 appointing the 15th March, 1989 as the date on which the Forest (Conservation Amendment Act, 1988 shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7608/89]

Review on the working and Annual Report of British India Corporation Ltd, Kanpur for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

Statement giving reasons for delay in laying Annual Report and Annual Accounts for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi for 1987-88. Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): On behalf of Kumari Saroj Khaparde, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying for Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 within the

stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7610/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, 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 Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 7671/89]

Annual Report and review on the working of Food Corporation of India for 1987-88 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts under subsection (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 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 7612/89]

Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for 1989-90 of the Employees State Insurance Corporation

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KRISHNAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for 1989-90 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No LT 7613/89]

12.48 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Sixty-Second Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (DHARMAPURI): I beg to present the Sixty-second Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.49 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Forty-third and Forty-fourth Reports

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

- (i) Forty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 38th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) - Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in University Grants Commission and Central Universities and admission and other facilities provided to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 35th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare-Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

12.50 hrs.

Year Plan.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*][*Translation*]

(iii) **Need for providing more modern facilities to the customers in the Nationalised Banks.**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) **Need to include Sindh mukh and Nohar Irrigation Projects in Eighth Five Year Plan**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Sindh mukh and Nohar Irrigation Projects have been pending for a pretty long time. The headquarters of the divisional office which had been opened 4 years ago for the survey of the project has been shifted from the project site to Jaipur. The Sindh mukh division looking after these projects is located at Jaipur. The Central Water Commission had sought certain clarifications in respect of Nohar project and Sindh mukh project in June '87 and July '87 respectively. But the Government of Rajasthan has not so far furnished any reply.

These projects will provide irrigation facilities to 48000 acres of land and thus benefit a total of 400 villages of this district and district Churu. It will also be a permanent solution of the menace of famine. The Government have already spent up a large sums of money as drought relief assistance on these projects which will go waste if the projects are not started. The Government of Haryana have already submitted their estimates to the Central Water Commission in January, 1988.

Therefore, concrete steps may please be taken immediately to include these projects and start work them in the Eighth Five

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN (Nanded): I am raising the issue of need for providing modern facilities to the public in all branches of the Nationalised Banks in the country such as, Automatic Teller machines and computerised updating of Pass Books. This facility, so far, has been provided mostly in the branches of the nationalised banks located in metropolitan cities. Apart from these cities, there are other cities and towns which are industrially, commercially and otherwise important from different angles and where there is enormous banking work load. I suggest that, to start with, one Branch of each nationalised Bank in each District town in the country should be provided with this facility which will help and provide efficient service to the public at large. I would request the Minister of Finance to issue directions in this matter.

(iii) **Need to Recruit Under Matric boys in Army, BSF and Other Paramilitary Forces**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Previously the under-matric boys were also recruited in the Army, BSF and CRPF. Now only those persons are recruited who have passed their matriculation examination. This has added to the unemployment among the young people.

I would like to urge upon the Government of India to allow all young men, are are otherwise physically fit to be recruited in the Army and other para-military forces.

(iv) Need for clearance by Ministry of Finance to the proposals received from Department of Posts for Opening ED Branch, Post Offices in Rural Areas

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The Ministry of Finance has delayed the opening of nearly 3000 E.D. Branch Post Officers in the rural areas during the financial year 1988-89, but not giving timely clearance to the proposals submitted to it by the Department of Posts, because of the ban imposed by the Government of fresh recruitment.

As the Department of Posts had fixed its targets statewide for opening Post Offices in rural areas before 31st March, 1989, the inordinate delay in the clearance of these proposals has resulted in frustration and resentment among the people in the villages who have been looking forward to the opening of new Branch Post Offices. Not many such Post Offices had been opened after the imposition of ban in 1984.

It is both shocking and frustrating to find that the process of planned development has been scuttled due to bureaucratic hurdles.

It is high time that the Ministry of Finance clears all the proposals received after due examination and consideration at the hands of the Department of Posts without any further delay and ensure that all the Post Offices targetted for opening during the current financial year are actually opened. Any failure would cause a setback to rural development.

(v) Need to extend the Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme to all the districts of Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Government of India, Ministry of

Finance have introduced the Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme for poor families under which the family of a person who meets with accidental death is provided assistance of Rs. 3,000/-. In Orissa state, the scheme at the first stage was introduced in three districts namely, Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir on August 15, 1985. It was extended to four more districts, namely, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Ganjam with effect from August 15, 1986.

Six other districts of the State namely Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Phulabani have not been covered under the scheme as yet. Sundergarh is a Tribal Sub-Plan district. In Phulabani and Balasore there are 13 Tribal Sub-Plan Blocks. In all these six districts, the incidence of poverty is high.

Therefore, I demand that the scheme should be extended to the remaining six districts of Orissa.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Shri Jhikram.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise it with the Minister.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can give it in writing.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That you have to find out. You can give it in writing. Not like this.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***[Translation]*

- (vi) Need to send a Central Team to assess conditions in Mandla and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh and take remedial measures**

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to the failure of rains this year in the district of Mandla and Lakhando tehsil of Seoni district in Madhya Pradesh, these areas are facing drought situation. People are migrating to other districts in search of employment. I would like to request that the Central study team which is being sent to Chhatisgarh, should also visit Mandla and Seoni districts to assess the drought conditions prevailing there and prepare an early report. The Central Government should issue instructions to the State Government to start relief works immediately and necessary funds should also be allotted by the Centre for this purpose. 98 percent of the victims in the train accident which took place on 26.2.89 near Shikara on the metre-gauge line under South Eastern Railway belonged to my constituency. They are migrating to other districts in search of employment due to the drought conditions prevailing there. Therefore, relief works should be undertaken in these areas on a priority basis.

[English]

- (vii) Need to provide funds to expand Rajahmundry Homeopathy Hospital and to set up a research institute in East Godavari District to control filaria**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): There is a 50-bed homoeopathy hospital in Rajahmundry. But because of financial limitations, it has not been possible to expand the hospital. People of this area, particularly of East Godavari district, suffer from chronic filariasis which is caused by mosquito bite. Allopathic medicines for this disease are only palliative. The only effective medicine for filaria is available in Homoeopathy.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide sufficient financial assistance to the Rajahmundry Homoeopathy hospital. I also urge upon the Government to set up a research institute in the East Godavari district to control filaria in the region.

- (viii) Need to restart the stationery office at Calcutta and review the decision to close Government presses and forms store**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): After discussion in Lok Sabha in December, 1986, the Government decided to review its decision to close down three Government presses and Forms Store, but finally directed closure of the Stationery Office from December, 1987, against which a Writ Petition was filed in Calcutta High Court and a Stay Order was obtained. Although the Government cannot give effect to the decision of closure, the employees are being paid salary without any work.

Conditions prevailing in the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

are to the detriment of the nation including the employees. Although the Ministry of Urban Development has decided, in concurrence with the Ministry of Finance, to modernise the Presses instead of closing down the same, no action is being taken and it appears that the Government is keen on privatisation of Government printing.

At present, no vacant posts are filled up and no crew for new machines are provided for. This policy of reducing the activities in the Public Sector is seriously affecting the employment potential in the country.

I call upon the Government to take immediate steps for restraining the Stationery Office at Calcutta and to finally give up its decision of closure of the Government of India Presses and the forms Store.

[English]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF INCOME TAX AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1989
AND
INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL-
Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri C. Janga Reddy on the 28th March, 1989, namely:-

"That this House disapproves of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1989) promulgated by the President on the 24th January, 1989."

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Bill

was brought in connection with the setting up of the Prime Minister Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund to help the earthquake victims in Armenia and contribution to this Fund has been exempted from Income tax. Such an exemption is welcome but what was the need for promulgating an ordinance in this regard? The Parliament was in session till 16th or 17th of December and the Government could have brought this bill at that time because the earthquake occurred on December 8, 1988. At that time the Government could have thought of providing the Income-tax exemption for collection of funds. In congratulate the Government for providing relief to the earthquake victims of Armenia but at the same time, I want to know as to what action is being taken to help the earthquake victims of Bihar? Will any assistance be provided from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for this purpose? The Government has given little thought in this direction. Some steps should be taken for them also. The earthquake victims neither have food to eat nor clothes to wear. Several houses have collapsed in Darbhanga district. Many people have been rendered shelterless. A heavy damage was caused which created a lot of restlessness among the people, but no scheme has been formulated by the Central Government to provide relief to the affected people. Some scheme should have been formulated for them also and those contributing to the relief fund to help the earthquake victims of Bihar could have been provided with similar income-tax exemption. But nothing has been done for the people affected by earthquake in Bihar. Some steps should have been taken in this regard. But since nothing of this sort was done, I oppose this Bill.

Besides, aircraft for Air India and Indian Airlines are being acquired on lease or on rent from other countries. Income-tax exemption is being given on the amount of rent or lease to be paid to those countries. This could have been kept in mind while inviting

quotations for hiring the aircraft.

13.00 hrs.

The matter regarding the lease rent paid by Indian Air Lines or Air India to be exempted from income tax should have been considered at the time when lease rent was fixed, the Government should have clarified the matter at the time quotations were called for. It could have led to reduction in lease rent and more companies could have come forward and sent their quotations. If out of the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs paid to a company for lease, Rs. 4 lakhs is paid for income tax, then the rate of lease would be fixed accordingly. Similarly if the lease rent is excluded from the income tax, the rate should have been otherwise. The whole matter should have been clarified at the time of signing the agreement. Such decisions after the agreement is signed, create the suspicion of underbilling. So it is not appropriate to issue such ordinances during the session. Providing exemption from income tax in this case creates suspicion among the people. So I oppose it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1989) promulgated by the President on the 24th January 1989."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, on behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the In-

come-tax Act, 1961 be taken into consideration"

The hon. Members may recollect that on 8th December, 1988, the Soviet Republic of Armenia was hit by a massive earthquake which killed more than 50,000 people and caused large-scale damage to property. India was one of the first countries in the world to send relief materials to the victims of the earthquake. To augment the resources for providing relief to the survivors of the earthquake, a Special Fund, called "Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund" was opened to receive contributions in cash or by cheque from individuals and organisations. In order to encourage contributions to this Fund, it was proposed to provide 100 per cent deduction from the gross total income in respect of contributions to this Fund by amending section 80G of the Income -Tax Act, 1961.

Further, in order to facilitate the payment of lease rent without deduction of tax at source by Air India and Indian Airlines against acquiring an aircraft on lease from the Government of a foreign state or a foreign enterprise under an agreement approved by the Central Government, it was proposed to amend the provisions of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, so as to exclude the payment of the lease rent from the purview of the total income.

As the Parliament was not in session and it was necessary to take immediate action with regard to the amendments to the provisions of the Income-tax Act for the aforesaid purposes, an Ordinance, called the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 was promulgated by the President on 24th January, 1989.

The income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989 seeks to replace the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989. The provisions of the Bill will come into force from the

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

24th January, 1989, the date on which the Ordinance was promulgated and will be relevant for computing the income for assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sir I trust that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act 1961 be taken into consideration".

Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though we agree with the provisions in this Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989, I am very sorry to state that some of the important provisions are left out in this Bill. As far as the second proviso relating to facilitating the payment of lease rent without deduction of tax at source by Air India or Indian Airlines is concerned, We also feel that because of this proviso, the Government may be in a position to take some aircraft to provide satisfactory services to the travelling public. In fact, we in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati-Madras sector, are ourselves feeling the pinch of grounding of two Avro HS 748 aircraft since June 1988. Earlier there was a regular flight on this sector and the passengers were very sure as to at what time it will come and what time it will go. But now, because of the grounding of two Avro planes, the travelling public are put to lot of inconvenience. On some days the timings of this flight are different and on some other days the timings are quite different. This has resulted in lot of confusion. So, we hope that the situation will improve if the Government takes some aircraft.

The other important point which like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that in the national interest, another aspect also should have been considered and included in the Amendment Bill. That is, the Government is giving national meritorious productivity awards to the personnel who are working in the thermal power stations in this country, for efficient functioning and maintenance of those thermal power stations. This is a very good decision and after this scheme has been introduced, the plant load factor in the country has improved considerably. In fact, it has increased from 47 per cent to 56.8 per cent. I would like to say that for every one full point increase in the plant load factor, the nation will benefit to the tune of some hundreds of crores of rupees. Some of the several thermal power stations located in different parts of the country, which are running with all efficiency, are given these meritorious awards. For example, our Vijayawada Thermal Power Station stands first in the entire nation and today it is being appreciated as one of the best-run thermal power stations, not only in our country but also in the entire world. Every year nearly Rs. ten lakhs or Rs. twelve lakhs or thirteen lakhs are given to this entire thermal power station which, in turn, will be distributed among the personnel who are working there. This will come to about Rs. 600 per head. There have been repeated representations to the Ministry of Finance to exclude this amount from the purview of Income-tax. Sir, you are aware that some personnel who are working in the Life Insurance Corporation as well as in the Income-tax Department, are given some rewards for their very good performance or for giving very vital information to the Government. When some reward is given to such employees, it is exempted from income-tax. Similarly, the amount which is given for the hard work and labour on the part of the persons working in the thermal power stations, if that is also excluded, it will not materially matter much for the Government of India. But it will have very

good bearing upon the personnel who are working in the thermal power station and this way it will help in further improving generation of thermal power which will ultimately help our agricultural sector or the industrial sector. In fact, this is, through Section 10(17) (b), inserted by the Direct Taxes Amendment Act of 1974 with effect from April 1, 1973, which provides exemptions from income-tax in respect of reward given by the Central Government or a State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in this behalf in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, you may continue afterwards. The Minister wants to make a submission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir I want to propose that we may break now for Lunch, for an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will adjourn now for lunch and re-assemble at 14.10 hours.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1989

AND

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL -

Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao, to continue his speech.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) Sir, I would I only like to

emphasise the fact to the hon. Minister that the revenue which they may lose in the form of foregoing income-tax will be far less, as compared to the benefits that will accrue to the nation by exempting this meritorious reward from the purview of income-tax. The hon. Minister for Energy has very recently, on 14th February, 1989 agreed to my suggestion that these meritorious rewards that are being given to the personnel working in the Thermal Power stations should be exempted from the income-tax under section 10(17)(b). He very favourably responded to my suggestion and recommended to the Ministry of Finance. I urge upon the hon. Minister of State for Finance to kindly examine this and take necessary steps to exempt these rewards from tax. In fact, the proviso to section 10 sub-section 17 (b) of the Income-tax Act, in Chapter III, refers to those things which do not form part of total income:

"Any payment made whether in cash or in kind as a reward by the Central Government or any State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in this behalf, in the public interest."

While this matter stands so, I urge upon the Government to consider this point.

Apart from this aspect, I also urge upon the Government to exempt all such rewards which the Central Government or the State Government gives to a person or group of persons for the very valuable services rendered to the nation in public interest, from the purview of income-tax.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Bill has got very laudable object. It reflects the love which exists between India and U.S.S.R., the traditional one. In times of war and in times of peace, both the nations and the peoples of both the

[Sh. Shanta Ram Naik]

nations have stood together, have associated together and helped each other. We recall from the time the veteran film actor, Mr. Raj Kapoor had gone to U.S.S.R. and till today, the Russians sing on every occasion, one of the songs sung by him there, when Indians and U.S.S.R. people meet. We have witnessed here in New Delhi Russian ladies singing the song:

“Mera Zuta Hai Japani..”

That is the relationship which exists between the two countries.

Therefore, when a tragedy occurred in Armenia, it is this country which came to the rescue of the people of U.S.S.R. In fact, we were one of the first countries, as mentioned by Panja ji to send our assistance to the people of Soviet Russia. One thing that I cannot understand is, when such eventuality occurs and when we have to give donations, the Act required to be amended. In fact, our law should have been flexible one so that in such calamities, whatever facilities are required to be given, should be given. Our laws otherwise are very flexible. But just to give exemption to the donors to Armenia Relief Fund, there has to be a Bill in Parliament shows that our laws, for instance, the Income-tax Act, are not flexible, as a result of which we have to issue an Ordinance to amend a particular Section and also replace the same by a Bill. If there was a general Clause which provided exemption for such donation when eventualities occur, then such temporary amendment would not have been required.

Secondly, after the donations are complete, the particular Clause will remain in statute book and, at the same time, it will be redundant. Such amendments which are no longer in force should not remain.

Thirdly, although several developed countries like USSR and USA are spending a lot on science, even they go to the Moon, they stay in rockets in sky-high, yet a country like USSR could not detect the earthquake in advance. It was admitted by Soviets that no such mechanism exists. I would appeal to the developed countries—we, in our own are trying our best—that they should divert their resources more to detecting such major calamities which may occur rather than to some fancy scientific and technological missions because this need has now been felt very much.

The second part of the Bill relates to, as we have seen, the exemption which is going to be granted, as far as lease amount of air services is concerned. No doubt, we are happy that we will be getting some aircrafts from the Soviet Union and other countries, but the question is this: Despite getting these aircrafts, are we going to utilise it profitably? The recent figures show and more so the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament has revealed that although there are a number of international IATA for association, that membership costs are Rs. 60 lakhs whereas the service that IATA gives us in around Rs. 29 lakhs.

In 1984, out of 16 Services, Air India was in loss in 13.

In 1987-88, out of 13 services, 10 were in losses.

In terms of rupees, during 1987-88, the overall loss was Rs. 43.41 crores.

Now, Shri Panja will say “My Bill relates to the taxations proposals” but, when we are giving exemptions to aircrafts on the lease amount, we are entitled to examine this and express ourselves. The question is: Who will answer this? When substantively the measure relates to other Ministry, that Ministry should come and intervene in the debate.

Otherwise, we are making our points and rightly so within the scope of the Bill and we will not be able to get any reply. How the aircraft will be utilised, where they will be utilised, how the losses will be reduced etc., who will answer?

Therefore, I appeal to you to take note of this point that whenever such Bills are there—there are very rare occasions when such Bills are introduced when substantially the matter lies with the Ministry, technically the matter lies with one Ministry—in such cases, this aspect should be verified.

Another aspect I would like to stress here is that we are now getting on lease, as per the agreement, various Soviet aircraft. In fact, they are supposed to be fuel efficient aircraft, as I have learnt from the reports. But there are various other aspects which are to be verified. There is a feeling among our Pilots they they should be got trained to pilot these aircraft. They are opposed to any Soviet Pilots being made use of for piloting these aircraft. One doesn't know whether their objection is based only on their service condition or based on other aspects. At the same time whether it is the Soviets or otherwise, any foreign pilots flying on our internal routes are not that safe. We should take that precaution. For instance, these pilots would be flying over Bagdogra, Tezpur, Goa, Vizag, Cochin and Bengal where our sensitive Defence installations are there. Are the Government going to permit this? Do the Government feel that they are not concerned whether a pilot flies the aircraft on such routes? Do the Government feel that it is not in any way going to harm any such installation? What is the view of the Ministry of Civil Aviation on this aspect? The matter has to be verified.

