

Eighth Series, Vol. XLIV No. 14

**Wednesday, November 30, 1988/1910
Agrahayana 9, 1910 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs., 50,00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 30, 1988/ Agra-
hayana 9, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Should I start it from 12 O'clock? When you do not come, then I should start it from 12 O'clock. The quorum bell has to be rung even at 11 O'clock.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

*268. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA†:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain parts of the country the scheme for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers has not achieved the desired objectives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any survey has been made of the total number of bonded labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of bonded labourers

identified, released and rehabilitated so far, State-wise;

(e) the fresh initiatives taken by Union Government for release and proper rehabilitation of the bonded labourers; and

(f) the number of prosecutions launched State-wise, against the offenders under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (f). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 was brought into force with effect from 25th October, 1975, as an Ordinance which was subsequently replaced by the said Act. Under the Act the State Governments are responsible for identifying persons held in bondage and to arrange for their release through the district authorities.

After promulgation of the Ordinance/ Act, all State Governments were advised to carry out surveys to locate and identify persons held in bondage. The Act empowered the district authorities in the country to carry out such identification, and take appropriate action in case bonded labour were identified. The further action was the economic and social rehabilitation of such released bonded labour. The Central Government formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under which financial assistance was made

available to the State Governments for rehabilitating such labour. To achieve the objective of economic rehabilitation of the bonded labour, it was also decided to make available the benefits under various antipoverty programmes to the identified/released bonded labour. For effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, the State Governments were also advised to constitute Vigilance Committees in all districts and subdivisions which invariably include, among others, representatives of voluntary agencies and social workers. As a result of the enforcement of the Act, only 12 States indicated the prevalence of bonded labour in their States. These States were Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala. As on 31.3.1988, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala had rehabilitated all the bonded labour identified by them till that date. In other States, the process of rehabilitation of identified bonded labour is in progress. Annexure I showing the number of bonded labour identified, released and rehabilitated as on 31.3.1988 is given below.

The process of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour is reviewed on a continuous basis by Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments concerned and the Planning Commission. The State Labour Ministers' Conference also reviews the progress in this regard. As a result of these reviews, necessary directions are issued from time to time to the various State Governments to speed up the work, particularly that of rehabilitation of all identified bonded labour. The work of identification and rehabilitation is a continuous

process, and so is the work relating to review of the work being done in various States.

As a result of the reviews taken from time to time by the Central Government, it was decided, while formulating the 20-Point Programme in 1986, to involve voluntary agencies in the work of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour. As a result of this decision, a new scheme was formulated and launched on 30th October 1987 for the involvement of voluntary agencies in the work of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labor. It is expected that this involvement would further help the State Government authorities to achieve the objectives of the Act and the Schemes of rehabilitation.

According to the State Governments, 12,829 cases were registered under the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Annexure II showing the State-wise position of the cases registered by various State Governments is given below.

At the recently concluded 37th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference, held on 7th November 1988, it was the unanimous conclusion that henceforth identification of bonded labour should go hand in hand with the simultaneous prosecution of those found responsible to have kept such labour in bondage as defined under the Act. It was found that in a particular State the identification figure of bonded labour shot up overnight without a commensurate increase in the prosecution figure. Only strict implementation of punitive action for the keeper of bonded labour can sound the death knell for this system of bonded labour.

ANNEXURE—I*Number of Bonded Labour identified, released and rehabilitated (position as on 31.3.1988)*

<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Number of Bonded Labourers</i>	
		<i>Identified & Released</i>	<i>Rehabilitated</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,954	23,552
2.	Bihar	12,338	11,465
3.	Karnataka	62,689	51,222
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7,486	5,439
5.	Maharashtra	988	875
6.	Orissa	47,824	41,483
7.	Rajasthan	7,037	6,910
8.	Tamil Nadu	36,827	34,468
9.	Uttar Pradesh	25,211	25,211
10.	Gujarat	64	64
11.	Haryana	429	21
12.	Kerala	823	823
Total		2,35,670	2,01,583

ANNEXURE—II

Number of cases registered under the provisions of the bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Cases registered under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976</i>	
		<i>Name</i>	<i>As on</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	4	30.09.88
2.	Orissa	9380	30.06.88
3.	Andhra Pradesh	273	31.03.88
4.	Bihar	260	07.06.88
5.	Gujarat	Nil	31.03.88
6.	Kerala	Nil	30.06.87
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	31.12.87
8.	Utter Pradesh	439	31.3.88
9.	Maharashtra	297	06.04.88
10.	Himachal Pradesh	79	31.12.87
11.	Karnataka	40	31.12.87
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2056	26.09.88
		12829	

[*Translation*]

big farmers?

SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that we still have bonded labourers in our country. In Gandhiji's words the bonded labourers is unto the last person. I am not satisfied with this reply. What effective steps the Government is going to take to free these bonded labourers from the clutches of the rich and

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we totally depend on the state Governments to get the person held in bondage released. From time to time the State Governments carry out surveys to locate and get them released.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA: Sir, many

schemes have been formulated to get the bonded labourers released, but they have to wander here and there for their livelihood. What schemes the Government is going to start to provide them with the means of livelihood locally?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to rehabilitate the bonded labourers, the Central Government has prepared a scheme under which Rs. 6250 are given to them for rehabilitation soon after their identification. A sum of Rs. 500 is given to them there and then and the rest amount is given for rehabilitation. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to extend to them those facilities which are available under the anti-poverty programmes so that they can rise above the poverty line.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister and in the statement it is said that while formulating the 20 Point Programme, a new scheme was prepared for the involvement of voluntary organisations in the work of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour. May I know from the hon. Minister the detailed procedure adopted for the identification and selection of voluntary agencies in this work? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether there are any complaints of corruption that the money is misutilised and that the rehabilitation work is not satisfactory? May I know from the hon. Minister whether such complaints of corruption have been received by the Government and if so what action has been taken in this regard?

SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY: Sir, the new 20 Point Programme stipulated that voluntary organisations should be associated in the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour. Accordingly, in

1987. the Government prepared a scheme. The details of the scheme are that if a voluntary organisation comes forward, such a voluntary organisation is immediately given Rs. 5000 as seed money and thereafter, after the identification of 20 bonded labour, the voluntary agency is paid Rs. 100 for each identification. For rehabilitation purposes, a centrally sponsored scheme is already in operation since 1978-1979, under which Rs. 6250 is given. The entire cost is borne by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. As I have said earlier, along with these, the benefits of anti-poverty programmes are also extended to them. Recently in 1986 the State Governments have been advised to give preference to bonded labour in the allotment of Indira Awas and also in giving them loans under the IRDP.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the statement I, it is said that there number of identified bonded labour upto now is 2,35,670. Out of that, 2,01,583 have been rehabilitated. I have some doubts on two points and I want an answer from the Minister.

Firstly, in Gujarat, even the original identification was only 54 and later on, the was no identification. But everybody knows that the situation in Gujarat is quite different. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what attempts were made by the Central Government all these days to pursue these identifications because this is a long-term programme?

Secondly, is it a fact that those who have been released—it is said that they are rehabilitated—even a part of them are again falling back as bonded labourers and new bonded labourers are also coming up? If that is so, what are your arrangements to check it up and follow it up?

SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY: The first question which the lady Member asked

is about the State of Gujarat the number of bonded labourers who were identified were 64 and all of them had been rehabilitated. Since, then the Government of Gujarat have reported that there are no more bonded labourers in that State. Our officers have also gone there to verify this report. They have again and again reiterated that there is no question of the existence of bonded labourers at present. I cannot say about the future..

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Are you convinced yourself that there are no bonded labourers in Gujarat?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: This is what the State Government of Gujarat have reported to us.

As you know under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation rests with the State Government. The State Government of Gujarat have reported to us that there are no bonded labourers in the State of Gujarat.

Regarding irregularities, as you have pointed out that certain bonded labourers were identified, released and became bonded labourers again, I think it is not a fact. Whenever a bonded labourer is identified, immediately he is released. It is the responsibility of the District to get the bonded labourer released immediately. We pay Rs. 500 to him for going back to his home. He is being sent to his home with an escort by the State Government authorities and thereafter he is immediately given some employment under the Anti-Poverty Programme and the full package of rehabilitation is made available. So, there is no question of released bonded labourers getting back to bondage again.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the identification and abolition of the

bonded labour system and also rehabilitating them in the normal course of their livelihood is not at all a satisfactory action as far taken by the various State Governments and also the Central Government. The prime importance which our hon. Labour Minister put forth here is the involvement of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations. This is a matter of which is connected with labour.

May I know whether it is a fact that the trade movement itself is not accommodated in the definition of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations? If that is so, where is the question of availability of the voluntary agencies or voluntary organisations to identify the bonded labourers? If that is true may I know whether the Labour Minister will include the trade unions also in the category of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Normally the trade union organisations in agricultural labour are very few. But we have been able to trace out voluntary organisations through the Council for Advancement of People Action in Rural Technology.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: My question is very simple. Will the trade union organisations be categorised under the voluntary organisations or not?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The trade union organisations can also be considered as voluntary organisations if they come forward and fulfil the conditions, for voluntary organisation required for this purpose.

Shifting of State forest service College, Dehradun

*269. **SHRI KAMAL NATH†:**
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the State Forest Service College from Dehradun;

(b) if so, the proposed location therefor;

(c) the estimated cost of construction of the college building and hostel at the new site;

(d) whether necessary provision to this effect has been made in the budget; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposed location is Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) to (e). Due to non-finalisation of site, the details regarding infrastructural development have not been worked out so far.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This has been carrying on for some time. What are the sites which have been or are being considered? Also, when he says, Jabalpur, I don't think it will be narrowly construed to mean Jabalpur, but I presume, he means Jabalpur Division.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it should be located in Rajasthan where forests is to be promoted.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The proposal to shift this Institute from Dehradun to Jabalpur was on the presumption because of the discussions with the State Government. There are two colleges: one is Rangers College and the other is State Research Institute. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has agreed to close down the Rangers College. So, the premises of the Rangers College was available to start that Institute in Jabalpur. Therefore, precisely, this decision was taken and a resolution to this effect was passed that Dehra Dun State Institute be shifted to Jabalpur.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am very happy with the decision. I do not need any justification for the decision. There are many more justifications which the Minister perhaps in the short time has not been able to mention. This involves some infrastructural cost; we already have the Institute of Tropical Forest Research located in Neem Khera. So, to save infrastructural cost and to expedite the shifting, will it be considered that this college will be shifted to Neem Khera where the Institute of Tropical Forest Research is located?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you say Neem Ka Thana?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Neem Khera.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The proposal for locating this College at Neem Khera was sent to us by the Madhya Pradesh Government. We had sent our Director, Forest Research Institute to Dehra Dun and also the Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Environment (Forest). They had been to the site and they found that the site was quite unsuitable because of many things; out of those many things, one thing is the constraint of the water resources.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously Dehradun had so many trees that even the sun used to be out of sight. But now all the trees have been cut and the land has been converted into paddy fields. Now we are thinking of shifting the college to Jabalpur.....

MR. SPEAKER: In your opinion, Jabalpur will also become like that?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I think that Jabalpur is, perhaps, not suitable for that. It may be, but Andhra Pradesh is located in the centre of the country. My constituency Adilabad is a forest area and Shri Madhav's constituency is also a forest area. It will be convenient for both the trainers and trainees, if the college is shifted there. Even if it is not shifted, will the hon. Minister consider to open another college there? The hon. Minister should honestly tell about it, as he has visited Hyderabad many times.

[*English*]

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY: Shri Tulsiram must be pulled up for expecting too much from the Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We agree with you.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The decision is not open for discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Shri Tulsiram went on insisting like this then I fear it might be shifted to Sikar and Jhunjhunu.

MR. SPEAKER: May God bless you.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It was decided in December 1984 to open a college in Madhya Pradesh and there were some reasons for that. One of the reasons was that there was a proposal to expand the Indira Gandhi Academy in Dehra Dun where this research institute is situated and the Government of Madhya Pradesh also requested to locate such an institution there. We found that request reasonable as space was also available there in Jabalpur, where this college could have been shifted. This decision has already been taken and if no place is found in Jabalpur, then this college will be shifted to any other suitable place in Madhya Pradesh. This decision can only be reviewed, if no suitable site is found in Madhya Pradesh. But we are trying to get a place according to our original resolution. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kamal Nathji and Tulsiramji are trying to get this college shifted to their respective States. Dehradun is in Uttar Pradesh and its importance is known to the whole country and the institute is such...

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Do not praise Dehra Dun. I know about it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I want to know from the hon. Minister that when such an old and popular institute is there in Uttar Pradesh and other States are not prepared to provide any suitable place and also keeping in view the feelings of the people in Uttar Pradesh, may we not let it remain there? You also belong to Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is a personal aspersion on the Minister.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this favouritism.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: All right, I withdraw it, but will my suggestion be looked into?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, the hon. Minister will look into it.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar is a very suitable place for this Institute. In Ranchi University Forestry is taught as a subject, so will the hon. Minister shift this Institute to Bihar?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, the hon. Minister will look into it also.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, it is not so that we are doing away with all the forest activities in Dehra Dun. Actually this research institute is the Indira Gandhi Research Academy and we are going to expend that Academy.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that we want to expand it.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Due to that we have to shift this college from there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should say that it is not being shifted, but it is being bifurcated.

You should say that you are expanding the activities.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, as it is known to the hon. Minister that the desert area of Rajasthan may extend to and cover Delhi also, can this Institute be shifted particularly to the area of Jhunjhunu and Sikar in Rajasthan so that the spreading of desert

is checked?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not said one thing, but I know that there is a reserve forest in your area.

[English]

Uniform acceptance of Family Planning Norms

*270. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a perceptible increase in the population of certain communities including the weaker sections as disclosed in census of 1981;

(b) whether this has made an adverse impact on sections of people whose population has shown a decline; and

(c) if so, what steps are being or proposed to be taken to correct this distortion and instil confidence in the people developing apprehension about family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). According to the 1981 census all major communities showed increase in population during 1971-81. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also showed increase during the same period.

All major communities as well as people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are accepting Family Welfare Programme which is being pursued on voluntary basis among all sections of society without making any distinction of caste, creed or religion. Benefits of Small Family Norm are being conveyed through Media

activities among all sections to involve all the communities by persuasion.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, I compliment the Minister for the stereo-typed and hackneyed reply which misses out the quintessence of the question.

According to the Year Book, the Scheduled Caste which was 14.60 per cent in 1971 increased to 15.75 per cent in 1981; the Scheduled Tribe which was 6.94 per cent in 1971 increased to 7.76 per cent in 1981; Muslims which was 11.21 per cent in 1971 increased to 11.74 per cent in 1981. Therefore, my question in (b) was, "whether this has made an adverse impact on sections of the people whose population has shown a decline" and my question in (c) was "if so, what steps are being taken to correct this distortion," which could be done by way of giving special incentives or special publicity drives.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): Sir, as regards (b) and (c), I think there is no adverse impact because the Family Planning Programme is not for any specific or a particular community. It is meant for all the communities in the country and everybody has to adopt this. The population increase was there in all the communities. If there is a decline, then the Family Planning Programme is adopted. So, this question is very well replied. The hon. Member desires to know what is the adverse effect on the other communities. We do not take the communities like Hindu, Muslim or Christian. As far as these programmes are concerned, we take it as a whole.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The projections the Year Book are 2.24 per cent net annual growth in 1981; 1.90 per cent growth in 1985; projected 1.66 per cent growth in 1990 and projected 1.20 per cent growth in the year 2000, which would bring the net re-production rate

of one women to one daughter in the year 2000. We have already missed out on this. It was probably 2.24 in 1981, but in 1985 it was probably more than 2 per cent. Therefore, will it be 1.66 in 1990 and will it also be 1.20 by 2000? Or is the Government compromising on these targets and revising the targets?

SHRIMOTILAL VORA: The question of compromising on targets does not arise. It is not a compulsory programme. We have adopted this thing as a voluntary measure. The targets for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been fixed in consultation with the Ministers of Health of all the State Governments. Even the Chief Ministers have been consulted. So the question of compromising on target does not arise.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: If the targets are not achieved, has the programme failed?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: The programme has not failed as in the first quarter of 1988-89 we have achieved a good response. In the second quarter because of heavy floods and a number of other natural calamities there was a setback. But again we are approaching the State Governments and the Chief Ministers also to accelerate the tempo and achieves the targets which have been fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, whatever you may do, there has to be a national consensus among all the parties. From all sections of this House there has to be a concerted drive. We will have to face it. And if we do not face it, we will be the people hardest hit. It should be without any distinction to anybody. It has to be some sort of a compulsory thing. It is not good to do like that. It has to be compulsory for all of you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Family planning advertisements which are appear-

planning advertisements which are appearing in Doordarshan are quite good. But unfortunately, they are being repeated for months together. While the qualitative aspect in the advertisements is necessary, what is more important is that the episodes must touch various communities. It must embrace all communities and castes. Will the hon. Minister think of having a fresh look at the advertisements in Doordarshan with regard to family planning?

SHRI MOTILALVORA: Certainly we will look into the suggestion which the hon. Members has given. This media is giving a good impact. As the Member has said, other communities are to be mentioned there. We are approaching all those communities and we will try to see that this goal is achieved.

MR. SPEAKER: This community or that community does not matter. It must be for all of them.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that many people are trying to obstruct the implementation of the Family Planning Programme in the name of religion, community or with the intention of increasing the number of voters. Keeping this in view, Government should consider enacting such a legislation by which people belonging to all sections, all communities and all religions should adopt this programme voluntarily because it is the biggest problem facing the country and it can succeed only when all people contribute to it voluntarily. Will the Government consider this proposal and enact a relevant law in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: What else have I said?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Regarding the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, I want to inform him that when we visited different States, different areas, in connection with the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, we did not find any section obstructing it in the name of religion and community...(Interruptions). I

would like to inform the House that my experience has been that...

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: If you descend to the earth, you will come to know about the real State of affairs.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: All people, irrespective of their caste or community, are coming forward to participate in this programme and are voluntarily adopting the Family Planning measures...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

[English]

Unhygienic conditions in Central Government Staff colony, Bombay

*271. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Government Staff Colony at S. M. plots, Antop Hill, Bombay, due to neglect of maintenance and acute shortage of water, unhygienic conditions have developed in the colony which may lead to spread of epidemic on a large scale;

(b) whether Government are also aware that nearly 65 per cent of the quarters in that colony are under unauthorised occupation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) It has been reported that there is a shortage of water due to inadequate water supply by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The matter has been taken up with the Corporation.

It is also reported that some unhygienic conditions has developed on the periphery

of the Central Government staff colony at S.M. Plots, Antop Hill, Bombay due to existence of slums all around the colony. All necessary steps to improve sanitation by clearance of choked storm drains, sewer lines and removal of garbage are being taken.

(b) and (c). Complaints have been received from time to time regarding subletting of quarters. Regular as well as surprise inspections are being carried out by the Staff of the Ministry of Urban Development with the help of the CBI. Apart from cancelling the allotment of the quarters, where full subletting is established, suitable action under the CCS (CC&A) Rules is also recommended to the Department/Offices concerned where the allottees are working.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is particularly vague and one or two points have not been answered at all. The Central Government Staff colony at Bombay is a very big colony and it is in my constituency. So, I have often visited this colony myself. The maintenance of this colony is so poor that the unhygienic condition is increasing day by day and, therefore, I had asked whether it is due to the neglect of maintenance. That question has been answered at all, but the blame is being put on the slums all around the colony. Here, there is hopeless neglect of maintenance of this colony by the Government officers and, therefore, my first question is whether you would take stern action against the officers who are in charge of this colony regarding the maintenance of this colony.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to a big colony and the hon. Member has mentioned 3 points in it. There are 5030 houses in this colony. I agree that in big cities, there is slight neglect of maintenance due to which unhygienic conditions are created. The reason

behind this problem is existence of slums all around the colony. So far as the issue of essential maintenance is concerned, I have directed the concerned officials about it. I have been told that maintenance work has already started. White washing and other such work has begun. If you have some definite information about the negligence on the part of any officer, you bring it to my notice and action will definitely be taken against the guilty. There was a year long ban on account of the drought and consequently this work was not done, but now the work has started.

So far as the issue to water is concerned, that colony requires 49 lakh litres of water per day and the corporation is able to supply hardly 38 to 40 lakh litres. This colony is extremely over crowded. You know about the acute accommodation problem in Bombay. In addition, there are slums all around which make maintenance difficult. If roads are to be constructed inside the colony, the slums have to be cleared but it is not possible to do so. Thus, there are several problems of this kind. Still, I assure the hon. Members that we are making efforts to do whatever is possible.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I am happy that you have assured of the steps that are being taken and I would like you to visit this Colony when you come next to Bombay. Then, as far as parts (b) and (c) of my question are concerned, here also my specific question was whether it has come to the notice of the Government that 65% of the occupants in these colonies are unauthorised and this question has not been answered. I would therefore like to know how many persons have been detected during the last one year, by taking steps by you, as having been unauthorisedly occupying the tenements in these colonies.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, inspections are carried out at regular intervals. As hon. Shri Dighe may be aware that during the inspection of this colony in 1985, the officers on duty were man-handled and even beaten up. Thereafter, the C.B.I. people accompanied the Government inspection team. In 1987, 11 inspections were carried out, and 6 people were found to have subletted their quarters. All these quarters were got vacated. 99 inspection were held in 1988 in which 46 cases of subletting came to light. Out of these, 21 occupants have vacated the quarters. Action for physical eviction is being taken for the rest of them.

[English]

Developmental Technology for Making Natural Food Colour

*272. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4125 regarding fool proof method to prevent use of cheap flavours and state:

(a) whether Scientists at the Central Food and Technological Research Institute have developed technology for making natural food colours and the process details for the manufacture of these colours have been standardised;

(b) whether there has been increasing consumer concern about the toxicity and the risks involved in using synthetic colours in food articles;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake an expert study on the effect of the increasing use of these synthetic flavours and colours; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per the information available from Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, the scientists at that Institution have developed the technology for manufacture of natural colours kokum red and safflower yellow and these have been standardised.

(b) to (d). The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 permit only those colours which have been found to be safe. The list of food items in which these colours could be used and maximum limit of synthetic food colours are specified in the rules. The Rules also provide a list of prohibited flavours. The States/U.Ts. who implement the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been advised time and again to keep a vigil on indiscriminate use of chemicals in food, including synthetic colours and flavours.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very important as it relates to the health of the people. As the reply given by the Ministry of Health has been very evasive, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Health through you as to why his department is ineffective in exercising necessary control over the use of synthetic colours? Today, the people are suffering from different types of cancer due to the use of spurious synthetic colours. I have a book entitled 'Dangers in the Bush! This book has been published by the International Consumers' Association of Malaysia and it says that green and orange colours are responsible for the increase in the incidence of cancer and that is why their use has been banned in U.S.A., Canada and U.S.S.R. But in our country, these colours are used in soft

drinks, squashes, ice cream, chilli powder and even in sweets. It is proving to be fatal for the human body. The hon. Minister, is a very competent person and is aware of the dangers of using synthetic colours. I would request him that their use should be banned at the earliest and publicity to this effect should be given on Radio and T.V. so that our children could be saved from such health hazards.

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he not ask the hon. Minister whether food without colours cannot be eaten?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the doubts which have been raised by the hon. Member, Government is fully vigilant about it and in this connection 2 colours have been standardised by Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and notification to this effect is also being issued. The colour which are not prohibited have been duly notified and Dr. Shailesh is well aware of it, but as regards ice-cream and other good-items, the use of only coal-tar colours is permitted and there is a long list of these colours. If the hon. Member wants to know the details of the colours used in different food items like ice-cream, dairy products etc, I will provide the necessary information. As regards, the doubts expressed about the use of synthetic colours in eatables, we are fully vigilant about it and in this connection I want to inform that if such complaints come even after the manufacture of natural colours, Kokum red and safflower yellow which have been developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, they will be taken care of. In this connection, the Department has issued definite directions and has taken due action wherever cases of adulteration have come to its notice. Raids have been conducted at several places. Year-wise details from 1981 to 1987, in this regard are available with me

and I shall lay this information on the Table of the House for the benefit of the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

DR. B.L. SHAILESH: I want to know from the hon. Minister of Health in what proportion were the synthetic colours being used in 1970 and what is the position today? What is the total consumption of colours in the country at present? How many companies are engaged in the manufacture of these colours which cause fatal diseases? How many of them are multi-national and what are their equities?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. member want to know the proportion in which these colours are mixed with other substances. The maximum limit in this respect is 200 mg. The hon. Member also wanted know as to which multinational companies are manufacturing these colours. The relevant details are not available with me right now. I shall furnish them later.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the reply of the Minister was very formal in that he indicated to us the various legal provisions that are there to deal with the problem. Members are not complaining about the inadequacy of laws, but about the inadequate implementation of laws. Therefore, would the Minister have a survey conducted throughout the country so that we have an idea about the use of colours in food articles?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: A countrywide survey has been conducted and samples in the year 1987 were collected and many of them have been found somewhat injurious also and complaints have been made, as the hon. members said. So, the Government is completely in the know of things. *(Interruptions)* It showed that we had collected the

samples from various places. This is a concurrent subject, the State Governments also are to cooperate in this matter. We have got our own machinery here in the Government of India.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am talking about Survey Team.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Our machinery is going to various places in the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How many people have been convicted?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: I will just let you know. In the year, the number of samples examined were 1,33,242, the number of samples found adulterated were 19,050 the percentage of adulteration was 14.2, and the number of prosecutions launched were 15,801. The number of conviction was 4586; number of cases acquitted and discharged was 4326. Number of cases pending in the court is 28364. This is for one year. I have got the list for all the years. If the Member want to know, I can just tell him all these things.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot challenge the capability, wisdom and experience of the hon. Minister but I have a very straight question to ask and it is this, that at the consumer level it is very difficult to know whether a certain food item contains permitted or consumable colours or not because no such mechanism exists with the Government nor can it be developed for this purpose. As the main cause of adulteration in food stuffs and in cereals in the entire country is the use of synthetic colours, then why is the Government spending crores of rupees for developing safe colours? Why does not the Government impose a total ban on its use instead?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the harm if we

take food without colour? When the whole House is suggesting it, why don't you ban it?

[English]

This is a collective suggestion from the House that there will be no ill-effect if we take food without colour. You bring a Bill according to that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Yes.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: It will go down the history.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What is the reply of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: He says, "Yes". I have conveyed to him the collective will of the House that a new Bill should be brought in.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He has not replied.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: I have said, "Yes". As to what the hon. Speaker has said, how can I say, no to that?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not for myself. I am the mouth-piece of this House..

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He represents and reflects our collective will.

Amount Spent on Modernisation of Textile

*273. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the modernisation of textile industry in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the results achieved due to modernisation; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the study?

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

STATEMENT

(a) A sum of Rs. 750 crores was earmarked by the IDBI under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme for a period of 5 years beginning with 1.8.86. An outlay of Rs. 160 crores was provided in the 7th Plan for the nationalised mills of NTC/BIC for modernisation/rationalisation.

(b) The amount sanctioned till September, 1988 under the scheme was Rs. 640 crores and disbursed Rs. 260 crores. The amount released for the nationalised mills of NTC/BIC till March '88 was Rs. 97.50 crores.

(c) and (d). It is too early to fully evaluate the impact of assistance given for modernisation during the 7th Plan. However, IDBI has been advised to assess the impact of the Scheme in the context of formulating the Plan of action for future.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, from answer to part (c), it is clear that Rs. 750 crores has been earmarked for modernisation of textile mills. Unfortunately, the genuine fear has been raised that the above fund disbursed for modernisation is not being properly utilised. There are instances where some of the textile mills are deliberately made to sick to get the benefit of modernisation and after getting the amount, the amount is being misused and not used for the purpose for which it was disbursed.

May I know from the hon. Minister

whether any monitoring is being done. If so, how is it being monitored? Have the financial institutions which are responsible for the payment of amount any control over the modernisation process? If not, will he take immediate steps to ensure that the amount disbursed for modernisation is being properly used and that the interests of the workers are safeguarded?

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, so far as monitoring is concerned, we have asked the IDBI to assess the impact of the scheme in the context of formulating the Plan of action for future.

SHRI A. CHARLES: That is not the type of monitoring. The financial institutions are giving money, disbursing money and they should have the control over the mills for proper utilisation of fund.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: The thing is that Rs. 750 crores was earmarked not by the Government but by the IDBI under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme. We have asked IDBI to monitor this and if you are in the know of any company which is misusing, please submit the names.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There are many companies.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. The answers to parts (c) and (d) are also disappointing. It is stated that it is too early to fully evaluate the result of modernisation. Rs. 740 crores, were earmarked and Rs. 640 crores have already been sanctioned and out of that, Rs. 260 crores have been disbursed. If evaluation process of the IDBI goes like that, the evaluation will be completed only when the whole amount is disbursed and misused and as a result, Rs. 750 crores will be lost. It is a fact that the textile mills are deliberately being made sick and they are ruining the interests of the workers.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will ensure that a proper study either through the Government or through IDBI is conducted and a report given at least within six months from today, within at least six months, the report shall be presented to the Parliament showing the real monitoring and finding out the causes of the sickness and how the amount is being spent and what action has taken against the textile mills which misuse the funds.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: I agree.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Minister through you that hundreds of textile mills became sick and ultimately closed down because they were not modernised and in their place modern powerloom were set up. But today these powerlooms are lying idle. In this context, I want to specifically mention the names of Bhiwandi, Bhilwara and Burhanpur. The workers are fleeing and the work in all the units has come to a standstill. I want to know whether Government is going to make any radical change in its new Textile policy under which the old mills may be closed but not the modern powerlooms? What is the Government thinking in this regard?

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: It is true that powerlooms are expanding rapidly.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: My submission is that these powerlooms are closing down after expansion and this is all due to the New Textile Policy of the Government.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: I was stating that technology is advancing everyday, but at the same time, the Mill owners are complaining that they are suffering losses on account of the powerlooms. We have referred the issue of modifying the Textile

policy to a Committee. We will consider it when it submits its report.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Textile industry is one of the oldest industries of our country which requires modernisation. May I know from the hon. Minister the amount earmarked for modernisation of textile mills under National Textile Corporation and whether it is a fact that a large number of workers will be rendered surplus after modernisation of these textile mills under National Textile Corporation and whether this aspect has been examined and whether the Government has any proposal for the redeployment and retraining of the staff which will be rendered surplus after modernisation of National Textile Corporation?

MR. SPEAKER: He answered the question. He gave an assurance that nobody will be rendered surplus.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not answered.

[Translation]

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: This is a separate matter. So far as modernisation is concerned. Our textiles will be able to compete in the international market only when modernisation and technological advance takes place. Otherwise, they will not be sold in the international market. But Government is concerned about the interests of the workers as well. Government is considering as to how to bring about modernisation without displacing workers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, what about the Cotton Corporation of India? I have got representations regarding fall in prices, as compared to last year.

[Translation]

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: It is about the support price

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You must look into it.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Strength of Engineers in C.P.W.D.

*267. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and working strength of the Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and S.S.W. Executive Engineers and S.Ws., Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers (both Civil and Electrical) separately, in the C.P.W.D. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the units opened or closed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a): Sanctioned strength and working strength during the calendar years 1986, 1987 and 1988 is given below:-

Category	Year						
	1986		1987			1988	
	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Chief Engineer (Civil)*	20	23@	24	33@	25	30@	
2. Chief Engineer (Electrical)	4	3	4	4	4	4	
3. Superintending Engineer/ Superintending Surveyor of works (Civil)*	94	125@	90	130@	92	139@	
4. Superintending Engineer/ Superintending Surveyor of Works (Electrical)	26	35@	26	37@	26	39@	
5. Executive Engineer/Surveyor of works (Civil)	389	391@	372	429@	378	409@	
6. Executive Engineer/Surveyor of Works (Electrical)	119	121@	111	129@	116	130@	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Asstt. Executive Engineer (Civil)	108	66	100	43	100	48
8. Asstt. Executive Engineer (Electrical)	25	12	25	8	25	11
9. Asstt. Engineer/Asstt. Surveyor of Works (Civil)	1250	1322@	1656	1624	1656	1674@
10. Asstt. Engineer/Asstt. Surveyor of Works (Elect.)	448	474@	616	613	622	625@
11. Junior Engineer (Civil)	3309	3071	3527	3232	3192	2936
12. Junior Engineer (Elect.)	1427	1256	1436	1269	1301	1179

The above figures include sanctioned strength and working strength of C.P.W.D., Delhi Administration, Valuation, Appropriate Authority and Arunachal Pradesh.

* 3 Posts of Chief Engineer and 6 posts of Superintending Engineer are common for civil and electrical.

@ The figures include officers on deputation outside the cadre.

(b): Details of the Units opened or closed are given below:

Year	Units opened	Units closed
1	2	3
1985-86	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hot Mix Plant Division, Lucknow. 2. New Delhi Zone II with S.S.W. Unit. 3. Faridabad Central Division No. II. 4. Madras Central Division No. IV (renamed as Pondicherry Central Division No. I.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MR.M. Division No. IV, Shivpur Nepal. 2. Food Storage Division, Amritsar. 3. Bhilai Central Division. 4. M.R.M. Division No. 1, Bhutwal.
1986-87	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vishakapatnam Central Circle, Vizag. 2. Trichur Central Division. 3. Madras Central Division No. IV. 4. N.S.G. Project Planning Team. 5. B.F.R. Cell, for Indo-Bangladesh Border. 6. Krishnagar Central Division. 7. Barsat Central Division. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.R.M. Circle No. I, Bhutwal (Nepal). 2. M.R.M. Division No. V, Bhutwal, (Nepal).

1

2

3

1987-88

1. Southern Zone II, Madras with S.S.W. Unit.
 2. B.F.R. Cell, Calcutta.
 3. Balurghat Central Division.
 4. Central Secretariat Division.
 5. Guwahati Central Electrical Circle.
 6. S.P.G. Project Planning Team (Chief Engineer level).
1. Dhubri Central Division.

Uniform Labour Laws

*274. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the suggestions from various organisations and individuals on the need to have uniform labour laws all over the country; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Labour Laws which are currently on the statute book and which have been promulgated by the Central Government under its powers under the Concurrent List are uniformly applicable throughout the country, and cover a wide range, from being regulatory in nature to covering social security aspects, welfare aspects, aspects relevant to migrant labour and contract labour, and aspects relevant to employment exchanges and training of apprentices. These laws are, for the most part, implemented by the State Governments, with the Central Government also having some role in implementation, where it is the 'appropriate Government' in terms of the specific legislation concerned. Even where State Government is the appropriate Government under the Act such as Minimum Wages Act, Central Government keeps on advising and persuading the State Governments to evolve a rational uniform formula for working out Minimum Wages. State Government have, again, under the powers that they have under the Concurrent List, either enacted State-specific labour legislation for their own needs or have made modifications in the Central Laws to suit their requirements.

Labour Laws enacted by the Central Government are reviewed as a continuing

exercise, and necessary amendments are made in various Acts depending upon the requirements of each case, and these are duly placed before Parliament, before enactment.

The question of having a uniform Labour Code was studied and examined in depth and the National Commission on Labour (1969) observed it was not practicable, it observed as follows:-

"Considering the variety of subjects presently covered under labour legislation it will not be practicable to formulate a common labour code, having uniform definitions all through and applying to all categories of labour without any distinction. Since labour will continue in the 'Concurrent List', adjustments to suit local conditions in different States will have to be allowed. These adjustments in some cases may not necessarily conform to the letter of a common code".

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi

*275. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided in 1966 to install a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi at India Gate;

(b) if so, the reasons for not installing the statue so far; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installation of Gandhiji's Statue at India Gate, a premier National Memorial, required consideration of a number of important matters like the selection of an eminent sculptor, the design and size of the Statue etc.

The Sculptor engaged to prepare the original clay/Plaster Cast model also took a long time in Conceptualising this work of Creative Art. The Plaster Cast model was finally completed in May, 1988.

(c) A decision to award the work of Casting the Bronze-model has since been taken. It is expected that the Bronze-Statue will be available for installation in about a years' time from the date of the contract.

Issue of Vanaspati manufacturing licence to growers cooperatives

*276. SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to issue of licences to manufacture Vanaspati by the growers cooperatives; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take on the applications pending before them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The following order of priority has been accorded for setting up of vanaspati units:-

- i) Cooperative of Oilseed Growers,
Agro Industries, Ex-Servicemen Cooperatives, SC and ST Cooperatives;
- ii) Public Sector;
- iii) Joint Sector; and
- iv) Private Sector.

Creation of additional Capacities, if at all necessary, in various States/UTs will be considered at the appropriate time.

Financial Assistance to Private Hospitals

*. 77. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government have extended financial assistance to certain private hospitals or nursing homes run by individuals or voluntary organisations in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names and location of the institutions, the amount of assistance provided institution-wise, during the last two years and the basis for fixation of the amount of assistance; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to extend such assistance and issue guideline for applying for such assistance?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides financial assistance to registered Voluntary Organisations in accordance with the provisions of the 'Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services' and 'Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas'. Assistance is provided to encourage voluntary organisations to extend medical facilities to the people in rural areas and high density urban slums.

(b) A list of institutions supported during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the Statement below. The assistance has been provided as per provisions of the schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

List of Voluntary Organisations that Received Grants during the year 1986-87 under the Grant-in-Aid Schemes

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Amount & Purpose
1	2	3
<i>'Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services'</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Homceopathic Medical College & Hospital, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (For purchase of equipment)
<i>Gujarat</i>		
2.	Shri Narayan Arogyadham Annapurna Trust, Tajpura, Ta. Halol, Dt. Paschimahal.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (For purchase of Ambulance Van)
3.	Shree Sarvodaya Medical Society, Rampura (Bhankoda), Dt. Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1,00,000/- -do-
4.	Dr. Rasiklal Shah Sarvajanic Hospital, Modasa, Dt. Sabar- Kantha.	Rs. 1,49,003/64 (Equipment)
5.	Bhansali Trust Hospital, Near Municipal Garden, Deesa- 385535, Dt. Sabarkantha.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (300 MA X-Ray Machine)
6.	Sorath Kshayanivaran Samiti, Akshayagadh, Keshod, Dt. Junagadh, Gujarat.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Construction)
7.	Gujarat Blind Relief & Health Association Eye Hospital, Chikhodra Via, Anand, Dt. Kheda.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Ambulance)

1	2	3
8.	Shree Sander Gram Arogya Seva Mandal, Sander, Tal. Patan, Dt. Mehsana.	Rs. 1,50,000/- (100 MA X-Ray Machine)
9.	Sheth N.V. Sarvajani Hospital & Smt. S.G. Maternity Home, Randheja, Dt. Gandhinagar.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Ambulance van)
<i>Haryana</i>		
10.	Shri Suresh Chandra Memorial Eye & General Charitable Hospital Society, Chandra Nivasa, P.O. Yamunanagar, District Ambala.	Rs. 69,120/- (Equipment)
<i>Kerala</i>		
11.	Sri Ramakrishan Ashrama Charitable Hospital, Sasthamangalam Trivandrum.	Rs. 1,14,922/50 (Equipment)
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
12.	K.E.M. Hospital, Sardar Mudliar Road, Pune-16.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (Equipment)
13.	Lokmanaya Medical Foundation, Chinchwad, Pune.	-do-
14.	Ayurved Shikshan Medical, 2062, (New) Sadashiv Path, Pune.	-do-
15.	Dhanerajirji Hospital Trust, Solapur.	Rs. 1,60,900/- (Equipment & van)

1	2	3
16.	Cancer Relief Society, RST Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Manewada Chowk, Nagpur.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (Equipment)
17.	Sushrut Medical Care & Research Society, Ganeskhind Road, Pune.	-do-
18.	Bai Bhudibhai Shantidas Mulchand Shah Memorial Trust, C/o Dr. Shah's Clinic, Navagraha, Dhule.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (van & equipment)
19.	Ayurved Seva Sangh, S. Ganeshwadi, Panchvati, Nasik.	Rs. 93,000/- (Equipment)
<i>Punjab</i>		
20.	Guru Nanak Mission Medical & Educational Trust, Vill. & P. O. Dhahan-Kaleran, Dt. Jalandhar.	Rs. 88,973/- -do-
21.	Catholic Institute of Carmelite Sisters, St. Joseph's Convent, Cantonment Road, Jalandhar.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (160-MA X-Ray Machine)
22.	Sri Durgiana Education Foundation Sant Tulsi Dass Marg, Amritsar.	Rs. 50,000/- (Equipment)
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
23.	Khairabad Eye Hospital, Sitapur.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Ambulance van)

1	2	3
24.	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama P.O. Karkhal, St. Saharanpur.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Ambulance van)
25.	Hasrat Charitable Hospital 88/441, Humayun Bagh, Near Haleem College, Kanpur.	Rs. 1,00,000/- -do-
26.	Jan Hitkari Chikitsalaya, Etawah Bazar, Kanpur.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Construction)
27.	Distt. Eye Relief Society, (K.D. Eye Hospital) Rampur.	Rs. 2,00,000/- (Equipment)
<i>West Bengal</i>		
28.	Aria Tran Samiti Agarpara, 24-Parganas.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (1st instalment) (Construction & installation of lift)
29.	Behala Balananda Brahamchari Hospital, 151, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (1st instalment) (Construction)
<i>Delhi</i>		
30.	Sunderlal Jain Charitable Eye Hospital, Delhi.	Rs. 1,40,353/- Deficit grant.

1	2	3
31.	D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society, Chitragupta Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
<i>Goa</i>		
32.	Agnel Charities (Agnal Seva Sangh), Varna, Goa.	Rs. 1,61,800.00
<i>'Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas'</i>		
1.	Lions Club (Society of Viramgam, Bordi Bazar, Opp. Sanjivani Hospital, Distt. Ahmedabad.	Rs. 2,67,035/-
2.	Shri Wagad Welfare Society (Sarvajani Hospital) National Highway, No. 8, Opp. Custom Check Post, Bhachau-3701140 (Kutch).	Rs. 4,35,817/-
3.	Shree Jalaram Seva Mandal Trust, Bodoli, Distt. Baroda	Rs. 3,00,000/- (1st Instalment)
<i>Haryana</i>		
4.	D.A.V. College Trust & Management Society, Chitragupta Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 1,38,000/- (1st instalment)
<i>Kerala</i>		
5.	Santhigiri Ashram, Koiyakode	Rs. 6,00,000/-
		(Construction)
		Ambulance vans for running the hospital in Haryana State.

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
6.	Ramakrishan Mission Vivekananda Ashram, P.O. Vivekananda Ashram, Raipur-492001.	Rs. 3,00,000/- (1st instalment) (Construction)
<i>List of Voluntary Organisations that received Grants during the year 1987-88 under the Grant-in-Aid Schemes</i>		
S.No.	Name of the institution	Amount & purpose
1	2	3
Bihar		
<i>'Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services'</i>		
1.	Rajender Kusht Niyrantran Shodh Evam Shikshan P.O. Anugrahnagar, Dt. Siwan.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (2nd instalments) (Construction)
Gujarat		
2.	Sabarmati Development Society, Ramnagar, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Rs. 93,146/- (Equipment)
3.	Gyanmandal Laxmipura Group Prerit Arogya Mandal, Laxmipura, Ta. Khedbrahama, Dist. Sabarkantha.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (For van)
4.	Sorath Kshyanivaram Samiti, Akshyagadh, Keshod, Dt. Junagadh.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (Construction)

1	2	3
5.	Shree Joravarnagar Vikas Mandal, Subhas Road, Joravarnagar, Dt. Surendranagar.	Rs. 1,25,000/- (Equipment)
6.	Shri Arogya Seva Samiti, Bhandu Tal. Visnagar, Dt. Mehsana.	Rs. 1,00,000 (For van)
7.	Indian Red Cross Society, (D-Heika Tal. Branch) Dholka, Dt. Ahmedabad.	Rs. 2,00,000 (Equipment)
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
8.	K.E.M. Hospital, Sardar Mudliar Road, Rasta Peth, Pune-11.	-do-
<i>Orissa</i>		
9.	Seva Samiti, Haridaspur, Cuttack.	Rs. 1,00,000/- (For van)
<i>Punjab</i>		
10.	Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib Charitable Hospital Society Shastri Nagar, Ludhiana.	Rs. 1,95,493/- (Equipment)
11.	Dr. Dwarka Nath Kotnis Health & Education Centre, Saleem, Tabri.	Rs. 70,980/- -do-

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Tamil Nadu

12. Iswari Prasad Dattatreya Orth. Centre,
Andhra Mahila Sabha, 10, Dr. Durgabhai
Deshmukh Road, Madras-28.

-do-

Rs. 2,00,000/-

Uttar Pradesh

13. Jan Hitkari Chikitsalaya,
Etawah Bazar, Kanpur
14. Hindu Seva Sadar Hospital,
Sevasadan Puri, Bansphatak, Varanasi.
15. Khairabad Eye Hospital,
P.B. No. 19, Mail Road, Sitapur.
16. Khairabad Eye Hospital,
Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
17. Hasrat Charitable Hospital,
88/441, Hamanyun Bagh, Kanpur.
18. Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram
Vivekananda Puram, Lucknow.
19. Rural Health Society, Joya, Moradabad.

(Construction)

Rs. 1,00,000/-
(2nd instalment)

-do-

Rs. 1,00,000/-
(1st instalment)

-do-

Rs. 1,00,000/-
(1st instalment)

(For van)

Rs. 1,00,000/-

(Equipment)

Rs. 71,000/-

-do-

Rs. 2,00,000/-

-do-

Rs. 2,00,000/-

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West Bengal

20. Behala Balananda Brahamchari Hospital,
151 & 153, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-34. -do-
Rs. 1,00,000/-
21. Child-in-Need Institute, Vill. Daulatpur,
P.O. Amgachi, via Joka, Dt. 24-Parganas. (For van & equipment)
Rs. 1,43,533
22. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapitch
P.O. Vivekananda Nagar, Dist. Purulia. (For van)
Rs. 1,00,000
23. Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan,
99, Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta. (Equipment)
Rs. 2,00,000/-
24. Shree Vishudhanand Hospital & Research Institute
Burtolla Stree, Calcutta-700007. -do-
Rs. 2,00,000/-

*Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas**Gujarat*

1. Smt. Rajiben Madhavlal Ramjibhain Public Trust,
Pamol, Dt. Mehwana. (Construction)
Rs. 3,00,000/-
(1st instalment)
2. Gyanmandal Laxmipura Group Prerit Arogya Mandal,
Khedbrahma, Dt. Sabarkantha. -do-
Rs. 1,65,700/-
(1st instalment)

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3.	Shree Jalaram Seva Mandal, Trust At & Post Bodeli, Dt. Baroda. Karnataka	Rs. 3,00,000/- (1st instalment)	(Construction)
4.	Rural Medical Service Society, 4th Floor, Maruti Mansioh, 19/7, Cunningham Road, Bangalore-52. Kerala	Rs. 6,00,000/-	-do-
5.	Mitraniketan, P.O. Vellanad, Dt. Trivandrum Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,09,000/-	-do-
6.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Ashram, P.O. Vivekananda Ashram, Raipur. Maharashtra	Rs. 3,00,000/- (2nd instalment)	-do-
7.	Matru Mandir, At & Post Dorukh, Tal. Sangmeshwar, Dt. Ratnagiri Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1,71,205/- (1st instalment)	-do-
8.	Mydeen Memorial Charitable Association, Kumbakonam, Madras.	Rs. 5,00,000/-	-do-

Super Session of Junior Engineers in CPWD

*278. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the CPWD a number of Civil and Electrical Junior Engineers have been recently superseded in the matter of promotion to the posts of Assistance Engineers due to non-availability of their Confidential Reports;

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

(c) the reasons for which these Junior Engineers are made to suffer for the lapse on the part of their seniors?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) No Sir.

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

Relaxation in Stock Limits of Edible Oil/Oilseeds

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

(a) whether Government propose to relax the storage limits on oilseeds and edible oils in view of the bright crop prospects during 1988-89 with a view to safeguard the interests of farmers;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the policy of Government towards control on oilseeds and edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). In view of the bright crop prospects during

1988-89 Government has relaxed the storage limits on oilseeds and edible oils w.e.f. 18th November, 1988.

(c) The policy of the Government towards control on oilseeds and edible oils is to harmonise the interest of the farmers, producers and consumers.

Strategy for Improvement of Performance in Textile Sector

*280. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Association of India has submitted a seven-point strategy to Union Government to improve the performance of the textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The details of the suggestions made by Textile Association of India to improve the performance of the textile industry are as under:-

(1) Put a check on the elephanting proliferation of powerlooms and bring them under discipline so that organisation of its production is guided by the objective of rising productivity, increasing efficiency and improving workers' welfare as laid down in the Textile Policy Statement.

(2) Allow colour of unviable units. Also allow addition of capacity wherever it is necessary. In the organised mill sector, the total

number of installed spindles are 26.40 million out of which about 6 million remain idle. It will be in the interest of the nation to allocate these spindles to those units which are in a position to run them and produce more yarn for exports and for powerlooms and handlooms. There is no justification in keeping these spindles idle for all the time to come. Utilisation of this capacity would augment supply of yarn for export and decentralised sector weaving.

- (3) Instil heavy doses of modernisation and sophisticated technology in the viable units. Don't put unnecessary hurdles in upgrading the technology in the industry.
- (4) Freely permit import of sophisticated technology without imposing any import duty or customs duty, etc.
- (5) Allow the industry to import cotton and other fibres against export of cloth and yarn without any strings attached to them. This should be made a regular feature of the Government policy to discipline the raw material prices in the country.
- (6) The duty-free entitlement for import of PSF should be enhanced from 1.211 kg. to 1.35 kg. for every 1 kg. content of PSF in the cloth exported. As there are no quantitative restrictions on the export of blended fabrics to EEC countries, there exists vast potential to boost exports of blended fabrics.

- (7) Make exports more viable and assist the industry to export more and more to cross the target of Rs. 4500 crores fixed for 1988-89 and to reach new heights during the coming years.

(c) The Textile Policy statement of 1985 lays down comprehensive guidelines for capacity creation, capacity contraction and modernisation, including import of technology for the textile sector. Government has already permitted import of cotton and other fibres against exports of cloth and yarn under the Advance Licensing Scheme. Input-output norms for the import of PSF in respect of blended cloth exports have also been fixed. Government have also announced comprehensive measures for boosting exports of textile products, such as import of sophisticated textile machinery on concessional rates of duty, CCS on export of textile products, etc.

Viral Fever Patients in Delhi Hospitals

*281. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

- (a) the number of patients suffering from viral fever admitted in Delhi hospital during September-October, 1988, hospital-wise;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the cases of this fever;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the precautionary measures taken by Government to control the fever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE):
(a) to (d). The number of patient admitted

due to Viral Fever in various major hospitals in Delhi during September-October, 1988 is given below:

(Data provisional)

Name of Hospital		Cases admitted	
		September 83	October 88
1	2	3	4
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	11	57
2.	A.I.I.M.S.	13	25
3.	Ram Manohar Lohia	91	52
4.	Kalavathi Saran	—	3
5.	L.N.J.P.	69	74
6.	Sucheta Kripalani	36	18
7.	Swamy Dayanand	19	9
8.	Hindu Rao	12	33
9.	Guru Teg Bahadur	11	13
10.	St. Stephens	69	97
Total		331	381

The outbreak of viral fever in Delhi has been investigated by an Epidemiology Team from National Institute of Virology, Pune. The preliminary results of the study indicate that the out-break was due to dengue virus. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi also carried out laboratory diagnosis of some cases of viral fevers and found presence of dengue virus infection in 29 cases.

There is no chemotherapy for viral infection. However, symptomatic treatment and other supportive therapy have been

provided to the affected persons. Other preventive measures such as fogging and anti-larval measures have been carried out in the affected areas.

Contract Labour System in Public Sector Undertakings

*282. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract labour system is still prevailing in many public sector undertakings and corporations, coal mines and such other fields;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much pay and other emoluments and facilities are being paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 *inter alia* provides for the abolition of employment of contract labour in certain circumstances in a process, operation or other work and for regulation of employment of contract labour in other cases. The Act does not envisage complete prohibition of employment of contract labour in all circumstances. Prohibition of employment of contract labour in all jobs and processes in public sector undertaking has not been done.

(c) As per the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Central Rules framed thereunder the provisions regarding the welfare of and facilities for the contract labour are provided in Section 16 to Section 19 of the Act. Section 16 requires provision of the facility of the canteen, Section 17 requires rest rooms to be provided, Section 18 requires that sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water should be made at convenient places, sufficient number of latrine and urinals be provided at convenient and accessible points, and washing facilities be made available. Section 19 requires that first-aid facilities should be readily available during all working hours at the place of employment. Besides this, Section 20 enjoins that in case of failure on part of the contractor in providing these facilities, the principal employer will be directly responsible for providing the same. There is further provision in the rules in rule 40 to rule 62 regarding these facilities. Thus, the provi-

sion of facilities and payment of wages according to the law is a statutory obligation on part of the contractor as well as the principal employer. Section 21 of the Act makes the contractor responsible for payment of wages and enjoins upon the principal employer to nominate his representative to be present at the time of disbursement of wages to certify the amount paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed. Similarly rules 63 to 73 laid down the procedure for payment of authorised wages.

Regular Supply of Imported Edible Oils

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

(a) whether imported edible oil is being supplied to all the ration card holders through the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether these supplies are regular;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that Fair Price Shop owners do not divert these supplies for sale to the consumers at higher prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). Imported edible oils are allocated by the Central Government to States/UTs. for distribution under PDS. The Central Government procures, stores and allocates the imported edible oils to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who lift and distribute these oils through FPS under the PDS, on a scale fixed by them to each card holder. The State Govts./UTs have been advised from time to time to ensure the regular availability of edible oils, to set up consumer advisory and vigilance committees and to

tighten the enforcement and inspection arrangements under the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, so as to prevent its diversion to unauthorised channels. The Central Govt. has been reviewing the central issue prices of imported edible oils supplied to States/UTs. so as to reduce the gap between prices of indigenous and imported edible oils, and is keeping a strict watch on the prices of edible oils so as to ensure its availability to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Full Blown Aids Case

*284. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers have detected West Bengal's first full down AIDS case in a middle aged person who was admitted to a nursing home in Calcutta in a serious condition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views expressed by Researchers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to the available information, a middle aged person admitted in a private hospital in Calcutta, was found to be suffering from AIDS on the basis of confirmatory tests. The patient had a history of living in Zambia for 16 years. The patient has been transferred to Christian Medical College, Vellore by the private hospital in Calcutta where he was undergoing treatment earlier.

Purchase of Unani Medicines for CGHS Dispensaries

*285. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

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

(a) the budget provision for purchase of Unani medicines for the CGHS dispensaries during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the details of the sources from which the medicines were purchased;

(c) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the medicines were purchased from two firms only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The budget provision for purchase of unani medicines for the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under:-

	<i>Non Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1987-88	13,65,000	5,00,000
1988-89	16,00,000	5,00,000

(a) Unani Formulary medicines are purchased from M/S Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. which is a Government of India Undertaking. The remaining Formulary medicines not manufactured by M/S IMPCL are purchased from the registered firms after inviting tenders. A list of registered firms from which purchases were made during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

STATEMENT

Purchases of Unani Medicines in 1987-88 and 1988-89

A.	Total Purchases during the year 1987-88	Rs. 15,12,442
I.	Out of this amount IMPCL (A Govt. of India Undertaking) supplied medicines worth	Rs. 1,73,455
II.	Rest of the Purchases were made from 9(Nine) other manufacturers with whom the rate contract was finalised. (Break-up is under).	
	1. M/s New Capital Dawakhana	Rs. 3,90,000
	2. M/s Unani & Co.	Rs. 3,46,283
	3. M/s Islahi Dawakhana	Rs. 1,25,400
	4. M/s Sadar Laboratories	Rs. 1,15,220
	5. M/s Maxo Labs.	Rs. 1,06,669
	6. M/s Himachal Drug Pharma.	Rs. 86,194
	7. M/s Sadar Dawakhana	Rs. 83,902
	8. M/s Hamdard Dawakhana	Rs. 56,569
	9. M/s Yogi Pharmacy	Rs. 28,748
B.	Total Purchases during the year 1988-89	Rs. 4,32,362
I.	Out of this amount M/s IMPCL (A Govt. of India Undertaking) has supplied medicines worth	Rs. 2,06,215
II.	Remaining supplies have been obtained from 8 (Eight) other manufacturers for which break-up is given as under on the old rate contract basis (1987-88)	
	1. M/s Unani & Co.	Rs. 62,349
	2. M/s New Capital Dawakhana	Rs. 45,283
	3. M/s Islahi Dawakhana	Rs. 37,902
	4. M/s Himachal Drug Pharma.	Rs. 26,841

5. M/s Maxo Labs.	Rs.	22,526
6. M/s Sadar Dawakhana	Rs.	13,605
7. M/s Sadar Labs.	Rs.	14,756
8. M/s Hamdard Dawakhana	Rs.	2,883

News Captioned "Air Pollution Damaging Forests"

*286. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report captioned "Air pollution damaging forests" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 28 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of trees in the country during the last three years as a result of air pollution; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to check air pollution and the consequent damage to the forests?

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

(b) No estimate of the loss of trees in the forests due to air pollution is available.

(c) The steps taken include:

(i) Guidelines for siting of industries have been evolved.

(ii) Emission standards have been specified for major air pollution industries.

(iii) A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up.

(iv) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Low Cost Housing Technology by Austria

2560. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an innovative technology for low cost housing has been offered by Austria;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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.

Casual Labourers working in F.C.I.

2561. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers working in the Food Corporation of India as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal to regularise these workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The quantum of operations in the FCI varies from day to day and season to season and, therefore, the number of casual labour working in various Depots, Purchase Centres, Mandies, Rice Mills and Post Offices varies (from day to day) depending upon the exigencies of work.

(b) to (d). In view of the general ban on direct recruitment in the FCI as also due to reduction of stocks and de-hiring of hired godowns, regularisation of Casual Labour is not possible for the reasons of economy etc. Further, general instructions have been issued by the FCI Headquarters to all the subordinate offices from time to time not to engage casual labour as far as possible.

[Translation]

New Sugar Policy

2562. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new sugar policy was announced two years back;

(b) whether Government propose to make changes in the new sugar policy in respect of backward areas, if so, the changes proposed to be made;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware that

new sugar factories are not being set up in backward areas due to delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

(e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in view of the difficulties being faced by the farmers of backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The sugar licensing policy for the Seventh Plan period was announced in December, 1986.

(b), (c) and (e). A limited review particularly in respect of initial capacity of new sugar units and radical distance between existing and new sugar units to be set up, including those in the backward areas, during the Seventh Plan period has been undertaken by the Government in the light of representations received from various quarters; but a final decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

(d) Applications for grant of licence for setting up new sugar factories, including those from backward areas are considered on merits as per existing policy guidelines.

[English]

Firms manufacturing Artificial colours

2563. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms, both in the organised and small scale sector, manufacturing artificial colours and flavours;

(b) the number of samples drawn from the premises of the factories of these manufacturers during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (uptil 30th September, 1988) which were found by the inspecting staff to be not conforming to the Indian Standards as per the assessment

of the Bureau of Indian Standards; and

(c) the action taken against these manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Names of firms holding BIS licence for artificial colours and flavour are given in IS-wise lists in Statement I laid on the table of the House. Placed in the library. [See No. LT 6872/88]

(b) The details are as follows:

Period	Factory Samples Drawn	Number of samples not found conforming to ISS
1987-88	334	26
1988-89 (upto 30.9.88)	158	8

(c) The following actions have been taken by the Bureau:

- (i) Explanations were sought from the Licencees;
- (ii) Four licences have been deferred;
- (iii) One firm has been instructed to withdraw all failed material from market and also deface the ISI mark.
- (iv) Investigation to find out cause of failure has been instituted in another case.
- (v) In all other cases, marking was suspended and corrective actions were taken before further production was allowed.

Spinning Mills in A. F.

2564. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills func-

tioning at present in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to those spinning mills for modernisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of new spinning mills proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh for which letters of intent have been issued during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There are at present a total of 57 cotton/man-made fibre spinning mills in Andhra Pradesh. In addition to this, there are 3 non-worsted and 2 spinning worsted-mills in the State.

(b) and (c). The union Government do not provide financial assistance to spinning mills for modernisation. Till July '88 Financial Institutions had sanctioned Rs. 17.18 crores in 8 cases and disbursed Rs. 1.76 crores in 3 cases under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.

(d) During 1987-88, 4 letters of intent

were issued for setting up cotton/man-made fibre spinning mills in the State.

Development of Western Ghats

2565. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for development of the Western Ghats is pending approval of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No proposal for development of the Western Ghats is pending for approval of the Union Government.

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

Pollution from Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

2566. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has built thousands of flats various categories in Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi situated in the close vicinity of the Okhla Industrial Complex;

(b) whether smoke, harmful gases and fly ash emanating from various factories and from the Badarpur Thermal Plant are affecting the health of the residents of the aforesaid residential complex; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and provide the residents with healthy environment?

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

(b) There is no definite evidence to this effect.

(c) The steps taken to control pollution in the area include the following:

(i) The Union Territory of Delhi has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(ii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.

(iii) Ambient air quality is being monitored regularly in Delhi.

(iv) Polluting industries have been directed to install necessary air pollution control devices and comply with the stipulated standards.

(v) The Badarpur Thermal Power Plant has been directed to install Electrostatic Precipitators for controlling air pollution on a time bound basis.

(vi) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Ban on Import of Textile Machinery

2567. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association (India) and the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery (India) have urged upon Union Government to

immediately ban the import of machineries already being manufactured in India and extend 'Deemed Export' benefits to the suppliers under the export obligation scheme; and

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

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

(b) No decision has been taken in the matter.

Unemployment

2568. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer given on 18 August, to Starred Question No. 65 regarding unemployment and state:

(a) the net additions to the labour force during the Seventh Plan till data along with the additional employment generated during the period, year wise;

(b) whether in view of the commitment of the Union Government to eradicate poverty and reduce unemployment, any concrete measures would be taken to create additional jobs on a massive scale to tackle the problem; and

(c) if so, an outline of the measures proposed to be adopted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). Available information is that given in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. According to the Plan document, 9.2 million persons were usually unemployed in the age group 5+ in March, 1985. According to the same document, employment potential is expected to increase by about 40 million standard per-

son Years (i.e. work for 8 hours per day for 273 days in a year) against an increase of around 39 million persons in the labour force in the age group 5 during the plan period (1985-90) The policies and programmes/schemes for generation of employment are given in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. The Eighth Plan is still in the early stages of thinking.

[Translation]

Setting up of Ayurvedic Colleges at Sagar

2569. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise particulars of Ayurvedic colleges opened during the last three years;

(b) whether any proposal for opening an Ayurvedic college in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which Ayurvedic colleges in expected to be in the Sagar district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The following four Ayurvedic Colleges have been opened in various States during last three years; viz. 1985 to 1987:-

KARNATAKA :

1. Ayurvedic College, Kappu, Distt. Chikmangalore (1987)

MAHARASHTRA :

2. Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad (1986)

3. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sutikagarah Campus, Khaskiwada, Sawantwadi, Distt. sindhudurg (1985)

ORISSA

4. Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurvedic Medical college, Samantarapur, P.O. Bhubeneshwar (1985).

(b) and (c). No such proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, a proposal for opening of Ayurvedic College at Sagar was received from Shri Nandlal Choudhary on 25.3.1986. This was forwarded to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 30.4.1986 for appropriate action as opening of Ayurvedic College is the responsibility of State Governments.

[English]

Tripartite Committee for Textile Policy

2570. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Textile policy of Union Government has equated the powerlooms with the composite mills for Excise Duty and other financial concessions:

(b) if so, whether the powerloom industry which was already suffering due to yarn price hike is almost crippled:

(c) if so, whether Union Government have appointed a Tripartite committee to watch the situation for making appropriate policy changes; and

(d) if so, when the changes may be expected?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain, Member, Planning commission to review the progress in implementation of Textile Policy of June, 1985. The term of the Committee expires on 31.1.89.

Spinning Mills in Cuttack , Orissa

2571. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some spinning mills in Cuttack district, Orissa.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The Government have no proposal so far for setting up a spinning mill in Cuttack district.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above

Treatment of N.P.A. as pay for Allotment of Government Accommodation

2572. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-practising allowance paid to the Central Government Health Scheme doctors was being counted previously as salary for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation:

(b) whether the said allowance is not being counted as salary now for the purpose; if so, since when and the reasons for that; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the counting of NPA for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation to the doctors; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH) : (a) Prior to 1st Jan. 88 the Non Practising Allowance was being counted for the purposes of allotment of Government accommodation.

(b) Since the introduction of the New Allotment Year w.e.f. 1.1.88 and by the adoption of the definition of the term 'Emoluments' as defined in FR-9 (21) (a) (i), Non Practising Allowance is not being counted for the purpose of allotment of Government residential accommodation.

(c) The question of inclusion of Non

Practising Allowance given to doctors for the purposes of determination of eligibility for general pool residential accommodation is under consideration of Government.

Functioning of Primary Health Centres

2573. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary health Centres functioning in each State at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres likely to be established during the Seventh Plan period and the achievement made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). At the beginning of the Seventh Plan 10705 Primary Health Centres were functioning in various States. A target of establishing 12390 Primary Health Centres was set for Seventh Plan. So far 5830 Primary health Centres have been established. State-wise position of Primary Health Centres is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
State/UTs	No. of functioning as on 1.4.1985	7th Plan Target 1985-90	Achievements 1985-1989*	*Period upto which information received
1. Andhra Pradesh	555	1150	728	31.3.88
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	25	20	31.10.88
3. Assam	237	200	156	30.9.88
4. Bihar	796	1500	759	30.6.88
5. Goa	15	7	4	31.10.88
6. Gujarat	310	690	322	30.9.88
7. Haryana	163	212	141	31.10.88
8. Himachal Pradesh	117	83	43	30.9.88
9. J & K	123	200	136	30.9.88
10. Karnataka	365	805	180	31.10.88
11. Kerala	199	833	396	30.9.88
12. Madhya Pradesh	680	731	354	31.3.88

1	2	3	4	5
13. Maharashtra	1539	261	Nil	31.10.88
14. Manipur	31	33	19	30.9.88
15. Meghalaya	32	22	22	30.9.88
16. Mizoram	19	18	12	31.10.98
17. Nagaland	21	12	6	31.10.88
18. Orissa	484	500	253	30.9.88
19. Punjab	1006	330	150	30.9.88
20. Rajasthan	448	702	150	30.9.88
21. Sikkim	18	2	2	31.10.88
22. Tamil Nadu	436	1057	402	30.9.88
23. Tripura	32	15	17	31.10.88
24. Uttar Pradesh	1169	2500	1307	31.10.88
25. West Bengal	1172	488	239	31.8.88
26. A & N Islands	6	5	7	30.9.88

1	2	3	4	5
27. Chandigarh	Nil	3	Nil	31.10.88
28. D & N Haveli	3	Nil	1	31.10.88
29. Delhi	8	Nil	Nil	31.10.88
30. Lakshadweep	7	Nil	Nil	31.10.88
31. Pondicherry	14	6	4	31.7.88
Total	10705	12390	5830	

* Figures are Provisional

Real Wages and Money Wages of Workers

2547. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the real wages and money wages being paid to the labourers working in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors; and

(b) the ratio between these wages and the per capita income in different States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Wildlife Sanctuaries

2575. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wild life sanctuaries together with the area of each sanctuary and they wild animals that are protected:

(c) whether it is a fact that there are still certain areas which are having wild animals, but are not protected; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to develop sanctuaries in those areas to protect such animals, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The details of Wildlife sanctuaries, together with the area of each sanctuary and other details, given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. Placed in the Library See No.

LT 6873.88] . The wild animals that the protected are listed in the various Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and a copy of these is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. Placed in the Library [See No. LT 6873.88].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A report entitled 'Planning a Wildlife Protected Area Network in India' prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, at the behest of Government of India, and which has been forwarded to the State Government for consideration, recommends the setting up of a total of 148 national parks and 503 sanctuaries in India. This includes the re-organisation of and additions to the present network of national parks and sanctuaries and the establishment of new sanctuaries, including those in areas where there are wild animals but no sanctuaries have yet been established.

Import of Timber

2576. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether timber is presently imported as a part of our forest conservation policy;

(b) to what extent the import of timber has led to complacency in enhancing the forest conservation and afforestation programme;

(c) when the import of timber is expected to be stopped; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange spent on timber imports during the financial year 1987-88?

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

(b) The import of timber is one of the several measures taken to conserve forests and it has not led to any complacency with regard to conservation of forests and afforestation programme.

(c) No time limit has been fixed for stopping import of timber.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Re-Employment of Retired Officers In D.D.A.

2577. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers re-employed after retirement in the Financial Wing of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether it is a fact that a resolution was adopted by the DDA that no officer will be re-employed after retirement; and

(c) whether the directives of the Prime Minister regarding re-employment/extension of service after retirement are followed by the DDA while granting re-employment/extension of service; if not, the reasons for deviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

STATEMENT

Revised rates of wages in scheduled mining employments from 25.10.1988.

(Revised wages at CPI-753 C12 Monthly CPI average in June, 1988)

	<i>Above Ground</i>	<i>Below Ground</i>
Unskilled	Rs. 15.30	Rs. 18.45
Semi-skilled	Rs. 19.05	Rs. 20.85

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.

Wages of Labour in Mining Operation

2578. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wage structure of the labourers engaged in mining operation has been studied recently, keeping in view the rising cost of living and the risk involved in their work;

(b) whether it is proposed to improve their minimum wages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) The Labour Bureau has conducted Occupational Wage survey in Coal, Iron-ore, Manganese, Mica and Oil Mines.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Labour has issued a notification dated 25.10.1988 revising the minimum rates of wages in the scheduled mining employments. The details of these rates are given in the Statement below:-

	<i>Above Ground</i>	<i>Below Ground</i>
Skilled	Rs. 23.75	Rs. 28.15
Clerical	Rs. 23.75	

Rate of special allowance for every 4 points rise or fall in CPI number beyond 753 for Industrial workers to be adjusted on half yearly basis in October and April.

	<i>Above Ground</i>	<i>Below Ground</i>
Unskilled	8 paise	10 paise
Semi-skilled	10 paise	12 paise
Skilled/Clerical	12 paise	15 paise

Opening of C.G.H.S. dispensary at Noida

2579. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that NOIDA complex is fast developing and the population largely consists of working and retired Central Government employees and their families;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries at NOIDA:

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when these dispensaries will start functioning; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

: (a) to (d). There is a provision in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for setting up of a CGHS dispensary at NOIDA which will be sanctioned/opened subject to availability of suitable accommodation

New Research and Development Centres for Silk in Kerala

2580. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silk Board has any proposal to start some new research and development centres in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans for expansion of sericulture and mulberry plantation in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to start any new sericulture research institute in Kerala. In order to increase production of quality raw silk in the

country, the Central Silk Board in collaboration with State Governments has formulated a National Sericulture Project for implementation with the World Bank assistance. This project envisages expansion of mulberry plantation and provision for necessary developmental support in potential areas of various states including Kerala. The details of this Project will, however, be finalised after its initial clearance by the World Bank.

[*Translation*]

Birth After Vasectomy/Tubectomy Operations

2581. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE Be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of births after vasectomy/tubectomy operations under the family planning programme has increased:

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

(c) whether Government propose to make a lump sum payment as compensation to the affected women/men ; and

(d) if so, the extent 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). This Ministry has no information.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India

(d) Question does not arise

[*English*]

Alleged adulteration in Vanaspati Ghee by Ganesh Flour Mill

2582. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether a court has recently held the Ganesh Flour Mill, a public sector industrial unit, responsible for the alleged adulteration in the vanaspati ghee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such an incident in the vanaspati manufacturing units?

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

(b) A sample of vanaspati was drawn by a food Inspector on the 3rd November 1983 from the shop of M/s. Prakash Sweets, R K Puram, New Delhi. On analysis, it was found to have a melting point of 30° C as against the minimum prescribed limit of 31° C and unsaponifiable matter of 3.20% which exceeded the prescribed limit of 1.25%.

The party had however, pleaded that the sample was drawn from an open container and that the proper sampling procedure had not been followed:

(c) Strict quality control is maintained on the production of vanaspati by the collection of samples by the Inspectors of the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats on a weekly basis. The samples of vanaspati are also collected from factories and the open market by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) officials to ascertain quality standards.

**Thin Walled Cupling Steel Pipes
Injurious to Health**

2583. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thin Walled Quick Cupling Steel Pipes conforming to IS-11722-1986 are injurious to health when used for drinking water purposes or buried services due to low wall thickness;

(b) if so, whether there is no clause in the above standard banning the use of these pipes for drinking water purposes or buried services; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to incorporate such a clause in the standard IS-11722-1986 in the interest of public health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) The indicative uses given for thin walled quick coupling steel pipes in the Standard IS: 11722-1986 do not cover potable water supply system. Since these pipes are not intended for potable water supply system, the question of injury to health does not arise.

(b) The applicability of these pipes to above ground usage only is clearly indicated in clause 0.2 of IS 11722-1986. The indicative usages exclude potable water supply.

(c) The concerned Technical Committee of the Bureau of Indian Standards has recently decided to made two. amendments to this Standard to make the specific usage of such pipes more clear. The first amendment will clearly specify that the use of such pipes are intended to above ground application while the second amendment to clause 0.2.1. of the Standard is being made to indicate that in case sufficient data could be

generated over the years, the possibility of use of these pipes for permanent potable water supply system could be considered in future.

Statutory Auditors of NCCF

2584. DR. A.K.PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three firms of chartered accountants were engaged by the National Consumer Cooperative Federation for verification and valuation of stocks held by NCCF throughout the country on 31 December, 1985 and the same firms were also the statutory auditors of the NCCF; and

(b) if so, the amount that was paid to them for this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) Out of six firms of Chartered Accountants engaged by the NCCF for verification of the Stocks as on 31.12. 1985, three firms were the statutory auditors for 1984-85 and of which only one firm was also statutory auditor for 1985-86.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 45.913/- had been paid to the six firms.

CBI inquiry against officials of CCI

2585. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of the Cotton Corporation of India and the Department of Textiles were interrogated by the CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Report of the CBI has not been received.

(c) Does not arise

Tendu Leaves

2586. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which trade in tendu leaves as a State monopoly;

(b) the States where the adivasis who collect the leaves have the right to sell it to the highest bidders including private parties;

(c) the States where the collection of tendu leaves is auctioned by the State itself to various contractors; and

(d) whether Union Government in order to protect the interest of the adivasis and their prior claims to the various produce, propose to issue any guidelines in this regard?

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.

(d). Necessary guidelines are being issued from time to time for making tribals a participating Community in harvesting, collecting and processing of all forest produce especially minor forest produce like oilseeds, tendu leaves etc.

[*Translation*]

Land to Vivekanand Educational Society

2587. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted by the DDA to the Saint vivekanand Educational Society in Anand Vihar in South Delhi.;

(b) if so, the conditions of allotment;

(c) whether 'no objection certificate' was obtained from the Anand Vihar Cooperative Society before allotment;

(d) whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularities in this allotment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Land has been allotted to the Vivekanand Educational Society in Anand Vihar as per terms & conditions given in the Statement below.

(c) No, Sir, as it was not necessary.

(d) and (e). DDA had received telegrams from the Railway Board Society protesting against the allotment but the position is that only residential plot are given to the Societies for further allotment to its Members. The society has no claim over the land earmarked for community facilities as the same vests in the DDA and the allotment is to be made by the DDA itself.

STATEMENT

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

No. F. 18 (22)/86-Instl.

VIKAS SADAN

2ND FLOOR

BLOCK 'A'

Dated: 17.9.87

From: O.O.Verma,
DY DIRECTOR (INSTL.)

To

The President,
Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti (Regd).
F-35, Preet Vihar, Delhi.
Delhi-110092.

Sub: Allotment of land to Vivekanand shiksha Samiti (Regd.) for construction for Sec. Hr. School in Railway Board Employees Co-op. Housing Society in Anand Vihar.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to inform you that it has been decided to allot on perpetual lease hold basis a plot of land measuring 4 acres (for School Building 2 acres & Play Ground for 2 acres) for running a H.S.S. school at Anand Vihar on usual terms and conditions which shall also include the following:

1. The Vivekanand Shiksha samiti (Regd.) shall be required to pay the cost of land measuring 2 acres allotted for school building at the provisional rate of Rs 8 lakh per acre and annual ground rent @ 2 1/2% P.A of th premium.
2. The Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti shall pay the difference of cost of land as may be decided by the Govt./DDA
3. The land measuring 2 acres is allotted to the Society for play ground on temporary basis on payment of nominal ground rent of Rs 1/-P.A
4. The Ground rent of land shall be paid by the said Society from the data of handing over the possession of the land.
5. The area allotted for play ground shall be kept open and no structure of even temporary nature shall be raised on this land.
6. The Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti shall use the land for running a H.S. School failing which the land alongwith the structures raised thereon will be resumed by the Govt./DDA.
7. The Society shall shift the present existing school within two years from the date

- of handing over possession of the plot.
8. The D.D.A reserves its right to alter any terms & conditions on its discretion.
 9. The land shall be used by the Society for the construction of Hr. Sc./Middle school and for no other purpose whatsoever .
 10. The building plans should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction on the land.
 11. The society shall complete the construction of school building on the land within a Period of two years from the date of handing over possession of land.
 12. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organization/deptt. by the Society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
 13. The perpetual lease shall be executed by the Society at their own cost as and when called upon to do so.
 14. The Society shall provide fencing and boundary wall immediately after taking over the possession to prevent the encroachment.
 15. No person attending the school shall be acquired to take part in any religion Institution or to attend any religious worship without his/her consent and no citizen shall be debarred admission to the school on ground of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
 16. In the event of derecognition of school by the director of Education, Delhi Admn. or any other competent Authority, the leasee shall be required to pay premium for the land allotted at the market rate prevailing on the date of de-recognition of the school or the land with super structure, fixtures, fittings etc. Shall revert to the Govt. on payment of compensation as may be decided by the Govt.
 17. The School shall not increase the rates of tuition fee without the prior sanction of the Director of Education Delhi Admn. And shall follow the provisions of Delhi school Education Act/Rules, 1973 and other instructions issued from time to time.
 18. The _____
_____ shall ensure that percentage of freeship from the tuition fee as laid down under rules by the Delhi Admn. from time to time is strictly complied. They will ensure admission to the students belonging to weaker sections to the extent of 25% and grant freeship to them.
 19. The Society shall not refuse admission to the residents of the locality.
 20. The society shall follow the instructions of the Dte. of Education for minimum/ maximum enrolment of students in the school new-building constructed on land

allotted by the Govt.

if the above terms and conditions are acceptable to the Vivekanand Shiksha samiti (Regd.)— the acceptance thereof, may be communicated to the undersigned and also deposit a sum of Rs 16,40,001/- (Rs.16/- lakh on account of cost of land Rs 40,000/- on account of ground rent for the period of one year & Re.1/- P.A. as nominal ground rent for the play ground) in favour of D.D.A. within 60 days from the date of issue of this letter failing which it will be presumed that the Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti (Regd.) is not interested in the allotment and same will be withdrawn

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

(O.P. Verma)

Dy. Director (Institutional)

Copy forwarded for information & necessary action to:-

1. Dy. Director of Education (CW), Delhi Admn. Delhi
2. A.O. (R) Vikas Sadan, New Delhi.

Sd/-

Dy. Director (Instl.)

[English]

Inferior Quality of Raw Silk

2588. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gradeless silk material imported from China and Japan is far superior than the best raw silk produced in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Indian raw silk produced on improved reeling machines is much superior to gradeless imported raw silk. The quality of silk in India is inferior than international standards due the various factors such as racial character of silkworm races, traditional methodology in reeling and primitive stifling/cooking techniques. In order to improve quality of raw silk in the country, the following steps have been taken:-

- i) Research & Development units of the Central Silk Board (CSB) have taken action to evolve superior Bivoltine Silkworm races and popularise rearing of such races in the country.

- ii) CSB has innovated improved cottage and Multiend basins to improve reeling techniques. Demonstration cum Training Centres established by the Board impart training in reeling on improved machineries.
- (iii) Improved devices have been innovated for stifling and cooking of cocoons.
- iv) A Silk Testing House has been established in order to create quality awareness.

Further, to increase the production of quality raw silk, the Central Silk Board in collaboration with State Governments has formulated a National Sericulture Project for implementation with World Bank Assistance. An Appraisal Mission from the Bank has recently visited India to discuss the details of this project.

Satellite town Near Bombay

2589. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a Satellite town near Bombay at Panvel; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any incentives are proposed to be offered to the Non-Resident Indians in the said township, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution of State Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Centre for Mine Environment Studies

2590. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining activities have been intensified in fifth schedule areas (Tribal sub-Plan) of Madhya Pradesh:

(b) whether at present there is no centre of mine environment studies in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to develop Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur as a centre for mine Environment studies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) there is no proposal to develop Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur, as a centre for mine Environment studies.

(d) Does not arise.