Secondly, although these aircraft are cheaper or fuel efficient, it is said that these aircraft will not have any system and mechanism to keep hot food etc. For example, if we

are not supplied with some hot snacks or food by our Indian Airlines, what will be our fate? Some clarification on this point is required because it is said that there is no mechanism in the aircraft to store any hot food. Of course, they may be fuel efficient, But the overall view is that they are not that sophisticated aircraft as far as passenger amenities are concerned. These aspects are required to be considered while granting this exemption.

There is another aspect. These Pilots will be staying there. I think, their daily allowance will go up to 1000 roubles. They will be staying in the hotels. Their Engineers and other ground staff will be taying in hotels. Therefore, daily we have to spent a lot of amount in terms of roubles on these Pilots etc. In the light of this, these aspects have also got to be considered. As I have stated already, though I have made all these points, I know very well I will have no reply because Shri Panja doesn't deal with that Ministry. It concerns the other Ministry. How are we going to find out this?

With these words, I conclude.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are happy to note that the hon. Prime Minister started his relief fund for the earthquake victims of Armenia. People who contribute to the relief fund would enjoy the tax concession. Soviet Russia is our friendly country and this is indeed a commendable gesture. But we would also be happy if the contribution to the Chief Ministers' relief fund is granted such a concession because often the state Chief Ministers have to start relief fund with a view to helping the flood victims and drought-stricken people. But the contributors to the Chief Ministers' relief fund do not enjoy any such tax benefits.

Secondly, I would like to point out that when India attained here Independence, at

[Sh. Sudhir Roy]

that time collection from the Direct Taxes amount to nearly 50 per cent and Revenue from Indirect Taxes was also almost 50 per cent. But now only 17 per cent of the Revenue is collected from Direct Taxes and 83 per cent of the Revenue is collected from Indirect Taxes...*(Interruptions)* This is the most inequitable burden. Sir, India professes socialism. But it is the poor people, the have-nots people belonging to the low income groups who are put to great burden because they have to bear the major tax burden.

Thirdly, I would also like to point out that in India there is a large scale evasion of direct taxes and it has given rise to a very strong parallel economy of black money. This parallel economy of black money has eaten into the vitals of democracy and socialism. Therefore, these loopholes should be plugged and if possible, as Professor Nicolas Kaldor has suggested to introduce expenditure tax, gift tax, wealth tax etc. All these taxes would help to plug the loopholes.

Then, I am amazed to see that every year surcharge is levied on income-tax. Why is this surcharge at all? This surcharge is imposed only to deprive the States of their dues because we all know that income-tax proceeds form a devisible pool between the Union and the States. This surcharge is imposed in order to deprive State Governments of their dues. What is the result? The Union Government suffers from high blood pressure while the State Governments suffer from financial anaemia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Low blood pressure.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: That is not even low blood pressure. It is financial anaemia.

Therefore, this should be plugged. There should not be surcharge at all. Only income-tax should be there. Even if surcharge is imposed, it should be devisible between the Union and the States.

I would also like to point out that in 1967, corporation tax was allocated to the Centre. This corporation tax should also form a devisible pool between Union and the States because it is the Union Government which is financially strong and this devolution of financial resources between the Union and the States smacks of a colonial legacy because it is the State which always approaches the Central Government with a begging bowl. This practice should be stopped forthwith.

I would also say that tax administration has become very much lax. In the CAG's Report, it has been said that only three per cent income-tax assesseees are scrutinized and because income-tax assesseees having an income less than Rs. 2 lakhs are not scrutinized it amounts to a loss of Rs. 1250 crores every year. Therefore, tax administration should be made more rigorous. Not only this. The CAG's Report also points out that various relief measures announced by the Finance Ministry amount to a loss of Rs. 3,000 crores every year.

I would only point out at the end that there should be more and more of direct taxes. This large scale evasion of taxes should be plugged and all corporation tax or surcharge proceeds should be divided between the Union and the State. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few things in regard to this Bill. There is not much to say about it. Armenia city was hit by a major earthquake. Our entire country felt concerned at this tragedy and our people

were full of sympathy for Armenians. A report of the incident was telecasted for two three days and the relief operations carried out by our country were also telecasted. The Government of India took a wise step to provide maximum relief to that city. Besides, the Government announced to exempt those persons from income-tax who made donations in this relief fund. I really appreciate this step. I would like to make a humble request and it should not be misunderstood. The area falling under my constituency was also hit by a major earthquake. A major earthquake hit Mithila in North Bihar in which hundreds of people lost their lives and thousand were rendered physically handicapped. Houses in large number were collapsed. I had visited the affected area along with the Hon. Prime Minister. He expressed his full concern over the tragedy and assured to give a reasonable amount to the near relatives of the deceased persons. The Government of Bihar, later on, paid this money. All these steps were taken. But I regret to say that there was no consensus in the country regarding the loss suffered in this tragedy. We are expressing our concern about the tragedy occurred in Armenia but we do not even think about the tragedy occurred in Jhanjharpur. I would urge upon the people as well as our Minister of Finance to review the tragic effects of earthquake in my constituency. I had made a mention of this tragic incident in the House. People in Mithila, the northern part of Bihar, have been rendered homeless and even today they have no shelter to live in, no relief has been provided to them. I had submitted that at the time when Central team visited the affected areas to survey the damage, Government employees in Bihar were on strike. The team, therefore, could not complete survey work. In view of these facts I had urged upon to send another central team to make an assessment of the loss suffered in the tragedy to enable the Central Government to grant a considerable amount to relief fund or grant loan to construct houses for the ef-

ected people. But to my utter disappointment, hon. Minister flatly refused to send another team there to conduct a survey. He said that adequate relief measures have already been taken. This mentality won't do. That is a neglected area and it has suffered heavy loss. I would again urge upon to conduct a survey in this regard and the persons willing to donate in relief funds should be exempted from income tax.

There was a huge amount of black money generated in Italy during second world war. As the earthquake had caused complete destruction there, the Government issued orders that the persons who are interested in constructing the houses for the affected people would not be asked to reveal their resources. Our country is also suffering from the same disease of black-money. May I urge upon the Government to take effective steps in this regard? The Government should allow the people to construct houses in the areas hit by such tragedies. They should not be asked to reveal their resources, because the house rent is quite a nominal return of the actual amount invested in the construction. So the people who consider constructing houses for the poor people or for weaker sections should not be harassed. The Government must take steps if they are really moved and feel sympathetic for the affected people. Otherwise the poor people will continue to suffer in the same desperate conditions and our argument for of their cause in House would prove futile. There should be a provision in Income Tax law that the financial assistance rendered to the people affected by Calamities like earthquake, floods or fire or any other natural calamity which is beyond the control of man, would be exempted from income tax and no separate approval for the purpose should be required. I am pleading the case because I have been the victim of the same. Some institutions rendering voluntary services in flood relief operations started a relief fund. They tried to get income tax exemption for

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

the donations made in this relief fund. In certain cases exemption was granted but in many cases it was refused. Some elements might involve in evil-practices, they should be punished. But these should be a provision to the effect that the donations for relief fund are automatically exempted from income tax.

So far as the matter regarding of lease money is concerned, many of my colleagues already expressed their views on the subject. But I would like to conclude with my assertion that besides arranging relief operations to help the affected people in Armenia and exemption such donations from income-tax, the Government should adopt the same criteria in order to extend the help to the affected people in Mithila area.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, this Income-tax (Amendment) Bill is a piece of legislation which has been brought for two purposes. The first purpose is to exempt the payments given as donations for the earthquake relief fund in Armenia. This is most welcome. We have to do that. We should not only exempt but also in whatever manner we could mobilise the funds for such a humanitarian cause that should be done. On that aspect this Bill cannot be objected to in my manner.

The second point is that—Air India or Indian Airlines acquiring aircraft involving foreign businessmen or foreign agencies where Government approves such commitment on financial matters, have also got to be excluded from the purview of the Income Tax Act. I fear this will go against the interests of the nation. Foreign exchange loss and black-money generation may occur.

So there are two aspects. One is hu-

manitarian and the other is business. Wherein multi-nationals or foreign agencies are involved in the activity whether such people should be given exemption or not is the question. I could not understand the full meaning whether Air India or Indian Airlines are to be excluded from it or foreign agencies to whom the benefit goes are going to be exempted. It stands on two different footings. The first is that income which is generating from business is going to be exempted and the second is donation for humanitarian purposes is going to be exempted. I would like to have an explanation from the hon. Minister as to how these two issues are clubbed together and what are the moral and legal backgrounds for these things. At this time, I would like to mention. This is much more important when we look at the Income Tax Act the tax is paid by the common man. Even the Budget proposals which are made before this House are not giving any relief for the workers and permanent income group. In normal duties of work, they may be getting something in excess of the salary they are receiving today. All such things are being taxed. I am sorry to mention that the Madras High Court, only four weeks back, stayed the petition regarding inclusion on of City Compensatory Allowances and other allowances which are needed for workmen to live in their normal course, which are by way of compensatory allowances, under the purview of the Income Tax Act. The petition was filed by the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union for which I am the President. The judges heard the matter and thought that this was a matter where the court had to intervene. CCA and Dearness Allowance and such other allowances which are given for the purpose of maintaining their livelihood have to be exempted. They found this and they stayed the petition. But I am sorry to mention that the Government took all vigilant steps to go and appear before the court. They are ordinary workers—Workers means lowest income group. Alongwith them, most of the Central Government

employees went and filed the writ petition and got the stay. Now the Central Government had come with a clarification saying that CCA, DA, House Rent Allowance, Travelling Allowance and whatever allowances which are paid by the employer will not be exempted and income tax will have to be paid. I am sorry to see the approach of the Government. They are going to exempt the business community, including the foreign agencies who come to this country from the payment of income tax which is to be an adding amount to the Consolidated Fund of the President of India and which is used for the welfare of the country, but they do not find it feasible and reasonable to exempt such allowances like CCA, DA and such other compensatory allowances which are now coming under the purview of the Income Tax Act.

I am sorry to mention this. If this Government is willing to look into this question with an open mind, what they have to do is to first raise the taxable income from the present limit. The present limit is Rs. 18,000 or anything less than Rs. 20,000. Rs. 20,000 is nothing for a family nowadays. A person who is having Rs. 18,000 a month, will not feel that the amount is sufficient to meet the requirements of a family of five or seven members. But he comes under the orbit of the first stage of the income tax liability. Then that goes up. The value of money has decreased now as compared to 1960, as I had mentioned two days ago. The value has gone down by one-tenth. In 1960, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was exempted from income tax. Now when the value has gone down considerably, this limit also should have gone up correspondingly. However, it is not so. The limit should be much above. Today you are not giving exemption to that category. If you look at the tax structure and collection of tax which the Government has made, one can very well find that the tax which is collected is basically from the common people. It is not from the business community. Those people

know how to get rid of tax and how to evade it. They know how to make black money white and on whose money it has to be made. Take for example, a Central Government employee who gets a normal salary, with some allowances, for his livelihood. How much does he pay as income tax? How much income tax does a businessman pay? Many businessmen do not pay the tax which should be paid by them, and they are able to construct buildings and factories by exploiting all the rules and regulations. My submission is that the outlook of the Government should be to see that the common man and the common people are given the facility to live honestly. Do not make all the people thieves and culprits and compel them to keep two accounts, one for income tax purposes and the other for real income.

Secondly, you must streamline the laws. As a practising lawyer, I have found these laws to be very complicated. The income tax laws, particularly, need to be simplified. Though some attempts have been made in that direction, yet it is very difficult for a common man to understand the law as also to know how the income tax return has to be filled. However, the business community knows how to escape from the income tax net; the common man does not know.

As I said, there is need to raise the exemption level for income tax as also give some sort of relief to the common man. Secondly, you must streamline the laws. These must be made simple.

I would also like to say that exemptions should be given for other humanitarian work also. I would also like to point out that I have brought a Private Member's Bill in this House to make every citizen responsible to keep accounts. What is the accountability of the people today? To whom are they accountable for their income etc? How many are there in the income tax net? I have been looking at the newspapers to have a look at

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

the insertion that the Income Tax Department gives periodically region-wise to indicate how many persons are there whose income is more than a lakh of rupees per year. The names of such persons that you find are only four, five or at the most six. Can it be true? Is it that only such a small number of persons with so much income is there in India? We know it for certain that there are a number of people who have got income of lakhs of rupees per year. But that obviously goes unaccounted for. Therefore, as I said, every citizen should be responsible to account. My Bill is mainly with that end in view. Every citizen should account to the local body where he lives so that it is in a decentralised form. If these accounts are not given, his belongings would become the property of the people. So, everybody will be compelled to keep accounts. Now, the compulsion is not there.

Finally, to sum up, the outlook of the Government should change and the Government should do something positive in this direction. The laws should be such that the common people are able to follow; these should not compel them to resort to dishonest means. Relief should be given to them where it is required so that they are able to live in a reasonable manner

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): *Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the income tax Bill. The hon. Member had been loudly claiming that income-tax should be collected this way and that way and such and such cases should be exempted from Income tax. But how many members are there in the party he belongs to who have given the correct figures of their income in their returns. A person should select the part on which he can easily go on. Speeches should be such that they create*

positive effect on the people. This is an ordinary Bill with a well-meaning objective. The earthquake in Armenia has necessitated provision of assistance to the affected people over there. Everyone is in favour of such an exemption. Tax relief has been given on acquiring of aircraft on lease by Air India and Indian Airlines. The point raised by the hon. Member is not well intentioned. Apart from the aircraft to be procured by Air India and Indian Airlines, the machinery worth crores of rupees being imported should also be acquired on lease and exempted from tax. This will help in speedy industrialisation and economic development of the country. Although we are helping Armenia, our country also experiences earthquakes. We are not against assistance being given to Armenia, but when earthquakes strike any state of our country, the Government should issue an appeal to voluntary agencies and people in general to give maximum help. The maximum possible relief should be given in times of famine, flood and earthquake.

This can be done by collecting funds through the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Minister's Relief fund. Tax exemption should be given on amounts being donated to these funds. We are grateful for the generous assistance provided by the Government during last year's drought in the country, particularly to Rajasthan. Tax exemption should be given to institutions and capitalists who want to extend this type of assistance. Some hon. Members questioned the propriety of allowing Soviet pilots move over sensitive areas while flying our aircraft. Their free access over those areas will certainly prove to be harmful. This point should be given serious thought.

15.00 hrs.

The system can be run in an efficient manner if aircraft are acquired on lease and pilots trained to fly them. May I know how

many aircraft are proposed to be acquired by Air India and Indian Airlines separately? Has the Central Government or the concerned Department ever tried to find out as to which of the Air India services are profitable and which are incurring losses? Recently on a flight from New Delhi to the U.S.A., there was only one passenger on board from London onwards. One can imagine the loss incurred by carrying only one passenger in an aircraft with a passenger-carrying capacity of 300. Such flights are of no use. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur are tourist spots in my State. These places lack adequate air services. Regular flights to these places will not only promote tourism but will also benefit airlines.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the
Chair*]

There are many people in the country who have amassed huge wealth by exploiting the poor. They have set up schools, 'dharamshalas' and hospitals in their name as well as in the names of their forefathers. Such efforts on the part of the wealth should be encouraged by giving them tax exemption because the poor are the ultimate beneficiaries. A very small percentage of the affluent class pays income tax. This creates black-money which cannot be spent easily. That is why these people resort to setting up institutions. These institutions may be set up by these individuals and later handed over to the Government. Similarly tax exemption should be available to individuals who want to construct roads, provide drinking water facilities and set up schools and hospitals in rural areas. As hon. Shri Thampan Thomas just said that the income-tax exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 18,000. All hon. Members have said that this limit be raised to Rs. 25,000. Income Tax at the rate of 20% has been announced on the income ranging between Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 25,000. Previously the rate was 25% and, thus, this relief

is very meagre. Members of Parliament get Rs. 1500/- as honorarium and Government employees get Rs. 2000 Rs. 3000. The income-tax limit should be raised to Rs. 25,000 and amounts ranging between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 should be given relief so that salaried class does not face problem and maximum number of people could be given relief. If income tax rate is reduced, more tax can be collected. Last time when the limit was raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000 the amount of tax collection was higher as compared to the previous year. This was possible through reduction of taxes at the lower level. Besides, it will result in reduction in the number of tax evaders. Such a provision is entirely necessary and I hope steps will be taken in this direction.

I want that rewards given to research scholars and scientists who contribute to national progress should be exempted from income tax. This will encourage them to work harder towards country's development.

When Shri V.P. Singh was the Finance Minister he had exempted the princely families from paying gift tax and other taxes. Perhaps he did so to reduce the tax burden on his friends and relatives. At that time also, we had opposed exemption in income-tax and other taxes in such cases because people evade taxes by gifting their wealth in someone else's name. Same was the case with wealth tax. I am of the considered view that both of these taxes are a must. This will bring the affluent into the tax net thereby increasing Government revenue. With these words, I support the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Bill which has been introduced for consideration in this House. There are two main objectives of bringing forward this Bill. Firstly to create a fund for earth-quake victims in Armenia and secondly to provide relief on

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

acquisition of aircraft by airlines under an agreement. Both these objectives seem to be quite good. India has a tradition of helping the people in trouble. Indo-Soviet friendship is a time-tested one. This Bill relates to providing assistance to people affected by calamities. If any of our friendly Countries are stricken by natural calamities, financial calamities or a war calamity, it becomes our duty to help them because India too could be in their position. India's attitude has been very positive so far. The earthquake in Armenia has shocked the entire world. We should help them in every possible way. The step taken by the Government is most praiseworthy.

Some time ago, an earthquake hit our country causing devastation in Bihar's four districts, namely Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa and Monghyr. Although these four districts are not a part of my constituency — This area is in the neighbourhood-people in my constituency did have to face a lot of problems, though shocks were not that severe.

In my view, the Government of India did not take the post earthquake situation as seriously as it should have been. It failed to create a sense of urgency among the people to provide help to the earthquake victims. I think the Government of India have failed in fulfilling its obligation to this matter and the Bihar Government have totally failed to provide relief to them. It is not I alone who level such charges against the Government of Bihar but there are several such members belonging to ruling party who spoke in this tone in the House as well as outside the House. The condition of Bihar earthquake victims is still very miserable. It is, therefore, requested that the Government should provide relief to the Bihar earthquake victims. The Government have not fulfilled the promises made earlier and the Bihar Government

is totally dependent upon the Central Government and without the Central assistance Government of Bihar cannot provide help to the earthquake victims.