Abolition of Octroi

2591. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special meeting was held in February, 1988 regarding abolition of octroi; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision arrived at and the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Ban on Indian Nurses to Go to USA

2592. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Nurses are not given permission to go to the U.S.A. for employment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a similar ban for Indian nurses to go to other countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) and (b). Two proposals have been received in this Ministry from establishments in USA for requirement of nurses from India. There are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Does not arise

L.R.T.S. for Hyderabad and Secunderabad

2593. SHRI C.MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up of a Light Rail Transit System for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad;

(b) whether the proposal has since been finalised and the blue print prepared; and

(c) if so, the financial implication involved for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed M/s. RITES, New Delhi as consultant for preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for Light Rail Transport System for Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Orissa

2595. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up some sugar mills in Orissa is pending clearance of Central Government:

(b) if so, the names of the places where the sugar mills are proposed to be set up;

(c) the reasons for the delay in granting letter of intents; and

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) to (d). The following three proposals for setting up of new sugar mills of 2500 TCD capacity each in the State of Orissa are pending before the Government (Department of Food)

i) Tal Nawarangpur, Distt. Koraput.

ii) Place & Distt. Bolangir.

iii) Tal & Place Dharmagarh, Distt. Kalahandi.

After assessing the cane availability

and other techno-economic feasibility, these proposals will be considered by the Department of Food. In two of the above three cases, spot study regarding potential for cane development and availability is also being made.

Use of Pesticides During Storage of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables

2595. SHRI DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a widespread misuse of pesticides after harvesting and during storage of grains, fruits and vegetables by the farmers and sellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any samples have been lifted from the stockiest of farm commodities

for determining whether pesticides content is higher than the limits laid down by Government in this regard during the last three years and if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether any follow up action was taken in cases where the samples proved to contain pesticide residues above the permissible levels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). A survey conducted by this Ministry during the year 1987 on various commodities of food articles including foodgrains, fruits and vegetables, revealed that residues in majority of samples are within the tolerance limits.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

Number of Samples of food articles analysed and found adulterated in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Manipur and Chandigarh Administration during last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of sample analysed for presence of Pesticide Residues and found adulterated yearwise:									
		1985			1986			1987			Total
		Analysed	Adulterated	Analysed	Adulterated	Analysed	Adulterated	Analysed	Adulterated	Analysed	Adulterated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Nil	175	Nil	28	Nil	211	Nil		
2.	Assam	276	Nil	391	4	Not available		667	4		
3.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	34	Nil	58	Nil		
4.	Manipur	16	Nil	39	Nil	27	Nil	132	Nil		
5.	Chandigarh Administration	142	Nil	84	Nil	56	Nil	282	Nil		

Remaining States/UTs have furnished nil information.

The Government of Assam has instructed the millers and dealers not to receive treated wheat to produce atta. The National Seed Corporation, Assam Seeds Corporation and Statefood have been instructed not to auction the left over wheat seeds for human consumption.

All the State/UTs have been requested to analyse all samples of food articles for presence of pesticide residues as per requirement of the Law, forthwith.

Setting Up of Sugar Mills In Haryana

2596. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by Union Government from Government of Haryana for setting up three more sugar mills in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accorded approval to these proposals;

(c) the places where these sugar mills are proposed to be set up in the state; and

(d) the factors taken into consideration by Government while according sanction for starting new sugar mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The following three proposals for setting up of new sugar mills of 2500 TCD each in the Cooperative Sector, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, have been accorded approval in the State of Haryana based on cane availability and techno-economic feasibility of the projects as per the existing guidelines for licensing in the sugar industry:-

- i) Kaithal, District Kurukshetra.
- ii) Meham, District Rohtak.
- iii) Bhuna, Tehsil Fatehabad, District Hissar.

Doctors Left for Abroad

2597. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Doctors with Post-graduate qualifications who have left India for abroad during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): No such information is available.

Impact of Imposition of Export Duty on Silk by China

2598. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that China had imposed 100 per cent export duty on silk yarn;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to control the price of silk and silk yarn in view of the imposition of such a high duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). New export duties have reportedly been levied by the China authorities mainly to strengthen the hands of the China Silk Corporation (CSC) who are the major agency for handling silk and silk products in China. Besides CSC there are a few companies permitted to export silk grey fabric from China. Any exporter of silk and silk products from China is now required to first deposit moneys equivalent to 80-100 percent which can be redeemed once full payment has been received for goods. In case of contracts signed with China Silk Import and Export Corporation, this deposit is waived. If contract is signed with other company/corporation for export of silk, certificate from CSC can waive this requirement also. As such new duties are not likely to effect export price of China silk for Indian importers.

Registration of Users of Weights and Measures

2599. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of users of weights and measures in Delhi who have registered themselves so far under the mandatory requirement of the relevant Act and the Rules made thereunder;

(b) whether Government have set up some checking machinery in order to bring the offenders to book; and

(c) if so, the details of the establishment set up for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) 3131 users of weights and measures in Delhi have registered themselves upto 17.11.1988, under the mandatory requirement of the relevant Act and the Rules.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Weights and Measures Organisation of the Delhi Administration is the checking machinery for this purpose.

Price for Long Staple Cotton

2600. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise production of long staple cotton for the cotton season 1988-89;

(b) the estimated purchases to be made by Cotton Corporation of India in each State during the cotton year;

(c) the estimated quantity of cotton likely to be exported; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent decline in the prices of long staple cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The state-wise production of long and extra-long staple cotton as estimated by the Cotton Advisory Board for the cotton season 1988-89 is as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Production</i>	
Gujarat	—	12.00
Maharashtra	—	14.00
Madhya Pradesh	—	4.00
Andhra Pradesh	—	12.50
Tamil Nadu	—	5.00
Karnataka	—	5.50
TOTAL:		53.00

(b) The purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India under price support operations are contingent on market prices reaching the minimum support levels while the commercial purchases by the Corporation are against firm indents from the Mills. No firm estimates can therefore be made of the purchases that will be made by the Corporation in each State during the course of the current cotton year.

(c) and (d). The Cotton Corporation of India has made arrangements for undertaking large-scale price support operations in the event of market prices reaching the minimum support levels. The export window will also be kept open though no decision regarding the quantum of exports to be allowed has yet been taken.

Closure of Sugar Factory

2601. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the closure of Gowribidanur Co-operative Sugar Factory in Karnataka;

(b) whether Centre has suggested to State Government of Karnataka to take over the factory;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). M/s. Gauribidanur Sahakare Sakkare Karkhana Limited, District Kolar, Karnataka, did not work for the sugar seasons from 1984-85 to 1987-88. During the period of closure, this factory was put to liquidation under Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and was sold to M/s. Siruguppa Sugars and Chemicals Limited. It is understood that the Factory intends to start crushing operations during 1988-89 season.

(c) and (d). No information has been received from the State Government

Hike in Price of Essential Commodities

2602. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities are going up even though crop position is better; and

(b) if so, the prices of important essential commodities in October, 1987 and October of this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Although the monsoon has been exceptionally good and there are reports of good *kharif* crop and prospects of a good *rabi* crop, the effect of severe drought of 1987 has continued. There has, therefore, been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during the past 3 months (ending 12.11.88). The wholesale price indices of some commodities have moved up, some have declined and a few have remained steady. With the increasing arrival of good *kharif* crop, the prices of essential commodities such as rice, pulses, edible oils, sugar and *gur* have started exhibiting a declining trend.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale price indices of selected commodities in October, 1987 and October, 1988 is given below.

STATEMENT

Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities in the months of October, 1987 and October 1988

(Base 1970-71 = 100)

	October, 1987	October, 1988
	1	2
Rice	335.8	370.5
Wheat	255.4	298.7

	1	2
Jowar	267.4	285.8
Bajra	309.3	263.7
Gram	503.7	873.3
Arhar	564.2	579.5
Moong	438.7	655.7
Masur	542.6	659.0
Urad	428.2	545.7
Potatoes	319.2	271.2
Onions	999.7	494.3
Milk	330.6	354.5
Fish	572.9	587.5
Meat	591.3	641.4
Chillies	248.7	535.3
Tea	431.3	422.7
Coke	606.3	606.3
Kerosene	410.4	410.4
Atta	262.7	324.9
Sugar	311.4	345.6
Gur	480.1	567.4
Vansaspati	429.7	431.3
Groundnut oil	523.9	437.5
Mustard oil	509.6	378.0
Coconut oil	477.0	485.5

	1	2
Salt	242.0	241.1
Cotton Cloth (mills)	279.8	286.8
Soap	475.6	448.0
Matches	129.0	129.0
All Commodities	409.5	439.4

[*Translation*]

proval; and

Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO for Madhya Pradesh

2603. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO for grant of loans during the current financial year for Madhya Pradesh and the number of schemes pending ap-

(b) the number of dwelling units proposed to be constructed under these schemes and the average cost of construction of each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The position of HUDCO financed schemes in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year as on 31.10.1988 is as under:-

	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Dwelling units proposed to be constructed</i>	<i>Development of plots</i>
Sanctioned	11	2053	400
Under Sanction	12	2005	43
Pending with agencies for compliance of various requirements or under process	85	7859	—

The various categories of dwelling units to be constructed and their average cost is

as under:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Average all inclusive ceiling cost per dwelling unit (Rs.)</i>
EWS	15,000
LIG	20,000 to 30,000
MIG	60,000 to 1 lakh
HIG	1 lakh to 2.5 lakhs

[English]

Spread of "Kala Azar" in Bihar

2604. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY
PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether Bihar Government has urged upon Union Government to fight "Kala Azar" on a war footing in view of its spread in a virulent form in the eastern parts of the country, particularly in Bihar State;

(b) whether Union Government have since taken any steps in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance Government propose to provide to State Government to eradicate this disease?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. The following assistance has been provided to the Government of Bihar from the outlays of the National Malaria Eradication Programme for control

of Kala-Azar:-

1. Insecticides (D.D.T.)	Rs. 1.26 crores
2. Cash Grant	0.50 crores
Total	1.76 crores

The Central Government would continue to provide assistance on 50:50 Cost sharing basis in the form of insecticides and cash grants to the State Government for control of Kala-Azar

Education Imparted by Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units in Orissa

2605. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether nutrition education is being imparted through Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs) in the rural, urban and tribal areas;

(b) if so, how many Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units have been set up for imparting nutrition education in Orissa; and

(c) the details of different areas of the state toured by these units during the last three years?

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

up at Bhubaneshwar for imparting Nutrition Education in Orissa.

(b) One Mobile Food & Nutrition Extension Unit (MEU) and one Food & Nutrition Extension Centre (FNEC) have been set

(c) The details of different areas of the state toured by these units during the last 3 years are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of different areas of the State Toured by units mentioned in part (b) of the reply during the last three years

<i>Years</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>	
1	2	3	
1985	Puri	Nayagarh	
		Ranapur	
		Tangi	
		Brahmagiri	
1986	Cuttack	Cuttack Sadar	
		Baranga	
		Kantapara	
		Boulamines	
1986	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	
		Kalahandi	Thua-mal Rampur
			Sanjigarh
			Nawapara
1986	Koraput		Rayagada
		Kalyansinghpur	
		Malkangiri	
		Kurukonda	
1986	Phulbani	Nuagaon	
		R. Udayagiri	
1986	Ganjam	Gumma	
		1986	Puri
Balipatna			
Delang			

1	2	3
	Keonjhar	Patna Keonjhar
	Mayurbhanj	Bijatala Jamda
	Cuttack	Rasulpur Kantapara Kujanga
1987	Puri	Tangi Khurda Begunia
	Keonjhar	Saharapara Bansapla
	Phulbani	Katagarh Tumudibandha
	Dhenkanal	Pallahara
	Ganjam	Kodala
	Sundargarh	Koira Lathikata Barsuan
	Cuttack	Jajpur Cuttack Sadar Banki
1988 (upto October, 1988)	Cuttack	Salepur Banki
	Dhenkanal	Hindol
	Puri	Khurda Ran-pur Jatni Delang Begunia
	Keonjhar	Joda
	Phulbani	Phulbani

Unauthorised Construction by Allottees of DDA Flats

2606. SHRI LALA RAMKEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had sent show-cause notices in 1988 to the allottees of flats in Delhi/New Delhi for unauthorised construction during 1987 and 1988;

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

(c) whether DDA propose to grant permission to the allottees of single-storeyed flats to raise the construction upto two and a

half storeys as permitted by the M.C.D. to the private land owners in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As indicate in the statement below.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The normal construction of two and a half floors as per the building bye-laws is applicable to individual plots only and not to a residential pocket constructed on a group housing basis.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of S/C Notice issued</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ashok Vihar	52
2.	Lawrance Road	66
3.	Pitam Pura	4
4.	Shalimar Bagh	10
5.	Ram Pura	3
6.	Mayur Vihar	7
7.	Dilshad Garden	9
8.	Gazi Pur Dairy Form	5
9.	Rohini	18
10.	Asian Games Village	32
11.	Shah Pur Jat	12
12.	Saket	2

1	2	3
13.	E.P.D.P. Colony	4
14.	Madangir	18
15.	Dakshin Puri	2
16.	Sheikh Sarai	16
17.	Vasant Vihar	6
18.	Vasant Enclave	1
19.	Safdarjung	3
20.	Munirka	1
21.	Paschim Puri	45
22.	Naraina	12
23.	Trilok Puri	4
24.	Rajouri Garden	18
25.	Parsad Nagar	5
26.	Gulabi Bagh	6
27.	Tagore Garden	22
28.	Janak Puri	127
29.	Ber Sarai	1
30.	Pankha Road	71
31.	Kalkaji	44
32.	Tamoor Nagar	1
33.	Malviya Nagar	1
34.	East of Kailash	1
35.	Madipur	212
36.	Pandoo Nagar	1
		842

Supply of Essential Commodities to Maharashtra

2607. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has approached Union Government to increase the supplies of rice, edible oils, sugar and wheat to the persistent shortage in the State;

(b) whether State Government has also sought permission to procure supplies from other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The allocation of rice to Maharashtra has been increased from 60,000 tonnes in August, 1988 to 65,000 tonnes in September, 1988 and this enhanced allocation has been maintained upto December, 1988. The allocation of edible oils to the State has been increased from 13,500 M.T. to 15,500 M.T. from October, 1988. The monthly levy sugar quota of Maharashtra has been increased from 27998 tonnes per month to 29938 tonnes per month from February, 1987 as a result of the upward revision of the uniform norms for allocation of sugar. The allocation of wheat has been raised from 80,000 tonnes in June, 1988 to 85,000 tonnes during the months of July to September, 1988 and further increased to 90,000 tonnes in October, 1988. This increased level has been

maintained in November and December, 1988 also.

Rise in Leprosy Cases and Vaccine

2608. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leprosy cases are on the rise inspite of various steps taken;

(b) whether the long-promised leprosy vaccine has been failed tested and cleared for use; and

(c) if so, how many people have been administered this vaccine so far and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no evidence to suggest any rise in the number of leprosy cases in the country.

(b) Leprosy vaccines are under various stages of experimentations and clinical trials and no such vaccine has yet been marketed.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Bombay

2609. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount out of Prime Minister's Rs. 100 crores grant for development of Bombay paid to State Government upto 31 March, 1988;

(b) whether State Government has been asked to submit a detailed scheme in respect of each slum in Bombay under the slum upgradation scheme indicating the

nature of work to be undertaken, the agency to undertake the job, the time frame for completion and other details;

(c) whether any schemes have been drawn up for Sukhanand Chawl, Amber Wadi, Pipla Wadi, Jeeta Karki Wadi slums, in the heart of the city, which are in a dilapidated/ dangerous condition;

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to ask the State Government to undertake the upgradation work in respect of the aforesaid four slums on priority basis; and

(e) whether owners as well as tenants in slums are also being involved in the upgradation work, if so, in what manner and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Rs. 30 crores.

(b) to (d). The State Government have furnished their programme of slum upgradation under the special assistance scheme, which contains the planning concepts and the broad parameters within which the projects are to be implemented. However, selection and actual project formulation for individual slums and their implementation is done by the State Government depending on their needs and priorities and the Union Government does not propose to intervene in this process.

(e) The modalities of project implementation are decided by the State Government.

Ecology Seminar on Environmental Problems in Himalayas

2610. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Geography organised an Ecology Seminar on Environmental Problems in the Himalayas at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of view expressed at the Seminar;

(c) whether Government propose to take measures to remove the environmental problems in the Himalayas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on Environmental Problems in the Himalayas was organised on 28th and 29th October, 1988 at New Delhi.

(b) The Seminar voiced its concern for the destruction of the natural environment of the Doon Valley, drying of water resources, deforestation, deterioration of people's health etc., due to unchecked and uncontrolled quarrying in the Mussourie Hills. The Seminar recommended not only for stopping of the quarrying but also for restoring/reconstruction of the deteriorated environment for a balanced development. Appointment of a Committee for Environmental Reconstruction in the Doon Valley has been recommended. Similar Policy and programmes have been recommended for adoption elsewhere in the Lower Himalayas.

(c) and (d). The Ministry has taken the following measures to remove environmental problems in the Himalayas:-

- (i) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as:-
— Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soilwatch) being implemented in 14 Himalayan States);

— Establishment of decentralised people's nurseries; and establishment of Silvi-pastoral farms (both covering Himalayan States also)

- (ii) The Ministry has recently set up the Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development at Almora (U.P.) to undertake in-depth research and development studies on environmental problems of the Himalayan and Shivalik Regions and to demonstrate suitable technology packages and delivery systems for sustainable development of the region in keeping with local perceptions.
- (iii) Ecological Task Forces of Ex-servicemen are presently engaged in eco-restoration work in the mine effected areas near Mussourie and in the Jammu Shivaliks.

Closure of MSK Mills Gulbarga

2611. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations were held with the workers representatives of Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga, during the month of September, 1988;

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations;

(c) whether any wages have been paid to the workers over since the mills is closed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After having further discussions with the Trade Unions by the management during October, 1988 an interim agreement was signed on 29.10.88 covering the following important points:-

- i) a long term work-load agreement shall be signed after negotiations and before the re-opening of the mill;
- ii) linking 40% of wages with productivity;
- iii) Special Voluntary retirement scheme for rationalisation of surplus workmen would be announced by the mill management;
- iv) 7 day working/interval working would be continued or stopped at the discretion of the management; and
- v) to give recoverable advance of Rs. 1000/- at the time of interim agreement and another advance of Rs. 500/- at the time of re-opening the mill to enable the workmen to smoothly re-start the mill.

(c) and (d). No wages have been paid to the workers since the suspension of operations in the mill w.e.f. 1.6.88.

Cooperative Spinning Mill in Keonjhar, Orissa

2612. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a cooperative spinning mill in Keonjhar district, Orissa is pending before Union Government since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearance for early implementation of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Government have issued a Letter of Intent against an application received from the Keonjhar Co-operative Synthetic Spinning Mills Ltd., for setting up a synthetic yarn spinning mill in district Keonjhar, Orissa.

[Translation]

Plantation in Chambal Division and Karhal (Madhya Pradesh)

2613. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tree plantation has been done in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh to beautify the hills;

(b) if so, the total area of such land to be covered;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this beautification scheme to the ravines of Karhal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when work will be taken up?

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

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

[English]

Non-Utilisation of funds by NTC

2614. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had given huge amounts of working fund to the management of the National Textile Corporation Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds have been properly utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, Government had released to NTC, Rs. 305.37 crores as loans towards reimbursement of cash losses.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgrains to States

2615. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allocated to the State Governments during the last nine months of the current year, State-wise and month-wise;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains actually lifted by each State against the allocation;

(c) whether some State Governments have been complaining of inadequate foodgrains allocation while they have not been lifting the entire quantity of the foodgrains allocated; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing allotment and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) from Central Pool for Public Distribution System during February 1988 to October 1988 is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The requests for additional allocations of foodgrains are considered taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, offtake trends and other related factors

STATEMENT

Allotment and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) from Central Pool for PDS to various States/Union Territories during February, 1988 to October, 1988

A : Allotment		O : offtake									
		(in '000tonnes)									
States/UTs.		February, 1988	March, 1988	April, 1988	May, 1988	June, 1988	July, 1988	August, 1988	September, 1988	October, 1988	October, 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	A	91.0	81.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	
	O	97.6	67.6	62.6	64.1	60.2	79.8	78.7	81.9	89.5	
Arunachal Pradesh	A	7.3	7.3	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
	O	7.0	6.6	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	
Assam	A	76.4	70.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
	O	73.2	72.7	51.8	47.6	50.0	48.1	43.4	56.4	47.7	
Bihar	A	130.0	110.0	82.0	87.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	85.0	65.0	
	O	113.9	91.9	37.5	39.9	57.2	52.0	44.3	47.8	37.8	
Goa	A	5.55	5.55	5.55	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
	O	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	6.6	4.9	5.5	5.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	A	95.0	120.0	95.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
	O	122.4	143.9	100.4	104.5	96.2	78.5	85.1	83.8	69.4
Haryana	A	43.5	33.5	33.5	33.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
	O	33.9	22.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.7	2.6	5.3	12.7
Himachal Pradesh	A	21.5	21.5	23.0	23.0	18.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
	O	19.8	17.9	18.6	19.4	14.5	10.6	11.1	10.4	16.1
Jammu & Kashmir	A	45.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	40.0
	O	28.0	17.2	15.3	17.7	22.1	30.4	27.1	34.7	33.9
Karnataka	A	80.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0
	O	74.1	71.2	60.8	74.9	59.5	57.0	57.8	57.1	60.8
Kerala	A	170.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	140.0	140.0	160.0	140.0	140.0
	O	165.2	174.9	160.0	139.6	148.6	151.3	173.5	143.6	129.4
Madhya Pradesh	A	75.0	55.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	O	60.2	44.4	21.3	31.1	34.5	39.3	46.2	49.0	38.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	A	160.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	145.0	145.0	150.0	155.0
	O	145.3	140.2	147.9	144.5	137.4	144.3	142.1	129.8	155.4
Manipur	A	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	O	4.6	6.4	4.9	3.8	2.3	3.3	4.5	2.0	4.2
Meghalaya	A	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
	O	11.2	13.4	7.0	11.5	11.4	14.4	10.6	10.9	8.1
Mizoram	A	7.55	7.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
	O	7.6	7.4	7.1	9.6	10.1	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.3
Nagaland	A	9.5	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	O	9.5	13.2	10.9	7.0	10.3	10.1	7.2	6.1	9.3
Orissa	A	43.0	43.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	50.0
	O	35.0	39.7	31.6	38.3	37.6	42.1	52.2	45.9	40.7
Punjab	A	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	O	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	3.9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan		A	134.0	104.0	84.0	84.0	104.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
		O	131.5	102.6	86.4	71.9	76.4	87.5	70.1	61.9	46.7
Sikkim		A	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
		O	3.2	2.1	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.9	3.5	2.9
Tamil Nadu		A	110.0	80.0	110.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	95.0
		O	80.7	88.6	67.2	76.5	56.1	55.9	50.8	72.2	74.8
Tripura		A	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
		O	9.0	13.4	12.4	15.1	12.5	11.4	12.8	10.9	11.5
Uttar Pradesh		A	150.0	140.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
		O	130.9	106.6	64.0	44.6	44.3	67.0	69.8	72.8	55.0
West Bengal		A	236.0	200.0	165.0	165.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
		O	166.9	169.0	133.0	142.8	147.0	166.0	157.2	156.9	153.3
A & N Islands		A	—	—	6.1	—	—	6.1	—	—	6.1
		O	0.7	1.4	1.8	—	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	A	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	O	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3
Dadar & Nagar	A	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Haveli	O	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	A	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	O	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	—	0.1
Delhi	A	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
	O	67.8	69.8	60.3	48.6	53.7	57.8	68.4	74.4	70.5
Lakshadweep	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.58
	O	1.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Pondicherry	A	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.75
	O	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note:- Offtake figures are provisional.

**Closure of C.G.H.S. Dispensary,
Shivajinagar, Bangalore**

2616. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS Dispensary No. 1, Shivajinagar, Bangalore City has been closed due to non-availability of accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have approached the Bangalore City Corporation or the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide alternate accommodation for reopening the dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The building in which CGHS Dispensary No. 1 was functioning had to be vacated due to a Court decision. This dispensary was therefore shifted to a nearby building on Infantry Road where the CGHS Polyclinic is also functioning. As this arrangement could not be continued due to space restraints, the beneficiaries of dispensary No. 1 have been adjusted in the nearby dispensaries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps to hire alternate accommodation are being taken.

**Involvement of Sugar Factories in
National Family Planning**

2617. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar factories are involved in the National Family Planning and Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for Family Planning operations for each factory, State-wise; and

(c) the targets achieved by sugar factories during the year 1987-88?

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

(a) to (c). The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) is implementing an ILO/UNFPA assisted Family Welfare Project in 16 Cooperative Sugar Factories located in 7 States viz. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The Project aims at providing education, motivation and guidance for Family Welfare amongst families of cane-grower members, workers and their families and to other persons living in the sugar-cane belt. In addition, the Indian Sugar Mills Association has created a Population Cell in their Headquarters Office with ILO assistance to encourage and assist the Employers and Senior Managers of the Sugar Mills to provide Family Life Education and Family Planning Services.

No specific targets have been fixed for Family Planning Operations.

**Scheme for Free Medical Aid for SC &
ST**

2619. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether if any comprehensive scheme of free medical aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being implemented by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being benefited by the scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such a free medical aid comprehensive scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Free medical aid is available at PHCs and Sub-Centres set up in the State to all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Andhra Pradesh 66 PHCs have been established in Scheduled Caste Basties and 104 in Tribal areas. Similarly 654 Sub-Centres are functioning in tribal areas besides the Ten Mobile Medical Units. In areas of concentration of Scheduled Tribes and Hilly areas Government have relaxed the infrastructure norms and fixed at 20,000 and 3,000 population instead of 30,000 and 5,000 respectively. There is no proposal to introduce free medical aid for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes exclusively at present.

Simplification of Emigration Procedure

2620. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present emigration procedure to go to the foreign countries is faulty; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to improve the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI

BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bogus Cases Under Family Planning Programme

2621. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of false/bogus cases under the family planning programme detected during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the number of criminal cases filed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A regular system of carrying out the filed evaluation on sample basis in selected districts of various States is in operation through interviews of acceptors and verification of records/registers maintained at different levels. These reports reveal that in most of the cases acceptors of various Family Planning methods reported by the States are found to be genuine. However, some minor discrepancies have been noticed in respect of 'No such person living in the area' and 'denial of services' and the information in respect of these statewise for all the three years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given herewith in the Statements I, II and III below.

(b) No such information is readily available at our end.

STATEMENT I

S.No.	State/UTs	F.W. acceptors		Could not be contacted due to 'No such person living in the area'	Denial of services
		Selected	Contacted		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2367	1600	93	51
2.	Assam	3252	2922	48	22
3.	Bihar	4659	2568	156	189
4.	Gujarat	6287	4414	392	91
5.	Haryana	2818	1412	185	41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	594	361	5	3
7.	J & K	464	281	2	5
8.	Karnataka	4733	3135	589	83
9.	Kerala	2488	2894	2	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3859	1584	99	187
11.	Maharashtra	5773	3729	272	188
12.	Manipur	26	22	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	96	63	—	—
14.	Orissa	3632	2987	23	125
15.	Punjab	2698	2299	10	7
16.	Rajasthan	4848	3756	54	48
17.	Sikkim	244	159	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	5494	2989	856	85
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11172	6943	212	62
20.	West Bengal	2548	1455	119	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Pondicherry	588	459	11	4
22.	Delhi	688	274	28	6
	All India	67648	44598	2988	1023
			(65.9)	(4.4)	(2.3)

STATEMENT II

S.No.	State/UTs	F.W. acceptors		Could not be contacted due to 'No such person living in the area'	Denial of services
		Selected	Contacted		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3078	2249	159	154
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	28	—	—
3.	Assam	2748	1920	289	48
4.	Bihar	4143	2469	243	219
5.	Gujarat	5767	3058	684	189
6.	Haryana	4391	2945	307	70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1155	665	21	19
8.	J & K	509	371	16	2
9.	Karnataka	4601	2753	713	311
10.	Kerala	6871	5026	3	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7424	4167	215	347
12.	Maharashtra	4758	2988	197	125
13.	Manipur	75	54	1	—
14.	Meghalaya	60	35	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Mizoram	175	111	—	—
16.	Nagaland	171	8	—	—
17.	Orissa	6469	1278	34	90
18.	Punjab	4964	3977	294	24
19.	Rajasthan	1536	724	38	42
20.	Tamil Nadu	812	4722	1153	110
21.	Tripura	232	113	1	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7947	12294	554	319
23.	West Bengal	2355	1229	159	61
24.	Pondicherry	343	258	—	1
25.	Delhi	214	85	14	11
26.	Dadra & Nagara Haveli	177	111	—	—
All India		87518	58650	5815	2152
			(65.9)	(5.7)	(3.7)

STATEMENT III

S.No.	State/UTs	F.W. acceptors		Could not be contacted due to 'No such person living in the area'	Denial of services
		Selected	Contacted		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5788	4615	263	268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	331	191	3	1
3.	Assam	2033	1143	65	83
4.	Bihar	5743	3283	387	318

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	3282	2194	336	338
6.	Haryana	5466	3508	173	118
7.	Himachal Pradesh	770	369	55	12
8.	J & K	699	584	28	4
9.	Karnataka	3460	1997	495	239
10.	Kerala	6110	4846	—	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5525	3497	117	134
12.	Maharashtra	4203	2799	150	147
13.	Manipur	495	289	6	4
14.	Meghalaya	178	42	—	—
15.	Nagaland	93	26	—	—
16.	Orissa	8840	7221	66	191
17.	Punjab	3310	2671	5	29
18.	Rajasthan	5751	4819	38	17
19.	Sikkim	269	146	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	8624	5526	628	48
21.	Tripura	231	128	17	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5303	3549	567	293
23.	West Bengal	2074	1164	153	19
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	449	294	7	7
25.	Pondicherry	403	318	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	286	121	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	279	136	21	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Delhi	507	203	31	21
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	140	85	4	3
All India		80634	54938	3615	2389
			(68.1)	(4.5)	(4.2)

Deaths Due to Dengue Fever in AIIMS

2622. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether AIIMS has confirmed five deaths on account of dengue fever;

(b) whether dengue and other ailments/disease are erupting due to frequent mass movements of people who are herded together under unhygienic conditions as was witnessed recently in the Capital and elsewhere;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) AIIMS has reported 4 deaths due to dengue fever in October, 1988.

(b) Dengue fever is spread by the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes. However, diseases like Tuberculosis and Meningococcal meningitis etc. are spread through dis-

charges including droplets from nose and throat of infected person living in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions.

(c) and (d). The outbreak of viral fevers in Delhi has been investigated by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and the National Institute of Virology, Pune. The investigation had shown that many of the cases of viral fever was due to dengue virus.

There is no specific treatment for dengue infection nor any vaccine developed yet for prophylactic immunization and the cases are treated with symptomatic and by supportive treatment. However, cases showing haemorrhagic manifestation are treated with intravenous fluid and plasma and blood transfusion indicated in cases of severe bleeding. Other preventive measures include antimosquito and antilarval measures against *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. As regards Meningococcal meningitis and Tuberculosis, specific treatments are available in hospitals and dispensaries and preventive measures includes, improvement of personal hygiene, avoidance of living in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions and and strengthening of health education.

Shortage of Anti-Rabies Vaccines

2623. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:**

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

(a) whether more than five lakh of people undergo anti-rabies immunisation because of dog bite and thereby 42 lakh man-days are lost every year in the country;

(b) whether there is a shortage of Rabies-vaccine resulting in great inconvenience to the affected persons;

(c) whether Government propose to chalk out any plan to minimise the case of dog bite in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to vaccinate the affected people?

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

(a) No authentic data about the number of people undergoing antirabies treatment every year are available. However, it has been roughly estimated that about 5 lakh persons undergo anti-rabies immunisation every year.

(b) No shortage of anti-rabies vaccine has come to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

(c) 'Public Health' being a State subject, Central Government is not primarily concerned with the matter. However, Municipal bye-laws empower the Municipal Health authorities to catch and destroy stray dogs in the Municipal areas.

(d) Anti-rabies vaccines are supplied to the patients free of cost by all Government Institutions/Hospitals.

Role of Ayurvedic Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine in Family Planning

2624. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicines in stepping up the family planning programmes;

(b) whether any research is being conducted in the field of family planning under the said systems; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made in this direction so far?

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

(a) to (c). Considering the importance of Family Planning Programme, the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine have taken up screening of Ayurvedic and Unani contraceptive respectively in their Centres by using the single drugs as well as compound formulations mentioned in classics. Some of the drugs in both the systems have shown satisfactory results.

No research work in terms of contraceptives is being done for Homoeopathy drugs.

Effects of Modernisation of Industries of Employment

2625. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a national policy regarding automation in industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees expected to be rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reconcile the demands for modernisation of industries and employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d). Under the existing procedure for import of computers, no objection certificate from labour angle is not necessary, if the managements concerned give the following undertakings:-

(1) There should be no retrenchment as a result of computerisation and any worker rendered surplus would be absorbed;

(2) There would be no loss earnings or wages of the existing workers;

(3) There would be no adverse effect on the conditions of work, promotion prospects, etc. of the workers; and

(4) There would be adequate safeguards to protect the workers' interests, including the method of sharing possible benefits.

Any violation of these undertakings can attract the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Daily Wage Employees in DDA

2626. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working

on work charge basis/daily wages in the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years, year-wise, and the number out of them, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the provisions made to declare the employees/labourers permanent and whether they have been declared permanent according to the norms laid down and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the work of sweeping is got done on contract system in the Authority, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Authority proposes to declare permanent all sweepers/other persons working on different posts by abolishing the contract system, if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether some sweepers/other employees have been removed from service. If so, the reasons therefor and whether their cases would be re-considered to take them back in service?

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.

[*English*]

Loan from Japan and Switzerland for Modernisation of NTC Mills

2627. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for arranging loans from Switzerland and Japan for modernisation of the NTC mills;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of

these loans;

(c) whether these loans will be in the form of machinery and equipment; and

(e) if so, the mode of repayment of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The proposal of NTC for import of textile machinery with assistance from Japan and Switzerland is at exploratory stage. All the details have not been worked out.

Social Forestry Schemes in Karnataka

2628. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted Schemes for implementation of some comprehensive social forestry projects in the state to Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details of schemes and their main objectives;

(c) whether Government have cleared those projects; and

(d) if so, the funds sanctioned for im-

plementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No new schemes to implement Comprehensive Social Forestry Projects have been received from the State Government. The Social Forestry Programme is being implemented in Karnataka through the on-going Central and State Sector Schemes, including the externally aided Social Forestry Project.

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

Growth in Powerloom Sector

2629. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state..

(a) whether powerloom sector has recorded an all round growth during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b): During the 1988-89, the decentralised powerloom sector showed growth i.e. increase in the number of powerlooms, production of cloth and fall in idle percentage of looms. The respective figures as at the end of March, 88 and Sept. 88 were.

	March,88	Sept..1988
Number of powerlooms (authorised)	7.56 lakhs	8.39 lakhs,
Cloth production (in thousand metres)	556,623	580,123
Idle percentage of loomage	13.33%	3.17%

Vaccine for Family Planning

2630. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vaccine to check the growth of population has been discovered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether its efficacy has since been checked?

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

(a) and (b): Attempts are being made to develop vaccine for both sexes. No such vaccine has been developed so far.

Implementation of Social Forestry Scheme in Kerala

2631. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether social forestry schemes are under implementation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the details of the future programmes?

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

(b) In the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 a total area of about 2.12 lakh hectares has been covered under all social forestry/afforestation activities. The target for 1988-89 is 0.87 lakh hectares.

(c) The details of the programme for 1989-90 will be finalised at the forthcoming

annual plan discussions.

Nomination of a Member from J&K on M.C.I.

2632. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of the Medical Council of India from Jammu and Kashmir State who left the State service and is no more residing there, still continues to be a member against the provisions of the relevant Act; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

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

(a) and (b). Dr. B.K. Anand was nominated to the Medical Council of India by the J&K Government while he was Director, Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar. The Govt. of India issued a Notification on the 15-1-1985 regarding his nomination as member of the Council under Section 3 (1) (a) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Since under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act, the term of a member already nominated shall continue for a period of five years from the date of his nomination or until his successor shall have been duly nominated, whichever is longer, unless Dr. Anand resigns from his membership, he shall continue to be a member of the M.C.I. for a period of five years from the date of Notification of his membership i.e. upto 5-2-1990.

Spinning Mill in Chillakaluripet, A.P.

2633. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under

consideration of Union Government to set up a new spinning mill at Chilakaluripet in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A letter of Intent No. 422 (1988), dated 25th August, 1988 has been issued to M/s. Chilakaluripeta Cotton Growers Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.

Spread of AIDS

2634. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: 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 24 October, 1988 which states that the AIDS infection enter India in the early eighties contrary to current belief that it came in much latter, as per study by the Indian Council for Medical Research's referral centre for AIDS at the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Government has seen the news item appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 24.10.1988.

(b) The Centre at Christian Medical College, Vellore had followed up a seropositive promiscuous person who said that he had not visited prostitutes since 1984. So the Centre had inferred that HIV infection might have existed among prostitutes prior to 1984 and HIV infection might have reached India in early eighties.

Suggestion of National Institute of Virology to Control Japanese Encephalitis

2635. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Virology (NIV) of the Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested measures to control of the dreaded Japanese Encephalitis;

(b) whether the disease is spreading in most parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details of the measures suggested by the National Institute of Virology; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). In an article entitled 'Strategy For The Control of Japanese Encephalitis' published in the Indian Council of Medical Research Bulletin August, 1988. National Institute of Virology, Pune, have suggested that the following parameters need to be considered for the control of Japanese Encephalitis.

i) Vaccination of the population at risk.

ii) Immunization of pigs which serve as the amplifiers of the virus.

iii) Vector Control measures.

- iv) Public health measures and community participation.
- v) Diagnosis and patient care in hospitals.

According to the information received from the State Health Authorities, cases of Japanese Encephalitis have been reported from the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During 1988, 5430 cases and 1785 deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis have been reported from these States so far.

(d). The measures undertaken at present to control the spread of disease are as under:-

1. Symptomatic treatment is being given to all cases of Japanese Encephalitis. Special arrangements have been made for free transplantation of affected persons to hospitals.
2. Insecticidal spray has been carried out with BHC and DDT in the affected districts and antilarval operation has been intensified.
3. Fogging operations with Malathion have been undertaken in the affected areas.
4. State Governments have been advised to stock common medicines for treatment of Japanese Encephalitis in all the affected districts.
5. Adequate health education measures have been taken through publicity with the help of different media for eliciting community participation in control and prevention.

Clearance of Nagarjuna Sagar Project

2636. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excavation of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project left canal irrigation system involved certain forest areas which require clearance by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have prepared 8 schemes, covering forests areas in Khammam and Krishna Districts and sent them for approval;

(c) whether Union Government have received any report from Andhra Pradesh Government about the difficulties in preparing the consolidated proposals from the entire canal system of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government would expedite action in this regard as the execution of the Nagarjuna Sagar left canal is held up for want of clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The proposals of Andhra Pradesh Government for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in Krishna, Nalgonda and Khammam districts for the construction of 18 canals including the left bank canal of Nagarjuna Sagar Project were approved by this Ministry and the approval was communicated to the State Government on 17.10.88.

[Translation]

Denudation of Forests

2637. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of denudation of forests in the country alongwith the figures approved by the INSAT picture;

(b) the causes of denudation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to check the denudation of forests in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) . According to the studies conducted by National Remote Sensing Agency, with the help of Landsat imagery, the average annual rate of depletion of forest cover in the country during the period 1972-75 to 1980-82 was approximately 1.3 million hectares.

(b) and (c). Increase of biotic pressure on forest, resources coupled with diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes has been the major factor responsible for denudation of forests. Steps taken to check such denudation and to increase area under forests are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Steps Taken to Check Deforestation and Increase Area Under Forests

1. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
2. A centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the states to develop infrastructure for enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
3. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace

fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

4. Wood is being substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction etc.
5. Import policy for forest products has been liberalised.
6. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
7. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
8. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:-
 - i) To avoid clear 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 felling in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.
 - iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection

area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

9. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation programme 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.

Pending Maps of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

2638. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies has opposed the exemption given to the construction of sky scrappers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the existing policy of Government with regard to the construction of sky scrappers;

(c) whether the maps of 17 Group Housing Societies, passed by the Delhi Urban Art Commission, the Fire Department and sent by the former Vice-Chairman of the DDA to his Ministry for approval in May, 1988

are still pending decision, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the pending maps of these 17 Co-operative Societies are expected to be passed and directions issued to the DDA so that construction work could be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies has high-lighted the problems of such societies in the light of the guidelines issued by Ministry of Urban Development on 8.2.88. According to these guidelines for Group Housing (Residential areas) maximum permissible FAR is 250 and the maximum per floor coverage should be 25% of the net plot. The remaining 75% must include only the passage to the building and the green area around. These guidelines are, however, applicable only to high rise construction i.e. to buildings with height above 45 ft. or having more than 4 storeys. Low rise buildings will continue to be governed by the earlier guidelines regarding FAR, floor coverage etc. provided at least 50% of the area of the plot is left green. The parking and passage to the building will have to be accommodated in the other 50%. The underground basement for parking may be permitted to extend beyond the building line upto the envelope line, subject to the condition that the top roof level of the basement beyond the actual building line should be flush with the ground and that it should be properly landscaped to make it green.