With regard to the Bill seeking for Income Tax Exemption which has been brought forward in the House, we as well as the people of entire country would like to know about the contributions made by the Government of India, Public Sector Undertakings, Monopolists and Capitalist Houses such as Birlas, Tatas etc., public institutions and voluntary organisations etc. towards the Prime Minister's Relief Fund created for providing relief to the earthquake victims of Armenia for which an ordinance was promulgated. At least a details of such contributions should have been furnished alongwith the Bill, which could have enabled us to know the extent of positive response of such people, who are earning black money by way of misusing the Income Tax Laws, to an earnest call made by the Government for a very noble cause. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to furnish information with regard to persons who responded to the call to make contributions to this fund out of the black money a massed through tax evasion as they are running a paralalled economy and thus exploiting the poor people of the country. As the question is often raised in the House, I would like to press this question. The Government should take steps to check the menace of tax evasion as it is very rampant.

Secondly, I would like to say about the air-services. At present our country is passing through a crisis in the matter of air-services. I think that the very apt agreements have been made in this regard and the people will get ample relief from it. These agreements should have been made earlier. Though these have been made a bit late, it is better late than never. In this connection, I want to make a demand with regard to my constituency particularly in view of the

Government's policy to provide air services to all places of national and international importance so as to enable people to reach there. I come from Nalanda Parliamentary constituency in which Rajgiri, a place of international fame is located. It is also a Buddhist centre. Similarly, there are other Buddhist Centres, such as Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Samath etc. but these places are lacking Vayudoot facilities. District administration has taken up construction of one mile long air strip in Rajgir under N.I.E.P. programme but it requires to be made pucca. An amount of Rs. 15 to 16 lakh is estimated to be spent on it. Following a talk held with the Collector of the district concerned, I came to know that a proposal to construct an air strip is under consideration of the Government. The landing of Vayudoot could be facilitated provided the proposed air strip is completed by the Central Government itself, I hope that the Government will accomplice the project.

Bihar is very backward in all spheres. Though Patna airport has landing facilities but time scheduled of arrival and departure of flights are not observed either in the morning or in the evening. Measures should be taken to improve the situation.

It is a fact that hitherto no such equipment has been invented which makes forecast about earthquakes. The Government of India should seek cooperation from one and all in conducting research and inventing an equipment which may provide prior information about earthquakes. There are certain areas in our country falling under Himalayan range which are considered to be prone to earthquakes. In view of impending danger looming large over these zones, preventive measures should be taken by the Government. With these words, I support the present Bill.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South

Central): Sir, the earthquake in Armenia was very bad. The sympathy shown by our Government by sending three aircraft with a lot of assistance was good. But the way in which the Government has now come forward with this Bill to give exemption to the big industrialists is not good. I do not think the salaried class people will benefit. You are giving certain concessions to the big industrial houses if they donate for this fund. Sir, this is a sort of begging. The Government and the country are living at the mercy of such big industrial houses. I oppose the whole system of our economy.

Sir, who are the income-tax payers in this country? Out of the total seventy lakhs income-tax payers, fifty lakhs people are the salaried people, who are the workers and the Government servants. The total revenue collected by way of income-tax is not even five per cent of the whole National Income.

This shows, how the big industrialists make black money. The best way to avoid paying the tax is to become more rich, collect black money and have the Advisers. That is the system, Madam. Out of seventy lakhs income-tax payers, fifty lakhs people are the workers. Not even five lakhs big people are paying the tax. I have got all the details, but this is not the correct occasion. You are giving several concessions to these big people. Sir, one industrialist is making ten crores of rupees profit in one unit and incurring ten crores of rupees loss in another unit, and he is allowed to amalgamate his two units, thereby avoiding payment of tax. Then, division in family—father, mother, son, daughter, etc. ; these people divide their property and that way they get exempted from paying the tax. Further you have given a hundred per cent export concessions to those people. Further, all the sick units are being taken over by these big industrialists to avoid the tax. You are regularising the black deeds and the bad deeds of these big people. I want to know from the

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Minister as to how much money you have collected so far from these big people by way of income-tax. We would like to know the figure. The Ministers and their Party Presidents telephone these big people—Tatas and Birlas, asking them to donate Rs. 10 lakhs.

If he donates Rs. 10 lakhs, they give him five licences and thus help him to get Rs. 100 crores. I know it because I am dealing with all these industrialists. Why did the Bombay textile workers suffer? All the sixty mill-owners in Bombay have been given Rs. 200 crores by way of loans and assistance by the Government but they have not been paying even Rs. one crore as tax per year in the last thirty years. This shows what is the economy of the country and what we discuss here. You are giving all assistance, all help, all subsidies to these big people and they are not contributing to your taxes. By bringing such types of concessions, you are encouraging these people. The cause may be good but for collecting this money, you are begging from these big people and giving them another one hundred concessions. This is against the principle of economy. This is going to create black money in this country and, therefore, I oppose this system.

I have seen in Bombay that these mill owners have given small donations to the schools in their native place or to some small temple somewhere. These Tatas, Birlas are very shrewd. Everywhere there is a temple for the workers. Though they give only Rs. ten as salary but the temple is there everywhere. They want the workers to go there and perform their pooja. So, this is a back-door for creating black money. Therefore, I condemn such type of approach. If you want to assist, you straightaway assist the Russian people. Fifty thousand people have died in Russia. So, don't beg from these big people. This is your money, Government's

money. You are begging black money from them and then giving them further concessions. Therefore, I oppose this approach....(Interruptions). I Yes, am opposed to the approach. I am not opposed to your assisting the Russians. you have sent some planes there and given them the assistance. If you want we will also contribute something but don't beg from those people, these big industrialists and businessmen who are indulged in black deeds, because for collecting this money, you have to give them another one hundred concessions. Nobody will give you Rs. five lakhs unless you give more concessions to him. So, this is the system followed in this country in the last forty years of our independence...(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Then how are you going to assist them?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: My workers will give you. You also contribute. But not in this way. This money is black money. This is earned by all sorts of deeds. Rupees forty thousand crores are collected in this country as black money by these people through various deeds and you are begging from them by saying: "I will give you concessions in the tax, please give something. It is for a laudable cause" Our Minister is begging from them. So, I oppose this system. The salaried people are the most exploited people...(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (GHRI A. K. PANJA). You said the Ministers are begging. You please name them. We want to know the names. Then I will name the other mill-owners with whom your transactions take place.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, I am coming to his point. If you want, I will give you lot of name.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: When you have said 'Ministers', you have to state the names. We want to know the names.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes, I am going to state the names. In Maharashtra, in Satara, Sangli and all these districts, about ten-fifteen schools and colleges were constructed. The money for them was given by Khatau, Morarji and all these mill owners. They have given Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 but all the interests of the workers in Bombay were hampered. During the textile workers' strike...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: Given to whom?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am coming to that. During the textile workers' strike, you were not here as a Minister but I had meetings with the Central Textiles Minister. Please don't make me to take the name. If you want, I will take the name also. I had four meetings with him. I told him that these mill owners had made so much of black money and exploited the whole economy and forgotten about the workers. I asked him whether he was going to check their accounts and prosecute them. The Minister had told me at 12 o'clock in the night: "Dr., you want to run the union but we want to run this *raj*. We cannot displease Bombay mill owners because they have been giving us the election funds for the last thirty years." If you want, I will give the name also, but please do not make me to give the name. The Finance Minister of this Congress Government told me...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, he is saying about whom?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: That is what I am going to tell.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: Have you succeeded in running your union by that conversation?...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How can I run the union when you are totally in the hands of these mill owners? What action have you taken to check their black deeds? 1,50,000 factories are closed. Rs. 40,000 crores are collected as black money. Is it not your duty to check this black money? Rs. 7,000 crores worth of gold is smuggled in this country. What is your government doing? You people are involved, I am going to make this allegation. If you want the names, I can give you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Samant, please confine your discussion to the Bill.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, the hon. Minister is asking me to give the names. Now, Sir, I will come to the point. Tatas or Birlas will give you money unless you have a link with them and you go and salute them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. K. PANJA: We know whom you salute. Don't put the finger on me...*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am talking about the ruling party. The Central Minister told me that they cannot displease the Bombay mill owners because they want money for election purposes. Whatever concessions you have given to the salaried people are nothing, but they are paying the taxes. What did you do for them? For the last four years, since this Government came to power, you have not done anything except keeping the taxable ceiling level at Rs. 18,000 and during this period the rate of inflation has also gone up by 40%. You are collecting money from the workers in many ways. They are the biggest contributors to the Exchequer. The recent statement made by the Government is that all the allowances like Dearness Allowance, travelling allowance, education allowance, house-rent allowance, etc. are taxable. You have issued the statement to this effect. But the High

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Court in Madras came to our rescue. Sir, in the city of Delhi and Bombay, the cost of living has gone up to a great extent and the salary of Rs. 15000 per month is the minimum requirement to live in these costly cities. This Government is acting against the interests of the workers.

Sir, the Government has given the concession of Rs. 350 to those getting the salary of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 per month. You are shedding crocodile tears to show that you are for the welfare of the workers. You say that you are giving all these concessions to the workers. But actually it is not so. In fact, you are giving all these concessions only to the big people. You are giving concessions to the black marketeers and you give total concession to these who are taking over the sick industries. I would like to know from you whether you are going to have a dialogue on this issue? The big industrialists, black-marketeers and other tycoons are going scot-free and they are not accountable. The country's economy is controlled by them.

Even the voluntary retirement scheme is not at all helpful to the workers. By opting to this scheme, they get about one lakhs rupees. But you take away from this amount about Rs. 50,000 as income-tax. It is correct? Many workers have to leave the service when they take voluntary retirement. You say that you are going to bring forward a Bill for this purpose. But how much money have you given to these people? I can cite hundred of examples where the Government has never come to the rescue of the salaried people.

Another point I would like to mention is about the Indian Airlines. What is happening there? Of course, it is not coming under your purview. For the last several years, the total number of aircrafts in service remained at

50. Though the total number of aircrafts were only 50, the number of passengers has gone up 100%. The number of stations are 160 and the Corporation is running in profit. What have the Government done in increasing the number of aircraft for providing amenities to the passengers? At the eleventh hour some adjustments were made here and there. But what is the use of doing these small adjustments? Out of 160 stations, about 110 are losing. Who is responsible for this? Who is accountable for this? There is no honest dealing done in this business. But in spite of all these drawbacks, you have raised the charges three times in the last eight years. But why have not increased then Number of aircrafts? You have not added even a single aircraft in the last seven or eight years. You are flying these aircrafts with great risk involving the life of these people. But you are giving concession to the big people. How much money are you saving from the Indian Airlines Corporation? The Air India flights are going abroad without a single passenger. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. PANJA: What is the flight No.?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I will give you all the details if you want. I had a discussion in this House for two hours when I mentioned all these details. Now, the time is short. Are you going to answer all my questions? I will tell you those points.

Now, the total number of aircrafts in only 50. These 50 aircrafts have been in service for the last seven or eight years. Out of these 50, three have always been out of order. But the number of passengers has been increasing by 10% every year, for the last seven years. Now, it has become double. In spite of all this the number of your landing stations went up by 160. Still you want something more.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: Yes.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You reply to this. I raise in this House all these points. I am not against any good measures. In the last Session I discussed this during an adjournment motion. At that time hundreds of points were raised, but none of these was answered correctly. At the airports the Instrument Landing System is not there. The Bombay Airport has been kept closed because the runway is to be repaired. This is the pitiable condition of the Indian Airlines and the Air India. Let us find out the faults and rectify them. You are prepared to adjust with your faults. It is your responsibility, you cannot avoid it. Something is to be done there.

I am asking another question. It is all right, you are making some payments showing courtesy to the quake victims. Nearly 50,000 people died in the earthquake there. In the Bhopal Gas tragedy 3000 people died and another two lakhs were injured. Your Peace Keeping Force in Shri Lanka—800 people of them—were killed in the last few years. You have no money to bring their dead bodies here. How many things have happened in this country? Are you going to give the same concessions to them? You economy has failed and therefore, today in the name of poverty you are going to beg from the blackmarketeers. I condemn this sort of thing—you take out this black money in the form of tax and pay to Russia. This system I do not like. Never accommodate such blackmarketeers. Many industrialists of this country are at your mercy. They say, 'We are the people to keep you alive'. I am not talking about your Party alone, it may be applicable to any Party supporting the black money people. The system must be changed. I oppose such a system, though I support the cause mentioned in this Bill. My workers will contribute even more for this cause if you want. But I oppose collecting the money from the black money people. Of course, they are having more money to give you. But I oppose the approach of this Bill.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill 1989.

I want to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance for creating a special fund purely on humanitarian ground to provide assistance to the earthquake affected people of Armenia in Russia which occurred on 8th December 1988. I support this Bill.

I listened to the speech of Dr. Datta Samant and it has a terrible experience for me to hear him. One could nothing but express grief that such a person is a member of this august House. Dr. Datta Samant is not the alone person to fight for the cause of workers, we people also fight for the cause of workers...(*Interruptions*). He does not solve the problems of workers rather he made them fight along themselves. There should not be difference of opinions for the good cause of workers, no matter whether one belongs to the ruling party or the opposition. We should see the things in right perspective. This bill has not been introduced for making politics...(*Interruptions*) I listened to your speech, you should also have patience to digest other point of view as you are a trade union leader. I mean to say that the present Bill has been brought here to remove a technical hitch in giving exemption in income tax. Just now Dr. Datta Samant opined that the cause for which the Bill has been brought forward is a good one but he opposed the decision to give practical shape to the said cause. This is the double role of conduct because one the one hand he is supporting the cause, on the other he is opposing the system to implement the cause. One cannot eat his cake and has it also. He has spoken in a similar tone. I, therefore, request the Minister to provide assistance to the earthquake victims as such incident may occur any where in the

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

world. This is not a political issue. This is our duty and it has been our tradition and goal to render all out help to one and the all at the time of adversity. Our Prime Minister has provided assistance to other countries also and for which I congratulate him.

Our Prime Minister has extended his support to may needy persons. Financial Assistance is being provided from Prime Minister's Relief fund to the needy and the sick persons, even for marriage purposes and to the family of a deceased person. For this also I congratulate him. Similarly it becomes the duty of the Government to provide help to the victims in Armenia. This is our bounder duty to support and help our neighbouring countries. I, therefore, support both, the cause as well as this system.

I want to urge upon the hon. Minister that incidents of the type that occurred in Armenia in the form of earthquake can occur any where. So, it should be ensured that in order to avoid bringing such amending Bill everytime, a permanent clause should be inserted in the tax laws for providing automatic provision for such help. Some sort of national relief fund should be created for this purpose and contributions made towards this funds must get exemption from income-tax. It is not a political issue not is it an election gimmick. It is for a human cause.

Sir, this is also correct that our country has also afflicted with such tragedies such as earthquake in Bihar. Perhaps, Mr. Panja will be aware that as many as one thousand persons in West Bengal suffered paralysis stroke due to consumption of adulterated rapeseed oil. They are in a very pitiable condition. Therefore, relief should also be provided to them. It is the duty of the Government to provide assistance to all those persons who have suffered from one or the other tragedies, be it abroad or in our coun-

try. Therefore, assistance from Prime Minister's Relief Fund should be provided to the victims of adulterated rapeseed incident as also shelter should be provided to the earthquake victims of Bihar who have been rendered homeless. A study team should be sent to Bihar to assess the losses and assistance should be given as per the report and recommendations of this team. For this, we shall be highly obliged to the Prime Minister.

I want to submit one more point that these people can make only political discussions but cannot solve any problem. I want to submit that a number of industries in Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal have gone sick. If a new individual comes forward to revive the sick industry, he has to undergo a lot of burdens of tares. Therefore, the individual coming forward to revive the sick industry, which will provide livelihood to workers, should be given exemption from the burdens of excise and income-taxes. This will enable the outsiders also to come forward to run the sick industries.

I would like to submit one more point. The present income limit for the purpose of income tax is Rs. 18,000. However, there is no problem for a person earning Rs. 2,000 because in our country we have the law as well as the means to trespass the same law. We know that—

“ Dhanwan khajana bharta hai
kanoon hifazat karta hai,
Mazdur bichara ro ro kar taqdir ki
shikayat karta hai.”

As for the rich, they manage to keep their records straight whether or not they pay income tax. The common man, the Government employee, who earns Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 in hard pressed to support his family. We were sure that in the present Budget, the income limit would be raised from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 30,000 but all that we got was disappointment. Now that the Finance Bill is due to

be presented, my submission is that this limit must be raised to Rs. 30,000 (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DATTA SAMANT: I am supporting you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Therefore, my submission is that the Government must do it. Government employees, workers, middle class people and the common man will get a great relief as a result thereof. This is the demand of all the hon. Members.

[*English*]

" Don't say that the matter is being looked into."

[*Translation*]

It is necessary to solve this matter. This is not only my demand, every hon. Member of this House supports this demand.

Shri Datta Samant has tried to politicise the issue and has submitted that the industries become sick because we take money from the industries. One should make one's submission in clear-cut words. We may be having political differences, but so far as helping another country is concerned, it will only spoil the sacred intention behind it if they try to drag politics in it. We should not make political speeches in such matters.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I oppose your approach. If you want, my workers will contribute.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Humanity should not be politicised.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am not at the mercy of industrialists.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are all political people but humanity is above politics. India will survive only if humanity survives. Therefore, I welcome and support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this particular Bill relates to two parts. One is for the exemption for the relief, for the Soviet Republic of Armenia, and the second one is for the rent exemption for the Air India, Indian Airlines and aircraft purpose.

For the first one, on 8th December, 1988, the Soviet Republic of Armenia was hit by massive earthquake which killed more than 50,000 people for which the relief was completely exempted from tax. It is a good cause. I definitely support it. At the same time, I feel, as somebody else has already said, that the other reliefs which have been given in the States, like the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, should also be considered on the same merits and I hope the hon. Minister will definitely look into this matter. It is also for the same humanitarian purpose and they should also consider it on the same merits. If they put it at this stage, it will be much more appropriate. It will be appreciated by everybody, one and all.

The second item, the lease amount for Indian airlines and Air India, it is only to encourage more inefficiency and incapacibilities. We see day in any day out how the Indian Airlines operations are going on. It dislocates the passengers, causes inconvenience and it not able to give any response

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

properly. There is no point in encouraging this sort of thing any further and it is time for us to see that there should be sincere competition.

I feel that is more important than trying to give more concessions. After seeing the performance of the past so many years, we see how the position is deteriorating year after year. The performance is going from bad to worse. I only feel that it is high time that we should have started a parallel and competitive Airlines that can be able to compete and serve the public. That would help the present conditions and improve the efficiency of the air service. I feel the second part requires more careful consideration. As far as the first part is concerned, we all support very strongly because it is for a genuine purpose. Of course, it requires a little bit of modification, as I mentioned earlier, for the Chief Ministers fund also.

I would like to make a few more suggestions. Our hon. friends have already mentioned about the taxation on the various allowances for the middle-class people. They do deserve some exemption which they have been enjoying for a long time. All the allowances, whether it is City Compensatory Allowance or whatever it is, should be completely exempted from taxation because they are the middle-class people. They need some special consideration.