There are 20 Group Housing Societies where plans were approved by the Delhi Urban Art Commission but withheld in the wake of issued of revised guidelines. 9 of such Societies have already attempted revised plans in keeping with the new guidelines.

[English]

Wildlife Sanctuaries in Rajasthan

2639. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large forest areas have been declared as wild life game sanctuaries by the State and the Central Government and no efforts have been made either to protect the wildlife in those areas or to protect these areas from the forest point of view.

(b) the number of wild life sanctuaries declared in Kota, Jhalawar and Bundi districts of Rajasthan and since when; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the sanctuary areas to avoid obstructions in the development of Industries in areas which are suitable for Industrial

growth?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have notified 21 Wildlife sanctuaries covering about 5500 Sq. kms. of forest and nonforest areas. A report prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, entitled 'Planning a Wildlife Protected Area Network in India' and forwarded to the Rajasthan Government for consideration, recommends the establishment of a total of 35 wildlife sanctuaries covering over 8,900 sq. kms. in Rajasthan. Steps are taken by the State Government to protect wildlife and the forests in these sanctuaries and towards this end Central Government also makes available funds through appropriate Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) The Wildlife sanctuaries declared in Kota, Jhalawar and Bundi districts of Rajasthan, alongwith their date of notification, are as under:

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Sanctuary</i>	<i>Date of Notification</i>
Kota	Darrah	7.11.55
	Jawahar Sagar	9.10.75
	National Chambal	7.12.79
	Shergarh	30.7.83
Bundi	Ramgarh Vishdhari	20.5.82
Jhalawar	Nil	

(c) There are no such proposals under consideration of Government of India.

Allocation/Release of Amount to A.I.I.M.S.

2640. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the amount allocated to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for

the Seventh Five Year Plan and due till date has not been released consequent to which the Institute has been restrained from diversifying its branches in Child Mother Development's Centre and Cancer Department etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated to the Institute for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the funds released and the reasons for holding back the remaining funds; and

(c) the steps taken to release the remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). It is not true. The amount allocated to the Institute during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been released by the Government on time. The total amount released/allocated to the A.I.I.M.S. during the Seventh Five Year Plan upto the current financial year 1988-89 is Rs. 41.49 crores against tentative total outlay of Rs. 27 crores excluding CATS originally approved by the Govt. for AIIMS. There is thus no question of diversifying fund from Child Mother Developments Centre and Cancer Department, which have been projected in the 8th Plan document.

Inclusion of Trades Under Apprenticeship Act.

2641. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have requested Union Government to include certain trades which are common in Maharashtra under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of these trades; and

(c) the amount given to Government of Maharashtra for vocational courses during the year 1987-88?

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

(b) The list of trades is given in the statement below.

(c) An amount of Rs. 495.90 lakhs was sanctioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Government of

Maharashtra during 1987-88 for the introduction of vocational courses at +2 stage in vocational schools.

STATEMENT

LIST OF TRADES PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA FOR NOTIFICATION UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT FOR TECHNICAL (VOCATIONAL) APPRENTICES.

A. Vocational Courses Introduced at +2 Stage in Maharashtra;

(a) Technical Group -

- (1) Electrical Maintenance
- (2) Mechanical Maintenance
- (3) Scooter and Motor Cycle servicing
- (4) General Servicing Engineering
- (5) Electronics
- (6) Chemical Plant Operation
- (7) Computer Science

(b) Commercial Group -

- (8) Insurance
- (9) Small Industries & Self-employment
- (10) Elementary industrial management
- (11) Office Management

(c) Agriculture Group -

- (12) Animal Science & dairying

- (13) Farm Mechanic
- (14) Crop Science
- (15) Horticulture
- (d) *Catering and Food technology group*
- (16) Cookery
- (17) Bakery and Confectionery
- (e) *Fishery Group -*
- (18) Fishing Processing technology
- (19) Fresh water fish culture
- (f) *Para medical group -*
- (20) Multipurpose health worker
- (21) Elementary laboratory technology
- B. Proposed to be introduced -
- (a) Technical group -
- (1) Electronics technology
- (2) Maintenance and repair of domestic electrical appliances.
- (3) Building maintenance
- (4) Mechanical technology
- (5) Auto engineering technician
- (b) *Commercial group -*
- (6) Purchase and store keeping
- (c) *Para-medical group -*
- (7) X - Ray technician

- (8) Creche and pre-school management
- (9) Ophthalmic technician
- (10) Medical laboratory technician
- (d) *Fisheries -*
- (11) Inland fisheries.
- (e) *Hotel management -*
- (12) Institutional house keeping
- (13) Travel and tourism.

Internal Market Assistance Scheme for Jute Products

2642. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government propose to consider various modifications in the Internal Market Assistance Scheme which was launched to promote new jute products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Scheme is under constant review and modifications will be made as and where found necessary.

Subsidy on Hosiery Yarn

2643. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government propose to allow subsidy on the yarn used for

hosiery items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

News Item Captioned "Few Hospitals for Burn Cases"

2644. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "few Hospitals for burn cases" which appeared in the National Herald dated 25 October, 1988:

(b) if so, the detailed facilities available in Delhi hospitals to provide treatment to the burn patients;

(c) whether Government have looked into the complaints mentioned in the said news-item; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d) The facilities for the treatment of burn cases are available in Safdarjang Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital in Delhi. However, in cases of mass casualties, no one hospital can provide admissions to all the burn patients. The admissions/treatment of such patients in each hospital can be taken care of within the existing infrastructural facilities available

in that hospital. As regards, Trauma Centre, such a centre has already been set up in All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Cleaning of Yamuna River

2645. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take up cleaning of Yamuna River after the completion of Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The question of cleaning of the Yamuna river on the pattern of the Ganga Action Plan can be considered only in due course depending on the experience of the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

Removal of Jhuggies From Janakpuri

2646. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge encroachment on the Delhi Development Authority land in Janak-puri facing Block C-4A, C-4B and C-2B by the slum dwellers as they have constructed jhuggies, causing health hazard for the residents of the area;

(b) whether it is a fact that this land has been earmarked for an hospital; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to clear the encroachment?

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

(a) to (c). There are a large number of old jhuggies in Janakpuri on the land earmarked for a hospital and the Delhi Development Authority plans to remove these on availability of alternative plots.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Bhubneswar and Facilities to Central Government Employees

2647. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CGHS dispensary has been opened at Bhubneswar from the employees of a particular office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for which this dispensary is not providing medicines to all classes of Central Government employees residing within the jurisdiction of that dispensary;

(d) whether a Union Government hospital is proposed to be set up there; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to provide treatment to all Central Government employees through this dispensary round the clock?

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

(a) to (e). An allopathic dispensary has been sanctioned for the employees of the Office of C & AG. Bhubneswar as that office has agreed to meet the expenditure for the

said dispensary. As C.G.H.S. has not so far been extended to Bhubneswar, the dispensary is not providing medical facilities to other Central Govt. employees residing within the jurisdiction of the dispensary. At present, no proposal to set up a Government Hospital at Bhubneswar is under consideration.

Bio-Sphere Reserves

2648. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up more biosphere reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the potential sites identified therefor; and

(c) the time by which the biosphere reserves would be set up?

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

(b) Thirteen potential sites as listed in the statement below have been identified so far for setting up biosphere reserves.

(c) No time schedule has been drawn up for the establishment of these biosphere reserves. Three or four were expected to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. So far biosphere reserves have been established at three sites, viz. Nilgiri, Nanda Devi and Nokrek.

STATEMENT

THIRTEEN POTENTIAL SITES IDENTIFIED FOR SETTING UP BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN THE COUNTRY

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Biosphere Reserve</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>
1.	Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala
2.	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu
3.	Little Rann of Kutch	Gujarat
4.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Thar Desert	Rajasthan
6.	Nanda Devi	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Uttarkhand (Valley of Flowers)	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Sunderbans	West Bengal
9.	Manas	Assam
10.	Kaziranga	Assam
11.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Nokrek (Tura Range)	Meghalaya
13.	North Islands of Andamans	Andaman & Nicobar Islands

[*Translation*]**Pay Scale of Telegram Messengers**

2649. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case regarding the revision of pay scale of telegram messengers is pending with the office of the Labour

Commissioner, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the aforesaid matter is likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Bhartiya Telegraph Traffic Employees Union 'Group' 'D', New Delhi has raised an industrial dispute over demand for revision

of pay scale of Telegraph Messengers, before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) - I, New Delhi. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) has taken up the dispute in conciliation as provided in the Industrial Disputes Act. Conciliation in the matter is in progress.

Availability of Yarn in Madhya Pradesh

2650. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether Government propose to make cotton yarn available to Madhya Pradesh for manufacturing controlled cloth within the State, so that the poor people of that State could also get cloth at cheap rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): At present, the textile mills under NTC situated in Madhya Pradesh are producing controlled cloth from their own production of cotton yarn. Therefore, the question of Government providing cotton yarn to NTC mills in Madhya Pradesh for producing controlled cloth may not arise.

[English]

Study on Doses of Drugs

2651. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the extent and degree of inappropriate dosing of drugs by the paediatricians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain guidelines have been issued to the Indian Academy of Paediatricians in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to implement the recommendations of the study team to avoid wrong dosing of drugs?

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

(a) and (b). A National Seminar on Rational Drug Therapy in Paediatric Practice sponsored by World Health Organisation, (South East Asia Region) held on 14-16 January, 1988 had given certain recommendations relating to rational use of drugs in paediatric population, compiling a list of commonly used drugs alongwith recommended dosage form, routes of administration contraindications etc. which should be worked out by constituting a Committee on National Drug Therapy in children. The Seminar had also recommended that pharmaceutical Industry should earmark good portion of their production for essential drugs at reasonable price and withdraw voluntarily harmful/irrational preparations from the market. The training of medical and paramedical profession was also emphasized in the Seminar.

(c) to (e). The New Drug Policy of the Government has already identified relatively essential drugs in the context of the country's need which figure under Category I and Category II of the Drug Price Control Order, 1987. The Government has already set up an Expert Committee to review retrospectively formulations moving in the market from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality. As a result of this the Government has prohibited manufacture and sale of 27 drugs/categories of formulations which would mean approximately weeding out of 3,000 branded products. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) from time to time organised workshops for updating the professional skills of medical and para-medical workers. Any guidelines emanating from the

suggested committee on National Drug Therapy shall be communicated to professional bodies, including the Indian Academy of Paediatricians, at the appropriate time.

Cooperative Spinning Mills in No-Industry District of Orissa

2652. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters of intent have been issued for establishment of cooperative spinning mills in No-industry district areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Two letters of intent in the names of M/s. K.C.Sahu Phulbani Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tehsil and District Phulbani and M/s. Sri Gopinath Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. District Balasore were issued on 10.9.86 and 27.12.85 respectively. The former letter of intent has lapsed.

(c) The physical implementation of letters of intent is not the concern of the Union Government.

Micro Processor Controlled Automation

2653. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether micro-processor-controlled automation has been or is being introduced in the water treatment plants on the Bhagirathi on a pilot scale;

(b) if so, the results achieved from this project so far;

(c) whether Union Government propose to introduce similar process control automation elsewhere in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics Government of India had undertaken a pilot study for automation of Bhagirathi Treatment Plant using Micro-processor technology. The proposal is yet to be implemented.

(c) and (d). Central Public Health Environment Engineering Organisation/ Public Health Engineering (CPHEEO/PHE) have no such proposal.

Misappropriation of Funds in Fashion Institute

2654. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether there has been any instance of loss of property and misappropriation of funds in National Institute of Fashion Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). A Video Cassette Recorder (VCR) was found missing from the store room of the National Institute of Fashion

on Technology in November, 1987. An FIR was lodged with Chanakyapuri Police Station immediately after the discovery of the loss.

New Mode of Allotment of Flats Under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme 1979

2655. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the specific reasons for changing the pattern of allotment of flats under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 through computerisation and not following the well-established principle of allotment as per registration numbers announced originally, when the scheme was launched;

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider the new mode of allotment which is disadvantageous to a large majority or persons who got themselves registered in the beginning and are still awaiting after a lapse of about 10 years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 envisaged that all the applicants who registered themselves between September 1, 1979 (the date on which this scheme was opened and the 30th September, 1979 (the date on which this scheme was closed) will have equal seniority. The allotment of flats under this scheme was to be made to the registrants by draw of lots. Whenever flats became available for allotment, the lots were drawn out of the total number of waiting registrants. This method of allotment created unavoidable workload for the DDA on the one hand and kept the waiting registrants in suspense on the other hand. It was, therefore, decided to draw a seniority list of the

registrants for a specific number with the help of computer and then allot flats by draw of lots restricted to persons appearing in the list prepared with the help of the computer. This scheme has the advantage of informing the registrants about their seniority and the likely period within which the allotment of flats would become available to them. Since this is a better scheme it is proposed to give it a trial.

Protection of Coastal Wildlife in Sunderbans (West Bengal)

2656. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to gear up the conservation measures to protect the Coastal Wildlife and their habitat by setting up marine parks in the Sunderbans and other adjoining areas in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken for the ecological development of the villages adjoining the Wildlife reserves in the Sunderbans area particularly the Tiger project and for improvement of livestock?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The State Government of West Bengal have informed that they may set up a marine national park to protect wildlife and its habitat. The features of the proposals have not been finalised.

(c) The Central Government provides financial assistance, on the demand of the State Government, for the ecological development of the villages adjoining the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve under the centrally sponsored plan scheme Project Tiger. Funds have been provided, on the basis of

the request of the State Government, for compensation of tiger deprecation, improvement of fresh water supply, development of irrigation and mariculture.

Carcinogenic Substance in Pan Masala

2657. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Nagpur any brand of Pan Masala has been found to contain carcinogenic substance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the manufacturers; and

(d) whether this brand has been banned for sale, if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(c) and (d). Action against the manufacturer of Santoor Mitha Pan Masala, Nagpur is being taken under provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 since the sample contains saccharine, which is not permitted in Pan Masala as per the PFA Rules.

Forest Area Destroyed by Fire

2658. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2393 regarding the loss caused by forest fire and state:

(a) the area of forest destroyed by the fire during 1986, 1987 and 1988, State-wise; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to prevent such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Information regarding forest area destroyed by fire during 1986, 1987 and 1988, state-wise is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

(b) The details of the steps taken by Government to prevent such recurrence, include the clearance and maintenance of fire-lines; controlled burning along roads and paths; employment of fire watchers during the fire season; and seeking cooperation of the people through publicity and education.

Clearance of Hydel Project at Pahalgam (J&K)

2659. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final clearance has been accorded to the hydel project at Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Clearance for the Pahalgam Hydel Project from the environmental angle was accorded on 10th August, 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

Panels on quality system and standardisation

2660. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up State-wise panels on quality systems and standardisation;

(b) if so, the details of directions issued to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the States which have already responded to this proposal?

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

(b) Vide his letters dated 6/12 February and 12 February 1987, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies had addressed Chief Ministers/Heads of State Governments/ Union Territories suggesting for:

- i) Making State Level Monitoring Committees (SMOCs) already existing in some States, more broad-based to include standardisation, quality management systems, testing facilities, price preference to ISI marked products, training, etc.
- ii) Setting up State Level Committees for Standardisation and Quality Systems (SLCs) in those States where SMOCs did not exist, with similar terms as above.

(c) The following States/ Union Territories have already established State Level Committee for Standardisation and Quality System (SLCs);

Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
Assam	Maharashtra
Bihar	Meghalaya
Delhi	Tamil Nadu

Gujarat

Uttar Pradesh

Karnataka

West Bengal

The Government of Orissa is considering reconstituting the present State Level Monitoring Committees (SMOCs) as SLC. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim have intimated that setting up of SLCs in their respective States might be premature at the present stage of their industrial development.

Reminders have been issued to some of the States who have not yet intimated their decision in the matter.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries In Rented Buildings In Delhi

2661. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) the number of such dispensaries which are functioning in Government buildings and the number of those which are functioning in private buildings;

(c) the annual rent being paid by Government to the owners of the private buildings;

(d) whether Government propose to construct their own buildings or to shift those dispensaries which are functioning in private buildings to Government Quarters to save a large sum of money being spent on rent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

: (a) The number of CGHS dispensaries/ units functioning under CGHS Delhi is as under:-

	<i>Dispensaries</i>	<i>Units</i>
Allopathic	80	—
Ayurvedic	5	8
Homeopathic	3	10
Unani	1	2

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement below.

(c) The annual rent being paid by CGHS to the owners of private buildings is Rs. 6,28,536/-.

(d) and (e). The ultimate aim is to construct buildings for CGHS dispensaries and for this purpose Government agencies have already been approached to allot suitable plots of land for construction of buildings.

STATEMENT

*CGHS dispensaries functioning in
"Government buildings"*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the CGHS Dispensary</i>
1	2
1.	Chandni Chowk
2.	Darya Ganj
3.	Delhi Cantt.
4.	Hauz Khas
5.	Kalka Ji I
6.	Kasturba Nagar I

1	2
7.	Kidwai Nagar
8.	Laxmi Bai Nagar
9.	Lajpat Nagar
10.	Lodi Road I
11.	Moti Bagh
12.	Nanak Pura
13.	New Rajinder Nagar
14.	Pusa Road
15.	R.K.Puram II
16.	R.K. Puram III
17.	R.K. Puram IV
18.	Sarojini Nagar I
19.	Srinivaspuri
20.	Zakir Hussain Road
21.	Nangal Raya
22.	Naraina

1	2
23.	Hari Nagar
24.	Timar Pur
25.	R.K. Puram Mat. & Gynae Hos- pital
26.	Sri Nivas Puri Mat. & Gynae Centre
27.	Tilak Nagar
28.	Gole Market II (Allopathic + Ayurvedic + Homeopathic)

*CGHS Dispensaries functioning in
quarters allotted by Director-
ates of Estate/DDA.*

1. Andrews Ganj
2. Central Sectt.
3. Chankya Puri
4. Chitra Gupta Raod
5. Constitution House
6. Dev Nagar
7. Gole Mket. I
8. Lodi Road II
9. Minto Road
10. Munirka
11. Nauroji Nagar
12. Netaji Nagar
13. Pandara Road
14. Paharganj

1	2
15.	President Estate
16.	R.K.Puram I
17.	R.K. Puram V.
18.	R.K. Puram VI
19.	Sarojini Nagar II
20.	Sarojini Nagar
21.	South Avenue
22.	North Avenue
23.	Telegraph Lane
24.	Sadiq Nagar
25.	M.B. Road
26.	Ghaziabad
27.	Kasturba Nagar II
28.	Faridabad
29.	Vithal Bhai Patel House (EA P)
30.	Dev Nagar (Ayurved)
31.	Kidwai Nagar (Ayur). + Psy. Cent
32.	North Avenue (Ayur.)
33.	M.B. Road (Ayur).
34.	Dev Nagar (Homoeo.)
35.	R.K. Puram (Homoeo.)
36.	R.K. Puram (Ayur).
37.	Sarojini Nagar (Unani)

1	2
38.	South Avenue (Homoeo.)
39.	Dakshin Puri
40.	Jang Pura
41.	Mayur Vihar
42.	Kalkaji II
43.	Paschim Vihar
44.	Rajpur Road (Hosp. & Disp).
45.	Kingsway Camp (Hosp. & Ayur).
46.	hari Nagar
47.	Parliament House Annexe
48.	Parliament House (Medl. Cent.)
49.	Ist Aid Post Nirman Bhawan.

*CGHS Dispensaries functioning in
Pvt. Buildings*

1. Moti Nagar
2. Malviya Nagar
3. Patel Nagar I
4. Subzi Mandi
5. Shahadra
6. Shakurbasti
7. Patel Nagar II
8. Rajouri Garden
9. Pul Bangesh
10. Inder Puri

1	2
11.	G.K. G.
12.	Janak Puri I
13.	Ashok Vihar
14.	Tri Nagar
15.	Palam Colony
16.	Karol Bagh
17.	Laxmi Nagar
18.	Janak Puri II
19.	Laxmi Nagar Ay. Unit
20.	Vivek Vihar.

**Prosecution of Multi-National
Companies under P.F.**

2662. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multi-national compa-
nies which are producing eatable items and
other food products in India;

(b) whether any of the multi-national
company has been prosecuted under the
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act during
the last three years;

(c) if so, the names of the companies
and the action taken against them ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to
safeguard the consumers' health?

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.

Need for Nurses

2663. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of nurses to achieve the goal "Health for All by 2000 A.D."; and

(b) the details of the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirement of nurses and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). According to the Indian Nursing Council Manpower Requirement for Hospital Nursing Services by 2000 AD, there will be need of 9.20 lakh nurses. The training of the Nurses is a State subject. Some States have increased admission in Nursing Schools or have opened new schools according to needs of the State.

Medical Relief to Pensioners

2664. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant medical relief/cash grant/facilities to those retired Union Government employees who are staying in such places where CGHS dispensaries are not functioning; 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 such proposal is under consideration. However, the Pensioners have now the option to get their names registered with any of the dispensaries in a city where CGHS is functioning irrespective of the fact whether they are residing in that city or not.

Revision of Minimum Wages

2665. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revision in the rates of minimum wages has been effected during 1988, keeping in view the recent spurt in prices, adversely affecting the family budget of the labourers;

(b) if so, the nature and details of revision and the date w.e.f. which it was made; and

(c) if not, whether such a revision would be made before the end of 1988 so as to mitigate the hardship?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) and (b). The minimum rates of wages in respect of mining employments and construction/maintenance, stone breaking/cursing employments in the Central Sphere, have been revised on the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index Number. The nature and details of the revision are given in the Statement below.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT*Revised rates of wages in scheduled mining employments from 25.10.1988**(Revised wages at CPI-753 (12 monthly CPI average in June, 1988))*

	<i>Above Ground</i>	<i>Below Ground</i>
Unskilled	Rs. 15.30	Rs. 18.45
Semi-skilled	Rs. 19.05	Rs. 22.85
Skilled	Rs. 23.75	Rs. 28.15
Clerical	Rs. 23.75	—

Rate of special allowance for every 4 points rise or fall in CPI Number beyond 753 for Industrial workers to be adjusted on half yearly basis in October and April

	<i>Above Ground</i>	<i>Below Ground</i>
Unskilled	8 paise	10 paise
Semi-skilled	10 paise	12 paise
Skilled/Clerical	12 paise	15 paise

Revised rates of wages at (CPI-753 (12 monthly average in June, 1988), for construction/ maintenance, stone breaking/crushing employments in different classes of cities (A, B1, B2, C & D) from 14.10.1988.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B-1</i>	<i>B-2</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Unskilled	Rs. 17.80	Rs. 15.65	Rs. 14.70	Rs. 12.80	Rs. 11.90
Semi-skilled	Rs.21.90	Rs.19.70	Rs. 18.15	Rs. 16.25	Rs. 15.00
Skilled/ Clerical	Rs. 31.60	Rs. 23.35	Rs 22.50	Rs 21.25	Rs. 18.75
Highly Skilled	Rs 34.70	Rs 31.60	Rs 28.75	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 24.10

Rate of special allowance for every 4 points rise or fall in CPI Number beyond 753 for industrial workers to be adjusted on half yearly basis in October and April.

	<i>For areas A & B-1</i>	<i>For areas B-2, C & D</i>
Unskilled	9 paise	7 paise
Semi-skilled	11 paise	9 paise
Skilled & Clerical	14 paise	12 paise
Highly skilled	18 paise	15 paise

National Fund Rehabilitation of Retrenched Employees of Irrigation/Power Projects

2666. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the need for setting up a "National Fund" for rehabilitation of the employees, retrenched on account of completion of the big power and irrigation and similar other national projects, who cannot be absorbed in the new projects,

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

(c) if not, whether an early decision would be taken, keeping in view the fact that such skilled or semi-skilled personnel do not experience extreme hardship in the years to come, when they are rendered surplus; and

(d) the likely time by which decision

would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) to (d). Information which is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

[Translation]

New Medical Colleges Opened

2667. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the places where new medical colleges were opened in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : The names of the places where new medical colleges were opened during the last three years, as per information furnished by the Medical Council of India, are as follows:

<i>STATE AND NAME OF THE COLLEGE</i>	<i>YEAR OF OPENING</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.

1985

1	2
<i>KARNATAKA</i>	
2. Shri Adichunchanegiri Medical College, Javarnahalli, Vellur, Mandya Distt.	1985
3. Shri Devraj Urs Medical Cololege, Tamka, Kolar	1986
4. B.L.D. Medical College Bijapur	1986
5. Sri Siddhartha Education Society, Tumkur.	1987
<i>TAMIL NADU</i>	
6. Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Porur Madras.	1985
7. D.S.G. Instt. of Medical Sciences, P.S., Govindaswamy Naidu and Son's charities, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	1985
8. Raja Muthiah Institute of Medical Sciences, Annamalainagar.	1885
9. Mohan Kumaramangalam Govt. Medical College, Salem.	1987
10. Perundurai Medical College, Perundurai	1987
<i>GUJARAT</i>	
11. Pramukh Swami Medical College, Karamsad	1987

Note: The Medical Colleges at S.No. 9 & 10 have not been existing idependently. Students of these colleges are being admitted to other medical colleges in the State.

[English]

Forward trading in Kapas

2668. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4048 regarding Hedging in Kapas and state:

(a) the time by which Government propose to take a decision on resumption of future trading in "Kapas"; and

(b) the agricultural products in which hedging has been permitted since 1985?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The resumption of futures trading in Kapas is to be examined as a part of an overall integrated approach to futures trading in cotton, and the experience to be gained on resumption of such trading in certain varieties of cotton. No decision on resumption of futures trading in Kapas has, therefore, been taken.

(b) The ban on hedge trading in castor seed was lifted in April, 1985 and trading was permitted in May, 1985. Hedged trading in potatoes was permitted in November, 1985. Although resumption of futures trading in four selected varieties of cotton was permitted in January, 1987, it has been kept in abeyance.

[Translation]

Closure of Sugar Mills

2669. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 9278 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascer-

tained the reasons for closing down of 23 sugar mills during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent of loss suffered by the sugarcane growers as a result of closing down of these sugar mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (d). Of the 243 sugar mills which remained closed during 1986-87 sugar year out of a total of 377 mills in the country at that time, 4 sugar mills have worked during 1987-88 sugar year and 2 sugar factories have started working so far in the current sugar year 1988-89. Out of the remaining 17 mills, 2 sugar mills have not been working for the past 12 years. This leaves 15 mills which have not been working for the last 2 to 6 years due to factors like inadequate availability of sugarcane, obsolete plant and machinery and mismanagement. The sugarcane grown in the area of these factories is either being diverted to neighbouring sugar factories or being utilised for manufacture of other sweetening agents viz., gur and khandsari thereby not affecting the sugarcane growers.

[English]

Export of Cotton from Maharashtra

2670. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bumper cotton crop is expected in view of the satisfactory rains in the country;

(a) whether it is desirable to export more cotton this year to ensure against prices falling in the market;

(c) if so, whether the State Government of Maharashtra has proposed allocation of four lakhs bales of export quota for itself out of the six lakh bales of cotton to be exported as a safeguard against the possible losses in support price operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The Cotton Advisory Board has estimated the production of cotton during the current cotton year at 108 lakh bales.

(b) The release of export quotas will depend on the surplus available after meeting domestic requirements and the price trends in the domestic and international markets.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra has requested for an allocation of four lakh bales of cotton for export by the Maharashtra State-Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation. No decision has yet been taken regarding the release of export quotas in respect of cotton.

Conversion of Bhitarkanika As National Park in Orissa

2671. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare Bhitarkanika in Orissa as a National

Park;

(b) if so, whether formal proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Orissa have already issued in October, 1988, a notification declaring its intention to establish a national park, covering 367 Sq. Kms. in Bhitarkanika.

Implementation of Social Forestry Project with Swedish Assistance

2672. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to implement a social forestry project in some States with Swedish assistance;

(b) if so, the total amount of Swedish assistance that would be made available and the States where the project would be implemented and when; and

(c) the details of the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Social Forestry Projects with Swedish assistance are being implemented in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The total amount of Swedish assistance would be SEK 1033.27 million which is equivalent to Rs 2273.40 million.

(c) The details of the cost of the projects State-wise are as under:-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Project period</i>	<i>Project cost million Rs</i>	<i>Swedish Assistance (million Rs. approx)</i>	<i>million SEK</i>
BIHAR				
Phase-I	1985-86 to 87-88	131.39	44.83	(89.66)
Phase-II	1988-89 to 90-91	407.16	126.67	(285.01)
ORISSA				
Phase-I	1983-84 to 87-88	270.65	85.86	(171.72)
Phase-II	1988-89 to 92-93	783.45	243.74	(584.42)
TAMIL NADU				
Phase-I	1981-82 to 87-88	569.57	219.17	(438.34)
Phase-II	1988-89 to 92-93	854.08	313.00	(704.25)
Total:	1981-82 to 92-93	3016.22	1033.27	(2273.40)

Land to M.C.D. for Primary School in Vasant Vihar

2673. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land and Development Office has made allotment of land to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi authorities for opening of a primary school in Vasant Vihar Central Public Works Department Complex, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Allotment of land measuring 1.482 acres in Vasant Vihar to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for Primary School has been approved. Land and Development Office has not issued the allotment letter due to encroachment on a portion of the said land. Action is being taken to remove the same.

Demolition of Chummeries In Gole Market, New Delhi

2674. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to demolish chummeries in the Gole Market area of New Delhi in the area future;

(b) if so, the time by which these chummeries are likely to be demolished; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative accommodation to the allottees at Jaffery Square, New Delhi?

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 House.

Sick Sugar Mills

2675. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick sugar units in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to enhance productivity by adopting more sophisticated technology?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) During the sugar year 1987-88, 26 factories did not work. However, there are 53 sugar factories, which are either of sub-optimal capacity (Below 1250 TCD) or where plant and machinery is more than 25 years old.

(b) The Government have advised the State Governments as well as the sugar factories to take action towards modernisation and expansion of sugar factories/restructuring of old and sick units upto minimum economic size of 2500 TCD. The Central Financial Institutions are operating a Soft Loan Scheme under which the sugar factories are given loans at concessional rate of interest for modernisation-cum-expansion to minimum economic size. Government of India is also granting assistance of liberal terms from Sugar Development Fund to sugar units for modernisation and expansion of their capacity and also for sugarcane development. The factories undertaking expansions are entitled for incentives as per the parameters of the Incentive Scheme in operation.

Urban Basic Services Schemes

2676. DR. D.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some towns in 36 selected districts are to be covered under the Urban Basic Services Scheme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of towns selected in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose;

(c) the total financial outlay made or proposed to be made available to the Uttar Pradesh Government for implementation of this Centrally sponsored scheme with the UNICEF assistance;

(d) the funds likely to be made available by the UNICEF for this scheme; and

(e) the share of the Uttar Pradesh Government in financing of this scheme?

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

(b) The list of towns selected in Uttar Pradesh for coverage under the Urban Basic Services Scheme is given in the Statement below.

(c) The total financial outlay made out of Central Government share of UBS funds for Uttar Pradesh Government is Rs 15.70 lakhs.

(d) Rs 31.40 lakhs.

(e) Rs 31.40 lakhs

STATEMENT

LIST OF TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH TO BE COVERED UNDER UBS SCHEME.

-
1. Lucknow
 2. Malihabad
 3. Kakori
 4. Charbagh/Alambagh
 5. Amausi
 6. Gasaomgunj
 7. Nagrah
-

Use of Artificial Colour and Flavour in Food Articles

2677. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 7828 regarding use of synthetic food colours and flavours and state:

(a) whether preparatory work to enforce the labelling provisions incorporated into the prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 from early next year has been started;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether the Central agencies concerned as also the State Governments and Union Territories have been cautioned about the strict enforcement of these Rules ; and

(d) if so, the details of the instructions/guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d). The new labelling provisions which will come into force from 24-4-1989 have already have been circulated to Enforcement Authorities of all States/UTs for information and, necessary action. It is obligatory on the part of the trade to strictly follow the same.

Increase in Production of Bamboo

2678. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Research Centre, a Canadian Government funding agency, has launched a research project to raise the production of bamboo in India to cope up with the rising demand from its traditional users and the paper pulp industry;

(b) if so, the strategy evolved to increase bamboo production and improve plantation techniques; and

(c) the area likely to be brought under this project, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The International Development Research Centre is giving financial assistance to Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi for undertaking a research project on Silviculture, Management and Utilisation of Bamboo Resources in Kerala. Results obtained from this project will help in formulating strategy for increasing bamboo production.

(c). Bamboo plantations are being raised on experimental plots covering as total area of about 30 hectares in Kerala.

Draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies

2669. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 735 regarding draw of lots by cooperative group housing societies and state:

(a) whether Anand Lok Cooperative Group Housing Society defied the requisition dated 4 December, 1986 issued by the Registrar Cooperative Societies for holding fresh elections and filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi Court and obtained stay order dated 9 January, 1987 restraining the Registrar Cooperative Societies from taking any action in pursuance of the above requisition;

(b) whether the said society suddenly and of its own volition held elections to the Managing Committee on 26 September, 1987 ignoring and Violating the provisions of Rule 62 and other Rules of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, while the petition was still pending for admission in the Delhi High Court.

(c) if so, whether the society did so with the prior approval of Registrar Cooperative Societies and the High Court; and

(d) if not, the action taken or proposed against the Society?

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

Litigation Regarding Assets of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills

2680. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation had prolonged litigation with certain parties regarding assets of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited; and

(b) if so, the details of the parties and the outcome of the case?

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

(b) the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur and Shri Rajaram Jaipuria had prolonged litigation with Union of India/ NTC in regard to takeover of the management of six textile undertakings of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, in April, 1978. After nationalisation of these six Textile undertakings under Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986, Union of India/ NTC was further involved in litigation with Shri Rajaram Jaipuria regarding shares of Swadeshi Polytex Limited/Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which culminated in a Supreme Court judgement delivered in February, 1988 in favour of Union of India/NTC.

Prevention of Advancement of Sand Dunes

2681. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a study conducted by the scientists that selected crop species and plants could be culti-

vated to check advancement of sand dunes; and

(b) if so, the whether Government propose to have an assessment of the study with a view to making sand dunes along the coastline cultivable and productive?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scientists have found the species *Prosopis juliflora*, *Acacia tortilis*, *Lasiurus sindicus* (sewan grass), *Ricinus communis*, *Cassia siamea*, *casurina* and *Jajoba* (*Simmondsia chinensis*) suitable for cultivation to check advancement of sand dunes.

(b) The efficacy of the species identified for checking advancement of coastal sand dunes is established and no further assessment is considered necessary.

[Translation]

Bonus to Employees of Government Press

2682. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Government of India Press have been given bonus equal to 18 days' salary for the year 1987-88.

(b) whether employees have been demand not to link the bonus with productivity;

(c) if so, whether Government have also agreed to meet their demand; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving the bonus to the employees of the press equal to the bonus given to Central Government employees and the time by which their demand is likely to be accepted?

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

(b) Some of the Press Workers' Unions have represented that their bonus should be delinked from productivity.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The Government Printing Presses are essentially production units. The bonus for the employees of these press is productivity based. The bonus given by the Government to its non-industrial Central employees is only adhoc and not determined by productivity. Hence, the demand of the press workers cannot be accepted.

[English]

Decline in Export of Coir

2683. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the exports of coir, predominantly white fibres, coir mats and coir mattings for some time past:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment their exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE
ALAM) : (a) to(c). Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The exports of coir and coir products during the last three years and current year have been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. crores)</i>
1985-86	24672	32.8
1986-87	23214	31.4
1987-88	25148	32.2
1988-89 (April-August)	8886	12.4

Source: *Coir Board*

The main reasons for stagnation in coir exports are high prices and competition from cheaper synthetic and other natural substitutes.

The various steps taken to promote coir exports include sending delegations, conducting market studies and research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade

magazines, distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support.

Satellite Purchase Centres by CCI

2684. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up satellite purchasing Centres in rural areas and in tribal and backward belts by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI);

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the satellite purchasing Centres proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE

ALAM) : (a) and (b). The Cotton Corporation of India proposes to operate Satellite Purchase Centres adjacent to the main centres if the main purchase centres cannot cope with the arrivals of cotton due to fall in cotton prices to minimum support levels resulting in large sales price support operations. These Satellite Purchasing Centres will be operated once or twice in a week depending upon the arrivals of cotton and the need.

(c) In Andhra Pradesh the Cotton Corporation of India has plans to Operate Satellite Purchase Centres as follows:-

(1) Coastal Districts:

(1) Amaravathi and

(2) Addanki.

(2). Warangal and Karimnagar Districts

(i) Atmakur

(2) Nekkonda

(3) Eturnagaram

(4) Cherial

(5) Girnibavi

(6) Pedapalli

7) Vemulawada &

(b) Jammikunta.

(3) Rangareddy Mahaboob Nagar districts:

(a) Vikarabad

(2) Pargi and

(2) Tandore.

[Translation]

Support Price of Sugarcane

2685. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the State Sugarcane Producers' Federations have asked Government to take into account the market

rates of inputs for sugarcane production as well as the market rates of Khandsari and sugar, while determining the price of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the whether Government propose to enhance the price of sugarcane and fix a uniform price for all the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The Central Government has been receiving from time to time representations from sugarcane growers about fixing higher price of sugarcane, based, among others, on the price on inputs etc.

(b) and (c). The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. In the fixation of this price the Government takes into consideration, among others, the cost of production of sugarcane; availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price and the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar. The price fixed by the Central Government is the floor price below which no sugar factory can pay. For 1988-89 season, the Statutory Minimum price has been fixed at Rs 19.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent. This is the same as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. In actual practice, however the sugar factories pay prices higher than the statutory minimum under the advice of the State Governments. The State advised prices may differ from State to State and the Central government is not involved in the fixation of State advised prices. The Statutory Minimum price fixed by the Central Government is uniform throughout the country

[English]

Appointment of Managing Director of NCCF

2686. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the authority which circulated the vacancy and screened the applications received for the post of Managing Director,

NCCF and on what date the vacancy was circulated or notified;

(b) the number of applications received, candidates called for the interview and the date of interview;

(c) the names of experts associated with the selection in terms of Rule 35(1) (iv) and 35(6) of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Rules, 1985 made under Act. No. 51 of 1984 and

(d) if the requisite statutory provisions were not followed, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (d). Under the provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 and the rules framed thereunder, it is not obligatory for the National Cooperative Societies Selection Committee to circulate or notify the post of Managing Director, NCCF. It is also not necessary to interview the candidate. In the present case, the name of the Officer was received from the Department of Personnel & Training and was approved by the aforesaid Selection Committee. Thus, all the provisions made under the Act and the rules framed thereunder were adhered to.

Aid to NCCF for Tea Blending Units

2687 DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assistance of Rs 17.85 lakhs approximately was granted to the N.C.C.F. for setting up a mechanical tea blending unit at NOIDA and the said amount is lying idle for the last one year;

(b) whether NOIDA authorities have

notified for forfeiture of the industrial plot purchased by the N.C.C.F. about four years back; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated for fixing the responsibility for the delay in implementation of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs in March, 1987 to NCCF inter-alia for starting a Tea Blending & Packaging unit at NOIDA pending preparation of the feasibility report of the project which has since been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Export of Carpets

2688. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether carpets have been exported during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 so far;

(b) if so, the names of the States from which exports have been made and the value of exports, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons employed in this industry;

(d) whether the middlemen are taking maximum profits in this industry; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that workers in this industry derive the maximum benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export of carpets have been made during 1987-88 and 1988-89 from India to several countries. The provisional value of export of handknotted woollen carpets including rugs, druggets and namdahs from India for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:-

	Rs. in crores
	1987-88
212.76	
1988-89 (April-July)	50.64

As export figures for the country as a whole are maintained, separate state-wise figures are not available.

(c) Manufacture of Carpets being largely in the decentralised sector, no exact date is available.

(d) Government has no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Dutch Aid for Ganga Action Plan

2689. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

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

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited Netherland recently regarding aid for Ganga Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :(a) and (b). An Indian delegation headed by **Secretary** (Environment and Forests) **Visited Netherlands** between 4th-8th October, 1988. The main purpose of the visit was to attend the first meeting of the Indo-Dutch Joint working Committee on Environment set up in pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two Governments in January, 1988. The meeting decided on a programme of action in the areas of Bio Monitoring, Industrial Counselling and training in waste water treatment. So far as the Ganga Action Plan is concerned, the Royal Government of Netherlands is providing technical and financial assistance for Integral Sanitation Projects at Kanpur and Mirzapur to the extent of 64 million Dfl under a separate agreement. The Indo-Dutch Joint Working Committee took note of the progress work.

Export of Garments

2690. **SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :**
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apparel Exports Promotion Council propose to boost export of synthetic and silk garments to the United States of America and Canada;

(b) whether an agreement has been concluded in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). The Indo-US and Indo-Canada trade in garments is regulated under the provisions of the bilateral agreements concluded by the Government of India with these countries. Under these agreements export of silk garments is not subject to any quantitative limits whereas export of synthetic garments is under quantitative limits depending on the product. Apparel Export Promotion Council has been taking Several steps to boost garment exports including to USA and Canada through publicity participation in International Exhibitions, sponsoring trade delegations etc.

Progress in Ganga Action Plan

2691. **DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in respect of Ganga Action Plan ; and

(b) the amount of grant allocated to different States for the above plan during the last three years and current year, Year-wise, and the district-wise distribution thereof in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Under the Ganga Action Plan a total of 262 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 256.34 crores has been sanctioned for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal as per details below:-

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of schemes</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
U.P.	106	114.20
Bihar	45	33.59
West Bengal	111	108.55
	262	256.34

The breakup of cost of schemes sanctioned for West Bengal, district-wise is as given below:

Behrampore	4.36
Nabadwip	4.61
Calutta Metropolitan District including Calcutta Municipal Corporation; Howrah Municipal Corporation and parts of the Howrah, 24 Parganas and Nadia Districts	99.58

So far 45 schemes at a cost of about Rs 13.00 crores have been completed. Most of the schemes for interception and diversion of waste water presently flowing into the river are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Till date an amount of Rs .103.83 crores has been made available by the Government. The funds released to the three States of U.P, Bihar and West Bengal during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and during 1988-89 are as follows:

State	Year-wise expenditure (Rs. in crores)				Total
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (till date)	
U.P.	4.61	16.02	19.09	7.40	47.12
Bihar	0.45	2.48	6.31	7.11	16.35
West Bengal	1.00	5.92	16.43	13.09	36.44
Funds released to States	6.06	24.42	41.83	27.60	99.91
GPD and other expenses	0.46	1.38	1.17	0.91	3.92
	6.52	25.80	43.00	28.51	103.83

Memorials and their Locations in Delhi

2692. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of memorials and their locations installed for the national leaders and freedom fighters on Governments land/buildings in Delhi along with their area in sq. metres occupied by each one and the mar-

ket value of each memorial at today's price; and

(b) the roads, Government buildings and other public places named after them?

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

Medical facilities to Maldives

2693. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend medical facilities/ help to Maldives:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of medical personnel proposed to be sent to Maldives from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes. A memorandum of Understanding between India and Maldives on the construction of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Male was signed on 11.10.1988.

(b) The hospital, to be called the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital will have 200 beds and is expected to be completed in three years from the commencement of work.

(c) It is proposed to send 16 doctors, 16 specialists and 87 para-medical personnel from India to Maldives for the management of the Hospital for the initial period of five years.

Compensation to Accident victims in Hazardous Industries

2694. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make it incumbent on manufacturing units, particularly those dealing with hazardous chemicals and processes to take public liability policies of third party public liability insur-

ance policies to ensure adequate compensation to the victims in case of accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Statutory Obligation for Packing Cement in Jute Bags

2695. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have devised a scheme under which plants with a capacity of over 100 tonnes per day will be exempted from fulfilling the statutory obligation of packing cement in jute bags;

(b) if so, the what extent this scheme will be helpful to the cement plants; and

(c) the main feature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). No Sir. However with effect from 1st July 1988 Mini Cement Plants with capacity upto 100 tonnes per day have been exempted from the operation of the order made under the Jute packing Materials (Compulsory) Use in packing Commodities Act, 1987 for packing cement in Jute bags. To this extent it has given flexibility to these units to use any packaging material of their choice.

Development of Viral Genes

2696. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH

MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Viral Genes have been developed recently by the Scientist at the National Institute of Virology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far it has been found successful; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to produce it commercially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Scientists at the National Institute of Virology, Pune, are working on Viral Genetics and have cloned pieces of Chikungunya virus in the bacterium Escherchia Coli. The study is in its initial phase and cloning has ben successful.

(d) As the study is in its initial phase, the question of production commercially does not arise at this stage.

Illegal and Hazardous Factories in Delhi

2697. **SHRI MATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal and hazardous factories in Delhi;

(b) the number of such factories located in the residential areas; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove such factories so far in order to avoid accidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). As per Factories Act, 1948 a factory employing more than 10 persons using power or employing more than 20 persons without using power is required to be registered. Appropriate action is taken by the Delhi Administration against those units who do not register themselves under the Factories Act, 1948. However, no record of the number of such illegal units is maintained by the Delhi Administration.

A preliminary survey conducted by the Factory Licensing Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi revealed that there were 552 hazardous units in Delhi out of which 15 were functioning in conforming areas and 537 in non-conforming areas/residential areas.

Under an ILO Project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazard Control System in India", six Major Accident hazards factories have been identified by the Factory Inspectorate in Delhi.

The Factories Act, 1948 which deals with safety, health and welfare of workers working in factories does not provide for shifting of such factories. However, any proposal for sitting such a plant is subject to scrutiny in terms of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

Take Over of Shreeniwas Cotton Mills

2698. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft ordinance, proposed to be issued by State Government of Maharashtra, for the take over of Shreeniwas Cotton Mill, Bombay, lying

closed since March, 1984 rendering 5400 workers jobless, is awaiting the approval of Union Government; and

(b) if so, when the approval is likely to be given?

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

(b) It is difficult to indicate a definite time frame for giving approval.

Setting up of Tribal Health Research Centres

2699. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a chain of tribal health research centres and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the States where these centres are proposed to be set up and by what time; and

(c) the cost involved in setting up of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Hollow Bricks for Houses

2700. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of non-conventional materials like hollow bricks can cut down the cost of building houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their durability and the extent of reduction in cost; and

(c) what are the other measures being considered for reducing cost of building houses?

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

(b) Hollow bricks or blocks can be of three types:-

1. *made of Clay*—manufactured by mechanised extrusion process and burnt in kiln.
2. *made of Cement*—concrete manufactured through block making machines and cured with water.
3. *made of Sand and Lime*—produced with rotary table press and cured with steam.

Durability of above types of bricks/blocks is good if manufactured under strict quality control.

According to the experts saving on material is nominal. Reduction in dead weight marginally reduces the cost on foundations and hollow bricks are expected to provide better thermal comfort in buildings.

(c) The other measures for reducing costs of building houses are:

Building materials: Bricks from inferior soils, clay fly-ash bricks, activated lime pozzolana mixture, corrugated roofing sheets from coir waste or wood wool, cementitious binders from rice husk, non-erodable mud Plaster, sand lime bricks, hydrated lime.

Building Construction Techniques:

Under-reamed Pile Foundations for expansive soils, pedestal piles.

Single brick thick walls for 4-5 storey buildings, precast stone masonry for walling, prefab brick panel system for roofing.

Precast RC channel units, pre-cast RC plants and joists scheme for floors and roofs, L-panel system of roofing, improved thatch roof.

Building Services:

Single stack system of plumbing, waste water disposal system, low cost latrines. The NBO and HUDCO are promoting new techniques and materials evolved by research institutions for adoption by construction agencies and building centres are being set up in all states to propagate them.

Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund

2701. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Maharashtra under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme;

(b) the amount utilised during the last

two years for helping those workers who have been rendered jobless due to closure of the textile mills; and

(c) the details of help being given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Statewise allocations are not made under the Textile workers rehabilitation fund Scheme which is applicable to textile mills closing down permanently after 5.6.1985.

Export of Cloth to USSR by NTC

2702. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cloth exported by the National Textile Corporation to the USSR;

(b) whether any loss has been incurred by the NTC on these exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the NTC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) During the period April-October, 1988, NTC exported about 8.54 million metres of fabrics of 0.20 million meters of Terry Towels to U.S.S.R.

(b) to (d). Exports to Russia were made by NTC under a buy-back arrangement against import of looms. The basis of this export was incremental sales, and incremental contribution to cover fixed costs which would otherwise have to be loaded entirely on domestic ships. The total incremental contribution on these export envisaged was Rs. 215.52 lakhs.

National Wastelands Development Board

and 1988-89 so far Statewise?

2703. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) the amount earmarked for land development by the National Wasteland Development Board during 1988-89 and its allocation State-wise; and

(b) the amount spent during 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The details of the statewise break up of the funds earmarked for afforestation under various schemes are set out in the statement I below. The scheme wise break up of the funds allocated for this purpose by the National Wastelands Development Board from out of its own budget are set out in Statement II below.

STATEMENT—I

Statewise Allocation in 1988-89 and Amount Spent in 1987-88 under Various Schemes for Wasteland Development through Afforestation

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Allocations*</i>
1	2	3	4
		1987-88	1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,022.70	3,538.00
2.	Assam	1,784.50	2,188.00
3.	Bihar	3,281.00	5,298.00
4.	Gujarat	2,859.25	3,168.00
5.	Haryana	1,460.80	1,921.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,919.50	2,257.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	970.25	1,124.63
8.	Karnataka	2,085.00	2,710.50
9.	Kerala	1,812.75	2,374.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,238.25	4,672.00
11.	Maharashtra	3,663.55	4,194.25

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	306.50	703.50
13.	Meghalaya	670.75	756.00
14.	Nagaland	519.00	518.00
15.	Orissa	2,416.45	2,667.25
16.	Punjab	851.00	1,035.25
17.	Rajasthan	2,741.75	3,202.00
18.	Sikkim	228.25	235.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	3,143.25	3,479.50
20.	Tripura	434.50	462.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6,191.00	7,589.75
22.	West Bengal	2,228.20	3,292.88
23.	A & N Islands	143.50	259.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	438.00	451.75
25.	Chandigarh	24.35	23.50
26.	D.N. Haveli	68.25	111.25
27.	Delhi	113.80	85.50
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	139.65	163.00
29.	Mizoram	4.75	658.00
30.	Pondicherry	527.50	48.00
31.	Lakshadweep	38.50	7.25
Total		48,326.50	59,196.01

* In addition, an amount of Rs. 28 crores has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the NWDB and the Agriculture Ministry.

STATEMENT II

Earmarking & Expenditure During 1987-88 and 1988-89 under Various Schemes of the Wastelands Development

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Spent in 1987-88	Amount Earmarked 1988-89	1988-89 Spent (Upto Oct., 1988)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Establishment of the Board	71.33	70.00	36.36
2.	Professional & Special Services	6.48	15.00	3.16
3.	Advertising & Publicity	26.57	40.00	2.22
4.	Grants-In-Aid to Voluntary Agencies	535.63	650.00	251.95
5.	Monitoring & Evaluation	143.63	100.00	0.39
6.	Decentralised Nurseries	723.83	1500.00	855.36
7.	Rural Fuelwood Plantation	1972.84	1700.00	1054.75
8.	Operation Soilwatch	1278.00	1200.00	595.00
9.	Silvi Pastoral Farms	10.16	400.00	52.80
10.	IEM	300.00	200.00	—
11.	Margin Money Assistance to Autonomous Bodies/ Corporations, (including interest Subsidy Scheme)	0.00	60.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Seed Development Agencies	0.00	40.00	—
13.	Area-Oriented Fuelwood/Foder Projects	0.00	750.00	—
14.	Aerial Seeding	0.00	25.00	6.50
15.	Interest Subsidy Scheme	0.00	10.00	—
16.	Central Support Unit	0.00	40.00	—
17.	Technology Mission Scheme	0.00	0.00	—
18.	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme	—	35.00	—
19.	Minor Forest Produce	—	10.00	—
	Total	4,963.52	6845.00	2858.49

Supply of Edible Oils to Maharashtra

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

(a) the allotments and actual lifting of edible oils by the State of Maharashtra for the months of August, September and October, 1988;

(b) whether there was a shortage of tins for packing; if so, the steps proposed to be

taken in this regard, and

(c) whether Government propose to supply edible oils in 15 kg tins as demanded by the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The allotment and lifting of imported edible oils made during the months of August, September and October, 1988 to Maharashtra under PDS was as under:-

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>
	<i>(in MTs)</i>	
August, 88	13,500	14,482
September, 88	13,500	14,569
October, 88	15,500	13,923

(b) The monthly allocation of tin-plates by the Development Commissioner, Iron & Steel (Calcutta) are made for the packing of edible oils for the PDS on a priority basis. Problems regarding shortages of tin-plates which existed earlier are being sorted out.

(c) Government is already supplying imported edible oils mostly in 15 kg tins to the State of Maharashtra.

Storage of Foodgrains in FCI Godowns in Bombay

2705. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India godowns in Bombay are not having sufficient quantity of rice to fulfill the requirement for allotment to the State of

Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Food Corporation of India is holding adequate stocks of rice in Bombay as well as in its other depots in Maharashtra. During the period from January to September, 1988, against the total allocation of 2,18,864 tonnes of rice from Bombay area, a quantity of 2,17,001 tonnes rice has been issued from Bombay godowns. For the month of October, 1988, the allocation of rice has been met in full. Sufficient stocks are available in the godowns of Bombay area to meet the allocations.

(b) Does not arise.

Seats in Regional Medical Colleges

2706. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of seats in certain regional medical colleges to meet the additional requirements of some States, particularly in the North East; 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 medical Council of India have reported that requests have been received from Arunachal Pradesh and Govt. of Nagaland to increase the seats at the Regional Medical College, Imphal. These requests are under consideration of the Medical Council of India. It may be mentioned however that the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in their meeting held in February, 1988, have recommended that no new medical college should be allowed to be opened in any part of the country, or no additions to the existing admission capacity in the medical colleges should be permitted, as the qualified medical practitioners made available from the existing medical colleges are sufficient for the near future.

Pollution Around Patalganga

2707. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 12th September, 1988 regarding pollution around the Patalganga in Raigad District of Maharashtra due to dumping of solid wastes by the industries on the land kept fallow by

the farmers;

(b) if so, its effect on agricultural farming; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to save the agricultural land from pollution?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, no ill-effect on fallow land belonging to the farmers has been observed.

(c) Does not arise. However, all the State Governments have been advised to take suitable action to prevent pollution in the environment which includes agricultural land also.

Projects for Indo-US Joint Medical Research

2708. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved some new projects for Indo-US joint medical research;

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

(c) the names of those projects in which joint collaborative work is being done at present in health and bio-medical sciences; and

(d) the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A list of projects ap-

proved in 1988 may please be seen in Statement I below.

(c) and (d). The list of ongoing Indo-US collaborative schemes in biomedical research is given in Statement II below. The details of progress may please be seen Statement III & IV below.

STATEMENT-I

List of projects approved in 1988 by Health Ministry's Screening Committee for Indo-US Collaboration in Biomedical Research

1. Studies on Viral etiology of dry-land cervical carcinoma under Dr. D.M. Vasudevan, Amala Cancer Research Centre, Trichur.
2. Development & differentiation of Nervous system using monoclonal antibodies and liposomes as immuno modulators under Dr. Shail K. Sharma, Deptt. of Biochemistry, AIIMS, New Delhi.
3. Haemopoietic reconstitution in neoplastic and related clinical states of bone marrow failure; study of efficacy of allogeneic and autologous bone marrow transplantation VS Fetal liver infusion in Indian conditions under Dr. V. Kochupillai, AIIMS, New Delhi.
4. A collaborative study of pharmacokinetics and clinical responses to tricyclic and depressants in major depression under Dr. N. Pradhan, NIMHANS, New Delhi, Bangalore.
5. Studies on enzymes involved in the metabolism and detoxification of centrally acting drugs in

the brain under Dr. Vijay lakshmi Ravindranath, NIMHANS, Bangalore.

6. Effects of ethanol metabolism on post-translational modification of proteins with special reference to cytoskeletal system under Dr. K. Taranath Shetty, NIMHANS, Bangalore.

STATEMENT II

List of ongoing Indo-US projects (1988-89) Continuing Projects under Indo-US Sub-Commission on S & T

1. Detection of drug resistance and screening of drugs for leprosy, under Dr. N.H. Antia, Bombay.
2. Genetic studies on leprosy based on HLA and B cell typing, under Director CJIL, Agra.
3. Role of transfer factor in management of leprosy, under Dr. E.P. Fritschi, SLRTC, Karigirl.
4. Epidemiological and etiological studies on viral hepatitis and related problems under Director, National Institute of Virology, Pune.
5. Pelvic versus extended radiotherapy in cancer cervix stage III, under Dr. B.D. Gupta, PGIMER, Chandigarh.
6. Maternal nutrition and infection status, and infant survival assessment and intervention, under Dr. B.N. Saxena, ICMR, NEW DELHI (US AID).
7. Institute to Institute Cooperation in Research between

NIMHANS, Bangalore, and
ADAMHA, USA.

CONTINUING PROJECTS
UNDER GANDHI REGAN SCI-
ENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
INITIATIVES (STI)

1. Laboratory and clinical studies of Eales disease, under Dr. V.R. Muthukkarruppan, School of Biological Sciences, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.
2. Active immunisation of non-human primate with zona pellucida antigens, under Dr. S. Sehgal, PGIMER, Chandigarh.
3. Development of an antifertility vaccine based on immunisation against LHRH, Under Dr. G.P. Talwar National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi.
4. Detection of infected mosquitoes using the two site immunoradiometric assay (IDMA), under Malaria Research Centre, Delhi.
5. Development of *M. leprae* specific T cell clones, under Dr. I. Nath, AIIMS, New Delhi.
6. Role of dendritic cells in the antigen induced *in vitro* lymphoproliferative responses in leprosy, under Dr. I. Nath, AIIMS, New Delhi.
7. Active immunisation of SH as a means of rendering adult human males infertile—A feasibility study in the bonnet monkey, under Dr. N.R. Moudgal, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

STATEMENT-III

*Progress on Indo-US projects under the
Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and
Technology*

1. *Leprosy:*
 - (i) Alteration of cholesterol metabolism of host cells by live *M. leprae* bacilli has been found to be a useful tool for monitoring drug sensitivity of *M. leprae*.
 - (ii) Three enzymes (glutamyl transpeptidase, penicillinase and lipase) whose presence has been demonstrated in *M. leprae* bacilli appear to be of importance in survival and viability of the *M. leprae*.
 - (iii) Techniques for genetic studies on leprosy based on HLA & B-cell typing have been standardised. Screening of individuals in families with at least one leprosy patient, both parents, and at least one unaffected sibling (preferably older to the patient is in progress).
2. *Hepatitis:*
 - (i) Hepatitis B vaccine has been found to be highly immunogenic, particularly with two doses of the vaccine. Side reactions were mild.
 - (ii) Under Indian conditions where patients seek hospitalisation late, anti HBC-IGM has been found to be the only reliable seromarker of recent HBV infection.

3. *Cancer.*

Efforts are ongoing for installation of a linear accelerator at the PGI, Chandigarh, after which studies on pelvic versus extended radiotherapy in cancer cervix stage III will be taken up.

4. *Maternal and Child Health*

A study on maternal infection and nutritional status as causes of low birth weight is ongoing. Data collection has begun in 1988 only, but was preceded by installation of equipment and training of staff (both in laboratory and the field).

5. *Mental Health*

Under the institute to institute Cooperative Programme between National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore and Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), USA four joint symposia/workshops and exchanges of experts have taken place. Based on the discussions, several project proposals were formulated, of which three have been approved by the Health Ministry Screening Committee (Sl. No. 4, 5 and 6 of the list at Annexure 1).

STATEMENT IV*Progress Under Indo-US STI Projects**Filariasis*

A method for detection of filaria antigens in urine has been developed. Efforts to improve the specificity of the test are in progress.

The technique of broncho-alveolar lavage has been successfully implemented in a study of lung pathology in tropical eosinophilia.

Expertise in monoclonal antibody production has been acquired and the technique has been successfully implemented in the immuno diagnosis of filariasis.

Malaria

An immunoradiometric assay (IRMA) has been developed using monoclonal antibodies for identification of sibling species of *A. Culicifacies*. ELISA and dot ELISA techniques for field application are under development.

Leprosy

The phenolic glycolipid antigen of *M. leprae* derived from lepromatous nodules, and from infected armadillos have been found to be identical, thus facilitating the use of PGL derived from armadillos for the immuno-diagnosis of leprosy.

PGL antigen had been earlier reported to generate T Suppressor Cells in LL patients. However, the present studies reveal a non-specific immuno suppressor activity.

The defects in macrophage function in leprosy patients have been established.

Blindness Prevention

The role of collagenase in destruction of corneal epithelium in malnourished children has been established.

It has been demonstrated that incorporation of Vit. A in ORS can potentially reduce the risk of xerophthalmia in children with diarrhoea as a proportion of Vit. A is absorbed.

Reproductive Biology

OFSH has shown encouraging results as an antifertility Vaccine, but its mode of action is yet to be determined. (OFSH = Ovine follicle stimulating hormone).

Infrastructure Laboratories in Hospitals

2709. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of infrastructure laboratories in the hospitals; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Concern over Construction of Big Dams

2710. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the State in regard to

building of dams and reservoirs in forest area to ensure that the environment is not affected by such construction works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several such projects are lying uncleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Guidelines have been issued under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, to the States/Union Territories covering different types of projects, including dams and reservoirs. The guidelines in regard to buildings of dams and reservoirs in forest areas incorporate measures for treatment of catchment and command area, rehabilitation of oustees, compensatory afforestation, and cost-benefit analysis etc.

(c) and (d). The details are set-out in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of proposals of Construction of dams/reservoirs in forest areas, pending for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 31.10.88 as referred to in Part (c) and (d) of the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 2710 due for reply on 30.11.88.

S.No.	State/UT	Number of proposals in which essential details were lacking and the State/UT Governments have been requested to furnish the same	Number of proposals under consideration in the Ministry
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	—	1
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2
5.	Karnataka	—	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5
7.	Maharashtra	4	20
8.	Manipur	—	1
9.	Orissa	—	4
10.	Sikkim	—	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	—	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1
Total		5	39

Working of Lifts in Government Buildings

2711. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been accidents in the lifts installed in Government buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of accidents that took place in the lifts during the last one year and how do these compare with those during the last three years;

(c) the causes of these accidents; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for maintenance of the lifts upto a certain desired level and to undertake their regular inspection for ascertaining their

suitability?

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

(b) No accident occurred during the year from 1.11.87 to 31.10.88. However, one accident occurred during the three years from 1-11-85 to 31-10-88.

(c) The accident had occurred due to malfunctioning of the motor generating set.

(d) More frequent inspection of lifts is being done. In addition, comprehensive maintenance is being done by the manufacturers.

Letters from M.Ps.

2712. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament which are pending in her Ministry for period (i) upto 30 months; (ii) 3-6 months; (iii) 6-9 months; (iv) 9-12 months; and (v) more than one year; and

(b) the reasons for their pendency and details of steps taken to expedite the replies to these letters?

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

Opening of Unani CGHS Dispensaries

2713. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places for which Unani CGHS dispensaries have been sanctioned during the last three years and the places where such dispensaries have started functioning;

(b) the reasons for the delay in opening the dispensaries elsewhere;

(c) whether there is a long outstanding demand for opening of such a dispensary in Gole Market area; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Two Unani Units—one each for CGHS, Calcutta and Delhi have been sanctioned during the last three years. The Unani Unit sanctioned for CGHS Calcutta could not

be opened due to non-availability of suitable Unani Physicians whereas Unani unit sanctioned for CGHS, could not be opened due to non-availability of suitable accommodation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Bazar on Wheels

2714. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bazar on Wheels to be doubled" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 6 November, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation is purchasing pulses and other items from the manufacturers at the distributors rates but selling them at the retailers rates, thereby retaining both the wholesale and the retail margin of profits;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to pass on the retailers margin of profit to the consumers; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that other consumer protection bodies like Kendriya Bhandar also follow suit?

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

(b) and (c). Items like pulses etc. are bought from the whole-salers at the whole-sale rates and are sold to the consumers at rates lower than the rates prevailing in the open market.

(d) Agencies like Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar have also deployed mobile

vans for supply of essential commodities.

Irregularities in Birla Provident Fund Trust

2715. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report captioned "Irregularities in Birla Provident Fund Trust" published in the "Indian Express" dated 28 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). A central inspection team of the EPF Organisation has carried out an inspection of common provident funds of M/s Birla Group of Industries and detected various irregularities in functioning of the Fund.

(d) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta has been instructed to issue show cause notice and to file prosecution cases against the management under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act if they do not rectify all the irregularities within a reasonable time.

Storage of Edible Oils

2716. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether any buffer stock of edible oils is maintained by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to maintain such a buffer stock of imported and indigenous edible oils to meet the demands of the deficit States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Trading Corporation has been keeping about 2 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils available at all times physically for the Public Distribution System. This reserve is in the nature of a buffer stock besides oils in the pipeline wherein the edible oils arrive at regular intervals. Buffer stocking is also achieved through limited forward-buying in international markets. In so far as indigenous edible oils are concerned no buffer stocking is done at Government's behest as it is an open market commodity.

Damage of Foodgrains

2717. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains damaged due to heavy rains/floods for want of proper storage or other-wise during the year 1988 so far;

(b) the quantity and value of foodgrains damaged/lost in transit during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India, the main public agency handling Government stocks, finalises its accounts for damages/losses annually. However, according to provisional figures, 21,000 tonnes of foodgrains got damaged with FCI during the period from January, 1988 to September, 1988 during storage, transportation and multiple handling due to factors beyond human control such as rains, floods, cyclones etc.

(c) The steps taken to minimise losses/damages consist of storage of foodgrains in damp proof and rodent proof godowns to the extent possible, periodical inspection of stocks and undertaking timely disinfection measures for pest control by qualified and trained staff. In case of cover and plinth storage special measures such as use of proper dunnage, covering, lashing and proper aeration are adopted. In addition, steps have been taken for augmentation of covered storage capacity, 100% weighment at all points of handling to the extent possible installation of weigh-bridges, strict quality control at the time of purchase, reduction in quantum of filling, introduction of machine stitching, avoidance of loading in open wagons to the extent possible, effective supervision and surprise checks and tightening of security measures.

News-Item Captioned "HIV Infects Someone every Minute"

2718. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Patriot dated 23 October, 1988 under the caption "HIV infects someone every minute"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and the preventive steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Government has seen the news item which appeared in the Patriot dated 23.10.1988.

(b) A network of 4 reference and 40 surveillance centres where facilities for testing for HIV antibodies are available, have been established. These centres undertake test for detection of HIV infection.

Facilities and expertise for providing follow up case, counselling for seropositive individuals are being built up in the country.

Physicians have been trained in the management of AIDS patients.

In addition, the following steps have been taken by Government to prevent AIDS in the country:-

1. Restrictions have been imposed on import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.
2. All the State Health Authorities/Hospitals STD clinics have been alerted to be vigilant.

3. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.
4. All the State Health Authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.
5. Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health Authorities for Health care personnel.
6. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention

7. *Foreigners*

1. New foreign students being admitted in any of the Indian Institutions are required to undergo AIDS test. Anybody found positive is repatriated to his country.
2. It has been decided to screen for AIDS the foreigners intending to stay for more than one year in India. Members of the diplomatic missions and foreign journalists accredited to the PIB are exempted from the test at this

stage. Anybody found positive is to be repatriated to his country.

Import of Cotton against Advance Licences

2719. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of advance licences issued for the import of cotton against export of yarn during the years, 1987 and 1988, till date;

(b) the quantum of cotton imported so far against such advance licences; and

(c) the quantum and value of cotton imported so far by the Cotton Corporation of India?

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

(b) A total quantity of around 1 lakh bales has been imported so far under the Advance Licences Scheme.

(c) The CCI is the canalising agency for the import of one lakh bales of medium/long staple cotton on duty-free basis. The Corporation has finalised contracts for import of 94,817 bales valued at Rs. 29.60 crores. A quantity of 89,817 bales valued at Rs. 28.16 crores has been imported so far against these contracts.

STATEMENT

Quantity of Cotton Contracted for Import during 1987-88

States	Quantity Regd. for Import (Bales of 170 Kgs each)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
Tamilnadu	143514.76	55.69
Maharashtra	105424.34	45.52

1	2	3
West Bengal	168.00	0.07
Kerala	5767.31	2.63
Karnataka	3689.65	1.27
Punjab	24370.50	10.14
Pondicherry	5171.65	1.51
Andhra Pradesh	194.82	0.08
Gujarat	9440.00	3.94
	297740.03	120.85
<i>Quantity of Cotton Contracted for Import during 1988-89 (1.9.88 to 7.11.88)</i>		
Tamilnadu	64427	26.33
Maharashtra	3636	1.61
Kerala	1393	0.86
Karnataka	790	0.43
Pondicherry	3518	1.04
New Delhi	9000	3.70
Total	82764	33.97

Clearance of Passage for Emigrants

2720. SHRIK. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under statutory provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 and the rules framed thereunder payment of air passage for an emigrant workers to join service is to be remitted in foreign exchange or by way of pre-paid ticket advice by the employer abroad;

(b) if so, whether this provision is being strictly enforced by the Protector of Emigrants in India at the time of granting Emigration clearance and no worker has been cleared without the air passage having been received from his employer;

(c) the number of cases since 24th February, 1987 where this provision has not been enforced;

(d) the extent to which foreign exchange

has been lost due to non-compliance of the statutory provisions; and

(e) the steps taken for strict compliance of the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Rule 15 (2) (vii) of the Emigration Rules, 1983 provides "to and fro passage at the employer's cost."

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Protectors of Emigrants are expected to strictly comply with the statutory of the Act and the Rules. They are also reminded from time to time in case any departure comes to light.

[*Translation*]

Export of Garments and Textiles

2721. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRIMATI MANEMMA
ANJIAH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of garments and textiles exported during the current financial year;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exports have been made and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) whether exports have gone down during the current year as compared to the corresponding period during the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The quantity of Garments and Cotton Textiles exported during April-October, 1988 is as under:-

Garments

..
19.06 Crore Pcs.

Cotton Fabrics MM/PL

..
41.07 Crore Sq. Meters.

(Source: AEPC/TEXPROCIL)

(b) The major importers of Readymade Garments and Cotton Textiles from India are E.E.C., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Nordic Countries, Bangladesh, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, etc. The total exports of Readymade Garments and Cotton Textiles (MM/PL) during April-October, 1988 amounted to Rs. 1637.82 crores. (Source: AEPC/TEXPROCIL)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Recent Steps Taken to Boost Exports of Textile Products

(1) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 118 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 108 of them enjoying concessional import duty. 32 machineries required for the woollen industry and 10 machineries required for the textile industry are also allowed to be imported at a concessional duty.

(2) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn and fabrics,

excise duty on Auto-Coners, Open and Rotor Spinning machines, Shuttleless looms of all types and Two for One Twister has been reduced from 15% to 5%.

(3) CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts, hair belting, blended yarn, worsted spun yarn and woollen felts has been allowed. CCS on export of grey fabrics, flax yarn and natural silk has been raised. 5% additional CCS has been allowed on certain textile items of cotton yarn and garments to non-quota General Currency Markets from 5th Sept., 1988. 5% additional CCS has also been allowed on export to quota countries of non-quota textile items of garments including handlooms from 22nd Sept., 1988.

(4) Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used; at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales.

(5) A scheme for import of fabrics by garment manufacturers under the blanket permit has been announced.

(6) The Intermediate Advance Licensing Scheme which was limited to only a few specific products has now been broadened to cover all textile items where two-stage operations can be undertaken jointly by two different manufacturing units as long as input-output norms and forward the backward linkages are established.

(7) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given. These units have now also been made eligible for CCS and tax holidays for 5

years. They can also sell 25% of their products in the domestic markets and also use foreign brand name subject to certain conditions.

(8) Tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits has been enhanced so as to exempt 100% export profits from income tax.

(9) The National Institute for Fashion Technology has been set up in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Pollution Control

2722. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided financial assistance to the voluntary organisations to check pollution in the country during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes for which financial assistance has been provided and the number of organisations that have been provided assistance, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). During 1988-89, the Ministry provided financial assistance under the Environmental Education and Training Scheme to voluntary organisations participating in the National Environment Awareness Campaign. The main theme of this year's Campaign has been 'Conserving our Water Resources' which also covered pollution aspects. A statement giving the Statewise number of organisations that have been provided financial assistance is given below

STATEMENT*Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Pollution Control*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/ Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Voluntary Organisations Financially Assisted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	16
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Gujarat	17
5.	Goa	1
6.	Haryana	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Kerala	12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4
12.	Maharashtra	8
13.	Manipur	8
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Nagaland	1
16.	Orissa	Assistance provided to the State Government to involve NGOs within the State under the programme
17.	Punjab	4
18.	Rajasthan	8

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	20
21.	West Bengal	17
	<i>Union Territories</i>	
1.	Chandigarh	1
2.	Delhi	16
	Total	200

Closure of NTC Mill in Rajasthan

2723. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess capacity is providing to be a drag on textile mills;

(b) if so, the number of textile mills which have been closed down during the last three months and the names of the mills, out of them, which are situated in Rajasthan;

(c) whether any unit of the National Textile Corporation in Rajasthan is also facing closure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties faced by the textile mills?

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

(b) In the three months ending September, 1988, for which information is available, 11 cotton/man-made fibre mills closed down

and remained closed, in various parts of the country. Of these, only one namely Rajasthan Textile Mills, Bhavani. Mandi, Rajasthan is in Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A Nodal Agency has been constituted by Government to examine sick textile mills in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages for textile mills found by it to be viable. A Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up to consider the cases of textile companies referred to it under the Sick Industrial Companies Act. A Textile Modernisation Fund has been created to meet the modernisation needs of the weak but viable units. Non-viable units may have to close down permanently.

[English]

Environmental Clearance to Industries In Orissa

2724. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up industries in Orissa pending for environmental clearance;

(b) since when these proposals are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid delays in clearance of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Five proposals for setting up of industries in Orissa are pending with Government of India for environmental clearance.

(b) The cases are pending from various dates from 1984 to 1987 mainly because the requisite information and Action Plans asked for by this Ministry have not yet been received by the Ministry from the project authorities. The position is shown in the statement below.

(c) As the main reason of delay is the long time taken to supply the required information and Action Plans, the Ministry has decided that unless these are provided within three months of asking for the same, the proposals will be rejected for non-submission of information.

STATEMENT

Environmental Clearance of Industries in Orissa

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Orissa Sands Complex at Chatrapur	June, '84	Information on the following aspects is requested from the project proponents — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report. — Environmental Management Plan. — Green belt development plan. — Financial provision for implementing the above.
2.	Alumina Plant at Damanjodi	March, '85	Information on the following aspects is requested from project proponents — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Plan for utilisation of red mud. — Financial provision for implementing the pollution control measures. — Comprehensive green belt development plan.

1	2	3	4
3.	Aluminium Smelter Plant at Angul	April, '85	<p>Information on the following aspects is requested from the project porponents —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Information in the revised questionnaire. — Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report. — Financial provision for implementing the environmental protection measures.
4.	Fertilizer Complex at Paradeep	June, '86	<p>Information on the following aspects is requested from the project proponents —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — No objection Certificate from the State Government and the State Pollution Control Board. — Detailed information in the revised questionnaire. — Disaster Management Plan. — Financial provision for implementing the pollution control measures.
5.	Modernisation of Rourkela Steels Plant	August, '87	<p>Information on the following aspects is requested</p>

1

2

3

4

from the project proponents —

- Detailed information in the questionnaire.
- Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
- Environmental Management Plan.
- Disaster Management Plan.
- Green belt development Plan.
- Financial/provision for implementing the above.

Sewage and Sanitation Programme for Towns

2726. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the provision of adequate sewage and sanitation for towns and cities having a population of over one lakh, in the country, has been chalked out in co-operation with the State/UTs concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the pace of its implementation during the Seventh Plan;

(c) if not, whether such a programme is proposed to be drawn so as to avoid any haphazard growth of sub-standard basis in such towns, and

(d) the names of the towns and cities, State-wise having population of over one

lakh each as on date and as per projections in 1981 census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Sanitation is a State subject. It is for the State Governments and Local Bodies to plan and implement sewerage and sanitation schemes. In the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) it was decided in consultation with the State Governments/UTs that 50% of the urban population would be provided with sanitation facilities by the end of the Decade. According to the information furnished by the State Governments/UTs, 39.95% of the urban population has been provided with sanitation facilities upto March, 1987

(d) Information about the number of Class I towns together with their population as per 1981 census is given in Statement below

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Class I town (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Population of Class I town (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	66,88,001	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	—	
3.	Assam	1	1,46,026	Figure refer to 1971 Census
4.	Bihar	16	47,07,767	
5.	Goa	NIL	—	
6.	Gujarat	13	61,14,239	
7.	Haryana	11	15,98,335	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	—	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	8,23,800	
10.	Karnataka	17	62,76,732	
11.	Kerala	8	25,34,860	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14	49,59,907	
13.	Maharashtra	25	165,27,985	
14.	Manipur	1	1,55,639	
15.	Meghalaya	1	1,73,064	
16.	Mizoram	NIL	—	
17.	Nagaland	NIL	—	
18.	Orissa	6	12,92,899	
19.	Punjab	7	21,44,054	
20.	Rajasthan	11	33,21,696	
21.	Sikkim	NIL	—	
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	99,05,508	
23.	Tripura	1	1,31,513	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30	102,83,135	
25.	West Bengal	12	110,91,356	
26.	A & N Islands	NIL	—	
27.	Chandigarh	1	4,21,256	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NIL	—	
29.	Daman & Diu	NIL	—	
30.	Delhi	1	57,13,581	

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	NIL	—	
32.	Pondicherry	1	2,51,471	

Outstanding Processing Charges in India United Mills No. 6

2727. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the processing charges outstanding against the India, United Mills No. 6, a unit of NTC, amount to a staggering rupees one crore;

(b) if so, the steps taken to recover the same as also to improve the liquidity position of the Mill which is showing losses; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to close the Mill involving environmental hazards for the residents of the Metropolitan City in order to sell the land at a huge profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As on 30.9.1988, an amount of Rs. 61 lakhs was outstanding from four sister NTC units to India United Mills No. 6. These outstandings are at a normal level of credit.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to close the Mill.

Cadre Review in CPWD

2728. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cadre review of class 1 posts has been carried out in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, whether similar cadre reviews for C and D category posts in the C.P.W.D. have also been carried out;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken for avoiding stagnation in the C and D category posts?

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

(b) No, Sir, except in the case of JEs (group 'C').

(c) and (d). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, DP & AR had issued guidelines for periodical cadre review of the various organised Central Group 'A' Services. On the basis of this, the first cadre review of the organised Group 'A' Engineering Services of the CPWD was approved by the Government and orders were issued on 5.11.85. Separately, pursuant to a decision taken in a meeting of the National Council (JCM), Government had issued instructions for conducting cadre review in certain selected categories of Group C and D Posts where there was acute stagnation. The DP & T have recently issued revised guidelines for cadre review of Group B, C and D Officers, once in 5 years and accordingly the Ministry has not undertaken the cadre review of Group C and D officers also.

Slum Upgradation in Bombay

2729. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of ad-hoc grant being given for slum upgradation in Bombay, as per Prime Minister's directive, envisages any control of his Ministry in planning and execution of the projects drawn up by State Government for upgradation of slums; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any detailed survey of the slums in Bombay has been undertaken by Government of Maharashtra or Union Government to assess the nature and extent of upgradation required to give a good look to the city and also to provide better and healthy living conditions to the slum dwellers if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names and locations of each of the slums with their ownership and the management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) The planning concept and the broad parameters within which the schemes are to be implemented are approved by the Union Government and the progress of implementation is also monitored through quarterly progress reports received from the State Government

(b) Individual projects are formulated by the State Government after carrying out studies where necessary. The Union Government has not carried out any study in this regard.

(c) The Union Government does not maintain any such statistics.

Setting Up of Chamber of Tibetan Natural and Herbal Treatment of Calcutta

2730. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a permanent Chamber of Tibetan natural and herbal treatment for the people of Eastern Region has been set up at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon and the details of services to be provided by the Chamber;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such a chamber in Sikkim for the people of North-Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Vasectomy of Lions

2731. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been vasectomy of lions in Trichur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to lift

the ban on sale of lions to the circus companies or for export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Two lions in Trichur Zoo, the genetic origin of which was unknown, were vasectomised and two others, which were also of unknown origin, were castrated.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because of the inhuman treatment that is meted out to the captive wild animals in circuses and unhygienic conditions that they are usually kept in, it is not proposed to endorse the sale of lions to circus companies.