The third suggestion which I would like to make is regarding enhancing the income-tax limit. Everybody in this House is supporting that the exemption limit of Rs. 18000 should be increased. Though I will not like to say exactly what figure it should be, I would like to say that it should be proportionate to the purchasing power of the Rupee. You can have some sort of a phenomenon. You have to consider what was the purchasing power.

If only we give the same amount of lease exemption to NRIs or whoever it is, and ask them to start airlines equivalent to the airlines in this country, probably there would have been competition and they would have served the people with better efficiency and with less expense. They would not have claimed this sort of exemption and concessions and they would have rendered their services with more efficiency and capability and they would have served the people with much better service and they would have rendered more assistance. Last year, what is the purchasing power this year and what it will be during the next year and on the basis of the purchasing power if you could arrive at the figure for exemption purpose, it would be much more appropriate and helpful to these people.

Finally, I would like to make a suggestion regarding submission of Income-tax returns. At present there is only one time in a year to submit the returns. It is creating a lot of difficulties for the Auditors and for the assesseees. There should be some modification in this regard because this is a seasonal work. There are different types of activities. Instead of March, if you can make it December and June or something like that, it would be a great help for the people who are submitting their returns for income-tax purpose. I hope the hon. Minister would consider my few suggestions shortly, if not today and help the tax-payers by giving some assistance.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my name was there as one of the movers of the Statutory Resolution. At the outset, I would appreciate and welcome the assistance extended to the earthquake victims in USSR who suffered a lot. I am happy to say that we, as a nation, are going to help them. For this purpose, we have decided to extend certain concessions for those who contribute for the relief fund. I do appreciate this gesture. I

would also like to say that all those people who are suffering, who are passing through such types of tribulations should be helped. We, as a nation, should come forward to help them.

Sir, in Punjab hundreds of people have been killed at the hands of the terrorists. There are widows in almost many of the villages. There are many children whose parents had been shot dead. Similarly, there are 2000 widows in Delhi who lost their husbands at the hands of those who organised the Anti-Sikh riots. There are 2000 widows. More than 3000 orphans are there. Government of India, as a nation, should fight against terrorism and should also come forward with such funds to help the widows and sufferers at the hands of terrorists. Both Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab are the victims of the evil designs of terrorists. In my opinion, at least a fund of Rs. 100 crores should be created to help those persons who have become the victims at the hands of terrorists.

The second point is, as my learned friends have said, about providing incentives and to help the Air India to purchase some new aircrafts. It is a good thing because in this world of competition, we have to do something accordingly. But this House must be aware that the functioning of Air India is the worst in the world.

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH: Indian Airlines also.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Indian Airlines also.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): I do not agree with this comment about Air India.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: If you can say, I can also say. I have the proof. The behaviour of the higher officials in the Air India is like that. Take my example. I paid Rs. 35,126 and I purchased a 'J' Class

ticket-Delhi-London-Toronto. I was given ticket by Air India for Delhi-London; London-Toronto by Air Canada; Toronto-London by Air Canada; and London-Delhi by Air India. I was pushed by Air Canada people and I was compelled to sit in the Economy Class whereas I paid for 'J' Class. I have been fighting for the last four months for this injustice which has been meted out to me. They are trying to save the people who re-routed my ticket in Toronto. The whole of Air India officials right from M.D. to the Reservation Manager in Delhi have been trying to save them. Only yesterday, I approached the Minister. The Minister called the Air India officials and asked them to refund the money to me otherwise, he would cancel the agency. Now they are taking action. This is the position.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): Why were given that—as an extremist?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: No, as an M.P. And you say: "Air India is doing well" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: You said. "Air India is the worst in the world." I objected to that.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Worst in Asia. Air India has given its total service on contract to the British Airways in London. Air India is going to give all the services, for example, booking, looking after the baggage etc., to the British Airways in New York, Washington and in other places. Now the situation is, in order to reduce the waiting list, the British Airways gives some seats to Air India and rest of the seats in the British Airways are full.

Secondly, an Air India plane went from Bombay to London having one passenger and the same plane came back with eight passengers. I suggest to my friends in the

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Lok Sabha, through you, that we must discuss the conduct, the behaviour and the function of Air India at least for two hours in this House. I got this justice done for me only. [Interruptions]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Besides that one passenger, rest was cargo.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I threatened that I will go on *Dharna* outside the Air India office. Then the Hon. Minister helped me and then those people behaved. How can an ordinary person get justice or good behaviour from them? How can one expect this? I object to the behaviour and the system of functioning of Air India.

Otherwise for the sake of the nation we must support this action of the Government because this is being done to uplift the economy and also to improve upon the functioning of our airlines. I support it with reservations. I have my views about Air India and Indian Airlines.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I would like to congratulate the Minister concerned and the Prime Minister for introducing this, Amendment Bill. This is very reasonable and timely. I would like to make only one suggestion in respect of self-employed people.

Mr. Panja knows the agony of the lawyers. When the question of deduction in income tax comes, lawyers and other independent self-employed people, those in the various vocations, are not getting total exemption for the expenses that are incurred on account of health-medical expenses. He should consider this aspect. After all, I am a self employed man. I will have to keep my health in tact. I have to be given this advantage because I don't want any social security—no self-employed people in India have

got any social security. There is insurance; but that is a different thing.

So far as income-tax is concerned, in the exemption list at least the self-employed people—of course I am advocating the case of lawyers and I hope Mr. Panja will appreciate our agony—should be given total exemption for the actual expenses incurred in account of health. This thing should be considered and some amendment should be brought in future.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: He is referring to lawyers only.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: No. I have said for all self-employed people. When I say self-employed, I have classified it for lawyers. Of course I am giving more emphasis for lawyers. That does not mean that I am not supporting the cause of other self employed people.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: They are concealing their income. That is the problem with lawyers.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: I don't think he is well conversant with the conditions of the self-employed people. Some people are always there. But exceptions are not rules.

This is the request I am making. Before concluding I think you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I may again congratulate the Minister and the Prime Minister for bringing this Bill for the good of the mankind, to give some relief to the victims of the earthquake and natural calamities that took place in Armenia and to give 100% exemption from income-tax to those who contribute to the Fund opened for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): When I moved it, I thought the

scope was limited. because only Section 80-G and section 10, for these two specific purposes this ordinance was passed and that ordinance is now placed before the Parliament for making it making it an Act.

Limiting to the scope of the argument for today's amendment, some Hon. Members asked, if any contribution is made for the purpose of any other disaster within the country, whether there is any exemption. There is. If it is a contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund which is provided in Section 80-G, in sub-section (2) in Sub-clause (iii a), "The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund". Kindly mark the words 'National Relief Fund'. If a disaster takes place—God forbid—as it was in Bihar, then anybody contributing to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for that purpose and in fact for any other purpose within the parameters of the Relief Fund, gets 100% exemption.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

As the words are 'national relief fund' when there was a disaster in Armenia and to go to the help of the friendly Soviet people in peace and war and to do it immediately an ordinance had to be promulgated. The Parliament was not in Session and, therefore, before the expiry of 42 days—which is expiring on 3rd April—we have come before the hon. Members to get their sanction on this amendment. As it was national relief fund we could not include Armenia. As suggested by some hon. Members had it been international and national relief fund there would not have been any necessity of any amendment. But as we were doing an amendment through an ordinance and the House was not in Session we did not want to get an omnibus power to exempt all such funds for all such disasters. I am in agreement with the argument made by the hon. Members that should

you come everytime if there is a disaster saying that Armenia fund then some other place fund if it is outside India then this provision becomes a nullity after the purpose of the fund is over. Again another natural disaster outside India you bring in another amendment. There is a force in this argument. We were doing it by an ordinance so we did not want to get greater power than necessary at that stage and that is why it was limited to this small scope of Prime Minister's Armenia earthquake relief fund with a specific purpose of earthquake relief fund.

Another point raised by hon. Members is whether Chief Ministers where they are doing it are they entitled to such a relief? There is provision. Kindly see Section 80 G read with Section 10 clause (23c) sub-clause (iv) there is a 50 per cent deduction if such an institution is declared to be exempted under this Section. If the fund is given to Chief Minister's relief fund and if that fund has been applied to and we have granted exemption then anybody contributing to that is entitled to 50 per cent deduction immediately.

Therefore, so far as the Chief Ministers relief funds are concerned kindly check up with the State and if there is so much necessity for the purpose of doing so kindly bring it to my notice because it is for the purpose of creating funds for some acts of God or some eventuality which is not within our control or power. Hon. Member Mr. V.S. Rao made a point that to encourage the workers of the thermal power stations meritorious awards should be taken out of the mischief of the Income Tax Act. Immediately the letter was received it was sent to the Finance Minister for the purpose of consideration and the point is noted. I will bring this point to the notice of the Finance Minister.

There is a point made about the relief to be given to the salaried people. Of course, this point has been argued at length during

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

the Budget discussion. I think the experts and the lawyers present here know that even salaried people can plan their payment of taxation well and place it in the hands of a good lawyer but I am not in agreement with Mr. Asutosh Law when he pleaded for some relief for the lawyers. No doubt in the initial years upto say five years they do suffer but we know the lawyers who are members of this House they do not need any relief rather they should grant relief. The exemption limit is Rs. 18,000. If proper planning is made taking into consideration the deductions available, one can get relief. I am reading Section 80 CC onwards. A salaried man can earn up to a sum of Rs. 1,03,000 in a year without paying income tax, provided...*(Interruptions)*...that is the point. You are not advising your workers properly. Mr. Samant, when the workers contribute to the Union fund, they should also be given legal assistance. If proper planning is made and considering the deductions which are given under Section 80 CC, if investments are properly made, he gets relief. All the details are given in Section 80 CC. Some more amendments have been brought in the Income Tax Act. If proper guidance is given, he gets relief. But who gives them guidance? They have to pay lawyers fees for the purpose of getting guidance. Therefore, it is for the hon. Members to act. If you really think of the salaried people, as the Government has thought of it, to give them as much relief possible....

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why can't you issue a note?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: It is not the question of issuance of a note. Government is not acting in an advisory capacity. I am not talking about the workers only. I am saying about the fixed salaried people. They are in great difficulty. I can realise it. But there are ways by which they can get relief. I am not

saying that this will give them full benefit. I am saying that there is a myth operating that for Rs. 18,000 and above, you have to pay income tax. Even then, you must consider that up to a certain amount, we have given relief this year as far as possible. Kindly appreciate this. The number of assesseees registered are 77 lakhs. Therefore, we are trying to broad base. If we go far a survey, we are getting political resistance as to why the survey should be made and so on. Our officers are being beaten, thrown away in some places. We are going for a survey and not for a search operation. It is a survey and not search operation, that is, to knock at the door and enquire whether they have purchased any house, started any business, whether are they assesseees of income tax, whether they pay income tax and so on. Now we know these are creating problems. But we have to approach the people slowly. You must have to approach the people slowly. You must have seen last year that we have added more than 3 lakhs new assesseees. This year we will collect the figure after the 31st March. Therefore, area of survey has to be broad-based. If you consider even upto Rs. 25,000 limit, we have seen that 9 lakhs assesseees go out immediately. So, out of 77 lakhs, 9 lakhs go out immediately. But they will be entitled to standard deductions where the other business people do not come. I am telling this to you because you can explain to the people to take advantage of the law made by the Parliament. It is the law passed by you for the people. If you understand the law properly and I am sure that you do understand then they can earn up to Rs. 1,03,000. Of course, certain investments have to be made like National Savings Certificate, etc.

One hon. Member argued that only about 10 or 20 or 100 names are given of the people who are earning more than one lakh. Our records show otherwise. On the basis of statistics of AY 1986-87 assesseees as on today having one lakh and above as their

income. The number of assesses with income above Rs. 50,000 are 7,02,635. So, these are the figures. Kindly take into consideration.

Another point was made by Shri Datta Samant in his usual exuberance without understanding what he was saying... (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How much tax are the corporate people paying? How much concessions have you given to them for export, for investment etc. We have been hearing about that in this House. If you want, we can have a discussion on that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I cannot go on exchanging arguments. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Datta Samant made a speech on black money. I have been here for the last one year and three months. Shri Datta Samant has not brought forward any information to indicate where the black money is. Not even a single instance. He might say: "Is it my duty?" I am thankful to CPI hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta; he did it and we have rewarded him in a public function. If Shri Datta Samant claims special knowledge of that money, who keeps it, where it is kept, let him stand up here and give me the information. We are all on oath; I will present him a reward here. Give me cogent evidence. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Somebody has to investigate.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you present a reward here?

SHRI A. K. PANJA: I can, provided the Speaker allows. Give us evidence. You are on oath in this House. If you give us information, you will be rewarded immediately. Give

me one instance; I give you full one month till the Parliament is prorogued. Give me information secretly. All secrecy will be maintained. We will not disclose your name until reward is given as we have done in the case of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta... (*Interruptions*). You distribute it to the workers, whose cause you are championing.

It was said that nothing is being done. I can just cite a few figures although they are not germane to the issue. It has been argued, therefore, I have to answer. I am giving comparative figures. I am not giving the figures of 1985 and 1986. The figures pertain to the period from 1.2.1987 to 31.1.1988 and 31.1.1988 to 31.1.1989; that is last year and this year. The customs revenue has increased by 17.25 per cent, central excise by 14.90 per cent, value of seizure has increased by 72.34 per cent. You were saying about the black money. I will tell you the average value per seizure. We are not going at random and giving it to the newspaper as one of your bosom friend used to do, telling that to the whole world. (*Interruptions*). It was alleged that when we conduct random searches, go to anybody's house, certain innocent persons were also made to suffer. Therefore, we have introduced a system of checks and balances; we cross-check any information three times by different sources and then we strike. The average value per seizure has gone up.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Proportionately smuggling has increased. 7000 crore worth of gold is being smuggled into our country. You have not been able to caught even 10 per cent of the gold smuggled.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: If it is 7000 crore worth of gold, you kindly give me information regarding 1 crore worth of gold smuggled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No dialogue like this. Please address the Chair. Please don't interrupt the Minister.

SHRI A. K. PANJA: I will give the figures regarding the seizure of gold. It was 63.43 crores last year and this year it is 209.62 crores. This means that there is 230.47 per cent increase. The number of persons arrested last year was 2430 and the number for this year up to January is 3224 which means 32.67 per cent increase. Figure for detention under COFEPOSA for the last year was 858 and for this year up to January it was 1518 thereby showing an increase of 76.92 per cent. The value of assets seized, from this year to last year, has gone up to 39.5 per cent. The average value per seizure in the income tax has also increased it was 153000 last year and for this year the figure is 218000, which means an increase of 42.5 per cent. The number of prosecution launched last year was 5379 which has gone up to 7586 this year. The increase rates 41 per cent. Collection of Corporate tax increased by 4.1 per cent and income tax increased by 19.2 per cent.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How much assistance have you given to the corporate sector and how much tax have you collected?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Dr. Datta Samant have special knowledge about this and I cannot improve upon this.

So, Sir, on these grounds the charges made are false. The second point is regarding aircraft. The Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh rightly pointed out that the aircraft are not operating well and many of them have grounded. I myself have suffered delay on account of this. All of us might have suffered on account of this. That is why we opted for lease agreement. But when we are making a lease with the foreign government they don't want to go into the income tax formalities. In the lease agreement deduction on source is sought to be taken out so that we can have them quickly. You may ask as to why we don't purchase. The answer is

very simple. It is because we want to use that money for other purposes. Therefore, lease agreement was sought to be made.

So, I am sure the cobwebs have been cleared and I have been able to satisfy the Hon. Members. I hope it will get the unanimous support of the Hon. Members. I agree with Miss Mamata Banerjee that so far as Armenia is concerned, this House has to be unanimous on our step. It is our friendly country and we are showing a friendly gesture to this country. Our history shows that we have gone out of our way to help the people who really need help. Therefore, I think the hon. Members will give unanimous support to this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, You made no mention of the earthquake that hit Bihar.

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. PANJA: So far as Bihar is concerned, there is already a provision. We are here for the amendment of the section. Anybody can contribute to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund it is hundred per cent exempted from the income tax. Therefore, no fresh amendment is necessary.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What special efforts have you made?

SHRI A. K. PANJA: The Minister who is looking after the relief work will be able to tell.

Shri Janga Reddy has moved the Resolution not you. I have got the figures. I understand that the Central Government has already released Rs. 16,87,50,000 till date of relief. But I am not person to give you the exact figure. Whatever figure I could collect from my Department, I have given it to you. The State margin money was of the order of

Rs. 33,750,000 and the expenditure has to be met from that provision. Mr. Janga Reddy and other Members from this side also mentioned about Bihar. If there is anything special to be done, the concerned Minister who is incharge of relief can be contacted and he will be able to give you other figures. But I can assure you that so far as the Finance Department is concerned, whenever any file came for the purpose of relief to be given to Bihar, we have with utmost speed cleared it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: How much money have you collected for Bihar for which you are giving tax exemption?

SHRI A. K. PANJA: It is not possible to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Janga Reddy, do you want to reply to your Statutory Resolution debate

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: All that, I want to say is that whatever the hon. Minister has done for the earthquake affected people of that country is good. Our relation with Soviet Union are friendly and the steps taken to help the earthquake-affected people are appreciable. I had congratulated him for the same at that time also, but I am sorry to point out that no mention has been made of the earthquake that hit our own country and the sufferings of earthquake-affected people there.

My second submission is that why did the Government not consider the question of tax exemption at the time of reaching the agreement for acquiring the aircraft on lease? If this was intended, it should have been done at that time itself. Now when the lease agreement has already been reached and the hiring charges are being paid to another country, the exemption is being

given. Therefore, I oppose this amendment. The Government should have made it clear the time of acquiring aircraft on lease itself that the company paying the hiring charges would be given tax exemption. Why did not they do it? That is all, I want to know.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janga Reddy, do you want to press your Resolution or do you want to withdraw your Resolution?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Neither I want to press it nor I want to withdraw it!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1989) promulgated by the President on the 24th January, 1989."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill:

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That clause I, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and
....Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI A. K. PANJA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is:

" That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.25 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL LAWS (AMEND- MENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1988 came into force with effect from the 1st December, 1988. This amendment Act has changed the ratio of standard rent and in a way has affected the assessment and realisation of property tax by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee because the rateable value of property is closely linked with the concept of standard rent under the Delhi Rent Control Act. The main changes

brought in by the amendment Act are,—(a) premises with a rent of Rs. 3,500/- per month and more are beyond the purview of the Rent Control Act; (b) properties constructed after 1st December, 1988 will not be liable to be assessed for standard rent for the first ten years; (c) the rate of standard rent applicable to different categories of properties as a proportion of the cost of construction etc., has been raised to 10 per cent; and (d) a provision has been made that after every three years standard rent or any rent agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant (where no standard rent is fixed) may be increased by 10 per cent.