Government of India would consider the export, for zoological purposes, of the zoo lions of unknown origin. However the export of captive lions of African or Indian origin would not be considered till the requirements of Indian zoos in this regard are fully met with.

Measures to Check Deterioration of Loktak Lake

2732. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Council has proposed certain measures to check deterioration of Loktak Lake in Manipur, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Loktak Lake is the largest fresh water lake in the country providing high potential for generation of power to the North-Eastern States;

(c) whether Union Government pro-

pose to undertake the anti-deterioration measures in this Lake on a war footing if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The North Eastern Council got a study conducted on development of Loktak Lake. The measures suggested in the study to check deterioration of Loktak Lake include control of siltation by afforestation and engineering measures, catchment area development, control of water hyacinth and other weeds, development of fisheries and control of encroachments.

(b) Loktak is the largest fresh water lake in the North East Region though not in the country as a whole. It has potential for generation of power to the region and hydel power is being generated from the Loktak water.

(c) and (d). This lake has been selected for conservation under the wetland scheme of the Union Government. Various measures proposed for checking deterioration of the lake include prevention of siltation, control of weeds, afforestation of the catchment area and control of pollution.

Compensation to Swadeshi Group of Mills

2733. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI ATISH CHANLRA SINHA:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid or yet to be paid to the owners of the Swadeshi Group of Mills;

(b) the basis of calculation of compensation;

(c) whether the guidelines issued by the Law Department were followed while working out the amount of compensation;

(d) whether complaints of over payment of compensation were received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). As per section 8 of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986, an amount of Rs. 24.32 crores was fixed as compensation payable to the owners of the Company. The Commissioner of Payments, appointed under section 15 of the said Act, had invited claims from all claimants and would settle the claims as per procedure laid down under the said Act.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The matter is being looked into.

Computerisation of Employment Exchanges

2734. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.N. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to computerise employment exchanges in the States;

(b) if so, the the details of employment exchanges computerised so far;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the computerization target; and

(d) the time by which the task is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d). With effect from 1986-87, the Central Government introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges in a phased manner. Under this Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the States on a 50:50 matching basis subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh, for computerisation of Employment Exchanges having one lakh or more registrants on their Live Register (either individually or a group of Employment Exchanges combined together) for acquiring computer hardware and software. Since 1986-87, Central assistance for Computerisation of 29 Employment Exchanges has been released. In addition, some of the State Governments have also taken steps to computerise a few Employment Exchanges on their own. It is not possible to set any time limit to computerise all the Employment Exchanges in the country, given the resource constraints of the Central Government and the State Governments.

Houses to Landless Labourers in Delhi

2735. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has prepared any scheme to provide houses to the landless labourers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid scheme has been sent to Union Government for final approval; and

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

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

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Possession of Government Land in Karol Bagh, Delhi

2736. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal possession of Government land in Karol Bagh area of Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no fresh case of encroachment. Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act has already been initiated in the old cases. Proceedings in some of these cases have been stayed by the Courts.

Reclamation of Wasteland

2737. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

& FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes for reclamation of wasteland in the country have been launched;

(b) if so, the extent to which progress has been achieved under these schemes, Statewise;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake any other steps for the reclamation of wasteland; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The programme of wasteland reclamation/development is currently focussed on afforestation and tree planting activities, carried out through various Central Sector and State Sector Schemes.

(b) The progress State-wise during the last three years (1985-86 to 1987-88) is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The strategy and programmes for wastelands reclamation/development are being restructured with a view to focus on decentralised and integrated planning for wastelands, technology extension for problem areas, conservation of ecologically fragile watersheds, regeneration of degraded forests and qualitative changes in the social forestry schemes with emphasis on grassland development, fodder and fuel-wood production and peoples participation at all stages.

STATEMENT*Statewise Area of Coverage Under Afforestation Programme (from 1985-86 to 1987-88)**(Area in hectares)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157,800.00	143,707.50	152,567.00
2.	Assam	19,800.00	31,275.00	24,893.50
3.	Bihar	76,150.00	135,550.00	157,600.00
4.	Gujarat	124,850.00	113,550.00	107,075.00
5.	Haryana	46,850.00	37,079.00	19,000.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33,600.00	33,564.00	30,754.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23,850.00	28,526.00	20,000.03
8.	Karnataka	127,300.00	115,837.00	157,610.50
9.	Kerala	58,300.00	75,962.00	77,772.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	175,050.00	196,000.00	204,523.00
11.	Maharashtra	108,250.00	119,085.00	153,998.00
12.	Manipur	6,250.00	7,440.00	9,012.50
13.	Meghalaya	6,550.00	7,900.00	11,878.50
14.	Nagaland	13,450.00	27,175.00	10,000.00
15.	Orissa	96,500.00	116,336.00	117,002.00
16.	Punjab	29,500.00	28,379.50	24,776.00
17.	Rajasthan	47,900.00	67,051.50	58,693.50
18.	Sikkim	4,100.00	5,751.50	6,693.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	60,750.00	99,064.00	95,587.00
20.	Tripura	10,000.00	13,150.00	13,356.50

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	177,400.00	243,250.00	221,035.50
22.	West Bengal	55,750.00	70,800.00	69,554.00
23.	A & Nicobar Islands	4,750.00	6,116.00	5,021.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,150.00	6,254.00	6,352.00
25.	Chandigarh	76.00	191.50	179.50
26.	D & N Haveli	1,550.00	1,700.00	1,561.00
27.	Delhi	1,250.00	3,151.50	903.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,250.00	3,396.50	3,761.50
29.	Lakshadweep	12.50	14.50	12.00
30.	Mizoram	35,000.00	23,902.50	13,875.00
31.	Pondicherry	550.00	649.50	516.00
All India Total		1,510,038.50	1,761,869.00	1,775,564.03

Note:- Area notionally computed @ 2000 saplings per hectare.

[English]

Demolition of Unauthorised Construction by DDA in Janakpuri

2738. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to be state:

(a) whether the allottees of the D.D.A. flats in Janak Puri, New Delhi have made unauthorised construction by removing the land bearing walls of the flats and also removing the water meters from their original place and shifting them to another place;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the D.D.A. for demolition of the unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In one case i.e. flat No. C4E 367 load bearing walls and water meters have been removed. In 4 cases i.e. flats No. C4E 358, C4E 352, C4E 205 and C4F 275 load bearing walls have been removed by the allottees.

(c) DDA has already issued show cause notices to the allottees for demolition of unauthorised construction.

[*Translation*]

Medical Examinations in all Recognized Languages

2739. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding conducting medical examinations in all the recognised languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Shri Ashwani Kumar and other 21 Members of Parliament had sent a letter to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare regarding the conduct of All India Entrance Examination for admission to Medical Courses in Hindi and all the recognised languages. Another memorandum was also received from the Hindi Hit Rakshak Samiti, Uttar Pradesh, Agra.

(c) The Health Minister has informed the Honourable Members of Parliament that the Supreme Court has considered the matter and decided that since the medium of instructions in the MBBS/BDS Courses and Postgraduate Courses is in English and the entire medical education is imparted in English throughout the country, it is not practically feasible to hold the All India Entrance Examination in diverse regional languages and that for the present at least the All India Entrance Examination should be held in English only. The Court is also of the view that since the examination will be of an objective type, it would not require close familiarity with the English language. In the

light of the observations of the Supreme Court, the Government do not consider it feasible at this stage to make any change in the medium of instructions in the All India Entrance Examination for admission to Medical courses.

[*English*]

Levy on Sale of Basmati Rice

2740. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any levy has been imposed by Central Government on the sale of Basmati rice;

(b) if so, in which States and the extent thereof;

(c) whether the introduction of levy system on the good quality of rice has adversely affected the interests of the growers/farmers in so far as the price of that quality of paddy has gone down; and

(d) whether there is great resentment amongst the paddy growers all over the country, if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government advised the State Government and Union Territory Administrations to re-impose levy on basmati rice. The major basmati producing States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. have imposed the levy. The percentage of levy on basmati is the same as is applicable to other varieties of rice in the State/Union Territory.

Basmati rice meant for export has been exempted from levy. Millers/dealers have also been given the option to tender levy on

basmati in the form of any other acceptable variety.

(c) and (d). No such reports have been received by the Central Government from the State Governments or the growers of basmati paddy.

Funds Provided to Nodal Agency for Modernisation of Textile Industry

2741. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided sufficient funds to the Nodal Agency to meet the requirement of modernisation of the textile industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds pro-

vided to nodal agency, the amount utilized and the number of textile mills modernised, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A Textile Modernisation Fund has been set up under the aegis of the Industrial Development Bank of India to meet the requirements of modernisation assistance of the textile industry. The Corpus of the Fund is Rs. 750 crores to be utilised over 5 years beginning from 1.1.86. As on 30.9.1988, 153 cases had been sanctioned as amount of Rs. 639.52 crores as modernisation loan assistance. Modernisation loan disbursements under the Fund Scheme stood at Rs. 259.06 crores in 99 cases. Statewise details (as on 31.7.88) are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme
Statewise particulars of sanctions and disbursements as on 31/07/1988

State	Amount sanctioned			Amount Disbursed			Special No. of					
	Mod No. of Loan Mills	F/C No. of Loan Mills	Special No. of Loan mills	Mod No. of Loan Mills	F/c No. of Loan Mills	Special No. of Loan Mills	10	11	12	13		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	18757.00	32	353.00	1	980.00	12	9757.47	24	114.86	1	404.00	6
Maharashtra	11988.00	24	130.00	1	133.00	3	4018.60	11	0.00	0	27.00	1
Tamil Nadu	9458.00	38	0.00	0	30.00	2	3619.70	24	0.00	0	30.00	2
Uttar Pradesh	3271.00	5	681.00	1	19.00	1	1786.80	5	304.00	1	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	2285.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	190.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
Karnataka	2109.00	5	0.00	0	62.00	1	385.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	0
Punjab	2093.00	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	1495.00	5	0.00	0	0.00	0
Kerala	1905.00	6	0.00	0	0.00	0	292.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
Rajasthan	1788.00	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	666.00	5	0.00	0	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	1702.00	8	0.00	0	16.00	1	176.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	1507.80	5	0.00	0	154.20	4	163.19	2	0.00	0	25.00	2
Haryana	1409.00	4	0.00	0	95.00	2	442.00	2	0.00	0	52.00	2
Pondicherry	852.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Orissa	275.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	96.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0
Assam	0.00	0	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	59399.80	144	1164.00	3	1489.20	26	23087.76	91	418.86	2	538.00	13

Socio-Economic Development of Workers In Kerala

2742. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any projects for socio-economic development of workers in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

I.D.S.M.T. Scheme for Karnataka

2743. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium towns of Karnataka included under the Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Malavalli town in Mandya District has been included under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 7 (Seven).

(b) No. Sir.

Supply of Imported Tur Dal Unfit for Human Consumption in Karnataka

2744. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had permitted Karnataka State to import tur Dal from Turkey;

(b) if so, the quantity of tur dal imported from Turkey and released through the Public Distribution System;

(c) whether the tur dal imported from Turkey was found to be unfit for human consumption, if so, whether Government have seized and withdrawn the imported tur dal from distribution; and

(d) whether Government have sent the samples of the tur dal to the Atomic Energy Commission for irradiation test?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) The existing import policy does not require Central Government's permission for import of pulses, which is under OGL. The only requirement for the importer/importing agency is to register its contract with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).

(b) The Government of Karnataka have reported on 26th October 1988 that the State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation had purchased around 840 MTs Turkish yellow Lentils from Certain agencies and that had been distributed through Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d). Certain complaints about the imported turkish lentils were brought to the notice of Central Government during August, 1988. Samples of imported consignments were subjected to detailed analysis in the laboratories under the aegis of the Directorate General of Health Services and it was found that the presence of poisonous substance in kesri dal was negative in all the samples. However, the tests had revealed presence of a compound 2,3 diamino propi-

onic acid like material in a bound form which is yet to be identified and risk aspect yet to be established. The experts have recommended release of the consignment imported from Turkey. However, Government of Karnataka has been advised to remain in touch with the concerned authorities of DGHS in the matter.

Expansion of PDS in Karnataka

2745. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of expansion of Public Distribution System that has taken place in Karnataka during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): The number of fair price shops in the State has gone up from 16,023 as on 30.9.1986 to 16,544 as on 31.3.1988. The State has fixed a target of 300 new fair price shops to be opened during 1988-89. During the period of 6 months (April-September, 1988), 176 fair price shops have already been opened.

During 1987-88, the Central Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs to the State for purchase of vans to be operated as mobile shops for supply of essential commodities.

Rice, wheat, sugar kerosene, imported edible oil, ragi, jowar, iodised salt and one variety of soap are the items distributed through Public Distribution System. The State Civil Supplies Corporation and consumer cooperatives also play a useful role in the distribution of essential commodities.

Study on Occupational Health Hazard Faced by Women

2746. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Occupational Health and any other unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research have undertaken any study on occupational health hazards faced by women in the unorganised and organised sectors of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the findings; and

(c) whether any study is in progress at present also, 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 details indicating the salient features of the findings may please be seen in Statement below.

(c) The National Institute of Occupational Health has also initiated a study in the women Khadi spinners to determine (i) their health status and postural strain (ii) to assess the need for a detailed study for alternative ergo-design of the Charkhas. A preliminary study in 50 women revealed that anaemia due to poor nutrition and low socio-economic status was the major health problem. There was definite postural stress and muscular pain due to faulty working conditions.

STATEMENT

1. *Health status and anthropometric parameters of women in small scale industries.*

Nutritional status of 163 women working in small industries was assessed. The study was carried out during 1984-86. Simple nutritional indices, such as skin fold thickness of biceps, triceps, subscapula and supra-iliac, body height, body mass index, body fat, lean body weight and soma-

totyping, were determined. From the evaluation of the above mentioned nutritional indices it may be stated that the present group of women in small industries who were performing sedentary jobs, could be categorised under poor nutritional status group.

2. *The health and anthropometric parameters of women in small scale industries: Health and energy metabolic status.*

The health problems of 209 women working in small scale industries were assessed. The study was carried out during 1986-87. Backache, pain in neck, shoulder and hands were their major complaints. Approximately 70% of women were suffering from anaemia as revealed from their blood Hb percentage. The 24 hours energy expenditure, including the occupational work, was estimated to be 1612 K. Cal. The dietary intake of energy was 1659 K. Cal. Their energy expenditure did not out balance their energy intake. An evaluation of the sitting posture analysis shows that the posture of two legs crossed at knee is the prevalent posture among these women. The constant sitting posture contributes to low back pain among these women.

3. A study was undertaken in 178 women beedi workers. Sixty eight percent of these women complained of backache, 38% of headache, 25% of pain in the neck. 40% of the women had poor nutritional status as estimated from Davenport Index. Nicotine and its metabolite cotinine were found to be present in the urine of these women.

Samples Drawn for various Brands of Iodised Salt

2747. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various brands of iodised salt are being sold

in the market, if so, the details of the brands available and whether these conform to the specifications laid down in this regard;

(b) whether any samples were drawn by the PFA authorities during the last three years, if so, the State-wise and year-wise details of the samples drawn and whether these were found within the prescribed specifications; and

(c) whether the manufacturing units were visited by the PFA authorities to determine the requisite health, hygiene and other standards being followed by them and if so, the details of such visits?

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.

Study Regarding Suffering of Tobacco Workers

2748. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the studies carried out by the National Institute of Occupational Health Ahmedabad in respect of health problems faced by the tobacco workers in the fields and processing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating when these studies were conducted and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether a study conducted by Gujarat Government authorities has attempted to cover up the actual findings of the National Institute of Occupational Health; and

(d) whether Union Government pro-

pose to undertake specific redressal health measures in order to mitigate the sufferings of the tobacco workers, most of whom are poor, undernourished and underpaid women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, The main findings of the studies carried out by the National Institute of Occupational Health Ahmedabad are,

1. the agricultural tobacco workers and Beedi processing workers suffer from work related symptoms like headache, nausea, vomiting and giddines. These symptoms are of short duration and relieved without any medication;

2. the urinary excretion of nicotine and cotinine is increased two to three times in tobacco workers as compared to control workers; and

3. the use of gloves (rubber or cotton) minimise the green tobacco sickness and urinary excretion of nicotine and colinine among agricultural tobacco workers.

The studies were carried out during the year from 1975-83.

(c) The Government is not aware of the study conducted by the Government of Gujarat in this regard.

(d) The State Governments are being advised to take necessary health measures as per the studies carried out by the Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad.

Maternity Benefit Scheme for Landless Women Labourers

2749. DR. G. VJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Maternity Benefit Scheme for landless women labourers on a national scale as has been implemented by Gujarat Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Import of Raw Jute

2750. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of TextILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently allowed the import of raw jute;

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

(c) the reasons for allowing the import of raw jute;

(d) whether jute growers are facing stiff competition in the country in so far as its price is concerned; and

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

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

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

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Jute sector is facing stiff competition from the synthetic

sector. This has indirectly affected the Jute growing farmers. The prices of raw jute in the previous years were affected to some extent by this. However, in the year 1988-89 prices of raw jute from the beginning of the season have been ruling above minimum support price. There are no reports of any distress sale by farmers. In order to safeguard the interests of the jute growing farmers Govt. have enacted the Jute packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in packing Commodities) Act, 1987 and issued mandatory reservation orders thereunder.

Withdrawal of Subsidy on Edible Oils

2751. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether Government have recently announced to discontinue the subsidies and supply of edible oils to vanaspati manufacturers at concessional rates;

(b) if so, whether the prices of Vanaspati ghee are likely to further increase as a result of this policy; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the prices?

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

(b) The prices of vanaspati would be influenced by the trend in prices of indigenous oils.

(c) It is expected that vanaspati units

will use increased quantities of indigenous oils. Measures which have been taken by the Government to check the prices include the usage of solvent extracted groundnut and sesame oil in the manufacture of vanaspati and the availability of imported edible oils at Rs. 19000/- per MT i.e., without any freight and reimbursement charges for usage by the vanaspati industry.

Hike in Storage and Transit Losses

2752. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of storage and transportation loss of wheat, rice and edible oils in the Food Corporation of India has been on the increase during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise quantity and value of loss of foodgrains during the aforesaid period;

(c) the measures taken and expenditure incurred to improve the arrangements for storage and transportation of foodgrains during this period; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to minimise the loss on this account in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The details of transit and storage shortages of foodgrains incurred for FCI during the period from 1984-85 to 1986-87 are given below:-

(Qty. in lakh Mts./Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Purchase + Sales	Shortage		Percentage of shortage over purchase + sales
		Qty	Value	
1984-85	295.14	5.72	122.76	1.94
1985-86	368.40	5.95	136.12	1.62
1986-87	398.96	6.51	151.60	1.63

The accounts for 1987-88 have not been finalised.

(c) and (d). The Food Corporation of India has taken a number of steps to reduce losses on account of storage and transit shortage. Important measures taken in this regard are:-

- Procurement of foodgrains within the specifications;
- Reduction in the quantum of filling in each bag;
- Weighment and counting of bags and installation of weigh-bridges in depots having capacity of 5000 tonnes or more;
- Minimising the use of open wagons;
- Administrative measures such as tightening of security, intensifying surprise checks, quality control etc.
- Augmentation of covered storage capacity of F.C.I.

**Central Assistance to States for
Eradication of Leprosy**

2753. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance being provided every year to State Governments by Union Government for eradication of leprosy;

(b) whether World Health Organisation has stopped giving assistance to India for eradication of this disease;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have also stopped giving assistance to the States, particularly to Rajasthan, due to this reason; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to reconsider this decision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) The following assistance was given to the
State Govts/UTs for Leprosy eradication
during the last 3 years:

Year	Amount given (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	139.00
1986-87	152.80
1987-88	176.20

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

(d) Does not arise.

SC and ST Safai Karamcharis in DDA

2754. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number and details of employees working as 'Safai Karamchari', 'Beldar and "Mali" in the DDA on a permanent basis and the number of employees working on the workcharge/daily wage basis for the last three years;

(b) the number of employees, out of the total number of employees, working as 'Beldar', "Mali Chaukidar" 'Safai Karamchari' etc. in the DDA, who possess educational qualifications above high school and those who are holding Sanitary Inspectors' Diploma;

(c) whether Government propose to promote those employees who are possessing educational qualifications above High School and Diploma etc., if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Cell for early disposal of cases relating to 'Safai Karamchari' and employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if so, when, if not, the reasons there-

for?

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

[English]

Payment of Licence Fee by Meridien and Bharat Hotels

2755. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the moratorium granted to Meridien Hotel and Bharat Hotel in respect of payment of licence fee and interest thereon has expired in September and November, 1988 respectively;

(b) the total amount now payable each of them; and

(c) the steps taken for the collection of the dues?

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

(b) The NDMC have reported that the amount payable by the hotels is as follows:-

(a)	<i>Meridien Hotel</i>	
	Licence Fee	Rs. 18.76 crores
	Interest	Rs. 7,79,47,800
(ii)	<i>Bharat Hotel</i>	
	Licence Fee	Rs. 8.70 crores
	Interest	Rs. 3,01,23,750

(c) The NDMC have reported that they have served notice on the Meridien hotel for payment of the first instalment of the deferred payment alongwith the advance licence fee for the current year. The moratorium period for Bharat hotel expired on 15th November, 1988 and the NDMC have reported that they would be serving notice on this hotel also for payment.

Export of Jute to USSR

2756. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of jute and Jute products, separately, exported to

USSR during the last three years;

(b) the quantity and value of exports envisaged for the current year; and

(c) the proportion of exports of jute and jute products to USSR to the total exports in terms of value, during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The total exports of jute and jute products to USSR in the last three years and their proportions to the total exports from India in terms of value are as per statement given below.

STATEMENT

Export of Raw Jute

Year	Total Exports		Exports to USSR		Exports to USSR as a percentage of the total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	58080	4.88	29004	2.53	51.8
1986-87	59064	5.27	25242	2.43	46.08
1987-88	40534	4.44	13874	1.55	34.98

Year	Total Export		Exports to USSR		Exports to USSR as a percentage of the total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	251.3	266.78	131.00	141.78	53.14

Export to Jute Products

Quantity in thousand tonnes Value in Rs. Crores

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1986-87		276.8	232.20	183.50	103.35	44.50
1987-88		239.9	226.04	102.00	95.93	42.43

**Emigration Clearance for Employment
Abroad**

2757. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 7180 regarding emigration clearance for employment abroad and state:

(a) the number of pending cases as on 1 April, 1988 country-wise;

(b) the number of cases taken up with employers, country-wise;

(c) the number of cases referred to the local labour courts, country-wise; and

(d) the number of cases finalised during the preceding year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>No. of pending cases as on 1.4.88.</i>	<i>No. of cases referred to the local labour courts</i>	<i>Cases finalised during the pre-ceeding year</i>
1	2	3	4
Saudi Arabia	50	—	11
S. of Oman	20	9	5
Libya	9	—	2
Kuwait	5	—	—
Bahrain	4	1	2
Iraq	3	—	—
U.A.E.	20	—	6
Y.A.R.	1	—	—
Jordan	1	—	—
Lebanon	1	—	—
Qatar	3	—	—
Stockholm	1	—	—
Total:	118	10	26

In all the above cases, matter has been taken up with the employers by the concerned

**Inspection of Drugs under Manufacture
and on Sale**

2758. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the existing infra-
structure for inspection of drugs under
manufacture and on sale for quality control;

(b) the location of the drug quality
testing laboratories in the country;

(c) the number of samples tested by the
laboratories, unit-wise during 1987-88;

(d) the number of drug samples pend-
ing for testing as on 1 April, 1988; and

(e) the number of additional samples
received during the period April-September,
1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Under the provisions of the Drugs and
Cosmetics Act, control over manufacture,
sale and distribution of drugs within a par-
ticular State is the responsibility of the con-
cerned State Government by the system of
inspection and licensing. For this, State
Governments are empowered to appoint
Licensing Authorities who are normally
designated as Drugs Controllers and In-
spectors. Statement I giving the States
which have full time/part time Drugs Control-
lers is given below. Statement II giving
number of Inspectors in each State as on
1.4.1988 is given below.

(b) Statement III giving location of the
drug quality testing laboratories in the coun-
try is given below.

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

STATEMENT I

State having full-time Drugs Controllers:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Kerala
- 4.* Madhya Pradesh
- 5.* Maharashtra
6. Karnataka
7. Orissa
- 8.* Punjab
- 9.* Tamil Nadu
- 10.* Uttar Pradesh
11. West Bengal
12. Goa
13. Delhi.

*States do not have full-time Drugs Control-
lers:*

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Haryana
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Manipur
7. Rajasthan
8. Tripura

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 9. Chandigarh | 14. Nagaland |
| 10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 11. Pondicherry | 16. Mizoram |
| 12. Arunachal Pradesh | Drugs Controllers of these States are not technically qualified. |
| 13. Meghalaya | |

STATEMENT II

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Number of Drugs Inspectors</i>	<i>Number of Drugs Inspectors required according to the Task Force Recommendations</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	233
2.	Assam	15	29
3.	Bihar	30	154
4.	Gujarat	65	317
5.	Haryana	18	27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	25
8.	Kerala	25	69
9.	Karnataka	36	105
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46	58
11.	Maharashtra	81	477
12.	Orissa	17	8
13.	Punjab	14	61
14.	Rajasthan	29	145

1	2	3	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	72	254
16.	Tripura	8	11
17.	Uttar Pradesh	43	214
18.	West Bengal	63	335
19.	Chandigarh	3	4
20.	Delhi	19	55
21.	D & N Haveli	1	—
22.	Goa	3	7
23.	Pondicherry	3	5
24.	Manipur	4	4
25.	Meghalaya	1	1
26.	Mizoram	1	1
27.	A & N Islands	Nil	6
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1
29.	Nagaland	1	4
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	—
31.	Sikkim	1	—
Total:		664	2,689

Note: According to the recommendation of the Task Force there should be one drug Inspector for every 25 manufacturing premises and one drug Inspector for every 100 sales premises.

STATEMENT III

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Laboratory</i>
Andhra Pradesh*	Laboratory Drugs Control Administration, 1-5-15, Musherabad, Hyderabad.**
Gujarat	Food & Drugs Laboratory, Near Polytechnic, Vadodara 2.
Haryana	Government Analyst Haryana, State Drugs Laboratory, Sector II-D, Chandigarh.
Jammu & Kashmir	Drug Control Laboratory Opposite C.D. Hospital, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Karnataka	Drug Testing Laboratory, Palace Road, Bangalore- 560001.
Kerala	Drug Testing Laboratory, Red Cross Road, Trivandrum-695037.
Madhya Pradesh	Drug Testing Laboratory, Food & Drugs Administration, Idgah Hills, Bhopal, M.P.
Maharashtra	Drug Control Laboratory, Griha Nirman Bhavan, Kala Nagar, Bandra East, Bombay-400051.
Orissa	State Drug Testing & Research Laboratory Orissa, Bhubaneswar-5.
Punjab	State Food, Drugs & Excise Laboratory, Sector-II, Chandigarh.
Rajasthan	Drug Testing Laboratory, Mandir Marg, Sethi Colony, Jaipur-302004.
Tamil Nadu	Drug Testing Laboratory, No. 259-261, Anna Teynamptet Madras
Uttar Pradesh	Public Analyst Laboratory, Lucknow University campus, Lucknow.

State	Name of Laboratory
	2) Regional Public Analyst Laboratory, Varanasi.
West Bengal	Central Public Health & Drugs Laboratory (Drug Wing), 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta.
Central Laboratories	1) Central Drugs Laboratory, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta. 2) Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory Sector 23, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad-201002.
	*One regional laboratory started at Vijayawada and Chemically tested 240 samples per annum. **will shortly move in newly constructed building, having approx. 5400 sq. ft. carpet area.

Supply of Raw Material to Powerlooms

meeting on 26.10.1988.

2759. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received representations from the members of All India Powerloom Board regarding making available raw materials at a reasonable price and to provide credit facilities to meet the working capital needs as well as the modernisation requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). These issues were discussed in the All India Powerloom Board

In order to maintain a steady flow of yarn supply to the powerloom sector at reasonable prices, Government have suspended export of staple cotton since July, 1987. To ensure that exports of cotton yarn do not affect the domestic availability of cotton and cotton yarn, import of cotton against export of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups has been permitted on advance licensing basis. State Governments have been requested to provide yarn at reasonable prices to powerlooms in the decentralised sector through State owned mills/Co-operative Mills. The National Textiles Corporation have taken measures to maintain a steady flow of yarn to the decentralised powerloom sector through their subsidiaries and yarn depots.

Government have not fixed any specific outlay for working capital or modernisation

requirements of the powerloom sector. At present, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Industrial Development Bank of India provide refinance both for term loans and working capital through cooperative/commercial banks/ State Financial Corporations.

Rangers Training Colleges

2760. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rangers Training Colleges are managed by Union Government;

(b) if so, the particulars of the Rangers Training Colleges with their location;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up such a college in Karnataka State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the time by which the proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Out of 7 Forest Rangers Colleges in the country, 3 are managed by the Central Government and 4 by the State Governments. A list of Forest Rangers Colleges is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up a Rangers College in Karnataka.

STATEMENT

LIST OF FOREST RANGERS COLLEGES

S.No.	Name of the college	Location	Managed by
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Forest Rangers College	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Central Government.
2.	Eastern Forest Rangers College.	Kurseong, West Bengal	Central Government.
3.	Forest Rangers College	Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	Central Government.
4.	State Forest Rangers College.	Rajpipla	Gujarat Government.
5.	State Forest Rangers College	Angul	Orissa Government.
6.	State Forest Rangers College	Chikhaldia	Maharashtra Government.
7.	State Forest Rangers College	Haldwani	Uttar Pradesh Government.

Nilgiri-Biosphere Reserve Area

2761. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released grants to the various research institutions for conducting research relating to hydrological studies, human ecology, eco-restoration and long term monitoring of biological processes in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve area;

(b) if so, the details of the institutions

engaged in conducting research in the above areas;

(c) the amount sanctioned to those institutions for 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(d) the details of the studies conducted by these institutions so far?

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

(b) to (d). Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Research Institutions Engaged in Conducting Research on Hydrological Studies, Human Ecology, Eco-Restoration and Long-term Monitoring of Biological Processes in the Nilgiri Biosphere reserve Area, the Amount Sanctioned and Released During 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the Studies Undertaken

Sl. No.	Research Institution	Studies Undertaken	Total Amount Sanctioned for the project Rs.	Amount Released 1987-88 Rs.	Amount Released 1988-89 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management Khazhikode, Kerala.	Studies on hydrological processes and their impact on Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve using Remote Sensing Techniques.	2,50,000	1,04,000	No amount has been released
2.	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	Ecological studies and long-term monitoring of biological processes in Silent Valley National Park.	1,85,100	1,10,400	-do-
3.	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	Studies on human ecology and eco-restoration of Attappady Valley.	2,53,400	1,00,500	-do-

Indo-Netherland Projects on Environment

2762. SHRI SRIKANTHAA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government have initiated some projects in the country in the field of Environment in collaboration with Netherland;

(b) if so, the number of Indo-Netherland joint projects that have been launched in the country so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The following Indo-Netherlands joint projects have been launched in the country so far:

(i) Collaboration in Ganga Action Plan. This includes an integral sanitation project in the Jajmau area in Kanpur and Mirzapur, study of existing processes employed by major polluting industries such as pulp and paper, sugar and distilleries, etc., in order to reduce waste generation and utilisation of wastes, strengthening of institutions and institutional skills. The total estimated Dutch assistance is Rs. 27.2 crores.

(ii) Bio-Monitoring of

Water Quality in the Yamuna river through workshops on aquatic ecotoxicology, periodic sampling and by establishment of two automatic water quality monitoring stations. The total Dutch assistance for this project is estimated at Rs. 2.0 crores.

Meeting of N.C.R. Planning Board

2763. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board was held in New Delhi during May, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the Board has discussed the objections and suggestions regarding the draft plan of NCR received from various people and organisations; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(c). The objections received from the public, the local bodies and State Govts were considered by the NCR Planning Board on 3.11.88 when the draft N.C.R. Plan - 2001 was considered & approved. The N.C.R. Plan - 2001 proposes an interrelated set of policies providing for decongested and manageable Delhi, settlement policies, detailed landuse, a regional transport network, development of physical and social infrastructure and identification of priority towns and counter-magnet towns for induced development to absorb the likely migrants to Delhi.

Failure of Anti-Poverty Steps to Improve Public Health

2764. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reports about a survey conducted by the Nutritional Foundation of India, which indicated that the anti-poverty steps have not improved the health of the weaker sections;

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

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken for improving the public health?

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

(a) Government is not aware of any survey conducted by the National Foundation of India. However, Government is aware that Nutrition Foundation of India has prepared a report on the profile of under nutrition and under development of poor communities and impact of anti-poverty programme them in some regions of the country.

(b) The study was undertaken to investigate the health & nutritional status of children under 5 years belonging to the poorest rural, urban and tribal communities in seven regions of the country, namely Haryana, U.P., M.P., (Jabalpur), West Bengal (Calcutta) Orissa, Karnataka & Maharashtra. The major observations of the study are as under;

1. The U.P. Haryana studies showed not only that poor communities in Haryana are better

off but also that the rural development programmes there had a better effect on the communities concerned than the programmes in Uttar Pradesh.

2. The rural, development programme in Karnataka had not made any spectacular impact on the communities.
3. The Jabalpur-Calcutta studies have shown that the problem of under nutrition among the children of poor communities in the country-side has shown no sign of abatement.
4. It can not be assumed that tribal children are more or less backward than rural children in all parts of the country.
5. Children of urban slums in both Calcutta and Jabalpur were certainly not strikingly better off than their rural counterparts. Urban migration had not provided them salvation from poverty and under-nutrition.

(c). The Government have launched following programmes for improving Public Health:-

1. Integrated Child Development Services.
2. Special Nutrition Programme.
3. Baaalwadi Nutrition Programme.
4. Mid-day Meal Programme.
5. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia among mothers and children

6. Prophylaxis Programme against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency.

Agreement had also been re-negotiated; and

7. Goitre Control Programme.

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the board features of the new agreement?

International Conference on Jute

2765. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI PRAATAPRAO B.
BHOSALE:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESH-
WARI:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE AALAM): (a) to (e). The 24th Session of Inter-governmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied fibres of FAO and 10th Session of International Jute Organisation were held at New Delhi from 31st October to 8th November, 1988. A list of countries which participated is given in the statement below.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

Vaaaaarious agricultural, industrial and marketing projects relating to the jute sector were discussed in the meetings. However the final reports on the conference are still awaited from FAO and IDO.

(a) whether several international conferences on jute were held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the participating countries;

(c) the main points discussed and the outcome of the discussions held;

The International Jute Agreement was also discussed. It was decided to extend the current agreement by two years i.e. upto 3.1.91. The process of renegotiation of the agreement which was initiated in the 10th Session of 100 would be completed within this period.

(d) whether the International Jute

STATEMENT

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE FAO-IGG AND/OR IDO MEETINGS

Australia	Norway
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Belgium-Luxembourg	Peru
Brazil	Philippines
Canada	Poland
China	Portugal
Cuba	Spain

Denmark

Sweden

Egypt

Switzerland

Finland

Tanzania

France

Thailand

FRG

Turkey

India

UK

Indonesia

USA

Iraq

USSR

Ireland

Yugoslavia

Italy

Japan

Nepal

Netherlands

**Supply of Yarn for Manufacture of Jute
Blended Items**

2766. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a special cell has been set
up by Union Government to ensure supply of
specified types of Yarn to the handloom and
handicraft sectors for the manufacture of
specialised and decorative just blended
items; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Amendment to the Plantation Labour
Act**

2767. PROF.P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to
amend the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 with
a view to providing more benefits to the
plantation labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI

BINDESHWARI DUBEY: (a) and (b). The provisions of the Plantation Labour Act were reviewed in September, 1984 in a Conference of Labour Secretaries of the concerned States in which the need for further amendments to make the Act more broad-based was considered. The Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations examined the various suggestions and made recommendations for amendment to the Act. These relate to safety, occupational health and welfare of workers, definition of employers and workers and enhancement of penalties, etc. The proposals for amendment are yet to be finalised.

Conservation of Forest Resources for Recycling of Timber-based Products

2768. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage the re-cycling process of forest/

(a) Small paper mills	-	Rs. 100 per tonne.
(b) Large paper mills	-	Rs. 300 per tonne.

Illegal Fur Trade

2769. **SHRI H.B. PAAATIL:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal fur trade is thriving in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Seizures of substantial number of

timber-based products;

(b) whether any incentives are proposed to be give for industries using recycled raw materials; and

(c) the details of new schemes announced by Government during 1988 for conservation of forest resources for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c): The Government is encouraging recycling of waste in paper and paper board industry by allowing concessional rate of excise duty on production of paper and paper boards, etc. by use of non-conventional raw materials like waste paper, bagasse, wheat/rice straw, etc. In the budget of 1988-89 reduction in excise duty has been allowed for using more than 50% of such waste material for producing paper and paper board. The rates of the concession are as follows:

fur skins were made in Delhi this year. The offenders included residents of Jammu & Kashmir, where fur trade is permitted under the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life(Protection) Act, 1978. Instances of illegal procurement of fur skins by traders in Kashmir have been reported and they have been proceeded against under the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, as the Central Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which is applicable to rest of the country, does not extend to Jammu & Kashmir. No other large scale seizure of fur skins has been reported from any other state.

(c). Remedial measures being taken include:

- i) Government of Jammu & Kashmir has been requested to adopt the Central Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which would result in the banning of trade in a number of species of fur bearing animals and result in more effective control over illegal trade and poaching of wild animals.
- ii) Financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme, "Assistance for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife" is being provided for ensuring better infrastructure to the wildlife wings in the States & Union Territories.
- iii) Central Wildlife Directorate is being strengthened.
- iv) State Governments have been requested to strengthen their wildlife wings.
- v) Provision of cash rewards has been made for getting information pertaining to illegal trade in wildlife, both at the level of state wildlife wings and the Central Wildlife Directorate.
- vi) Better coordination between the State Governments and the Government of India and between the State Governments themselves in antipoaching efforts.
- vii) Close liaison with the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Border Security Force and the Police Departments.

**Crisis in Spinning Mill in Sonepur,
Orissa**

2770. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spinning mill at Sonepur, Orissa is likely to be closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to save the spinning mill from closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). This mill is reported to be locked out since 17th October, 1988 due to non-cooperative attitude of the workers. The matter, therefore, concerns the State Government.

Irregularities in ITDP

2771. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains are being distributed to the people living in the areas covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Project;

(b) whether Government are aware of the irregularities in the distribution of foodgrains in the ITDP areas in Orissa;

(c) if so, the details of the irregularities reported from different ITDP areas in Orissa during the last one year; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of foodgrains in those areas?

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

(b) and (c). During the last one year no irregularities in the distribution of foodgrains under the scheme have been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Food Corporation of India issues foodgrains for distribution under the scheme out of the allocations under the Public Distribution System to the designated ITDP areas on the basis of idents submitted by the District authorities. The State Governments are responsible for arranging regular supply of foodgrains in those areas.

Rehabilitation of Weak and Sick Wholesale Co-operative Stores

2772. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centrally sponsored schemes assistance is provided for rehabilitation of weak and sick wholesale co-operative stores and Apex consumer co-operative federations;

(b) if so, how many weak and sick wholesale co-operative stores and Apex

consumer cooperative federations, set up in different States and Union Territories, have been provided Central assistance for their rehabilitation so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) All sick/weak Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Stores are eligible for rehabilitation assistance under the scheme. In case of the State Level Cooperative Federations, only those in the Eastern and North Eastern Region are eligible for this assistance.

(b) 72 Sick/Weak Wholesale Cooperative Stores and 3 State Cooperative Federations have been provided rehabilitation assistance so far.

(c) The details are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Weak/Sick Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores/State Cooperative Federations which have been provided Rehabilitation Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

State	Year	Sl No	Name of the Store	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	5
Andhra Pradesh	1978-79	1.	Kalpavalli Coop. Stores, Guntur	3.75	
		2.	The Coop. Central Stores Ltd., Mehboobnagar.		
		3.	The Adoni Coop. Central Stores, Adoni	2.25	
	1979-80	4.	Tirupathi Coop. Super Market, Secunderabad.	3.75	
		5	Chittoor District Coop Central Stores Ltd., Chittoor.	9.35	
	1980-81	6.	Neelore Central Coop. Cons. Stores Neelore	6.38	
	1981-82	7.	Vishakhapattanam Coop. Central Stores Ltd., Vishakhapattanam.	9.75	
				18.75	
	1985-86	8.	Vijayawada Coop. Store Ltd., Vijayawada.		
1980-81	9	Yamunanagar Central Coop. Cons. Stores Ltd., Yamunanagar, Ambala.	3.75		
Haryana					

1	2	3	4	5
		10.	Hissar Central Coop. Cons. Stores Ltd., Hissar	4.50
		11.	Ambala Central Coop. Cons. Stores Ltd., Ambala.	9.75
	1981-82	12.	Panipat Central Coop. Stores Ltd., Panipat.	3.75
Himachal Pradesh	1978-79	13.	Shimla Cons. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Shimla.	7.50
Karnataka	1979-80	14.	Rajajinagar Coop. Societies Ltd., Rajajinagar.	5.63
	1982-83	15.	Chickmagalur District Central Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Chickmagalur.	6.45
	1984-85	16.	Hasan District Central Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Hasan	6.00
	1987-88	17.	Gulbarga Central Cons. Coop. Stores, Gulbarga.	9.00
Kerala	1978-79	18.	Palghat Wholesale Consumer Coop. Store Ltd., Palghat.	12.00
		19.	Alleppy District Consumer Wholesale Coop. Stores Ltd., Alleppy.	9.00
		20.	Ernakulam District Wholesale Coop. Stores Ltd., Cochin	9.75

1	2	3	4	5
	1979-80	21.	Kottayam Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Kottayam.	24.96
		22.	Quilon District Cons. Wholesale Coop. Store Ltd., Quilon	19.87
		23.	Cannanore Distt. Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Cannanore.	15.00
		24.	Trichur Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Trichur.	27.00
	1980-81	25.	Trivandrum Coop. Distt. Wholesale Societies Ltd., No. 4, Trivandrum.	22.50
		26.	Calicut Wholesale Coop. Const. Stores Ltd., Calicut.	20.25
Madhya Pradesh	1981-82	27.	Ujjain Distt. Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Ujjain.	1.50
Maharashtra	1978-79	28.	Poona Metropolitan Coop. Stores Ltd., Poona.	9.00
		29.	Samarth Coop. Consumer Stores Ltd., Thane	10.50
	1979-80	30.	Jantha Central Wholesale & Retail Coop. Cons. Stores Ltd., Akola.	11.25
	1984-85	31.	Kolhapur Central Coop. Store Ltd., Kolhapur.	6.00
	1985-86	32.	Miraj Sangli Central Coop. Store Ltd., Miraj	3.56

1	2	3	4	5
	1987-88	33.	Aurangabad Central Cons. Coop. Store, Aurangabad	8.25
<i>Manipur</i>	1985-86	34.	Manipur State Cons. Coop. Federation Ltd., Imphal.	5.00 (Released partly)
	1986-87		-do-	11.24 (Balance amount)
<i>Nagaland</i>	1984-85	35.	Nagaland State Coop. Mktg.-cum-Cons. Fedn. Ltd., Dimapur	18.45
<i>Orissa</i>	1978-79	36.	Berhampur Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Berhampur, Ganjam.	12.00
	1979-80	37.	Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Puri	9.00
		38.	Cuttack Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Cuttack	11.25
	1981-82	39.	Balasure Wholesale Coop. Stores Ltd., Balasure	3.75
		40.	Sundargarh Wholesale Coop. Stores Ltd., Sundargarh	6.37
	1983-84	41.	Dhenkanal Wholesale Coop. Stores Ltd., Dhenkanal.	4.50
	1985-86	42.	Phulbani Distt. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Phulbani	2.00 (Released partly)

1	2	3	4	5
	1986-87	43.	Bhadrak Wholesale Cons. Coop. Store Ltd., Bhadrak	4.20
<i>Punjab</i>	1981-82	44.	Pathankot Central Coop. Stores Ltd., Pathankot.	1.50
<i>Tamilnadu</i>	1978-89	45.	T.U.C.S. Madras	30.00
		46.	Nilgiri Coop. Enterprises Ltd., Cotacamund.	11.25
		47.	Madurai Distt. Pandian Cons. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Madurai.	7.50
	1979-80	48.	Pollachi Wholesale Coop. Cons. Stores Ltd., Pollachi.	6.00
		49.	Tirupur Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Tirupur.	6.75
		50.	Tirunelveli Distt. Cons. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Tirunelveli.	22.50
	1980-81	51.	Rajapalayam Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Rajapalayam.	3.00
		52.	Pudukkottai District Coop. Supply & Mktg. Society Ltd. Pudukkottai.	3.75
	1981-82	53.	Dharmapuri Distt. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Dharmapuri	5.60
	1982-83	54.	Tirunelveli Cons. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Tirunelveli.	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
		55.	Mayuram Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Mayuram.	7.95
	1984-85	56.	Nilgiris Distt. Cons. Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Udhagamandalam.	13.50
	1978-89	57.	Fatehpur Thok Kendriya Upbhokta Bhandar, Fatehpur	3.75
Uttar Pradesh		58.	Gorakhpur Thok Kendriya Upbhokta Bhandar, Gorakhpur.	3.75
		59.	Doon Sahakari Bhandar, Dehradun	6.37
		60.	Bullandshahar Kendriya Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Bullandshahar.	1.50
		61.	Barriely Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar, Barriely.	3.75
		62.	Agra Thok Kendriya Sahakari Upbhokta Bhandar, Agra.	3.75
	1979-80	63.	Banda Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., Banda	3.75
		64.	Meerut Kendriya Thok Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., Meerut	7.50

1	2	3	4	5
	1980-81	65	Sahjahanpur Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., Sahajahanpur.	3.00
		66.	Allahabad kendriya Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Allahabad	6.00
		67	Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., Gazipur	4.50
	1982-83	68	Jaunpur Kendriya Thok Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., Jaunpur	3.75
	1986-87	69	Pilibhit Kendriya Sahakari Upbhokta Bhandar, Pilibhit	3.75
	1987-88	70	Distt. Central Coop Cons. Store Uttorkashi.	3.00
<i>West Bengal</i>	1978-89	71.	Calcutta Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores Ltd., Calcutta.	19.50
	1986-87	72.	Behala Wholesale Cons Coop. Stores, Calcutta	21.00
<i>Pondicherry</i>	1978-79	73.	Pondicherry Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Pondicherry	9.00
		74.	Karaikal Coop. Wholesale Stores Ltd., Pondicherry.	3.38
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	1985-86	75.	Arunachal pradesh Coop. Mktg. & Supply Federation Ltd., Itanagar.	12.63
TOTAL				648.39

NOTE : The State Level Cooperative Federations provided with Rehabilitation assistance under the Scheme can be seen at Sl. Nos. 34, 35 and 75.

Hike in Price of Vanaspati

2773. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Vanaspati have shot up abruptly in Delhi and elsewhere:

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether the supply of imported edible oils at concessional rates to the Vanaspati industry is proposed to be discontinued; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to normalise the ex-mill prices of Vanaspati and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b): The prices of vanaspati have marginally increased due to the seasonal demand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Remedial measures have been taken which include the usage of solvent extracted Groundnut and Sesame oil in the manufacture of canaspati and the availability of imported edible oils at Rs. 19000/- per MT i.e. without any freight and reimbursement charges for usage by the vanaspati industry.

Shelters in Coastal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

2774. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide new shelters on the coastal areas between Nizampatnam to Kothapatnam in

Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Financial Assistance for Computerization of Employment Exchanges

2775. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have approached Union Government to extend the necessary financial assistance for computerisation of employment exchanges with 50,000 to one lakh registrants:

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

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance that has been sanctioned State-wise for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced with effect from 1986-87 for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for computerisation of Employment Exchanges in a phased manner, Exchanges having more than one lakh applicants on their Live Register, either individually or a group of smaller Employment Exchanges combined together, are currently covered. Some States have approached the Union Government for extending the assistance to Exchanges with 50,000 to one lakh

registrants also. However the extension of the scheme can be decided upon the availability of funds. (c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Amount released to the State Governments since 1986-87 under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges.</i> <i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00
2.	Assam	1.00
3.	Bihar	4.00
4.	Gujarat	2.00
5.	Kerala	2.00
6.	Maharashtra	4.00
7.	Manipur	1.00
8.	Orissa	2.00
9.	Rajasthan	1.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	3.68
11.	Uttar pradesh	1.94
12.	Delhi	1.99

Action Plan for Cleaning River Krishna

2776.SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted to Union Government an action plan for cleaning the river Krishna;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan, the reaction of Union Government thereto;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought any assistance from the special programme for the prevention of further degradation of Kollaru Lake and also for the shore area Development Authority established by State Government to control pollution in the shore region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) The Plan gives details of the schemes for construction/augmentation of sewerage/drainage systems and for treatment of sewage from the towns adjoining the banks of the Krishna and its tributaries. The question of implementing the action plan can be considered only in due course depending on the experience of the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

(c) and (d). A proposal was received from the Andhra Pradesh Shore Area Development Authority on the ecological studies on Kolleru Lake. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has selected Kolleru Lake as one of the wetlands for conservation. Based on the advice of the Ministry, a Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State has been constituted and an action plan for prevention of further degradation of Kolleru Lake and for conservation of eco-system has been drawn up. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has so far been released to the State Government for implementation of the programme.

No request for assistance has been received from the State Government for the Shore Area Development Authority to control pollution in the shore region except for the Kolleru Lake ecological studies.

Census of Handloom Industry

2777. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government envisaged a new textile policy stipulating areas of reservation for handloom sector;

(b) whether NCAER (National Council for Applied Economic Research) is currently conducting a census of the handloom industry and if so, with what objectives and within what time frame;

(c) whether Union Government are aware that the Defence and other Government Depts. are not purchasing from the handloom sector in spite of Government directions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Union Government for the benefit of handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a). In compliance with the enunciations made in the Textile Policy, 1985, 22 items of cotton, silk, wool and blends have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

(b) The National Council for Applied Economic Research have been retained by the Central Government to programme and monitor the census operations being conducted through the State Governments and also to process the data received from the States. The basic objective of the census is to collect data on certain essential facets of the industry including the socio-economic factors, for more effective planning and implementation of handloom development programmes and schemes. The final results of census operations are expected to be available by early next year.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

International training programme in Standardization

2778. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Ministr of FOOD ANC CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 st International Training Programme in Standardization for the Developing Countries was inaugurated on 10 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of technicians and specialists of the country who are taking part in this training programme;

(c) the details of annual expenditure to be incurred on this training programme;

(d) whether Government propose to organise more such training programmes for technicians and Government officers in major industrial cities of Bihar and the adjoining States; and

(e) if so, the time by which such programme will be organised and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) 32 participants from 21 different Developing Countries are participating in the Programme.

(c) Out of the 32 participants, 8 are financed by Colombo Plan (CP), 11 under Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Scheme (ITEC), 10 under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP,) and 3 from Saudi Arabia are under Self-Financing Scheme. For all the candidates, financed by the various Government of India fellowships, apart from meeting the expenses on to and fro international travel, the Government of India expenditure on boarding, lodging, internal travel in India, tuition fee etc. would be approximately Rs 20,000/ per candidate. In respect of candidates financed by the various Government of India fellowships, the tuition fee of Rs 4000 for the full training course is paid to Bureau of India standards by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(d) and (e). The company Standardization Training Programme at Ishopore near Calcutta is being planned for January 1989 for the senior and middle level executives as well as foremen belonging to the Ordnance Factories. It is also proposed to organize another Company Standardization Training Seminar in Calcutta in collaboration with the Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) for senior and middle level executives during January 1989.

[Translation]

Levy on Basmati Rice

2779. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum target fixed for procurement of rice after reimposing levy, especially on the Basmati rice;

(b) the State-wise buffer stock position after procurement; and

(c) the estimated procurement expected to be made by 31 December, 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Rice is procured under levy on millers and dealers and paddy is purchased from farmers under price support operations. No targets have, therefore, been fixed. However, the State Government and Union Territory Administration have been advised to take all steps to ensure that there is no evasion of levy or distress sale of paddy.

2. Upto 25.11.88, 18.14, lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) had been procured during the current kharif season. During the last season, the quantity procured, upto 31.12.87 was 36.69 lakh tonnes.

3. A statement indicating the stocks of rice on 1.11. 88 is given below with the States and Union Territories, as

STATEMENT

STOCKS OF RICE AS ON 1.11.1988 (P)

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Rice (£)</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh @	113.3
Assam	32.8
Bihar	76.2
Gujarat	29.0
Haryana	124.4
Himachal Pradesh	5.5
Jammu & Kashmir	41.7
Karnataka	22.8
Kerala	86.4
Madhya Pradesh	198.7
Maharashtra	74.3
Manipur	2.5
Meghalaya	4.6
Nagaland	5.9
Orissa	55.8
Punjab	532.2
Rajasthan	8.9
Sikkim	1.8
Tripura	8.7

1	2
Tamil Nadu	243.8
Uttar Pradesh	109.0
West Bengal	209.4
A & N Islands	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	4.1
Chandigarh	3.4
Goa, Daman & Diu	3.1
Lakshdweep	—
Mizoram	0.1
Pondicherry	1.5
Delhi	19.7
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.3
Stocks in Transit	144.0
TOTAL	2164.1

(p) Provisional.

(£) Includes paddy in terms of rice.

(@) Excludes 5.9 thousand tonnes of rice purchased by APSCS at negotiated prices as on 1.10.1988

F.C.I. Godown in Bihar

private houses on rent;

2780. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India godowns in Bihar which are in the buildings constructed by Government and in

(b) the quantity of stock in the godowns being operated in these private houses as on 31. October, 1988 and the total amount of rent paid on this account annually during the last three years:

(c) whether Government have taken a

decision for early vacation of the private godowns taken on rent by the F.C.I and if so, the number of godown since vacated and handed over to the landlords and the number of godowns yet to be vacated and handed over; and

(e) the montly rently expenditure being incurred since January, 1988 on these private houses/godowns in Bihar and the time by which the requisite number of godowns will be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) As on 31.10.1988, the number of godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Bihar from Government Departments and private parties was 3 and 41 respectively.

(b) The foodgrain stock held by FCI in the godowns hired from the private parties in Bihar as on 31.10.1988 was 93,394 tonnes. The rent paid by the Corporation for the godowns hired from the private parties in Bihar was Rs 86.06 lakhs during 1985-86. Rs. 83.65 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs 79.49 lakhs during 1987-88.

(c) Based on a review of the storage requirement in Bihar, the FCI has decided to dehire 15 godowns, of which 2 godowns have already been dehiired and remaining 13 godowns are likely to be dehiired soon, after liquidating the stocks held at present in these godowns.

(d) The montly rental expenditure being incurred by FCI since January 1988 on the storage capacity hired from the private parties in Bihar is about Rs 6.38 lakhs. Keeping in view its need and operational considerations, the Corporation propose to construct 2 godowns of 10,000 tonnes capacity each at Koderma and Daltanganj. The State Government has been approached by the Corporation to make available suitable land for

this purpose. The godowns are likely to be completed in about 2 years' time after the possession of the land is given by the State Government to FCI.

[English]

Loss in National Textile Corporation

2781. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the National Textile Corporation so far and the yearly loss during the last three years with the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken to minimise the losses;

(c) whether 50 per cent of the total installed capacity is not utilised;

(d) whether the Textile Policy, 1985 envisaged closure of mills which were not economically viable and if so, the particulars of such mills; and

9e) the estimated number of employees of these mills which are expected to be absorbed in the event of their closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI FARIQUE ALAM) : (a) The cumulative not loss suffered by the mills under NTC, utpo 31st March, 1988 was about Rs 1331 crores. The yearly net loss suffered by NTC during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Loss (Rs in crores)
1985-86	151.17
1986-87	214.00
1987-88(Provl.)	266.43

The major reasons for continuous losses of the mills under NTC include old and obsolete machinery, excess labour force, increase in input costs, inadequate modernisation etc.

(b) Steps to improve the performance of textile mills under NTC are reviewed on a continuing basis. The measures recently taken to minimise the losses include mill-specific action plans, selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance, product upgradation and diversification, phasing out of uneconomic activities, rationalisation of excess labor on the basis of voluntary resignations.

(c). No Sir.

(d) and (e). In terms of the Textile Policy Statement, 1985, unviable mills which cannot be made viable within a reasonable time-frame have to be closed down. Various proposals for closure of unviable NTC mills have been considered in the recent past. However, there is no decision to close down any nationalised mill under NTC.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Provident Fund By D.C.M.

2782. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item captioned "D.C.M. Ne Bhawishya Nidhi mein Golmal Kiya" published in the 'Janstta' dated 6 September, 1988; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers who have committed irregularities?

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

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi has been instructed to issue show cause notice and to file prosecution cases against the management under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act if they do not rectify all the irregularities within a reasonable time.

[*English*]

Procurement of Paddy by Millers

2783. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government have noted the reported bid of rice-millers to outwit Government by procuring paddy at higher rates;

(b) if so, whether Government's procurement targets are likely to be adversely affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent the rice-millers from taking undue advantage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L.BAITHA) : 9a) to (c). Farmers are free to sell their paddy at any price. Paddy is purchased by public procuring agencies as a price support measure aimed at protecting the farmer from exploitation. As paddy sales to public agencies are voluntary, no procurement targets are fixed.

Anti-Cancer Drug Invented by Indian Scientist in U.S.A.

2784. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an anti-cancer drug named 'Interlukin-2' reportedly invented by an Indian Scientist in U.S.A.;

(b) whether the scientist also reviewed the progress of the accomplishment at BIO-TECH-1988, a conference recently held at New Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have a feasibility study of the drug for its application in the treatment of cancer in the country?

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

(b) Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not received any report from the organisers of the Conference.

(c) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, which is keeping a watch on the role of the drug 'INTERLUKIN-2, in cancer treatment, feels that atleast it will have to be observed for two more years to determine its efficacy.

Reduction in Food Subsidy

2785. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI T. BASHEER :

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

(a) whether Government propose to cut down subsidy on foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L.BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The food subsidy is paid to FCI by the Central Government for reimbursement of (i) the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their issue prices i.e. consumer subsidy (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks . The amount of food subsidy depends upon the level of procurement, off-take, food stocks and other factors like freight, interest charges etc. and issue price of fodgrains. In the budget estimates of 1988-89 provision of Rs 2,300 crores has been made for payment of subsidy to FCI.

Enquiry into the Conduct of R.M. (East), NCCF

2786. SHRI C. GANJA REDDY : Will te Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per para 3(c) of the RG Tiwari Report dated 21 August, 1983 edible oil worth Rs24.19lakhs was delivered by the NCCF, Calcutta to a private party for transferring the same to M/s. Mainipur Wholesale Store, Imphal but the Minipur Wholesale Store had not returned the documents thus declining to make payments for not received the goods:

(b) whether an enquiry has been conducted to fix up the responsibility of the Regional Manager (East) if so, disciplinary action taken against him;

(c) whether the goods have been traced, if so, the private party to whom the goods were handed over; and

(d) whether any FIR has been I lodged with the local police, if so, the outcome of the police investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The departmental enquiry against the Regional Manager is in progress.

(c) The goods were handed over to M/s. ABC India Ltd., a Transport Company for making onward delivery of stocks to Manipur State Cooperative Consumers Federation at Imphal. NCCF had taken delivery of the goods from the Transport company on production of Indemnity Bond executed in favour of the Transport Company in the absence of the original documents.

(d) The NCCF branch at Guwahati had lodged an FIR with the Police. Police enquiry revealed that no misappropriation had taken place as the Transport Company had delivered the goods after observing the relevant formalities.

Decline In Sterilization and Use of Oral Pills

2787. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of couples in the reproductive age group who have adopted the family planning methods during the last three years, state-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether while there is a substantial increase in the total number of persons who have adopted family Planning methods in the recent years, there is a decline in the use of methods like sterilization and oral pills in some States like Kerala;

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to promote these methods; and

(d) whether Government propose to give more incentives to couples adopting the small family norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KAHPARDE) : (a) Statement I showing total acceptors of family planning methods during last three years (state-wise) is given below.

(b) All but 8 out of 32 States and U.Ts. have registered an increase in total number of acceptors of family planning methods in 1987-88 compared to 1985-86. However, some States and U.Ts. have registered a decline in acceptance of specific methods of family planning, and these are shown in statement-II below.

(c) The Government is promoting acceptance of small family norm and family planning methods, through mass media and inter-personal communication. The quality of family planning services is being improved. MCH services are being strengthened to bring down infant mortality rate in order to instil confidence among people in the family welfare programme. Programme of social marketing of oral pills has been launched in 1987 in addition to its free supply.

(d) At present no fresh incentives are contemplated for adopters of small family norms.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise total acceptors of Family Planning methods during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory/Agency</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i> £
1	2	3	4	5
I	<i>MAJOR STATES (Popolatin 1 crore or more)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	873,423	835,317	1,200,327
2.	Assam	184,934	174,439	136,147
3.	Bihar	596,118	662,087	834,130
4.	Gujarat	1,172,037	1,191,401	1,277,468
5.	Haryana	802,793	750,325	961,004
6.	Karnatak	714,281	755,057	782,427
7.	Kerala	384,872	482,222	474,892
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,210,332	1,606,131	1,380,912
9.	Maharashtra	1,707,977	1,922,247	1,787,359
10.	Orissa	409,766	457,910	492,974
11.	Punjab	737,211	985,550	1,057,213
12.	Rajasthan	555,051	626,803	667,063
13.	Tamil Nadu	930,869	1,144,504	1,458,185
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,324,498	2,845,177	3,056,535
15.	West Bengal	507,545	615,742	586,691
II.	<i>SMALLER STATES/U.Ts.</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	102,392	113,298	112,543
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	59,101	62,958	49,422

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	14,997	14,822	12,526
4.	Meghalaya	5,666	5,638	5,617
5.	Nagaland	2,093	2,648	1,170
6.	Sikkim	3,371	3,605	3,455
7.	Tripura	13,540	18,759	12,478
8.	A & N Islands	2,820	3,560	4,034
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,480	4,406	3,948
10.	Chandigarh	16,089	17,627	18,041
11.	D & N Haveli	2,174	2,603	2,650
12.	Delhi	220,003	295,060	332,391
13.	Goa	14,546	20,026	19,929
14.	Daman & Diu	1,018	1,130	908
15.	Lakshadweep	770	537	322
16.,	Mizoram	6,016	6,040	9,098
17.	Pondicherry	16,754	19,605	18,670
<i>III. OTHER AGENCIES</i>				
1.	M/O Defence	80,047	86,242	78,564
2.	M/O Railways	305,647	306,651	319,452
3.	Commercial Distribution	4,937,418	4,517,055	5,340,995
ALL INDIA		18,919,649	20,555,179	22,499,541

£ Figures are provisional.

STATEMENT II

Names of the States and U.Ts which reported decline in the acceptance of specific methods of Family Welfare in 1987-88 as compared to 1985-86.

Sterilisation	IUD	C.C.Users	O.P. Users
Assam	Assam	Assam,	Nagaland,
Gujarat	Maharashtra,	Manipur,	Sikkim
Haryana,	Jammu & Kashmir,	Meghalaya,	Daman & Diu
Karnataka,		Nagaland,	Lakshadweep
Kerala	Meghalaya,	Arunachal Pradesh	
Madhya Pradesh	Nagaland,		
Orissa,	Sikkim	D & N Haveli	
Rajastha,	D & N Haveli	Daman & Diu	
		Lakshadweep	
Tamil Nadu			
Himachal Pradesh,			
Jammu & Kashmir			
Manipur			
Nagaland			
Tripura,			
Daman & Diu			
Ladshadweep			
Maharashtra,			
Pondicherry			

Strategy to Solve Unemployment

2788 SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch a major attack on unemployment during the last two years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy chalked out; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) to (c). The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. The policies and programmes for employment generation are given in Chapter 3 of Vol. 1 and Chapter 5 of Vol. II of the Seventh Five Year Plan document. Besides, a new programme called the "Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)" was launched on Sept. 1.1986.

Couples In Reproductive Age Protected by Family Planning Methods

2789. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the number of couples in the reproductive age group protected by the family planning methods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of couples, who have accepted the family planning methods i.e. sterilisation, oral pill, contraceptives and IUD, separately, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Information couples accepting family planning methods is collected on regular basis from all States and Union Territories.

(b) and (c). The Statement I to IV showing number of couples who have accepted family planning (methods (method-wise) during last three years are given below:

STATEMENT-I*State-wise Achievements of Sterilisation during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88*

Sl.No.	State/U.T/Agency	1985-1986	1986-87	1987-88*
1	2	3	4	5
<i>1</i>	<i>MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	434714	466138	450850
2.	Assam	122690	93471	78274

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	361/06	362715	510085
4.	Gujarat	333423	260101	276454
5.	Haryana	115222	76364	77587
6.	Karnataka	342234	334060	319954
7.	Kerala	204527	204615	192119
8.	Madhya Pradesh	359246	452723	315248
9.	Maharashtra	556090	555353	444398
10.	Orissa	166481	149805	146721
11.	Punjab	120552	144106	149030
12.	Rajasthan	267865	224880	193910
13.	Tamil Nadu	513990	494371	511537
14.	Uttar Pradesh	540191	743226	750240
15.	West Bengal	288840	301171	301621
II.	<i>SMALL STATES/U. Ts</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	32291	33038	31576
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	31813	35130	23920
3.	Manipur	7774	5328	4711
4.	Meghalaya	534	457	558
5.	Nagaland	615	679	544
6.	Sikkim	838	1057	867
7.	Tripura	8917	10786	5945
8.	A & N Islands	1496	1553	1522
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	832	1039	911

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chandigarh	3577	3653	3708
11.	D & N Haveli	1363	1722	1905
12.	Delhi	27846	26901	28971
13.	Goa	4328	4110	4457
14.	Daman & Diu	456	401	417
15.	Lakshadweep	39	34	25
16.	Mizoram	2899	2709	3565
17.	Pondicherry	5973	5747	5727
<i>III. OTHER AGENCIES</i>				
1.	M/O Defence	19337	20913	18721
2.	M/O Railways	22865	20250	22659
<i>ALL INDIA</i>		4901609	5038666	4878728

* Figures provisional

STATEMENT-II

State-wise-Achievements of I.U.D. insertions during 1985-1986, 19 86-87 and 1987-88

Sl.No.	State/U.T Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I MAJOR STATES(Population 1 Core or more)</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125602	99551	169791
2.	Assam	21861	31031	21079
3.	Bihar	133279	200770	206360
4.	Gujarat	291227	287819	317193

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	175259	161769	181237
6.	Karnatka	169007	187542	189277
7.	Kerala	59589	76164	84867
8.	Madhyapradesh	193735	216147	223298
9.	Maharashtra	417182	420841	376973
10.	Orissa	85702	105635	112838
11.	Punjab	245974	313633	348826
12.	Rajasthan	95632	126094	136488
13.	Tamil Nadu	192120	394729	493201
14.	Uttar Pradesh	863172	1082246	1198759
15.	West Bengal	61754	75473	84355
<i>II.</i>	<i>SMALL STATE/U. Ts</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	26225	30761	31321
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	14915	13113	12370
3.	Manipur	4787	4958	6158
4.	Meghalaya	1260	1487	1218
5.	Nagland	905	1002	492
6.	Sikkim	1029	1146	1021
7.	Tripura	1032	2139	1529
8.	A & N Islands	843	962	1227
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1371	1954	1806
10.	Chandigarh	5701	5783	6186
11.	D & N Haveli	194	213	160

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Delhi	57714	61699	64246
13.	Goa	1487	2354	3162
14.	Daman & Diu	78	145	99
15.	Lakshadweep	49	105	86
16.	Mizoram	1409	1651	3192
17.	Pondicherry	3318	3584	3491
<i>III. OTHER AGENCIES</i>				
1.	M/O Defence	10860	12009	10835
2.	M/O Railways	9588	9284	10804
ALL INDIA		3273860	3933793	4303945

* Figures provisional.

STATEMENT III

*State-wise achievements of C.G.Users during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88**

Sl.No.	State/U. Ts/ Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	248575	206648	474114
2.	Assam	35878	42508	30460
3.	Bihar	89787	86423	101116
4.	Gujarat	472487	547204	573467
5.	Harayan	488804	481555	669109
6.	Karnataka	160225	178690	202174

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kerala	99175	173585	169847
8.	Madhya Pradesh	573237	761480	712326
9.	Maharashtra	562119	733719	719447
10.	Orissa	134896	165618	189945
11.	Punjab	345912	475327	504759
12.	Rajasthan	177990	240247	293880
13.	Tamil Nadu	177214	175790	295408
14.	Uttar Pradesh	818229	894629	952043
15.	West Bengal	139705	154096	152683
<i>II.</i>	<i>SMALLER STATE/U. Ts</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	37680	40563	42194
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	10513	12402	10890
3.	Manipur	2309	2348	1465
4.	Meghalaya	3221	2770	2499
5.	Nagaland	176	74	29
6.	Sikkim	194	211	334
7.	Tripura	2287	3923	2717
8.	A & N Islands	394	763	995
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	545	650	475
10.	Chandigarh	6547	7846	7811
11.	D & N Haveli	577	586	506
12.	Delhi	133420	204692	236665
13.	Goa	7598	11771	10928

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Daman & Diu	392	432	319
15.	Lakshadweep	634	357	166
16.	Mizoram	1101	1082	1272
17.,	Pondicherry	6344	8875	8279
<i>III. OTHER AGENCIES</i>				
1.	M/O Defence	46973	50292	46160
2.	M/O Railways	269779	273768	282522
3.	Commercial Distribution	4331111	3814722	4601111
<i>ALL INDIA</i>		9386568	9755646	11298115

* Figures provisional

STATEMENT IV

State-wise achievements of O.P. Users during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl.No.	State/U.T.s Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<i>MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64532	62980	105572
2.	Assam	4505	7429	6334
3.	Bihar	11346	12179	16569
4.	Gujarat	74900	96277	110354
5.	Haryana	23508	30637	33071
6.	Karnataka	42815	54765	71022
7.	Kerala	20996	27858	28068

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Madha Pradesh	84114	175781	130040
9.	Maharashtra	172586	212334	246541
10.	Orissa	22687	36852	43470
11.	Punjab	24773	52484	54598
12.	Rajasthan	13564	35582	42785
13.	Tamil Nadu	47545	79614	158039
14.	Uttar Pradesh	102906	125076	155493
15.	West Bengal	17246	85002	48032
<i>II</i>	<i>SMALLER STATE/ U.Ts.</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	6196	8936	7452
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	1860	2313	2242
3.	Manipur	127	188	192
4.	Meghalaya	651	924	1324
5.	Nagaland	397	890	105
6.	Sikkim	1310	1191	1233
7.	Tripura	1304	1911	2288
8.	A & N Islands	87	282	290
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	732	763	756
10.	Chandigarh	264	345	336
11.	D & N Haveli	40	82	79
12.	Delhi	1023	1768	2509
13.	Goa	1133	1791	1382

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Daman & Diue	92	92	73
15.	Lakshadweep	48	41	45
16.	Mizoram	607	598	1069
17.	Pondicherry	1119	1399	1173
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/O. Defence	2877	3028	2848
2.	M/O. Railways	3415	3349	3467
3.	Commercial Distribution	606307	702333	739884
ALL INDIA		1357612	1827074	2018753

** Figures provisional*

Measures for Safety in Harzardous Chemical Process Industries

2790. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed a series of measures to enhance safety in hazardous chemical process industries and also for rviewing and monitoring the same;

(b) if so, the details of these measures and the outcome of the recent review:

(c) whether Government have decided to locate chemical and petrochemicals units in area where there is no danger to surroundings; and

(d) If so, whether it is proposed to withhold permission for further chemcial and petrochemical units coming in Visakhapatnam near the harbour and oil efinery areas in

view of the potential danger to surrounding inhabitants?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) to (c). By an amendment to the Factories Act, 1948, a separate chapter on hazardous processes was incorporated which provides for setting up Site Appraisal Committees for grant of permission for initial location and expansion of existing factories involving hazardous process, compulsory disclosure of information by the occupier, specific responsibility of occupier in relation to hazardous processes, provision for laying down standards, permissible limits of exposure of chemical and toxic substances, preparation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, workers participation in safety management, etc. Under an ILO project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazard Control System in India factories presenting major accident hazards have been indentified in the participating states. Emergency plans

have also been prepared for containment and mitigation of consequences of major accidents.

(d) There is no specific proposal with the Government to withhold permission to chemical or petro-chemical units from coming up in visakhapatnam. However, any proposal for sitting such a plant will be examined in terms of the provision of the Factories Act, 1948.

Import and Requirement of Coconut Oil

2791. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coconut oil imported during the past three years, year-wise.

(b) whether gap exists between the production and demand;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether Government have received complaints that higher demand is placed by the users with a view to bringing down the price of coconut oil; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHAO: (a) Coconut oil imported took place during the past three years

(b) and (c). As per the latest available estimates the production figures of coconut oil during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 1.88 lakh tonnes and 1.97 lakh tonnes respectively. No firm estimates of the requirement of coconut oil are available and thus it is not possible to indicate the gap between its demand and production.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Lime Stone Quarries in Dehra Doon valley

2792. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the observation of the monitoring Committee, appointed by the Supreme Court to oversee the working of the limestone quarries in Dehra Doon Valley near Mussorie, suggesting stoppage of mining;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to take into consideration the position of the firm in their lease area and also the serious danger posed to the triangulation point of the survey of India located there;

(c) whether copy of the report of the committee has been received by Government ; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(b) As the whole matter is under active consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, this issue has also been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c). and (d) The Monitoring Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-

ALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, A murderous attack was made on Jagdeu Singh Talwande yesterday. Many people suspect that the culprits have links with some of the high ups.....

MR. SPEAKER : No it s not true.

[*English*]

Don't throw mud.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER ; You may talk to the hon. Home Minister about it.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA : I am not supporting terrorism nor any faction of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am concerned about all.

[*English*]

I agree with you.

[*Translation*]

Attach on any body is bad

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA : People of the country should know the powers working behind it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. it has been officially announced by the Andhra Pradesh Government that they have been informed by the President's Office that their complaint regarding the Governor's delay in the appointment of Lok Ayukta has already been sent to the Union Home Minister. I want to know as

to what is the response of the Government and the Home Minister (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Let them make a statement here . I have given a notice under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: What is your response? I have given notice under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I am already look into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (Mabhubnagar): Sir, in the *Statement* today, there is a report regarding.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it? There is nothing

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Don't try to bring it here. Nothing doing I don't believe in hearsay.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not going on record. Now, Dr Datta Samant...

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have given a motion. Please go through the new piece of documentary evidence.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, why don't you listen? This problem is already before the Privileges Committee.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY : This is a new piece of evidence.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. I don't believe in hear-say. All these things which appear in the Press-it doesn't mean that they are correct. I want confirmation. You first give me and then I will find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY : I challenge the Minister of Commerce to clarify.

MR. SPEAKER : No. question. I cannot call for clarification for everything. You might be challenging but challenging him outside. Challenge him in the Courts.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : (Bombay South Central): Sir, yesterday the nosewheel of the Airbus from Bombay to Delhi broke. 268 passengers including all the MPS, myself and Shri Prakesh Patil, would have lost our lives. 31000 passengers daily travel by air.

MR. SPEAKER : You may also listen to me. I am allowing your. Adjournment Motion, not because it calls for that...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat): Not because he was in the Plan (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Providence was with us. My fellow friends and passengers were saved. But seeing the sequence of events in the last few months, I think it is a proper thing

that we have a look into it. I allow this Adjournment Motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : It is a failure of the Government .

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is . I have to inform the House that I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from Dr. Datta Samant. I give my consent to the moving of the motion in the following form:

" Serious situation arising out of the recent accidents involving Indian Airlines aircraft."

DR. DATTA SAMANT may ask for leave of the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I seek the leave of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : O.K.?Right. I am happy. Leave is granted, Under Rule 61, the Adjournment Motion has to be taken up at 16.00 hrs. or at an earlier hour and 2 1/2 hours are allotted for its discussion. It will be taken up at 1600 hrs. Look here. We have had a meeting this morning with all Hon. leaders of the various groups. And we have decided that whatever time the Business Advisory Committee allots, every discussion will end according to that. And I am asking my Chairmen and my Hon. Deputy-Speaker here, when I am not in the Chair, that the given time should be adhered to. And after the given time, if anybody speaks it shall not form part of the record. We all have agreed and we have to finish the Constitution (Amendment) Bill at 3.30 P.M. Between 3.30 P.M. and 4.00 the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be voted and passed or whatever it is. That is what it is. Now we proceed with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Direction of the Speaker to the Speaker!

MR. SPEAKER No, it is not a direction. I am communicating your collective decision to the Hon. House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:(Basirhat) It was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee-that is what I have understood - that from now on till the end of the session, we are foregoing the lunch hour...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, And We are sitting one hour late.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are also going to sit till 7.00 '0 clock instead of 6.00 '0 clock. It is approved by you?

MR. SPEAKER ; Sure I thank you. You are a help today- always a help!

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Government still does not tell us whether the session is going to be prolonged or not.

MR. SPEAKER : When it comes to my knowledge, I will convey it to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar) : In regard to the Pepsi Cola affair...

MR. SPEAKER : It is finished. YOU don't ask you friends, what can I do about it? When I ask you to convey to your friends, you must consult them. (Interruptions) What is the problem ? We take care of everything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Two weeks back, you had informed the House that the matter regarding Mr. Jethmalani's statement has been referred to the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it. Sit down now. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : What is the decision of the Business Advisory committee on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not your job. Please sit down. Take your seat. I have to run the House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am entitled to know.

MR. SPEAKER : You were in the House and you were with the Committee. Sit down now.

12.08 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : I beg to lay the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 716 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 [Placed in Library See No. LT-6804/88]

Annual Accounts and Review thereon of the Delhi Development Authority for 1986-87 and State for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1986-87.
- (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 6805/88]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for 1987-88, Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for the year 1987-88 under sub-section(1) of section 39 of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 6806/88]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6807/88].
- (3) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for promotion of wastelands Development, 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 Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6808/88]

Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 876 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum clarifying regarding duty on Terry towels and blankets together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R 899 (E) dated the 2nd September, 1988.

(ii) G.S.R 1046 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting desferixamine mesylate injection from excise duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 1047 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Central Excise duty on goods falling under sub-heading 6807.00 when manufactured at the site of construction of buildings for use at such sites.

(iv) G.S.R. 1059 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting unmachined iron castings and unmachined cast articles of iron falling within any Chapter of the Central Excise Tariff from excise duty provided such castings and cast articles are made from duty-paid inputs.

(v) G.S.R. 1060 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 202/88-CE, dated the 20th May, 1988 and 223/88 dated the 23rd June, 1988.

(vi) G.S.R. 1061 (E) published in Ga-

zette of India dated the 4th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Black continuously plated solar selective coating sheets (in cut lengths or in coils) and lins and tubes from payment of excise duty.

(viii) G.S.R. 1071 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty on para-animophenol and para-nitrophenol, including their sodium salts falling within Chapter 29 of the Schedule to the Central Excise tariff Act, 1985 and used in factory of production for the manufacture of paracetamol during the period from 28th February, 1986 to 8th September, 1987. [Placed in Library, see No. LT 6809/88]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for the year ended 31.12.1987 and Statement for delay in laying These papers, Annual Report and Review on the working of Man made Textile Research Association, Surat for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

[Sh. Rafique Alam]

tioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, *see* No. L.T. 6810/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manmade Textile Research Association, Surat, 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 Manmade Textile Research Association, Surat for the year 1987-88 [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6811/88]

Notifications under Indian Standards Act, 1986 and Consumer protection Act, 1986 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-

(i) S.O. 831 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1988 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 278 (E) dated the 31st March, 1987.

(ii) S.O. 1010 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 464 (E) dated the 12th May, 1987.[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6812/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the

Bureau of India Standards Act, 1986:-

(i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees)Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1033 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1988.

(ii) The Bureau of India Standards (Recruitment to Laboratory Technical Posts) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1034 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1988.

(iii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and Other Posts) Amendment Regulation, 1988, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1035 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1988.[Placed in Library, *See* LT 6813/88]

- (3) A copy of each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:-

(i) The Delhi Consumer Protection (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F.50 (131)/86-F&S /CA in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th July, 1988.

(ii) The Delhi Consumer Protection (Second Amendment) Rules 1988 published in Notification No. F 50 (131)/86-F&S/ CA in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September, 1988 [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6814/88]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1987-88 along with Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government in the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the 1987-88. [Placed in library see No. 6815/88]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central warehousing Corporation for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Reviews (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6816/88].

12.08 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1988, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Officers of Profit:-

" That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect two members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from among the members of the House to the said joint Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. E.P. Sharma and Shri K. Gopalan from the membership of the Rajya Sabha."

12.81/2 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:

1. Shri Subhas Mohanty
2. Shri B.V. Abdulla Koya

12.08 3/4 hrs.

[English]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) : (a) I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1988-89.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI. M.THAMBIDURAI (Dharmapuri)
: I beg to present the Fifty -eighth Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the commit-
tee on Private Members' Bill and Resolu-
tions.

12.09 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

Fourteenth Report

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
(Hamirpur) I beg to present the Fourteenth
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Committee on Government Assurances.