As a result of the above changes in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1985, which came into force from 1st December, 1988, the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi is required to make revisions in the Assessment List of property tax under sub-section (1) of section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 from 1st December, 1988 to 31st December 1989. Consequently, the commissioner is required to issue notices for revision of Assessment Lists within the same financial year i.e. before 31st March, 1989. In view of the fact that a very large number of properties—about five lakhs—have become due for a re-assessment and the fact that the time available for issuing notices to the property owners is very short, it may not be possible for the Commissioner to get surveys completed, documents scrutinised and then to issue well-founded notices proposing revision of assessments, before 31st March, 1989. It is, therefore, felt necessary to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 to provide adequate time for the process of initiating assessment and re-assessment.

As present there is no time limit prescribed for finalisation of the Assessment List once it is initiated by the Corporation. More than one lakh cases of this nature are pending with the Corporation. It is proposed

to prescribe a time limit of three years for finalisation of the old cases pending at present. It is also proposed to put a similar time limit in respect of future cases. The hon. members will agree with me that these proposals are aimed at providing relief to the tax payer.

Similarly, it is proposed to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as in force in New Delhi to enable the New Delhi Municipal Committee to issue notices for the amendment of the Assessment List for the financial year commencing on 1-4-1988, 1-4-1988 and 1-4-1990 before the first day of April 1991. The time limit for finalisation of the Assessment Lists is also being prescribed in New Delhi Municipal Committee area.

The Metropolitan Council of Delhi has considered and recommended in essence the enactment of the law on the above lines.

It is an amendment Bill which is a **sequel** to the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1988.

I commend this Bill to the House for consideration and acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by this Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, the Government proposes to amend two different Acts. One is the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and the second is the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi.

Now, in the first Act, that is the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act the Government

is trying to add a new provision in **Section 126** and in the second Act, the **Punjab Municipal Act, 1911**, the Government is trying to add a new provision after section 67, in form of 67A.

These two Acts are in force. last year the Rent Control Act has been made effective for Delhi also. That came into force from 1.12.1988. That is why, after making that amended Act applicable, a revision of the property tax became necessary. There are a number of properties. Their number has also increased. In 1981-82 they were somewhere around 84,000 and by 1986-87 their number has gone up to more than two lakhs. Now the hon. Minister told us that there are five lakhs of properties where some revision of tax has to be done. That means five lakhs of assessments have to be reviewed and notices have to be issued to those people. New Assessments Lists have to be prepared, because when they want to increase the tax payable or reduce it they have to give noticess to the property holders.

I can quite understand the stupendous task of the Government. They have to deal with more than five lakhs of people and it will not be possible for them to do it within three or four months. That is why they have come forward with this Bill. This is a Bill which deals with the revision of tax and with the assessment of the tax. Instead of bringing a comprehensive Bill to deal with all the other aspects, they just wanted to increase the tax. I went through the Bill half a dozen times. I am not able to understand whether the Bill is in favour of the tax payers or against them and whether the Municipal Corporation will get more revenue. The Bill has been proposed in such a way that the provisions are vague.

As far as the revision of tax is concerned, I feel that the Government should not have come forward with this Bill in a piecemeal. What are the norms prescribed

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

for the assessment of tax? You should see whether the present staff is sufficient to make a survey and fix the assessments; and whether they could do it in such a short time. It is left to the Municipality.

Whatever the officers of the Municipality give, the Municipal Corporation accepts them. We have been hearing a lot of case where there has been a lot of connivance between the Municipal officers and the tax payers. And because of the connivance, the Municipality is deprived of a lot of tax revenue. I do not know why the Government has come forward with the Bill in a piecemeal manner instead of bringing a comprehensive Bill. The Government must have come forward with regulations and norms on which the tax has to be levied or assessed. Unless you come forward with such regulations, I would not think that you will be able to do any justice to the tax-payers and reduce the malpractices that are prevalent now.

A Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Chidambaram about three or four years back. The Committee made certain recommendations in regard to revision of tax and the assessment of tax. But those recommendations have been kept pending for last three or four years and the Government has not taken any action on the recommendations. Even now, I request the Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill in order to see that the malpractices which are prevalent now are reduced. Properties worth 20 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 40 lakhs, are involved. These people have to pay more. Naturally the property owners somehow or the other strike a deal with the Municipal officers and the tax is under rated. Those people who are not able to resort to such under hand methods have to pay more tax. That means, you are leaving it to the discretion of the Municipal Officers. I request the Minister to come forward with some

procedures so that it can be made applicable uniformly to all the people and the discretion of the Municipal Officer is taken away.

Another thing is prevalent in Delhi.

The property might have changed hands during thirty or forty years. Now he may be getting a nominal rent of Rs. 1000/- and during these thirty forty years the property changes many hands. A *pagri* of Rs. 20 lakhs or RS. 30 lakhs is paid for a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. That means, the *pagri* is more. The owner of the building does not get anything. He does not get an enhanced rent. He gets only Rs. 1,000 or so which he has been receiving some 30-40 years back. There may be some increase of say, five or ten per cent. But the man who had taken the building on rent, gives it to some other person and thus makes lakhs of rupees through that property. Why don't you think of this man? You bring in an Act whereby this practice is put to an end. If a man is there, see that he vacates that building. The building must automatically come to the possession of the owner so that he can rent it out. If that is done, then the owner can pay more tax. I do not know whether in Delhi the tax is charged on the basis of rental value or capital value. You should do it on the basis of capital value. The rate of tax will then increase. If it is on rental value, the rent to the owner will be very very less. So, the Municipality suffers. This practice has to be put to an end.

Then, there are a number of cases pending. About two to three lakhs of cases are pending. The Municipality will not be able to deal with these cases very quickly. So, there will be revenue loss for two or three years. Now, the Bill says that these cases must be settled within three years. It is a very good amendment and I welcome it.

As far as the collection of these five thousand cases is concerned, do you think

the present staff is sufficient? Will the Municipality be able to deal with these cases within a short period of a few months without increasing the staff? I do not think you will be able to do justice to the tax-payers. These case may be kept pending for years together. Then ultimately by this amendment, some of the tax-payers will get their cases delayed for years together and if the delay is more then three years, they will be able to escape. So, I think this provision in a way is harmful to the Municipality.

As far as the pending cases are concerned you are giving authority to the Municipality. Do you really think that this Municipal authority will be able to do justice to all these cases? They are going to be the final authority. Why don't you create an Appellate Tribunal so that the people may seek a judgement about the amount of assessment—whether the assessment is correct or not, whether the assessment is more or less? why don't you create a Tribunal? Unless you are able to take all these things into consideration, this Bill, I think, will not serve the purpose.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendment in Delhi Corporation Act proposed by the hon. Minister. This will give relief to the people who have received house tax notices recently. The people who used to be issued notice for Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 earlier, have now been given notices for Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lakhs which has perturbed the people and has raised a big controversy. Therefore, you have brought this amendment to provide some relief to them and to extend the time for finalisation of assessment from one year to three years so that cases may be settled through appeals and Corporation authorities may get time to issue revised notices. But the basic problem

remains as it was. The problem is that notices of house tax have been issued on enhanced rates. First they will appeal against these notices and if they have to go to a court of law, they will have to first deposit the full amount of house tax before their appeals can be heard. Thus they will be the loser. You passed the Rent Control Act, Property with ratable value of more than Rs. 3500/- was excluded from its purview and then notices were issued to them on the basis of agreed rent. While you are empowering the Corporation through this Bill to decide cases within the extended period of three years or more, no benefit is going to accrue from it to the tax-payer. They will still remain in the clutches of inspectors who issue the notices. I belong to Delhi and I have all praise for the Delhi Corporation for the good work done by it for the poor and those living in the slums. But this measure is going to cause undue pressure on many people. After a hard fought battle in the court, judgement was given that house tax will be levied by the Corporation on the basis of agreed rent for five years and thereafter on the basis of standard rent, accordingly to which it worked out to above 7-8 per cent. Bu now, it will be based on agreed rent and they will have to pay at the rate of 30 per cent in case of commercial property and it will go up in case of occupied residential property also. You should make provision to solve their problem so that their hardships could be mitigated. Whole of Delhi is one unit but the M.C.D. charges 30 per cent while N.D.M.C charges 12 percent as commercial tax. Thus, there is no fun in having two different sets of bye-laws. Therefore, provision should be made to bring uniformity in the tax structure and to end this dual bye-laws. Had this been done, we would have been very happy and we would have praised you that you gave relief to Delhites. Large number of cases are pending with the corporation. I have not still understood clause 4(a) on page 2. It implies that cases pertaining to three years prior to 1988 can also be reopened.

[Sh. Jai Prakash Agarwal]

[*English*]

(4) No amendment under sub-section (1) shall be made in the assessment list in relation to...

(a) any year prior to the year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, after the 31st day of March, 1991;"

[*Translation*]

In these three years, cases pertaining to three years prior to 1988 can also be reopened. Thus they will get 6 years. Notices for tax at enhanced rate are being issued after the enforcement of Rent Control Act, it should have been stopped. But if they are empowered to review cases in respect of three years prior to 1988, they will reopen all the files and it will result in inspector rule and they will have the people. First of all, you should stop it. You must have read in the newspapers that notices for Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lakhs have been issued. People are raising their voice against this oppression. I want to tell you that you must put a stop to it. The houses with ratable value upto Rs. 1000 had been exempted from house tax. It was on the lower side, you should raise it to Rs. 5000/- so that the poor people living in resettlement colonies and new colonies, where houses have been built on 25 sq. yards of land, may also get relief. No provision has been made to charge interest from defaulters who do not make payment for years or from persons who avoid payment by filling cases in courts. They continue to use for years the money otherwise belonging to the Corporation and they pay the same sum even after 10 years. Thus they are the least affected. I want that you should look into it. The properties in old Delhi have been converted into unauthorised markets. Your building bye-laws do not permit new construction. It is very strange that there exists a four-storeyed

house on a road and if some other person wants to build another four storeyed house there, permission is denied to him. What type of law it is? Similarly, cases of issue of completion certificates are pending with you. People authorisedly drawing electricity and water go unpunished but person applying to you for issue of completion certificates are charged of deviation, harassed and asked to pay lakhs of rupees under the penalty clause. I appeal to you to give the intended relief. 30 per cent tax is really too much. They should be granted relief from the Rent Control Act. The Committee constituted by the Metropolitan Council will be of no consequence, it should be at the level of your Ministry otherwise the Act brought forward by you will become meaning less. The benefits which you pretend to give, are not going to benefit the tax-payers. The tax collecting body i.e. Delhi Municipal Corporation will be the sole beneficiary. It is already a rich body. You keep providing lot of money to Delhi Municipal Corporation, huge funds are placed at their disposal, you should save the tax-payer from their stranglehold. Nobody will object if you tax the big people who own big commercial establishments and who are 50 to 100 markets, but the poor living in small houses, owners of self occupied houses should not be harassed.

With these words I appeal to you that you should bring a new act with good provisions granting relief to the poor people so that people of Delhi may benefit and remember you for your good deeds.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur):
Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989, to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in this Bill, "the Commis-

sioner, in view of provision to sub-section (1) of section 126, is required to issue notices for revision of assessment within the same financial year i.e., before the 31st day of March, 1989." It is also stated here that "it is felt essential to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, to provide adequate time for the process of initiating assessment."

The hon. Minister has brought this Bill very hurriedly because they have to pass this Bill before 31st March, 1989.

Sir, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 is a very old Act and this Act should be looked into because this is a very old Act. But with this piecemeal legislation, the purpose for which the Bill has been brought forward will not be served. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister that he should come forward with a comprehensive Bill so that everything is properly looked into.

Sir, this Bill seeks an amendment for extension of time in regard to house tax or property tax in Delhi. I have no objection to that. But the question is: What is the scientific criterion for this assessment to be decided? There is no scientific criterion. Just now my friend said that the big property owners are not paying and the small house owners have to pay more tax. Therefore, there is no scientific criterion for these taxes. In other words, I can say there is no scientific basis for assessing the amount of house tax or property tax in Delhi. It depends on the whims of the bureaucrats. There is a lot of corruption in this Department from top to bottom. The officers of this Department go on sending notices to the house owners arbitrarily increasing property tax and demand bribe for the reduction of this tax.

In this connection I want to make one point and that is about the present administrative set up in Delhi. It is very unfortunate that Parliament is always forced to spend its

valuable time and resources for every small thing regarding the Union Territory of Delhi. Therefore, it is necessary to grant Statehood to Delhi so that all these things are done by the State Government and the State Assembly. The people of Delhi are demanding Statehood for Delhi for quite a long time. Even the Congress (I) in their Manifesto in 1980 promised this Statehood for Delhi. So, I demand that this just and genuine demand of Delhi people should be granted.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this important Bill. As my hon. friend, Mr. Agarwal has just said the tax payers of Delhi are being harassed during the last three months, from January, consequent upon the amendment of the Delhi Rent Control Act. The issue now is, how to remove the element of connivance. The harassment to the taxpayers should be avoided.

Delhi being the national capital, all the property owners in Delhi cannot claim themselves as Delhites as they all come from different parts of the country. Particularly the property owners in Delhi represent all cross sections of the entire country. On the one side, those of us who belong to the remote corners of the country also have been feeling the pinch of the tax payers. On the other side, there is a difficult situation faced by the Delhi Administration, in the absence of such an amendment, as they have to bear the burden and that they have to serve assessment notice invariably every time. Every assessment notice is being followed by a note that this is not a final assessment. Some how in order to fulfil the requirement of time, they have to serve the assessment notice before 31st March. Now this difficulty is being removed by this amendment. The time given for serving the notice has been extended from one year to three years and also for finalisation of cases. This will also in a way

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

give relief to the officials of the tax department.

The question was raised whether the present staff will be able to meet the requirements. This also has to be given due consideration. Any taxation department—may be income-tax, or sales tax or property tax department—is not free, whether it is in Delhi or in some other cities. Taxation department as such is not free from pressure on the one side and also on the other, not free from the criticisms that they always connive with tax payers.

There are three categories of tax payers in Delhi. Many property owners are genuine people, poor people and they cannot be termed as property owners and they do not deserve to be taxed. The second category is the people who are somewhere in the middle, i.e. between the class of people who stand extremely very rich and those who are just oppressed people. The third category is the extremely rich people. When we decide the cases of these different grades of tax payers, we should be strict with those who are extremely rich because they have the power to pull and counter-pull and manipulate things. They connive with the taxation officials and inspectors. The present work is being done by inspectors numbering less than 400. The increase in the number of staff is not proportionate to the increase in the number of property owners and the amount increased in the property to be assessed. In order to meet the situation, we have to see that the department is also properly maintained and also we have to see from time to time, how they work, how honestly and efficiently they work. As we all know, it would not be convenient for the average tax payers to make manipulation, to go into litigation and to prolong the litigation. But those who do not like to pay can indulge in going to courts, High Court, pay higher fees to the lawyers

and to prolong the litigation. Mostly these cases would be to their advantage and to the disadvantage to the Government. But the Government, as it is today, has to increase their revenue. According to the revised assessment, at least Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 40 crores revenue—I am not very sure of the amount—some such figure, is expected. But that remains a theoretical expectation because the majority of the tax payers who are in Delhi and who can indulge in litigation and who can go in appeals and counter-appeals, will prolong matters and this will create disadvantage to the Government. In order to remove this disadvantage to the Government as well as to the genuine tax payers, we have to make the amendment a little more comprehensive and farsighted. This amendment has come when it is hardly two days to go for the earlier schedule. According to the earlier Schedule, the last date of assessment is 31st March and this could have been taken up a little in advance. After this, one does not know whether there will be any improvement in the implementation of the amended law. We cannot doubt the sincerity and honesty of the Delhi Administration and also the Union Ministry which is looking after the Delhi Administration. We have to remember every time that this is a taxation, particularly, taxation of property which relates and concerns not the poor, not those who are below poverty line but those who can pay. This is a levelling factor in society. If we are serious about socialism and bringing justice and Ram Rajya in the country—Gandhiji did not agree that Ram Rajya means distribution of wealth and prosperity—it takes time. As a community, we cannot jump from one step to another. The element of justice that is understood in Ram Rajya means fair distribution of whatever is available. It may be little or more or very much more but the element of fairness of distribution of what is available in any given situation in society is decided by this element of taxation. So, taxation is very important in our economy to bring about socialism in the

country and also to bring prosperity to the lowest rang of society. Every rich man in the rural areas and even those who can afford a little are coming to the urban areas because taxation is very high in urban areas whereas the rate of taxation in the rural areas is very low and they are taking advantage of the high rate of taxation in urban properties and land. People are coming to the urban areas and those who can afford are purchasing buildings and land in the name of their relatives and they are indulging in many *benami* transactions. Naturally, it is important that the Home Ministry, the Taxation Department and the Delhi Administration, for that matter, have to go deeply into the genuine requirements of this, because we do not like just to be satisfied with this time given, which is one year or three years and then we have extended the time and we have also increased certain rates for the assessment of taxes. But we should not be satisfied with this. We should see that from this we get really the required element of levelling of the social income. This is one factor. In this light, I would like to point out that there are several urban areas in the country; there are several municipal areas and Municipal Corporations in the country. But they are not put in the same situation as Delhi is. Delhi has got a very special situation. I would suggest that for those municipal areas, similar conditions and similar revenue earning provisions should be given so that they will be able to utilise this revenue collected from the urban ceiling properties for the development of the society. I know of the Municipal Corporations where the revenue earned by means of taxation for property and for other urban possessions is not going to the Municipal bodies. If similar provisions are kept there, then I think that would have a good impact on the whole society because today, as we see, India is seen only through the big cities. Among the big cities, first we have got Delhi and after Delhi we have got the other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. But them these cities alone should

not represent the country. Whatever happens and whatever is collected from the cities should also go to the benefit of the rural areas, I feel that this legislation will have its own implications.

17.00 hrs

With these few words, I welcome and support this legislation. I hope the few suggestions that I have made will have the due consideration from the hon. Minister.

SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, Sir, we all expected that the Government would come forward with a Bill for the re-organisation of the Delhi set up and for giving Statehood to Delhi as well as unifying the several civic agencies like the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority and also the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There has been a persistent demand from the people of Delhi and also from the hon. Members like Shri Agarwal in this House that there should be a unified agency so that there could a better civic administration in Delhi. But unfortunately that is not to be seen. I do not know what is happening to the Sarkaria Commission; whether that Commission has completed its task and when its report will be ready and when the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations will be placed before this House. As one of the hon. Members has already stated, it is high time that Delhi should have been granted Statehood. It is unnecessary for this august House, a national body like Parliament, to discuss the Municipal Laws pertaining to the Municipalities in Delhi. It should be left to the State which should be created in Delhi. It is very necessary that Delhi should have the State Assembly very soon. I think even the Congress Members have also got the same sentiments as other have.

[Sh. V. Krishna Iyer]

Sir, I have gone through this Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. As a former Mayor I made an impassionate plea. This Delhi Municipal corporation Act is the most outmoded Act. Being the Capital of our country, the whole country expects leadership from this City of Delhi. The Delhi Municipal Act should be such a model Act so that other Corporations might follow it. I would like to cite an instance regarding this taxation measure. I find from the Act that even now the property tax comprises four divisions—one is the water tax, the second is the scavenger tax, the third is the fire tax and the fourth is the general tax. It is high time that all these taxes are merged into one tax because if there are several taxes, each tax gives room for more corruption as there is no scientific method by which the assessment is made. I will come to that later on. I suggest that it is high time that Government should think about it. You should see to it that all the taxes are merged. Can there be any house without water? Water charges are being collected by a separate agency. Can there be any house or building without scavenging facilities, toilets, W.C. etc? Every house shall have and will have these. Then there is a fire tax which is compulsory. Then you have got a general tax. I think, it is necessary in the interest of the Corporation and also the property owners to merge all the taxes. That is what we have in Bangalore and it is working very well.

I will now come to assessment. I find from the Act—even in the Bangalore Corporation—that there is no scientific basis by which assessment is made. It is left to the discretion of the officials. Which officials are they? They are the Revenue Inspectors and officers of low cadre. It is they who assess this. In many cases their assessment will be final because there will be nexus between the property owner and the official and the property will be assessed for a very low rate.

And the owner will not go to appeal at all. Why should he go when the assessor has given him so much relief? He does not care for that. What I suggest is you should find out a method by which there is a scientific basis on which this assessment is made.

Another thing which I find is that, whenever assessment is made, the aggrieved party is allowed to appeal to the Commissioner. In some cases, it is likely that Commissioner may delegate it to some other official. That is not correct. I suggest that—that is what we have in Bangalore—you should have an Appeals Committee. It should be a tribunal and it should not be given to any particular official.

So far as under assessment is concerned, there should be a Watchdog Committee. There should be a squad whose main duty should be to see whether the house tax been correctly assessed or not. Then only the assessment officials will have fear and it is likely that they may do justice. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Official or non-official.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Assessment Committee is separate. There is a lot of manoeuvring in the assessment. I give one instance. Generally, when the rent is collected, many landlords, if they collect Rs. 1,000, what they do is, they put Rs. 500 as House Rent; Rs. 300 as fan-fitting charges; Rs. 200 as water charges and other furniture charges etc. That is how they evade paying property tax. It is going on everywhere. Whenever one tenant goes and another tenant comes, what they do is, they charge *Pagri* which is unaccountable. They take lot of advance and also the *Pagri* which is unaccounted. That will not come under tax. When they take huge *Pagri*, the rent will be reduced and thereby Corporation also loses its revenue. Wherever these loopholes are

there, I suggest, you should have an expert committee to look into all the aspects so that you could have a model in the Delhi Municipal Act which other corporations might also follow.

So far as this particular Bill is concerned, I do not think, there is any objection to it. The only fear is—there are five lakh properties involved—whether you have sufficient staff to assess this thing within these two years. Of course, it is for the municipality. If they want, they can ask for more staff. But they should see to it that it is completed in time.

I finally would like to stress once again that unifying of agencies is very much important so far as Delhi is concerned because I know what trouble the people of Delhi are facing. I know a number of instances through my friends here; the land lords collect heavy rent. For a small room of 100 sq. feet (10 X 10'), I am surprised to find that the rent collected is Rs. 500/- And what tax are they paying? No tax, because they are not giving receipts. It is necessary that it should come under the Rent Control Act. The land lords should be insisted upon to give rent receipts and the responsibility of taking receipts should be put on the tenants also. Unless we do that, we lose a lot of revenue.

I am sure the Hon. Minister will apply his mind to these aspects and see that all these loopholes in the tax collection in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act are plugged so that other corporations would follow them.

With these words, I support the Amendment Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

First of all, I want to know that, since you wanted to cover such a large number of properties, why did you not pay attention to the various aspects such as time to be taken in issuing notices, procedure for finalisation of assessments, etc. and make provision in the original act for all the matters connected therewith. Due care was not taken at that time which necessitated this amendment. Frequent amendments in this manner have for reaching affect on the administration and it also leads to greater corruption. You have stated the following in the statement of objects and reasons:

[*English*]

"In view of certain amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 which have become effective from the 1st day of December, 1988, the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, is called upon to make revisions in the assessment list for property tax under sub-section (1) of section 126, of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. In order to realise the property tax becoming due for the period from 1st December, 1988 to 31st March, 1989, the Commissioner, in view of proviso to subsection (1) of section 126, is required to issue notices for revision of assessment within the same financial year, i.e., before the 31st day of March, 1989".

[*Translation*]

You knew very well that all notices of assessment will have to be issued by 31st March, 1989 and this law has been made effective from 1st December, 1988. How can notices in respect of 5 lakh properties be issued in a short span of 3 months. It was a very relevant point to be considered but your bureaucrats overlooked it and the law was enacted. You have created panic among the people by issuing notices and you cannot imagine the anxiety and harassment caused to the people of Delhi. Shri Agarwal has

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

already referred to the anxious moments passed by lakhs of people on receipt of notices.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

17.14 hrs.

You must be familiar with the *modus operandi* of the rich to evade taxes in collusion with the authorities. They may exploit the judicial process by going to courts, by obtaining stay order and by corrupting the people. They have various agencies at their disposal but the poor and the people belonging to the weaker sections were quite incapable of facing the misery wrought on them and difficulties springing up in the wake of notices issued to them. Therefore, it is a matter which deserves serious consideration, specially when this issue of house tax does not concern Delhi alone but is a matter of concern and anguish for the people of the entire country. There is widespread discontentment over the House Tax all over the country. The Government should evolve some full proof method of assessing House Tax in conformity with the value of the House as is done in case of Income Tax and the same should be recovered accordingly.

If we compare with the past, we find a large variation in the property tax assessment. For instance, what will be the valuation of a house which was constructed on a piece of land purchased 20-30 years ago and whose valuation was done at that time. There is a large variation between the present and the past valuation. Earlier the Commissioner had been given wide powers viz. changing of name, including the additional property, omitting some property and many provisions under section 126. How will the Government's provision go with the wide powers which it has given regarding alternation, assessment etc.? This needs to be

considered.

Regarding the assessment of properties proposed to be made after 3 years, I would like to know as to who will make the assessment? Some hon. Member told a little while ago that some Revenue Inspector makes the assessment. Regarding that assessing authority, everyone knows what measures he adopts for making valuation and assessment of the House, and how people mislead and influence him. This also needs to be paid attention. The Government should make some such provision that instead of the Revenue Inspector some technical officer should also be included in this. In the team of assessing authority, some executive engineers or assistant engineers from PWD (Works) should be included who are connected with the assessment of land and property and who know the proper method of valuation. The Government should make provision to find out ways and means to make assessment of increased value of the properties. Everyone knows that the technical services personnel are familiar with the expenditure to be incurred on different kinds of brick laying. They also make an exact assessment of the cost involved. As a number of hon. Members said some scientific method must be found out for making correct assessment. As I submitted, people face a great problem in paying House Tax since its proper assessment is not made. Therefore the Government should adopt different methods for making assessment of different properties. At present, the assessing authorities do not have any well defined guidelines to make assessment of trading, commercial and housing complexes. Unless the assessment of these complexes is made properly, the proper realisation of taxes will also not be possible.

A number of hon. Members have expressed apprehension that this will lead to numerous litigations. If 5 lakh properties are to be assessed, and in case people find

difficulty they will approach the court and in that situation the Municipal Corporation will have to waste its energy in fighting cases in the courts. Therefore assessment should be made in such a manner that litigations may be avoided and the tax is recovered properly.

Just now an hon. Member suggested that some Appellate Authority should be appointed which should be above assessing authority so that cases of wrong assessment of property tax could be heard by them and relief could be provided. There is dire need of making such a provision.

There is a variation of time limit prescribed in the Delhi Municipal Act and the Punjab Municipal Act 1911. The Punjab Act provides a time for three years', while in this Act there is a provision for only 2 years for making assessment. What is the reasons for this differentiation? How will the arrangement of the property which is under Delhi Municipal Act be made?

Earlier Delhi was under Punjab and the same Act used to be enforced here. Even now a number of properties will be under Punjab Act. Therefore this differentiation of time should not be there and it should be kept at par.

Shri Aggarwal aptly said that commercial tax in Old Delhi is 30 per cent and in New Delhi it is only 7.5 per cent. This discrimination should be removed. New Delhi is a more beautiful place and value of property in New Delhi is also higher as compared to Old Delhi. This too should brought at par. The Government has made the provision of 7.5 per cent tax for people in New Delhi but it is higher for the people living in Old Delhi since centuries and who have witnessed all the ups and downs of the history. Similar treatment should be met with everyone.

In the end I would like to submit that I

hope the hon. Minister will consider the suggestions made by me so that people may get relief.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I totally oppose this Bill presented in the House. Its notice was given in December 1988 and if they did not want to implement it within three months, it could have been implemented from first April. But they are having election in mind and that is why they made provision for 3 years since they are sure that they are going to lose the next general elections, so they wanted to leave this headache for the Party which will form the next Government.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Do not dream so.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Had it been a dream, you would have conducted elections *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You may get them conducted whenever you want. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: It is the Government of your party which has postponed the elections.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Forget about these dream now. B.J.P. and Jana Sungh only are responsible for having spoiled Delhi and it is in the hands of Congress Party alone that it has made substantial improvements.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Even the international press have applauded that it was the Jana Sangh Party which gave Delhi its real form.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It only got the crematorium renovated, and you may see that everything else was done at a later stage *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The results of the elections will demonstrate this. I want to ask as to why you have been postponing elections for the last two years *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: This is so because we have made a demand for Assembly. Once the report of the Committee is received and we get the Assembly, you may get the elections conducted at any time. Congress Party is bound to win since Shri Rajiv Gandhi enjoys the support of the people.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: In so far as demand of an Assembly for Delhi is concerned, B.J.P. is with you. Are you sleeping for the last 4 years that all of a sudden Shri Buta Singh awoke from his slumber and realised that the elections are round the corner so he set up a Committee because elections are approaching. What did you do during the last 4 years. Your Election Manifesto mentions that Delhi Metropolitan Council will be given the status of State Assembly. Now when you are in majority not only at the Centre and in the Metropolitan Council but also in the Corporation, what is the problem in giving the status of State Assembly to Delhi. Now that elections are approaching, it has struck your mind that a committee should be constituted to fulfil the promise made in the Election Manifesto. That is why you are postponing the election. This proves that you are going to lose the elections and you will understand whether this is a dream or else. You have got control over the committee and you can impress upon the committee to furnish its report within two months. Then you could order elections.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: We are prepared for that.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You are prepared to do so but Shri Buta Singh is not

prepared. If you are prepared why do you not get the elections conducted... *(Interruptions)*...

Therefore, my submission is that this disparity of 2 and 3 years should be removed. The authorities for recovering water and electricity charges are separate. B.J.P. simply wants that Delhi should get the status of a State. If your intention is also the same, then why is it not given that status. You have control in the Central Government, Corporation, Metropolitan Council and the Law. Similarly, you are very close to Shri Buta Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and enjoy their confidence. So who has opposed this. What reply do you have for this. For the last 4 years, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Buta Singh and even you were asleep... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Why did you not fulfil the promise in 1977 itself, when you made it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You have been enjoying power for the last 35 years. How could we do it in only 2 and a half years.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You have been there since 1967.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: When you could not do it in 35 years, how could it be fulfilled in 2 and a half years. You do not intend holding elections. You will lose. When you do not intend to recover it? Why have you given the notice? The Party which comes to power after 3 years will give the notice, why do you give it? The people in Delhi are resenting. Re-assessment should be made within three months. Shri Vyasji was saying that laws should be framed with utmost deliberation. Since rent control has been amended, it could be implemented from the first April. Otherwise, it could be extended for another two years and could have to be passed when Delhi was provided

with a State Assembly. Everyone has the same demand that Delhi should be provided with a State Assembly. Even the Opposition's support is with you in this regard. So what is the need of a Committee? What would it do? Why can you not merge the Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation in a single unit? Separate laws are being formulated. The laws which you are formulating now could have been formulated even earlier. You have introduced this Bill to mislead people. When you will recover this after three years, why are you making efforts for it now, since you will not remain in power after three years. The Party which will come in power will formulate law. My submission is that the Government should bring a comprehensive Bill....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You are dreaming.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: We have realised it. It has been mentioned in the foreign Press also. I do not know whether you were present at that time or not. In 1967 you must have been in the Municipal Corporation. Now you have become an M.P. You are not aware of it. Hon. Shri Krishna Ayyar has rightly said that either a Tribunal should be set up or assessment should be made after every two years. If a house is constructed on a plot which was acquired 20 years ago but the assessment is made on the current market value, the result would be that it would increase by more than 400 percent. The land which had cost only Rs. 5000 then, now costs more than Rs. 1.25 lakhs. If the assessment is made on the increased value it will not do. The property tax should be levied on those who rent out their properties and self occupied properties should be exempted from this tax. In case an accommodation is vacated its occupation is transferred to another person and 'pagri' (goodwill amount) is taken and the owner of the house does not get its occupation, someother person gets the occupation.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill. If the Government still want to go ahead, then the tax should be recovered within next three months and if not, the people who will be in power after the coming elections will do it. A legislation will be passed in the Parliament but it will be difficult for the M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. to implement. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. There should be uniform taxation instead of 30 per cent for one and 71/2 per cent for the other and similarly 2 years of assessment period for N.D.M.C. and 3 years for M.C.D. Hence, Delhi should be given the status of a full fledged state as early as possible. There is no need for the committee which has been constituted. It has been done to evade elections. Delhi can be given the status of full fledged state by issue of an ordinance. Is Delhi in any way less than Mizoram and Nagaland. Here the separate authorities for scavenging drinking water, water tax and the people are fed up. I want all of them to be brought under one umbrella. You are taking so much time to give the status of State because you want to do so when the elections are round the corner. There is no argument behind the provision which has been made of making assessment for three year period. A technical committee should be constituted consisting of 3 or 4 members and assessment should be made at the lowest level.

I conclude while opposing the Bill.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. It has been a very timely exercise. If we go through the Delhi editions of newspapers of the last two months we will find several articles against the property tax and also several letters to Editors published in them. I mean that in Delhi people with small properties have been struck by a sense of terror. People who have been paying Rs. 1000/- as property tax have now received notices for Rs. 30 thousand and Rs. 40 thousand and I have seen such notices myself. It is indeed

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

a tyranny. Any gentlemen will be amazed to read such notices. It has been mentioned that if the property tax is not paid within a specific period, coercive methods shall be adopted. Is there any justification for it? The position of M.C.D. areas is very bad. We in the House had thought that a committee headed by Justice Sarkaria has been constituted and its major function would be to rationalise property tax structure of Old Delhi, New Delhi and South Delhi. Justice Sarkaria has left and a new Chairman has been appointed. Let us wait for sometime and let the Report be submitted. I had stated earlier also that a salaried class person having a small property in R.K. Puram has to pay as much as 34 per cent tax while a person owning property in Cannaught Place has to pay 71/2 per cent tax. No one can think that this can happen in Delhi. As such, Bihar has a very bad reputation but the people of Bihar are of the opinion that in Delhi, no one listens and that people do not get justice in Delhi. It is a fact that in areas where the rich people reside, the rate of taxation is only 71/2 per cent and where the middle classes have managed with much difficulty to construct a house, the rate of taxation is 331/2 or 34 per cent. This is paradoxical. Will any outsider be prepared to accept this position. Taxes are levied all over the world so that certain amenities could be provided to the people and this is the underlying principle behind taxation. I am a resident of South Delhi and I can say with certainty that no facilities are being provided. The condition of posh colonies is deplorable today. We can see pigs roaming and heaps of garbage lying everywhere. If the officers of the Municipal Corporation are sitting in the official gallery, they should accompany me to such colonies and verify it themselves. Therefore, the government have no right to recover taxes. People say openly that.

[*English*]

'No taxation without sanitation.'

[*Translation*]

There is so much of filth every where and the entire Delhi has turned into one big slum. A sweeper cannot be told to sweep a particular spot and they do not attend to their duties for two months continuously. If we give ring to the Corporation, they do not reply. I would say that Delhi Municipal Corporation has become a biggest den of corruption. It is high time, when we should pay attention to all these points. The entire tax structure should be rectified. The report of that committee should be submitted at the earliest. The Government should impose a uniform tax of 71/2 percent all over Delhi. You will be surprised to know about the manner in which the tax-inspectors treat the tax-payers. They advise them to get two agreements signed with their tenants. In one agreement, Rs. 2000/- should be entered as furniture charges and in another the amount of rent should be entered as Rs. 1000. In this way, House Tax will be paid on the basis of rent of Rs. 1000/- and the rest of the amount would be saved. The inspectors get a part of this money saved through tax evasion. I am well aware and I can dare say that this situation prevails everywhere. I would like that wherever two or three agreements are made to evade taxes, full taxes should be recovered from them. What is the justification of not doing so? Today the honest tax payers are put to trouble and those who have entered into 2 or 3 agreement in collusion with the inspectors manage to evade taxes. Therefore, the entire amount included in the various agreements should be taxed. Such agreements like furniture charges or service charges are made in order to evade taxes. I think that the Government has been very clever in introducing this bill. The period of assessment is being increased to three years through this bill but along with it tax

structure should be rationalised and rate of taxes should be uniform everywhere. There should be no arbitrariness in this matter. There are commercial as well as residential properties at the same place. More tax is charged on commercial properties and less tax is charged on residential properties. Residential properties are being put to commercial use openly and thus excess payment of tax is being evaded. What have you to say in this regard? Nowhere else in the world it can happen that residential properties are openly used for commercial purposes and paying taxes at the rate of residential properties. This plainly implies that honest tax-payers should face hardships and tax evaders should flourish. Government should ensure that assessment is made properly so that the middle-classes and the weaker sections do not suffer and the rich are not able to evade taxes by dividing their rental income into two or three parts. Again, there should be a uniform rate of taxation in Old Delhi, New Delhi and South Delhi. The tax-rate should also be reduced. The principle underlying taxation all over the world is that people would pay their taxes honestly if the taxes are reduced and income out of taxation will also be more as compared to a situation in which rate of taxation is high because the tendency to evade taxes will increase under such a situation.

Government has moved a commendable bill. I would like to urge upon the Government that Municipal Corporation should be made to realise that before recovering taxes, the tax inspectors should see whether all amenities like sanitation, water arrangements, power supply etc. are available or not. If the Government pay attention to the amenities to be provided to the people, the people will have no objection in paying their taxes regularly but if tax arrears of several years are imposed in one year, the people will, naturally, not be in a position to pay taxes. The tax structure should be such that

it does not become a burden for the tax payers.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I convey my thanks to all those hon. members who have participated in this debate. Except my good friend Mr. Janga Reddy all have supported the Bill very rightly and even Mr. Reddy, I think in his heart of hearts supports it. His only fear is about the elections. This has nothing to do with the elections.

The main problem is that we volume of work—because a number of assessments are there—has compelled the Government to move this amending Bill. Because, the procedure of assessment that has to be followed should be so judicious that the people should not feel that there is some harassment, and instructions have been given to this effect. The Government also felt that it will not be proper to finish the work hurriedly because five lakh thirteen thousand and odd assessments have to be done, in both the local bodies put together.

In the course of the debate some members have pointed out that in the Municipal Corporation and also in NDMC the tax payers are harassed. The hon. Member from Delhi has very rightly pointed out that there are two types of tax rates in these two Corporations which are in close proximity to each other. In the NDMC the rate of tax is twelve and a half per cent and in the other it ranges from 10 per cent, up to 30 per cent. That is a fact. And in view of this and taking into consideration the various aspects the Government thought over it how best it could be redressed. I will come to that particular point, how we are going to solve the problem, later, but firstly I must say that one of the members has raised—I think it was Mr. Agarwal—a question, and said that by amending the Section 4A, we are trying to go

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

back. We are not trying to go back. Our aim is only to go for those cases which are issued up to 31.3.1988, not before that. I will assure you. There is no such going back. We will not go back. You can rest assured.

Another member has raised a question that the number of persons who are employed is very small. But, on the assessment of the volume of work from time to time both the organisations have increased their staff strength for assessment of the rank of inspectors as well as assessors and this is been done continuously. I understand—I do not have the total figures with me—that approximately a good number of people have been appointed to help. Always care has been taken to see that sufficient strength is there, and a good number of people are deployed. The position is, that from 1983 to 1986 the number of assessment officers has been increased from 49 to 101 and that of inspectors has increased from 205 to 406 or so. So, steps have been taken to see that proper staff strength is made available to look into this particular aspect. As Mr. Jai Prakash Agarwal has very rightly said, when we started the process of assessment, it came to our notice that the quantum of money which has been assessed is so high that it needs to have a fresh look. We got various representations from the public as well as from both the Corporations. I am glad that the Delhi Administration have already announced setting up of a Committee for evolving a satisfactory structure of property taxation in Delhi. The Committee would be headed by the Chief Executive Councillor and would include the following members:

Mayor

Three representatives of Metropolitan Council

Two Municipal Members

Chief Secretary

Finance Secretary

Commissioner, MCD
Administrator, NDMC
An expert in public finance
Secretary (LSG).

The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the 30th September, 1989...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: An M.P. should also be included in the Committee *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV: We will definitely recommend it. While coming to its conclusions, the Committee will take into account the following important concerns:

The imperative of promoting rapid increases to housing stock in Delhi.

Special consideration for owner-occupied properties and allottees of group housing flats and other housing meant for low income and economically weaker sections.

Our thrust is to make more housing accommodation in the Delhi area, but at the same time the weaker sections must not be neglected, the poorer sections must not be neglected and they should be encouraged. The structure should not be such that it becomes a discouraging thing for these people. As per the existing tax structure, I have been told, the self house owner has to pay tax to the extent that it becomes a very discouraging thing for him to stay in his own house; rather he prefers to go in for a rented house. In order to redress the grievances of the people, as Mr. Agarwal has said, we have taken this step. This Committee will look into the limit of tax structured, self occupied houses, rented houses and Govern-

ment buildings. Now we are not charging anything from the diplomatic enclaves. All these things will be looked into by the Committee.

Sir, in the course of the discussion, the hon. Members have brought before us the Sarkaria Commission, the multiplicity of associations in Delhi; why the State is not being formed and what action the government is taking and why two years and three years timelag in both the Corporations. Now the Committee has been appointed. The Committee has started its work. The time of this Committee has been extended upto 30th September 1989. The Committee is looking into all these aspects; whether Delhi can be given a Statehood; if it is given a Statehood, what should be the procedure adopted about multiplicity. Delhi State Transport Corporation, DESU, NDMC, Municipal Corporation, DDA—each has got its own set up and the coordination between all these is not up to the satisfaction of the Government and the Government feels that something has to be done. The multiplicity of associations must not be there. Keeping this in view, the Committee has been formed and we expect that by the 30th September, 1989 the Committee will submit its report.

Sir, other Members have pointed about corruption in the Corporations. I am having connection with the Delhi Corporations and others of the last two and a half years. I have not got any major case. If the hon. Members draw our attention, we assure them we will take proper action and see that it is effectively checked.

With these words, I request you to kindly.....(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The hon. Minister may stay the inflated cases pending the Report of the Committee.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This factor we are looking into. I cannot give an assurance right now but I had noted the points raised by you, by Mr. Rajhans and other and I will discuss them. It is for that very reasons that this amendment has been brought for extending the time. We shall certainly see that those cases which are thought to be not reasonable, do get some care to see that this harassment is not done. Sir, you might have been seen that recently the Municipal Corporation has issued an advertisement also in the papers, giving various information to help the assesseees so that they also know what are the various facilities available to them...(*Interruptions*). Exemption is also being given to certain categories...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Assessment should be made and notices should be sent only after the Report is submitted in June, 1989. Only after that you should decide the question of granting statehood.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is your suggestion. We may not accept all your suggestions...(*Interruptions*). But we have nothing to do with elections. Our interest is to redress the grievances of the people and to see that these two organisations serve notices after examining all the things...(*Interruptions*). In order to make an assessment, they have to make a survey of all the properties. They have to collect all the relevant documents from the property owners about the cost of construction, issue notices to the property owners for the rateable value, give one month's time to file objections. All these things are time-consuming.

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

I am sure, as Mr. Aggarwal has very rightly said, and as we ourselves also feel, some injustice has been done. Considering all these things, we do not want that this should be done hurriedly. As Mr. Janga Reddy has very rightly said, whether Delhi should get Statehood or not, this has been the demand of the public. This has not only been the demand of his party, this has been the demand of Congress(I) also. If Congress(I) was afraid of fighting the elections, they would not have asked for the Statehood. So, they are not afraid. But the problem that comes before us is that once we try to do something, we must examine what are the fall-outs of that. Now, DDA is there, Municipal corporation is there, NDMC is there, Electricity Board is there, Delhi Milk Scheme is there, DTC is there. So, all these things have to be examined. They have called memoranda from various public organisations, they have had several sittings, and they have examined all these things. Because of the complexity of the whole issue, they have asked for extension of time and we have extended the time twice. I am sure that they are going into the details of these particular things. Why is the hon. Member trying to mix up the elections and this assessment of the property owners of Delhi? He is saying that they will come back to power and they will have to do the assessment and, therefore, we should not make them unhappy. We do not want to make Delhi house-owners unhappy. We want that they should pay reasonable tax. We want that there should not be any scope for corruption. We want that while assessing, justice should be given and there should not be any scope for injustice. Many Members have said that there should be liaison amongst various bodies. This will not be there if we do it hurriedly. If two or three years time is given, the supervision from the top officials will be very good. They will be able to see whether justice has been done or not. It cannot be

done if we do it in a hurried manner. Only nine months' time was given to us and we have been able to clear at least 13,000 and odd cases. But there also we have made mistakes. In this Bill we have brought a time limit within which all the pending cases of the past have to be completed. Now there are certain pending cases but there is not time limit to complete those cases. Here a time limit has been provided. Even the pending cases have to be cleared within a particular time. What is the idea? The idea is to help in those pending cases for which people are approaching the Municipal Corporation which are not being completed for some reason or other. I do agree that for the second year the taxes have not at all been levied. Now, we have got particular ceilings like one thousand or less, ten thousand or less and so on. In these cases the taxes will not be levied. But there are certain cases which have gone to the court. One hon. Member has rightly said that if we try to do it hurriedly, these cases will go to the court and there will be litigations. Then the only purpose of the Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee will be to run to the court and to fight the cases there. We do not want that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You should have a self-declaration instead of a survey. In case of a survey, people will be harassed whereas in a self-declaration, people will come forward themselves.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I have said, a Committee has been formed and I will see that involvement of some MPs is also there so that their views can be projected there. You are the representatives of the people and you have got the direct inter-action with the people. You know better; you know the market conditions and you are coming to me and saying that the markets should also be developed. These are

known to us and taking all these things into consideration, we have rightly said that this can be done. We assure you that we are not in any mood to see that harassment is done to the assessee. We have done it with good intention and we do agree that when we had originally passed the Rent Control Act we should have considered all these points. But because we had not foreseen, it does not mean that we should go ahead to do injustice to the people. Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill to the House and I think the House will unanimously pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Kumari Mamata Banerjee to speak.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

The tax to be levied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation will not now be levied for the period of next three years. It is true that the work of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not merely collecting taxes. As hon. Shri Agarwal and hon. Shri Rajhans has said it also looks after the welfare of the general public in New Delhi and Old Delhi. Its responsibilities include the provision of water, electricity and sanitation facility in this city. We generally receive complaints that the bills prepared by the Delhi Municipal Corporation are mostly based on averages whereas the factual position in this regard is quite different. You should please look to it that only the bills based on actual consumption should be sent to the people. Computerization of the billing procedure has made it somewhat difficult for the public. The conditions in New Delhi are quite good as it is a V.I.P. area, but in Old Delhi which includes Chandni Chowk, conditions are not good. I do not know much about Delhi as I am not a resident of this city but the Old Delhi area does not have well-built roads and good houses and satisfactory sanitary conditions. There is a large number of people who live in

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

slums. Development of slums is also the responsibility of the Delhi Municipal Corporation as it comes under its jurisdiction.

I won't say much on it. As this area falls under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, they are duty-bound to attend to and solve the problems of the people. The tax burden is most felt by the poor and the middle class, and it has not that bearing on the affluent. Hon. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is a capable person and worker of the grass-root level. I would request him to pay more attention to the working of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. With these words, I thank you and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I fully appreciate the suggestions given by the hon. Member and we shall try to act on some of the suggestions given by her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Short Supply of Foodgrains

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I raise the discussion on the points arising out of the reply given by the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies on 15 March, 1989, to Starred Question No. 304 regarding short supply of foodgrains.

Sir, on 15th March my Starred Question No. 304 was listed and the question was:

- "(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of essential food items supplied through Public Distribution System in Bombay from February 1989 due to the short supply of rice and wheat by Central Government; and
- (b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the supply position?"

The reply was in the form of a Statement laid on the Table of the House and the Statement said:

"The Central Government makes allocations of wheat and rice to States as a whole. Internal distribution to different cities/districts is decided upon by the concerned State Governments. The Central allocations for Maharashtra in February and March, 1989, and allotments made by the State Government for Bombay/Thane Rationing Area are given below:"

Then the figures are given. As far as the Central allocation to Maharashtra in February 1989 was concerned, wheat allotted was 94,500 Metric Tonnes, and Maharashtra State's allocation to Bombay and Thane Rationing area was 34,000 Metric Tonnes. Similarly, rice allotment was 52,000 Metric Tonnes and Maharashtra State's allocation to Bombay/Thane Rationing Area was 17,000 Metric Tonnes. In March 1989, wheat allocation by Center to Maharashtra is one lakh Metric Tonnes and Maharashtra State's allocation to Bombay/Thane Rationing Area is 36,000 Metric Tonnes. Similarly, Central allocation of rice to Maharashtra is 52,000 Metric Tonnes and State's allocation to Bombay/Thane Rationing Area is 20,000 Metric Tonnes.

The Statement further said:

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

This was the answer given in writing to my Starred Question. Unfortunately there was no time and it did not reach for the Supplementary questions.

Sir, the thrust of my question was not the short allocation made by Maharashtra to Bombay area, but the main grievance was the short supply of foodgrains in the rationing shops of Bombay city due to the short allocation of foodgrains to the Maharashtra State by the Central Government. That was really the thrust of my question.

Sir, as far as the food situation is concerned, all the documents of the Central Government show that it is satisfactory and it is improving. Even in the latest speech of the Finance Minister at the time of presenting the Budget, he stated in paragraph 4 that the performance in the agricultural sector in these past two years gives grounds for hope. Last year despite the severe drought and floods, foodgrains production was 138 million tonnes, only marginally lower than in the previous year showing that our policies to contain the impact of drought were successful. This year, foodgrains production is expected to exceed the target of 166 million tonnes. Therefore, it has been stated that the performance of agricultural sector is very good and even the production is also to the satisfaction. According to the Finance Minister, it may exceed the target also.

Similarly, the Economic Survey which was presented to this House before the Budget was presented also states in Chapter II - Agriculture Production, at para 1:

"The current year marks a period of strong recovery in agriculture. Following the run of poor monsoon which retarded agricultural growth during the last few years, the country has had excellent rains this year. As a consequence, foodgrains production which declined to about 138 million tonnes last year, is likely to exceed the target of 166.57 million tonne of set for 1988-89 and may even cross the 170 million tonnes mark. The agricultural sector as a whole is likely to record a growth of between 17% and 20%."

So, the Economic Survey also reiterates the hope of the Finance Minister. The figures given at page 11, Table 2.3 shows that the rice production in 1987-88 was 56.46 million tonnes and wheat production was 45.10 million tonnes, as against the previous year production of 44.32 million tonnes. Therefore, this shows that even wheat production has gone up. Even the figure in 1987-88 has exceeded the previous year's figure. Now in spite of all this good performance of agriculture, the position as far as the allotment to different States and particularly to Maharashtra is concerned, it is very much dismal. Maharashtra State mainly depends upon these allotments because it is a deficit State in rice and wheat. Formerly there were good supplies or good allotments given by the Central Government. For example, monthly requirement of rice is 80,000 m.t. and wheat is 1,40,000 metric tonnes (m.t.) These are the requirements of Maharashtra. As against this, in March, 1988, the Central Government was giving 60,000 m.t. of rice from March, 1988 to August, 1988; 80,000 m.t. of wheat per month from March, 1988 to June, 1988. Then, the allotments were increased also by 5,000 lakh m.t. from July, 1988 in respect of rice. In September, 1988 also, the allotment was increased further by 5,000 m.t. of rice. But I do not know what has happened after that. Suddenly from February, 1989, there

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

was curtailment of the allocation of rice by 13,000 lakh m.t. for the month of February, 1989. Therefore, the public distribution system has been experiencing great pressure from the consumers.

The present figures which are obtained by me from the Maharashtra State shows that from January, 1989, the requirement of rice by Maharashtra is 85,000 lakh metric tonnes whereas the allotment is only 65,000 lakh metric tonnes. In February, the requirement of Maharashtra is 90,000 MT whereas the allotment is only 52,000 MT of rice.

Similarly, in wheat also, the requirement in January and February is 1,25,000 MT whereas the allotment is only 90,000 MT.

In February also, even though the requirement remained the same, the allotment has just increased to 94,000 MT.

In March, though the requirement is 2.25 lakh MT, the allotment is only one lakh MT.

There is drastic reduction in the allotment of wheat and rice to Maharashtra from the month of February, 1989. I would, therefore, like to know why this drastic cut has been introduced in the allotment to the States as far as foodgrains is concerned even though the over-all production position has been very satisfactory and very hopeful. As far as wheat is concerned, even the requirement of Maharashtra in January was 1,25,000 MT and the allotment was only 90,000 MT. In February also, even though the same requirement continued, the allotment was 94,000 MT. Therefore, the point is, in spite of the over-all good production of foodgrains in the country, why are there constantly drastic cuts as far as the allocation to Maharashtra State is concerned? I

would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

Secondly, the quality of the foodgrains which are being sent in this allotment quota is also very poor. It is not fit for human consumption. Quality is very bad. It is mixed with stones, mud and even rodent excreta. These are the complaints of all the consumers who take foodgrains from these ration shops from Bombay and they are bitterly complaining about the quality of the foodgrains especially wheat and rice that is being supplied by the Center to the States and, in their turn, by the State to the Bombay city. Therefore, from these points of view, I urge upon the hon. Minister to increase the quota of Maharashtra so that the quota of Bombay city will be consequently increased as far as wheat and rice are concerned. There is a wide gap between the requirement and the allotment made by the Center as far as wheat and rice is concerned. As far as this State is concerned, it is a deficit State in foodgrains.

I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the quality of the foodgrains which are being supplied under this Government allocation.

With these words, I conclude my remarks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): The allocation to the State Governments for FDS is supplemental in nature. It is not substitution in the open market. That reply was given to the question of the hon. Member. As a result of the spill-over of the last drought, the open market prices are slightly higher and that is the reason why there is a pressure on the FDS. The hon. Member is right in saying that the production this year is much better and there has been a bumper crop and production is no doubt much higher than even the estimated level. But the question is that

whatever support price is given by the Government is meant to save the farmers from the distress sale. As I said earlier, because of the spill-over effect of the drought, open market prices are higher and farmers are not bound to sell their produce to the Government i.e. to the FCI at the support price. If they get higher price, they can sell their produce to the private traders or anywhere. But even we have tried our best to purchase maximum quantity of wheat and rice. As far as Maharashtra State is concerned, if you look at the demand, allocation and off-take regarding wheat for the last two years, then you will realise that Government of India have not reduced the allocations. For instance, in the year 1987, from January to December, the total demand was 11,10,000 tonnes and as against this demand, the allocation was 10,80,000 tonnes and the off-take was 10,06,800 tonnes. In the year 1988, from January to December, the demand was 14,25,000 M. Tonnes and against that the allocation was 10,45,000 M. tonnes. Against that, the off-take was 10,26,100 M. tonnes. So, the allocation was not reduced. The hon. Member has rightly pointed out that thing. As far as wheat is concerned there was no reduction at all. In fact from the month of October, from 85,000 tonnes it was raised to 90,000 tonnes and in the month of February 89, from 90,000 tonnes it was raised to 94,500 tonnes. In the month of March, it was raised to one lakh M. tonnes.

As far as rice is concerned, here also in the year 1987 from January to December, against the demand of 7,70,000 M. tonnes the allotment was 7,20,000 M. tonnes and the off-take was 6,30,000 M. Tonnes. In the year 1988, against the demand of 9,55,000 tonnes, the allotment was 7,50,000 M. Tonnes and the off-take was 7,24,800 M. Tonnes. So, generally the demand from all the State Governments is always on the higher side. We make allotment on month to month basis keeping in view not only the demand of

the particular State but demand of all the other States as a whole and the availability in our stock and various other factors, like availability in the open market etc. This year, because the Kharif and Rabi crop has been very good, rice and wheat are available in the open market. Keeping in view the availability in the market, I had to reduce the allocation to the States by 20 per cent. In the case of rice, when the Chief Minister of Maharashtra met me, then, against the allotment of 60,000 M. tonnes from the month of September, it was raised to 65,000 M. Tonnes. And out of the enhanced allotment, this reduction was made in the case of all States except the special category States in the North-Eastern part of the country because their the source of supply is at a very distant place. Except for these small hilly States, reduction was made in all the States. No discrimination was made in the case of Maharashtra. I may just bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that I requested the Maharashtra Government some time back before this rice procurement season started, stating that they should impose levy in Bhandara and two three adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh. They took the decision. But then, I do not know, what compelled the Maharashtra Government, they withdrew that decision. Traders bring this paddy from Madhya Pradesh to this Bhandara and two three other districts in order to avoid levy. I am told that there are more than 100 rice mills in these areas and we lose levy on rice in Madhya Pradesh because of transportation problem from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra. I requested the Maharashtra Government to impose levy there so that our procurement is increased in Madhya Pradesh. I made it clear that 70 thousand to one lakh metric tonnes would be procured by FCI in those districts. I assured the Maharashtra Government that this quantity would be issued to the Maharashtra Government in addition to the normal allocation which we have been making. But they did not do so. Here also in Haryana, because of the restric-

[Sh. Sukh Ram]

tion in the transportation movement, Delhi Administration did not impose levy on the paddy which used to be transported to Delhi. I requested the Delhi Administration to impose levy in Delhi. With the result, our procurement level went up in Haryana and we could procure smaller quantity in Delhi. I do not know why they reversed the decision in Maharashtra. But I am told that even the Maharashtra people did not get advantage of it in the open market. And that rice is being exported to Kerala and other States and the traders are making lot of money. Had the Maharashtra Government got the subsidised rice, they would not have faced the situation. If the State Governments do not agree to our requests for the imposition of this levy, then how will we procure foodgrains. Seventy per cent of our procurement is done from Punjab, Haryana and U.P. and rest of it is done from Andhra Pradesh. In view of it, I think, in future, Maharashtra Government will think over it.

As far as the complaint of the hon. Member regarding the quality of rice is concerned, I am not aware of it. I have not received any complaint from the Maharashtra Government. I have been visiting Bombay and meeting the Food Minister and others.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): That is the problem. People are coming on to the road by this bad quality of rice.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I presume, there is no truth in it. I may bring it to the notice of the Members that in the last Kharif, there were heavy floods in Punjab. There was a lot of devastation and Punjab contributes more than 60% to the Central Pool. We had to, under compulsion, relax the norms in Punjab. Under these relaxed norms the quality is not so good as it used to be and as

it is elsewhere. But I don't agree that this rice is unfit for human consumption. If there is any such complaint or any such instance, the Hon. Member may bring it to my notice. He can give me the sample and I will get it analysed. I can assure that action will be taken against the people who have supplied the rice unfit for human consumption.

As far as wheat is concerned, there is no problem about the quality. But in case something has come to the notice of the Hon. Member he may send me the sample and I will get it analysed.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I will take you to the ration shops in Bombay when you come to Bombay next time.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: There is a lot of shortage also. About 500 people always stand in the queue and for about two months the shop keepers are not getting the materials.

SHRI SUKH RAM: We have to keep in mind that the food commodities particularly foodgrains are meant for the poorer section of our society. Primarily it is meant for them though normally the entire population is covered under the PDS. But I have been requesting the State Governments to ensure that the subsidised foodgrains is distributed to the poor people. However distribution is with the State Government and they have to see to it.

I realise one thing and I agree that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, I think, 40% of its population live in cities and towns. Maharashtra deserves sympathetic consideration. Since a lot of foodgrains are available in the market, the entire population of Bombay also should not depend on public distribution system. But when there was such a problem the Chief Minister also met me last time. That is the reason why the allocation was enhanced in the case of Maharashtra. Now, the

reduction is from the enhanced allocation. That does not have a big effect also. I am told that against the per head allotment of 12 Kgs., they had to reduce it to 10 Kgs. In other States also, it is 8 Kgs. to 10 Kgs. distribution to the card holders. But I think that in view of the availability in the open market and moreover Maharashtra being a prosperous State—its per capita income is the highest in the country—they can afford to purchase foodgrains from the market.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are talking about big industrialists.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Anyway, industrialists are also there and poor people are also there. But we have to take care of the poor people. When there is an acute shortage something has to be done. We have to give equal treatment to all the States.

There was some misunderstanding in the mind of the Hon. Member and I have tried to remove it. I will so that if something has to be done, at the appropriate time that also will be done.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to know categorically from the Hon. Minister, as he has stated in his speech that there is a gap between the allocation and the off-take, why and for what reason the off-take is less than the allocation.

According to me, it is because of the non-availability of foodgrains in time. It is because there is no co-ordination between FCI and the Civil Supply Department of the State. It is because they are not having stock in their godown. Is it true or is it a fact that this lifting of less foodgrains than the allocation to the State is the fault of the Central Government and the FCI and not the fault of the State Government? So, I would like to know something about this.

Secondly, as our hon. Minister has stated, the State Government should cover the people who are on the poverty line or who are living in the slums. In fact, in Bombay and Thane, people of the higher society are not lifting. They are having their ration cards. If they start lifting, foodgrains, then our shortage will be much more than what is shown by the hon. Member, Shri Dighe. Lifting is only by slum dwellers and the poor people. And that is why this shortage is there. So, the Minister should not be under the impression that the State Government is giving these foodgrains to all other people.

Thirdly, off-take has gone up by the consumers because market prices have gone up. Maharashtra is a deficit State. Maharashtra is not having its own Food Corporation to procure the foodgrains because they do not have access to do so. From where will they procure? If they procure from other States, it is very difficult for a State to bear that burden also. If the Central pool does not give sufficient foodgrains, then the public distribution system in Maharashtra will definitely wind up. It will go to such a low level that there will be no possibility to come back again to the real stage. So, I request the hon. Minister to please see the allocation which he is making is made in time.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, first of all I thank you for admitting this half-an-hour discussion on this very important item of short supply of essential food items through the public distribution system. I would not repeat what has been said by my friend, Shri Dighe and others. I would like to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister. He has confirmed the news which appeared in a section of the Press that 20 per cent cut is imposed in the allotment of rice to the States to be available for the public distribution system. In view of the record production of rice this year, I ask the Minister whether the Government will

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

reconsider the situation and take a decision and not impose any reduction on the allotment of rice to the different States fund in particular, to the rice-consuming states. The issue price of rice has been enhanced with effect from 25th January, 1989. My information is issue price of wheat has not been enhanced. I would like to seek clarification from the Minister whether it is a fact or not and if so, how is it that the issue price of rice has enhanced while the issue price of wheat is not enhanced, while the procurement prices of paddy and wheat have been enhanced in the current season? The Minister, during his reply to the points raised by Shri Dighe, said and admitted that the FCI has purchased damaged stocks of paddy in Punjab due to some compulsions.

I ask the Minister whether this has happened earlier also. You are showing more favour to Punjab. You are giving more relaxations in the matter of procurement of paddy or rice from Punjab. But you are not allowing the same relaxed guidelines for procurement of damaged paddy from Andhra Pradesh or any other State. Why is the Government doing like this? I seek an assurance that whatever relaxation you give for purchasing paddy or procuring rice to any State, that would be uniformly applied to all States, whether it is Punjab, or Andhra Pradesh. I hope you will clarify this and see that the discrimination is removed.

My information is that there is a differential of Rs. 40 in the matter of issue price and procurement price of rice from the FCI for public distribution system is concerned. Out of this Rs. 40, about Rs. 35 are due to the transportation cost. Most of the rice, or at least a considerable part, purchased in Punjab and Haryana is sent to Kerala, putting a lot of pressure on the rail and road transport system. Andhra Pradesh is quite nearer to Kerala. After meeting the require-

ments of the people of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh would be in a better position to supply the stock it can spare. Thus, the transport losses to the FCI would be minimised and at the same time, a large number of wagons would be available for other goods.

Finally, you are imposing some income tax on the organizations which take stock from the FCI and supply the essential commodities to the public distribution system. The Andhra Pradesh Essential Commodities Corporation is levied about Rs. 40 crores as income tax and advance tax. Already we are burdened in this matter of supplying essential commodities to the people; specially we supply rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per Kg. to one crore card holders, or 4.5 crores of people. This is not a profit-earning organizations, but it is doing service to the people.

In the 9th meeting of the Council on the Public Distribution System, recently held in Delhi, representatives from various States suggested that the Central Government should withdraw the levy of income tax and advance tax on these organizations not only in Andhra Pradesh, but other States also. It will go a long way in ensuring efficient functioning of these organizations..

Further, you should make available more rice to Andhra Pradesh. We need 25 lakh tonnes rice every year to satisfy the needs of the people. Now, you are giving only 10 lakh tonnes per year. Please give us five lakh tonnes more to enable us to meet the requirements of the States.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, distribution of essential commodities and other commodities is an important aspect of the food administration. As the internal distribution lies with the State Governments, I would like to know whether the Central Government have issued any guidelines to be followed by the State Governments in

respect of internal distribution to the various distribution centres. Unless such guidelines are there, various States may follow different systems. There cannot, therefore, be equal distribution of essential commodities.

I would like to know whether there is any monitoring system of the Government to see that a fair distribution is maintained internally in all the States. If the Government finds that there is no fair distribution, what are the measures the Government will take?

My next question is this. Ten years back when the Essential Commodities Act came into force, we used to hear that so many people were being convicted and in so many cases prosecutions were launched and so many people were sent to jail because under the Act there was compulsory imprisonment. In recent years, we hear no such cases either because there are no convictions or they are not reported or there is no publicity given.

As far as essential commodities are concerned, my humble submission is this. Even in the open market a substantial part of the price of essential commodities is on account of advertisement in the sense that whatever is spent on advertisement becomes part and parcel of the price structure. I would like to suggest that there must be a restriction on advertisement to a certain extent as far as essential commodities are concerned so that people do not buy a commodity which may cost more due to advertisement on T.V. or in newspapers. Therefore this should be contained by banning advertisement of essential commodities on TV or newspapers to a certain extent.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, it has been stated here that it is not possible for the Central Government to concede all the demands of the State

Governments as all the States have to be taken into consideration..... (*Interruptions*)..... Hon. Shri Sharad Dighe has raised this Half-an-Hour Discussion because the demands of the Maharashtra Government have not been conceded. This is very important. Demands for each State cannot be fulfilled as the quota for each State has not been increased in proportion to the increase in population. This has created a gap. A survey should be conducted in each State to find out the extent of increase in population so as to increase the quota of the respective State. Otherwise, the supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities can not be made to the States. Each and every State has been complaining of the non-release of quota by the Centre. This is a must in case of Maharashtra, Tripura and my state of West Bengal. Although, Tripura is not my State but I know that people of that State are very poor and they are not getting the supply of essential commodities, from the fair price shops. A Minister of the West Bengal Government has also alleged that the Centre does not release the quota of these things. The Centre must stand up to its commitment in respect of each State otherwise it is the poor who have to face problems.

I would like to know the quota of foodgrains fixed and released in respect of each State till now and in case the same has not been released, time by which the same will be released? My second question is about the quality. To ensure the supply of quality foodgrains, surprise visits should be made to the fair-price shops in every State. It should be confidential. If the information in regard to your visit gets leaked from the office itself, it will be a set show for one day as the fair price shop owners will immediately replace their usual stocks with 'Basmati' rice. But a genuine surprise visit will expose the quality of the rice available with the fair price shops which is generally not even fit for consumption by rats. This is not the fault of the Government but it has been so managed by the middlemen.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South-Central): People themselves are nibbling on the Food Corporation of India.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am mainly concerned with the grass-root level. People from that grass-root level contact us so I would like to request you to pay surprise visits.

My third point is about the availability of adulterated items at the Fair Price Shops. The foodgrains supplied through the fair price shops is sub-standard. Even though the Government is well equipped with the Essential Commodities Act, no such charts are displayed at these shops. As regards the supply of adulterated rapeseed oil through fair-price shops, I would like to mention that in my constituency, i.e. in Behala, 1000 persons were paralysed as they had consumed such a rapeseed oil. How does the Government explain the position in respect of the availability of adulterated rapeseed oil in the fair-price shops? It is all happening in spite of the Government agency of Vigilance Department and other Enforcement agencies to check such malpractices. I would like to request you to review the situation and lay the information and figure in the House regarding the number of persons arrested under the Essential Commodities Act and the detail of punishment in case it is given to them. The House should be seized of it as to what action had been taken against them. I won't go into the details of all these things but there is acute scarcity of kerosene oil in my State. The Centre should release the quota fixed for my State. As hon. Shri Dighe has already explained in his speech, the position in regard to Maharashtra but as regards the border areas of north-eastern region of my State, large quantities of spices, kerosene oil and rice is being smuggled into Bangladesh. Attention should be paid to this problem. If foodstuffs needed in our country are taken outside our borders, it will create an unmanageable situation in future. This

too is a serious problem. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram has himself visited North Bengal and witnessed situation in that part. This problem concerns the Home Ministry also. An inquiry should be made in this regard and action should be taken thereon. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member's complaint that lifting of foodgrains in Maharashtra was very poor, because the FCI could not supply the required quantity. As a matter of fact the lifting off-take in Maharashtra is the best in the country, that is, 98 per cent as compared to others where it is less than that in Maharashtra. I can say that coordination between the FCI and the Government is the best in Maharashtra.

Some complaints were brought to my notice a few months ago, that rice was not available, or that rice was not made available by FCI to Maharashtra Government and as a result of these complaints I decentralised the power. Whatever quantity was not issued to Maharashtra Government, the entire backlog was revalidated and the entire stock was made available to Maharashtra Government. The latest position is that on 1-3-1989 2.24 lakh tonnes of wheat was available in Maharashtra, and 1.06 lakh tonnes of rice was there. In addition to it, 1.54 lakh tonnes – 80,000 metric tonnes of wheat and 74,000 metric tonnes of rice – of foodgrains were despatched to Maharashtra. Out of this, 1.33 lakh tonnes has been unloaded and the rest is in the pipeline. So, there is no basis in the complaint that the off-take was poor because the FCI could not make available the foodgrains to Maharashtra Government.

The issue price is the same throughout the country and it had to be increased in order to neutralise the additional burden on the

exchequer because last year the support price was increased, Rs. 10 for the common variety of rice, Rs. 16 for the refined variety and Rs. 22 for the super-fine variety of paddy. The entire burden works out to Rs. 300 cores and this had to be neutralised. In order to save the interests of the poor people the increase in respect of rice of common variety was only Rs. 5 per quintal, and of course in respect of foodgrains of fine and super-fine variety the increase was from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. So, throughout the country, there is no discrimination.....(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: What about the issue price of wheat?...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM: Wheat procurement will start with effect from next month. So, I cannot say what will be the position and now at this point of time I cannot say what will be the issue price of wheat. So far, we have not decided to increase the issue price.

I have already stated that the damaged stock was not really damaged. The relaxation was only in the case of broken rice and this colour is permissible under the PFA Act. The complaint of the hon. Member was that the same relaxation was not given to Andhra Pradesh. I wish there should not be floods in Andhra Pradesh like in Punjab....(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Actually in the current season there were greater floods and Rs. 100 crores worth of paddy was damaged... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM: As far as I am concerned, there was no request during my time from the Andhra Pradesh Government for relaxation of the norms. So, the question of relaxation does not arise. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Government of India had given

Rs. 28 crores towards flood damages...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM: Giving relief to flood damage is a different matter. Giving relaxation in the norms is a different matter. Another complaint was that the Andhra State should be given more rice and more allocation should be made to Andhra Pradesh Government. We are procuring 15 lakh tonnes of rice from the Andhra State and against that we have been giving 11 to 12 lakh tonnes to the Andhra Pradesh Government. Now it is reduced to some extent, ten lakh tonnes or so. Under the scheme, 'rice two rupees per kg.', Andhra Pradesh Government is covering five crore population out of six crore population. This is the baby of the Andhra Pradesh Government. In case this is the pre-condition in every surplus State that we have to meet first their demand and thereafter supply to other States, then how can we meet the demand of the other deficit States. It is only half a dozen States which are surplus at present, from whom we procure. Only about seventy per cent of the procurement is done from Punjab, Haryana and U.P. and the rest of the procurement is from Andhra and other two or three States, which hardly contribute about 1 lakh tonne. Andhra is a surplus State. Andhra Government can also purchase rice and they are doing it. Andhra is meeting fifty per cent requirement under this scheme. Then the hon. Member has said that the surplus rice should be transported from Andhra to Kerala. We are doing it. It is only three for four lakh tonnes we save in Andhra and we give it to Kerala State. In Kerala the procurement is one lakh tonne per month. We have to meet the additional requirement of Kerala State from Punjab and other States.

Now there was a point whether some guidelines have been issued to the State Governments. We have issued certain guidelines and we have been requesting all the State Governments that the allocation

[Sh. Sukh Ram]

under public distribution system should be only for the poor people of our society. We have always been emphasizing that there has to be monitoring and there has to be surprise check also. We are also doing it. The Secretary of my Ministry and I myself have visited certain States and made surprise checks also. But this is the responsibility of the State Governments and we have been requesting the State Governments to make surprise checks. I do not have the figures but a number of shops have been raided and some people have been prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act. Goods worth crores of rupees have been confiscated. If I remember right, essential commodities worth Rs. 40 crores were confiscated during the last year.

There was a point that ads also should not from part of the price structure. As far as essential commodities, that is, wheat and rice are concerned, I do not think there are ads for them. There may be other items on which ads may be there. But as you know, the Consumer Protection Act, which is the most progressive law in our country, takes care of it. As far as wheat and rice and concerned, there are no ads fund no price is added on account of ads.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee has raised one point that since the population is increasing, we also should increase the allocation of foodgrains. As I stated earlier, this support price is to save the farmers from distress sales. If it is a sellers' market, then the Government also has to compete and purchase the foodgrains at the price prevalent in the market. But we are just saving the farmers from distress sales. Since lot of foodgrains is available in the open market, people have to depend on the open market also. Food is a State subject and the State Governments also should take care of the shortfall. It should not be expected and

should not be the responsibility of the Central Government to meet the entire gap in the demand and supply in a particular State. There is no zonal system here and people are purchasing from the surplus States and taking it to other deficit States also.

I am not aware of the scarcity of kerosene oil. I can pass on this complaint to my colleague who is dealing with the subject.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, I do not have the figures as to how much quantity is given. But West Bengal is the second highest taker of foodgrains in the country. We have been meeting the demand of the West Bengal but it is not possible to meet hundred per cent of the demand because they have to depend on the open market also.

So, sir, I think I have met all the point that were raised here. I have tried to remove whatever misunderstandings for apprehensions the hon. Members had.

18.57 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixty-eighth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present
the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee.

18.58 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to
report the following messages received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1989/ Chaitra 9, 1911 (Saka).