12.09 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

[English]

**(i) Twenty-first and Twenty-Second
Reports**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTA-
WAT (Chittorgarh): I beg to present the
Twenty-firstly and Twenty-Second Reports
(Hindi and English versions) of the Commit-
tee on Papers Laid on the Table.

[English]

(ii) Minutes of Sittings

I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi

and English versions) of the Sittings of the
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
relating to their Twenty-first and Twenty -
second Reports.

12 10 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Demand for handing over the
construction of proposed
thermal power plant at Manga-
lore to Karnataka Power Cor-
poration Ltd.**

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD
(Chamarajanagar) : The Government of
India with the help of the Soviet Union Pro-
pose to construct a Multifuel Thermal Power
Plant at Mangalore in Karnataka. Karnataka
State is starved of power and needs lot of
power with all the resources in Hydel. Karnat-
aka State would get only 27 per cent of the
power generated by the proposed plant at
Mangalore which is too small to meet the
power demand in the State.

The Karnataka Power Corporation
Limited has been deprived of the opportu-
nity to construct the Multifuel Thermal
Power Plant at Mangalore, even though it
has got capabilities to construct and operate
the power plant in an efficient manner. The
Engineers of the Karnataka Power Corpora-
tion Limited have already achieved success
in the operation of Raichur Thermal Power
Station. If the Mangalore Thermal Power
Plant is handed over to the Karnataka Power
Corporation Limited, the job opportunities to
Kannadigas will also be available.

I urge the Union Government to hand
over the proposed Thermal Power Plant to
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited and
also provide all possible help in the success-
ful construction and commissioning of the
said power plant.

12.11 hrs.

**RE: CUT DOWN IN CERTAIN
FLIGHTS**

MR. SPEAKER : On behalf of the whole House, we had a meeting I must convey it to you that we are of the unanimous opinion that you may cut down certain flights. The whole House says that it must be run according to the safest possible method. You have our consensus on that. But you start them again when you get the new aircrafts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL EVOLUTION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) As
you please Sir.

12.11 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 Contd.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Need to divert spare water of Rapti river to Save Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda and Baharaich from floods**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country has to suffer a heavy loss of life and property due to natural calamities every year. In it loss caused by floods is the heaviest. The Central Government and the State Governments have taken various measure since independence but they have not been successful in achieving effective control over floods. Floods in Rapti river have been causing heavy damages in four districts of Uttar Pradesh every year. The State Government have not succeeded in controlling the floods inspite of their best efforts. These districts can be protected from the destruction caused by floods only if a reservoir is constructed in Nepal, the originating place of the river, and the surplus water of the river is diverted to it. It would provide irrigation and power generating facilities to Nepal and the

four districts of Uttar Pradesh may be protected from the fury of the floods.

So I would like to urge the Central Government to hold talks with the Nepal Government in order to divert the spare water of Rapti river in Nepal to save Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda and Baharaich from the fury of the floods.

[*English*]

- (iii) **Need to set up a Nuclear Power Plant in Orissa.**

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO(Dhenkanal) : The State of Orissa is passing through a critical phase of power shortage due to rapid industrialisation. Although, a number of hydel and thermal plants are under implementation, the generation from these units would fall far short of the increasing demands and requirements in the State. It is therefore necessary to augment the generating capacity.

12.13 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the
Chair*]

The State Government of Orissa had taken up with the Government of India the issue of the establishment of a nuclear power plant in Orissa. The Government of India while deciding to have new nuclear power plants of 10,000 MW capacity in the country on a regional basis had identified and selected a site in Cuttack district. The selection of site was conducted by a High Power team of Atomic Energy Commission three years ago.

The Hon. Prime Minister informed the House regarding the signing of a protocol between USSR and India about new power plants in the country, including nuclear power plants, in addition to Government of India's projection for the coming years.

I request the Government to consider

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

favourably the question of location of a nuclear plant in Orissa in order to save Orissa from power famine and also help in reducing the imbalances in infrastructural development.

(iv) Need to provide telephone facilities in Mahabarod in Dhenkanal district in Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mahabarod in Kankadabad Panchayat Samiti of Dhenkanal district in Orissa is a Gram Panchayat headquarters. This is the second important place in this tribal as well as backward block. Within a radius of about 25 kms. of this place, there is neither any telephone exchange nor any PCO. A PCO has, however, been sanctioned long since considering the importance of this place and its necessity. But it is regretted that the sanctioned PCO is yet to come up. Existence of high tension electric line along the proposed telephone route is causing such delay in providing telephone facility to Mahabarod as given out by the concerned authority. But this plea of the Department is far from convincing since this well deserving place could have been provided with telephone facility much before either by taking telephone line along another route or taking recourse to microwave system. Anyway, on the principle of 'better late than never, the Department should now take immediate steps so as to bring Mahabarod on the telephone map of the country by means of a suitable alternative method and thus mitigate the ever increasing discontentment and resentment of the people.

[Translation]

(v) Need for Improvement in communication and transport system in Mau (U.P.)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to inform that certain area from Ajamgarh and Balia district of Uttar Pradesh have been taken to form a separate district

Mau. This district has large population which include weavers and farmers. Industrial and other activities have accelerated there as soon as it was declared a district. But the inadequate facilities of transport, communication, industry and power would add to the problems of people in the near future. From the administrative point of view also, this place has become a nucleus points. So, would urge the Government to link this area with the other parts of the country through microwave and to improve the train service on this metre gauge section to all sides, North South, east and west. Besides, effective measures should also be taken to convert the metre gauge into broad gauge and to provide adequate funds to complete the gauge conversion project at Varanasi-Bhutan line by the year 1990.

[English]

(vi) Need for the Department of Steel to buy the blast furnace from H.E.C Instead of importing second hand blast furnace

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Government's declared policy is for indigenisation of industry. But in practice it supports import on plant and equipments for setting up industries.

The Department of Steel has decided to import a second hand blast furnace despite the fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, a public sector unit, has the capability to meet the requirement indigenously. The Ministry of Industry also supported the steel department's decision after examining the indigenous availability position from HEC but in fact the Ministry of Industry never consulted HEC. The proposed blast furnace will cost the nation over Rs. 150 crores with foreign exchange component of over Rs 26 crores.

It is reported that HEC is capable to produce 2000 cubic metre capacity blast furnace, having already done so for the Vizag and Bhilai Steel plants. The order

position of the HEC is also not very good at present. This particular order would have gone a long way to help the public sector unit. The blast furnace to be imported is second hand and no body knows its date of manufacture.

I therefore, request the Minister concerned to cancel the deal and buy the blast furnace from H.E.C

(vii) Need to construct bridges to connect Vypeen, Vallarpadam and Mulavucadu Islands with the main land

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukindapuram) : The plan to construct a chain of bridges to connect three densely-populated islands namely Vypeen, Vallarpadam and Mulavucadu in the Ernakulam backwaters with the mainland is being shelved. These three islands are cut off from the mainland and the people are depending mainly on ferry boats to come here. These boats are so overcrowded that many accidents take place resulting in heavy toll of lives. The proposal to construct bridges has been hanging fire for the past 40 years. These islanders are engaged in fishing activities and coir manufacturing etc. and are contributing Rs. 100 crores a year as foreign exchange. It will be unfortunate if this proposal is not accepted and bridges are not constructed soon. I would, therefore, request that immediate steps be taken by the Union Government to construct the bridges.

(viii) Need to set up units for processing Cashew apples in Cannanore, Kasargod and Calicut districts of Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) Kerala is one of the States that makes considerable contribution to the Cashew export of the country. However, tons of Cashew apple is going waste in the State for want of proper facilities for processing.

It is understood that the Agricultural university, Trichur has in the course of research identified several products that can be profitable produced from cashew apple.

Malabar area in Kerala and especially the Cannanore, Kasargod and Calicut districts produce a lot of cashew every year and it is therefore my earnest request that the hon. Minister for Food Processing may be pleased to set up units under the Central sector for processing cashew apple in Cannanore and neighbouring districts.

This will not only benefit the farmers but also afford employment opportunity to hundreds in these otherwise backward districts.

12.20 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (SIXTEENTH
AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. Shri Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move:

" That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution to increase the ceiling of profession tax from Rs 250 per person per annum to Rs 250 per person per annum.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Clause (2) of article 276 of the Constitution provides that the Legislature of a State may levy a tax in respect of professions, trades, callings, or employments but the total amount payable in respect of any one person by way of such tax shall not exceed Rs 250 per annum.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

Some of the State Government have represented that this ceiling of Rs. 250 needs to be revised upwards due to price rise since 1949. The ceiling of Rs. 250 per person per annum was fixed in 1949.

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations have also stated in their report that several States had suggested that this limit should be suitably raised in view of the increase in income levels. They have, therefore, recommended that such limit should be revised at frequent intervals in consultation with the States.

Government of India have considered the issue in depth. It has been felt that on account of the present ceiling, the profession tax has become almost regressive, since even people with high incomes have to pay this tax at only the maximum amount of Rs 250 per annum.

As you are aware, Sir, there has been a considerable increase over the years, in the expenditure incurred by the States and local bodies. The State Governments have, therefore, been facing resource constraints. Profession tax is one of the instruments which has considerable potential for greater exploitation than hitherto. The upward revision of profession tax will help the State Governments to mobilise additional resources, particularly from that section of population which benefits most from expanding civic amenities and services. It is therefore, proposed to amend Clause (2) Article 276 of the Constitution to increase the ceiling of profession tax from Rs 250 to Rs 2500 per person per annum.

Further, the proviso to Clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution enables the continuance of levy of such tax at a rate exceeding Rs 250 per person per annum in any State, municipality, etc., if in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution there was in force in that State, municipality, etc., any such tax exceeding that rate. As the proviso

to this clause is no longer relevant, it is proposed to omit it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

" That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Now I request Shri Venkata Ratnam to initiate the discussion. Dr. Datta Samant has tabled an amendment.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I beg to move:

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st march, 1989."(2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the amendment is also moved. As our Speaker has just now observed, we have to strictly follow the time allotted for each party. Therefore, I request you to be very brief and come to the point. Otherwise, when I ring the Bell, it will not go on record. Don't create unpleasantness afterwards. Shri N. Venkata Ratnam...

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): What is the time allowed for this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For this Bill, three hours. But for your party, it is nine minutes.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Sir, I will be very brief.

SHRI. C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) This is not the decision. We must be strictly within the time-limit fixed by the Business Advisory Committee for a particular Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is three hours. They are allotting the time to each party also according to that. Otherwise, it will take definitely more than three hours. We cannot finish it because all parties have

given the names. It comes to 2-3 minutes to each party. You have decided. I have to implement it.

SHRI. G.M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani)
: But giving the right of expunction to the bell is wrong, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : If the bell is rung, nothing goes on record. Bell has become a super constitutional authority. I protest vehemently.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no I do not mean that. When I ring the bell, the hon. members must realise that the time is over and finish their speeches. That is all.

Sir Ratnam Please.

SHRI. N. VENKATA RATNAM : I have given notice of an amendment to this Bill.

Sir, I will be very brief. I request you not to ring the bell because it is a very discouraging factor for anyone.

Sir, taxation is bad. Enhancement of taxation is worse. Even now, people are already groaning under the heavy burden of taxation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have an amendment to the consideration motion. I want that the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion. Please permit me to speak now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Ratnam and he is already on his legs. You can speak on the amendment also, when your turn comes.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : From the statement of objects and reasons, we see that the intention of the Bill is to help the municipalities. But has any municipality ever been poor? No municipality will be poor if it collects the amounts due to it properly. But my allegation is that the municipalities are cesspools of corruption.

As I mentioned just now, it is stated that this measure is intended to help the municipalities, obviously for developmental works. But really; does it help the municipalities? I submit that it does not help the municipalities at all.

It is also mentioned in the Bill that the amount is enhanced because of the price rise. It has been enhanced from a mere Rs 250 to Rs 2500. Now, we have to see whether there really is price rise. When we say that there is a price rise, fortunately or unfortunately, the Ministry of Finance does not accept it. Even in a very recent statement also, the Finance Minister claimed that the price rise in this decade compared to the earlier decades is very negligible. If the price rise in this decade is just nominal and negligible, what is the reason to enhance this taxation ten times more? Do they admit that there has been a ten-fold increase in the prices in this decade compared to previous decades? It is an admission on the part of the Government that the prices have increased ten-fold. But they do not accept that there is such an increase in prices. If it is not admitted, why should the tax be raised ten-fold?

I would like to mention the difficulties faced by the people because of this rise in taxation. If a limit of Rs 250 is fixed, the municipalities fix it at Rs 250 and fleece the people. If it is fixed at Rs 2500, then again they fleece the people. The rich man has always got a method of managing the municipality. The man who really suffers is the common middle class man. He cannot manage the municipality. So, he is the man who suffers. It is evident that we cannot control corruption of these municipalities. When the municipality is not able to collect the amount, it cries for more funds from the States and the States are not able to give the same because they are also suffering for want of funds. Then the States ask the Centre for funds. You don't give them because your Finance Commission is a tight fist body. They don't give it to the States freely with the result the States are not able to give to the municipalities. So, municipali-

[Sh. N. Venkata Ratnam]

ties are not able to collect. Then what is the way out?

The principle behind my moving this Amendment is that when we want to control taxation, we must take the responsibility for helping those bodies also. Now, we are not here to help the municipalities because States are not able to do it. Whether it is for Rs 250 or Rs 2500, if we want to control taxation, you should take the responsibility also or liberalise it by giving more to the States through the Finance commission. Let the municipalities decide these things of enhancing or be satisfied with the same taxation. Let us leave it to the municipalities and let the States ask their own decisions. It is mainly because you are not helping them in the developmental works. So let us not take the responsibility of controlling taxation when we are not helping them. When we cannot help them, why should they hold the reins of the State in regard to taxation? I hope it is easy for the Central Government to do it.

I want to suggest one thing also. The price rise affects the common man—tax payer—more than the institutions. The institutions won't suffer because of price rise. If at the municipalities suffer, they suffer for doing these developmental works. What they say is, they have to purchase it from the market and because of that there is a price rise. That costs us more. That is the argument of the municipalities.

We have got public sector undertakings for producing items which also help in the developmental works of the municipalities. I would urge on the Central Government that the municipalities are to undertake these developmental works. Why can't the Central Government supply the items from these public undertakings or bodies which could avoid charging higher cost these items?

I would urge upon this Government to accept my amendment which says "The State as well as the Centre."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill, namely the Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988. This Bill seeks to amend Article 276 only in two ways. Firstly, it increases the ceiling limit for professional tax from Rs 250 to Rs 2500 ; and secondly the proviso which has become redundant now regarding the existing professional tax provision prior to the commencement of the Constitution that proviso is being deleted, being irrelevant, as has been stated by the Finance Minister. This demand for increasing the ceiling of professional tax from Rs 250 to Rs 2500 had been pending with the Central Government for a long time. Several Chief Ministers of several States have requested the Central Government to increase this limit; particularly, the State of Maharashtra has been urging upon the Union Government to make this amendment in Article 276.

Even before the Ninth Commission, our Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the same gentleman who is now here the Finance Minister of the Union Government, had urged upon the Ninth Finance Commission to increase the limit from Rs 250 to Rs 2500

Therefore, I say that this amendment was overdue and was the demand of several State Government, as far as this Article is concerned.

There appears to be some misunderstanding or confusion in the mind of the hon. Members who spoke before me. The nature of this tax is really in a nature of income tax, and therefore, it has to be excepted under the Constitution under Article 276. Ordinarily, income tax being a subject falling within the Union List, no State Government could have imposed professional tax which is in the nature of a sort of tax on income. Therefore, the founding fathers of the Constitution had provided under Article 276 that the State Government would be permitted to levy this professional tax but the limit was only Rs 250. Apart from the State Government, it was also provided that the professional tax will be levied by the Municipality or the District Board, Local Board or other local au-

thorities as provided under Article 276. Therefore, this was the source of income for the State Government and the local authorities and this source of income was limited only to Rs 250 per annum per person, as far as this professional tax was concerned. Therefore, the real aim of this amendment is to increase this source of income of the State Legislature and the local bodies which require more money either for development purpose or for some such good schemes which are to be implemented in the States. For example, in the State of Maharashtra, this professional tax is being utilised for the employment guarantee scheme which is really made for the rural population of that State. Those able-bodied persons who have no work are offered work by the State Government and the work is guaranteed, for this laudable object, this income from the professional tax is being used in the State of Maharashtra. I hope that the other States and other local bodies also must be using this professional tax income for such development or for laudable object of that State. If they are not doing so, I hope some guidelines would be issued to the State Governments, as far as that is concerned. Therefore, really speaking not only it was the demand of the States but it being the source of income for the States and the local bodies, it was necessary to increase this professional tax limit from Rs 250 to Rs 2500, which is being done under this amending bill.

Now on this occasion I would take the opportunity to express a few points as far as this is concerned. Now, as I stated, under Article 276 this tax is in respect of professions, trades, callings or employments. And therefore it is not merely a tax on professions or the establishments, but in some cases the States or the local bodies are imposing this tax on employments, that is, it is also on the those who are earning salaries and wages, above a particular limit.

Therefore, my suggestion would be that when you increase this from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500 there may be an immediate temptation for the State Governments and the local bodies to increase it from Rs. 250 to Rs 2500

as the limit is being increased. That will be a great burden on certain sections of the public, especially the persons who are in services. If professional tax is also being imposed as per the provisions of Article 276 on the employments then it will be a great burden if suddenly this ceiling is raised.

So, Article 276, only enables the Government—it an enabling Article—to impose professional tax up to Rs 2500. That does not mean that they should increase the limit immediately from Rs 250 to Rs 2500. So, my suggestion would be that the Union Government, after getting this amendment passed may issue guidelines to the State Governments as well as to local authorities that it is not the intention to immediately give them a handle to raise this professional tax ten times, if it is there in their States. It should be raised reasonably according to the pockets of those who are in employment; but as far as the other categories are concerned, the differentiation may be made so that there is no greater burden on those employed or engaged in some employment.

Secondly a guideline should also be issued that this source of income which is being claimed by way of increase in professional tax should be used only for developmental purposes in that State or that local body and for no other purpose. If those two guidelines are issued then I think it will be a good thing if these professional taxes are increased even by States or local bodies and this enabling article which we are amending and raising the limit from Rs 250. to 2500 will be really useful from people's point of view. And therefore, I support this Constitutional Amendment wholeheartedly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri N. Tombi Singh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:(Basirhat) : Before the discussion goes on, one point may be clarified by the hon. Minister; whether those receiving wages or salaries, those who are employed for services and get salaries, come within the definition of profession...

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Yes, yes, Mr. Gupta. It is for them. All.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Wait, wait. Dr. Datta Samant, they are bringing in this Bill. You are not bringing it. I am asking them.

Do they come within the ambit of profession— those who are employed for wages and salaries?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : That is employment, not from the profession.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : As the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Dighe has said, this is an enabling provision. But ultimately the State Governments will have to legislate for imposing any particular taxes and on what sections they would like to levy the same. We are not giving any guidelines about this, that this section should be levied or that section should not be taxed. Such discrimination we cannot possibly do at the Centre. From the Centre, we can merely say that the ceiling which is Rs 250 is raised to 2500 now; it is for the respective State Governments to decide.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister must clarify this point. Eight States are collecting this money and ninety percent from the workmen... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order. I will call you. At that time, you can raise this point..

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. Nothing goes on record...(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat): As per the present law, those who are ex-

empted from paying tax, they are below the ceiling. Will they also be made to pay this professional tax?... (Interruptions)

If their income is lower than the exemption limit, then they will pay this....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : He will clarify it when he replies to the debate.

Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRI. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill.

The present ceiling was adopted in 1949., i.e., thirty nine years ago. Since then there has been a sea change in the economic situation and in the value of money. Therefore, this Amendment was long overdue.

Taxation is always a very sensitive subject. Either we remove this clause or this provision of ceiling or the present ceiling should be increased meaningfully. There is no other way out. The Government has to change it.

Who would be taxed, and the level of income, will be decided by the State Government.

There are two categories of people in the society today. One who has some employment and income and the other totally unemployed and has no means of living. Therefore, it is a question of sharing the benefits of the salaried class or income earners from any calling or profession with those who have no means of living either through employment or trade.

I feel this taxation has been conceived for increasing the resources of the States, Municipal bodies and Local bodies. The States and the local bodies are getting

money from the Central exchequer. All the small Union Territories are getting almost cent per cent support for running their administration from the Central Exchequer. Their position is different. Then the position of the States which are considered economically viable is different. Now, I would like to speak from the point of view of these small and non-viable States and Union Territories, particularly of the North East.

In these economically non viable States and Union Territories, it is a distribution of poverty and shortfalls between the State Governments and their subordinate local bodies. However, much you give to these States, they will say that it is not sufficient. Whatever amount you are giving to them goes to the administrative expenses and not for any long term development plans, which they need in view of their prolonged backwardness. Whatever amount of grant we give to these small non-viable States and Union Territories, that amounts to spoon feeding. The local bodies, municipalities are authorised to make use of this provision of professional tax to increase their resources. I would suggest that in these small areas where the State Governments are poor and the local bodies and municipalities are not even having nominal incomes, for them certain other provision has to be made. I will mention the example of Imphal municipality in my State of Manipur. It has absolutely no funds. Earlier it used to get some income by octroi tax. Now that has been abolished keeping with the general policy of the country. Now, with what funds they will run the administration? They get a meagre amount of grant from the State Government. They have no other means. We have started so many municipalities. Their standard of living, housing conditions, road conditions have not come up to any level as compared to these parts of the country. For the small municipalities of the North-eastern States the Government of India should provide certain other means so that they could function properly and meaningfully for their administration as also for development purposes.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it relates

to taxation on professions, trades and callings. These days, we are living in a world which is full of falsehood and untruth. We do know where we stand. For example, IAS and IPS officers, engineers and doctors, those who are thriving in their professions, can spend beyond their recognised means of income. They can build houses. They can purchase lands. They can do many things. They are mini kings in their own influence. Here the Government has not merely to tax these professions but it has to do something to detect and curb their unauthorised incomes which enable them to live beyond their means. This upsets the whole economy. This upsets the relationship between neighbour and neighbour and profession and profession. If you see some IAS officers who were very poor in their school days and have no inheritance, you will find that they are earning like anything in their unauthorised spheres. We see many police officers who are only of the rank of Sub-Inspectors or Superintendent of Police, their standard of living and capacity to spend is quite enviable. They have exhibited themselves much beyond the standard in their localities. Therefore, the Government has not merely to tax the income of the people by this measure, but it has to stop the unauthorised earnings in any trade.

This is a very small measure. In 1949 the ceiling was Rs 250. At that time, a Lower Division Clerk used to get Rs 35 only. In 1948 after passing my matriculation, I was appointed as third grade clerk and I was getting only Rs 35/-. Now if you make the comparison, it is more than 25 times. This increase in the ceiling from Rs 250 to Rs 2500 is quite reasonable. After all, taxation is a political subject and a very sensitive subject and this may invite some criticism from political circles. It should not surprise us. This may not even enable State Governments or local governments to increase their resources to a sizeable extent. Therefore, I would suggest that taking advantage of the discussion on this subject, the Finance Ministry should see that the unauthorised income of the professional careers, the so-called special careers which are in a very advantageous position as compared to other professions

[Sh. Tombi Singh]

and other careers, should be curbed. We should put an effective check on their unauthorised income and they should be stopped from creating this imbalance in the society. With these words, I support this Bill.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the proposed Amendment Bill, it is true that the taxpayers would be hard hit. Nevertheless, we cannot but support this proposed amendment because the State Governments now suffer from chronic financial stringency and many State Governments, including the State Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal, have supported this idea that professional tax should be raised so that the State can get additional resources for their development works. It is a fact that State Governments often cannot implement the vital projects because of lack of funds. Thanks to the policy of the Centre that the State Governments have turned into glorious municipalities. Therefore, I support the proposed amendment that the rates of professional tax should be raised in order to augment the resources of the State Governments. But, Sir, I would also request the Finance Minister to consider the question of consignment tax. The Forty-sixth amendment of the Constitution was passed in 1982 with a view to facilitate the passage of a Consignment Act. In fact, a Chief Ministers conference was convened in November 1983. Subsequently, another conference was convened in May 1984 and the unanimous recommendation of the Chief Ministers was that there should be proper enactment so that consignment tax can be collected. It was further decided that fifty per cent of the tax proceeds would be retained by the collecting States and fifty per cent would form the divisible pool. Despite assurances several times by the Finance Minister as well as by the Prime Minister, no steps have been taken for introducing a suitable legislation.

In this connection, I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that B.D. Pande Committee on National Transport Policy has recommended that

freight equalisation policy should be gradually discontinued. Whatever might have been the original idea, now the whole nation has to pay huge funds for the continuance of this Policy. Not only this, we cannot understand why the freight equalisation policy was not extended to other important industrial raw material like basic and intermediate petro-chemical products, raw cotton, etc. Because of this freight equalisation policy, the entire eastern region has turned into an industrially backward area. I can recollect that MPs from West Bengal irrespective of their party affiliation, or even MPs from Bihar and Assam, are often vocal against the continuance of this freight equalisation policy.

13.00 hrs

Sir, in this august House as well as in the Rajya Sabha the hon. Ministers assured that suitable legislation would be brought forward and passed for gradually phasing out of the freight equalisation policy. But no step has been taken so far in this direction. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this case once more so that the Eastern Region might not suffer more on account of this. Sir, they have lost all geographical advantage because of this freight equalisation policy.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another aspect, that is, the Central Government should arrange to release to the States the amount representing the devaluation of financial resources to the States as recommended by the 8th Finance Commission in 1984-85. The Central Government have not yet released the amount though it was recommended by the 8th Finance Commission. Since the price has risen by almost 50%, I would request the hon. Minister to release these funds immediately in the context of new price rise. Moreover, the Central Government should pay an interest of 12% per annum because of their failure to release this amount to the State. Not only that. The hon. Finance Minister should inform the 9th Finance Commission that the Corporation Tax

has not been hitherto divisible, is not shareable with the States. Therefore, when the next Finance Commission make its recommendation, they should express clearly that the Corporation tax should be shared between the Centre and the States during the period 1989-90 to 1994-95.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to take into account the additional burden of the State Government because they have to pay the additional D.A. to the employees every three months or six months. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the constitution (60th Amendment) Bill 1988 introduced in this House. This Constitution amendment Bill is a delayed measure. The law to this effect was enacted in the year 1949, but the amendment has been brought now. At that time the amount of tax was Rs 250/- per annum. At present the amount of this tax is quite insignificant. It is being revised to Rs 2500/- with immediate effect.

13.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Professionals would oppose this revision though it has become unavoidable because of the hike in price more than ten times. But the problem is that the proposed increase would create an adverse effect in the public. So my submission is that if it is to be raised, it should initially be raised five times and after a few years. The Government may introduce another Amendment for further increase. Ten times increase will have adverse reaction.

It is true that black-money is multiplying very fast in our country and it is playing a role of parallel economy. No measures have been taken against this evil. It is because of the black-money that position of our states is financially weak and we have not been able

to control the prices. It is therefore, essential take stern steps in this direction. The Government have not yet taken effective and strong steps in this regard. We conduct raids, but sometimes, the action is delayed and we do not get expected results. So the Government should take stringent measures to check the accumulation of black-money.

Sir, extravagant expenditure should be checked and we can control the situation simply by imposing tax on expenditure. The Government should, therefore, levy extravagance expenditure tax. The provision already exists but it has not been properly implemented. Such an expenditure causes disorder in society and affect our economy. Effective measures are required to be taken in this regard also.

With these words, I would like to urge that there should be a provision of five times increase instead of ten times in the Constitution (60th Amendment) Bill. I do not agree with ten times increase.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988 and submit that the proposal of the Hon. Finance Minister to increase the ceiling of the professional tax from Rs 250/- to Rs 2,500/- by amending section 2 of Article 276 of the Constitution is practicable. Since 1949 there has been 10 times increase in incomes and salaries and if it is seen on that basis then the proposal of increasing the ceiling to Rs 2,500/- is natural and practicable.

Mr. Chairman, Since 1949 the price of every commodity has increased along with the increase in the demand of the people but there has been no increase in the ceiling of the professional and it remains the same since 1949. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the importance of the local bodies and the services they have to render. These bodies imbued with human feelings work as the most sensitive institution of the Government. It is said that these bodies provide their services from cradle to

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]
grave and the bodies that look after us from cradle to grave are in such a condition that the pace of work in almost sixty per cent of the Municipal committees in every State is so slow that it seems as if no work is being done by them. The hon. Finance Minister has tried to improve the condition of these bodies by making substantial increase in the ceiling of the professional tax which has been imposed in 1949. By doing so, the hon. Finance Minister has drawn the attention of the whole country towards these important bodies. This step of the hon. Finance Minister is highly commendable and that is why it is being welcomed by the opposition also.

In this regard, peculiar doubts are being expressed as to whether this professional tax will be imposed on employees. In this regard, the hon. Minister has rightly made his position clear by saying that a wide scope has been provided to the State Governments for making more development by increasing the tax. We all know what are the sources of income of local bodies and district councils. Their sources of income have become less. The main source of income of these Municipalities is the house tax. These institutions make arrangements for health, sanitation, education, cremation grounds, grave yards, etc. and in case epidemic, these institutions are supposed to be capable of facing it. They have to live up to such things of missionary zeal, but they do not get the required co-operation from the State Governments. We are aware that lakhs of rupees of Municipal committees and district councils are due from the State Governments with the result that there is obstruction in their development works.

There is also a need to bring about a change in the existing administrative system. The Central Government should give clear instructions and guidelines to the State Governments about payment of the amount due to the local bodies which is pending at the State level.

In my view, if these institutions become active and effective, they will be able to serve

the general masses. If their services are made available to the people living in slums where the atmosphere is full of foul smell, and a vigil is kept upon the vegetable and stale fish sellers there the people of these areas will be benefitted by this. At present, these institutions cannot do all these things because of paucity of funds.

I think no one will have any objection increasing the ceiling from Rs 250 to Rs 2500 because by doing so the people will get more amenities. With the increase in the income of the local bodies, the amenities to the people working in them or to the businessmen of that area will also increase, that is why no one will have any objection to it.

By introducing this Bill, the hon. Minister has tried to shaken the neglected organ of the country which will have fruitful results. This is a fixed tax and it has no clash either with the income-tax or with the sales tax. No slabs have been fixed in regard to this tax. This is a fixed amount which will help the local bodies in fulfilling their duties. The Bill introduced by the Government, will ensure increase in the involvement of the common people.

Executive officers put obstacles in the working of the elected representatives of the people and thus the elected representatives do not get a proper scope for doing work in the local bodies. The Government should pay its attention towards this aspect also. Due to foul smell of drains and bad condition of roads in small cities, these cities remain dirty. With these words, I welcome this sensitive and just Bill.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, I am forced to oppose this Bill. As Shri Venkata Ratnam has said, it is bad in law. This would certainly help the State Government to some extent. I know this pertains to state Governments. But unfortunately this particular Act is definitely going to affect the middle-class and the workers. Of course, the persons who

come under this net are not only the Government employees, but also employees in the organised sector. Others will somehow escape. In Karnataka, the State Government is levying this tax. We are getting about Rs 5 to 6 crores. But we should now understand the implication of this tax. That is why, the hon. Member Dr. Datta Samant has said that we should have consulted the State Governments once again and elicited public opinion on this matter. The entire working class and the employees are opposed to this tax. In Karnataka, they are opposed to it. Janata Government committed that it was going to gradually abolish it. To some extent, it abolished but it could not completely abolish it. The implication of this tax would be the employees who are now paying Rs 250 will be forced to pay a professional tax of Rs. 2,500/- Please see what percentage of increase will be there, ten times what it is there now. What will the Government employees or the employees in the organised sector do? They will demand additional DA because you ask them to pay income tax. Naturally, the cost of living is increasing. They will demand additional DA. That will have an adverse effect on the economy. Some State Government have represented to enhance the ceiling. At least, the NDC should have gone into the matter. It is a very serious matter. The emphasis of the Central Government should have been not on this piece of legislation. It should have been more on the other measures which the State Government have unanimously recommended. You remember the Chief Ministers Conference more than once unanimously resolved that the Constitution should be amended to enable states to collect consignment tax but the Central Government is silent on the matter. They do not want to take up that amendment for reasons best known to themselves. My emphasis is that the

Central Government should try to give more money share than asking them imposing additional taxes. You may be surprised that during the last Budget, the Central Government netted a total amount of Rs 615 crores. The Centre's share was Rs 580 crores and all the State put, together, got Rs 28 crores. That is all what they got because you gave so much relief in taxes. You gave relief in income tax and other taxes. The share of the State Governments is reduced. The emphasis should be on the sharing of the taxes. The Sarkaria Commission has made many recommendations. You could have given your reaction on Centre-State financial relations. You have not done even that.

Another step which the Government of India did not take and which affects the finances of the States is, that you go on increasing the administrative prices of so many items. For example, you go on raising the prices of petrol, cement and diesel on which excise duty is generally levied. What is the effect of that? It will doubly affect the State Governments. On the one hand their cost of operation of road transport will increase. Due to increase in the administrative price of coal also, which you resort to so often, in the thermal plants the cost of power production will increase and it will affect the State Finance. On the other hand, they will also lose their revenue. If you are only to increase the excise duty, the State Governments also would have got their share. But you have not done that. This amendment is not a good gesture although it is meant to help the State Government and the local bodies, it is not a great gesture.

On the other hand the Finance Commission should see that in the devolution of funds, States get their due share. That is more important than resorting to this

[Sh. V. S. Krishna Iyer]
measure. I only hope that the Central Government will see hereafter at least that they should not encroach on the rights of the State Governments.

Mr. Chairman, You know what they have done in the recent budget. On the transfer of wealth tax, not a single pie will accrue to the State Government. Also you have another proposal—I think it was in the Finance Bill—to provide for assessment of income for persons engaged in certain trades like liquor and timber at a reasonable percentage of the amount payable by them while purchasing the goods, the tax to be collected at source. Recovery of income tax in the manner will reduce very substantially the excise duty of the State Governments. These are the measures the Central Government generally takes which will affect the finances of the State Governments.

So, I emphatically say that particularly about this professional tax you should have consulted the State Governments at the NDC meeting or at some other forum and taken their suggestions. Otherwise it will have very adverse effect on the people particularly the salaried people and also people of the lower income group.

In so far as the traders are concerned, whether a person gets profit or not when the quantum and the amount is fixed he has to shell out that. Even small traders will be forced to pay this. And you say the State Governments should use their discretion. But what is the condition of the State Governments? When you increase the ceiling, naturally they will try to get more and more finance because the Central Government has forced them to resort to this. Actually nobody is happy. Generally direct tax is an unpopular measure. But the State Governments are forced to levy that in view of the stand taken by the Central Government.

Even in regard to the terms of reference of the Finance Commission, the Chief Ministers have complained that it is pro Central Government. They feel cannot get jus-

tice.

I hope the Central Government will have a second thought over this matter of profession tax. I suggest that it should be discussed at the NDC meeting before it is given effect to.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The proposed Bill is the 60th amendment to the Constitution. There are only two provisions—one provision is being amended and another is being deleted, the redundant and irrelevant provision is being deleted.

The ceiling as provided in Article 276 (2) is being increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500. As it is in the statement of objects and reasons, this provision dates back to 1949. At that time the amount Rs. 250 at the higher ceiling was there. So Sir, this Article 276 is sought to be amended in this Bill. The ceiling limit that was Rs. 250 is now being raised to Rs. 2500. Since 1949 four decades have passed and there had been no upward revision although prices have registered increase in all fields. If in 1951 the value of rupee was 100 paise its money value is now reduced to 16 paise. So absolutely there cannot be any objection to this increase in the ceiling. Here I would also like to point out as regards the real history of this provision, as far as I know, it dates back to 1939 and not 1949. After 1935 Act during British Raj when elections to several States were held Congress came to power in so many States like Uttar Pradesh. In U.P. during 1937-1939 that Government proposed such a measure, namely, to have tax on profession for raising revenue for local development. They were looking for scope to collect money to be spent on development. Then this provision of profession tax was challenged in the court of law. The matter came up before the Supreme Court and then there was a ruling that since there will be duplicity of taxes on income by way of profession Tax besides income-tax a safeguard was put that such taxes cannot go beyond Rs. 250 per annum

per person. Although there cannot be any objection to this increase yet I agree when there is increase to the extent of ten times it will add to the burden. But I would like to say that it is only an enabling provision. It does not mean the States will not judiciously apply their mind and just touch the maximum of Rs. 2500. While applying their mind they should be judicious enough and should see that the affluent people are affected and they contribute something to the State exchequer or to the local bodies so that they can do something for the people.

I would also like to point out that many States have approached the Central Government for this amendment. At the same time I do not understand there are some Members from the States where non-Congress governments are there like West Bengal—they have supported—but the first speaker from Andhra Pradesh and again the hon. Member from Karnataka have opposed it. In my State there is no such tax. I must make it clear. But there are some who are collecting this tax in their states and are opposing it here, and some who are opposing but want to collect. Their Chief Ministers have sent reminders after reminders to the Central Government. Now they come and speak something against here. But the only thing is that even if it is passed, they can advise their State Governments about how judiciously they should apply this. They speak here. It is a forum for speaking. But at the same time, I would request that they should prevail upon their own State Governments so that the poor people are not affected by it.

At the same time, I would like to close with one or two suggestions. As you know, this is the 60th Amendment. I feel that the Constitution is sacred and sacrosanct. The minimum we change it by way of amendments, the better it is. I don't say, I am opposed to amendments to the Constitution Society is changing. Socio-economic conditions are changing and the Constitution cannot remain unchanged. It will, of course, change. But the frequency of amendments to the Constitution should be less. When it is

a must, then only we should come forward to amend the Constitution. In that context, I would request the hon. Minister to have provisions like this. I think, we can have such provisions. We can find out a way. Otherwise after 10-15 years, again we expect an amendment of this sort now things have changed, 2,500 is just nothing, we want to make it double—Rs. 5,000 or something like that. After about ten years, it is quite likely that we may have another amendment. So, it is time to think over. These provisions can be worded in such a way so that amendments one after another to these provisions will not be necessitated. You make an enabling provision. I would say: Why not delegate some powers? The financial condition of the poor States like Orissa and some other States and particularly municipalities—excepting the metro cities, some prosperous industrial towns here and there—all over the country is just miserable. They cannot do anything. They are not even capable of paying salaries to their own staff every year. They live on alms and charities from the States Governments by way of road tax, entertainment tax or something like that. Naturally, I would request that some powers should be delegated to the State Governments under these provisions so that considering their own local conditions, they can change the laws and also enforce these provisions.

I was telling that the edifice or scope of the taxation measure of the States, of the local bodies, should be enhanced should be expanded in the changing situation. That should also be given a due thought.

Now, I come to the consignment tax. Some hon. Member was referring to this. There was a Chief Ministers' Conference. Where there has been consensus to go for consignment tax to help the poor States to improve their financial position.

Now about the sales-tax. Some big industries are located in the country. We have a big steel mill at Rourkela in Orissa. Its steel is sold all over the country. When it is sent outside Orissa, they don't say that it is

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

sold. They say, that it has been transferred. In such cases, it should be treated as consignment and there should be a consignment tax to be collected by the State Government. There is some reference to this from the other side also. There is no question of politics in this. The States should be empowered to collect consignment tax. I am also of the view that there must a tax on expenditure. Expenditure tax is very essential to check the luxuriant life of rich businessmen, corrupt officers, dishonest traders and black-marketers. Tax on expenditure will not only help to bring down the extravagant expenditure of these people, but it will help in fighting the menace of black-money to some extent. With these words, I whole-heartedly support this Bill and I request the Government to kindly give due thought to the observations and suggestions that I have made.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to express some reservations of mine with respect to this present Constitutional Amendment Bill. It would have been very nice, if at the time of introduction of this Bill, we could have some import or some not on the views of the local self-bodies, with respect to professional tax. I say this because ultimately, professional taxes are largely provided for in the statutes governing the municipalities, panchayats and district boards. We would like to know whether this ceiling is affecting the local self-bodies as in the case of State Governments. It would have been very nice, had we known their position in this regard.

However, I would like to state on thing. Today we are in a world where we propose to have simplification of laws and procedure. And this is the crux of the 20th point of our 20 Point Programme. In fact, the Prime Minister has laid stress on this 20th point time and again so that the entire government machinery can be geared up in the light of this point. With respect to taxation also, we have to see, as far as possible, that this sort of double and triple taxation is done away with. In this context, I find that this amendments is not in consonance with that policy. The

question whether it should be Rs. 250 or Rs. 2500 is immaterial. The question is whether we should have professional tax when we already have got the income tax rules. In case, we have this professional tax, I want to know whether the State Government can ask the citizens to pay the professional tax and again whether the lowers tiers such as the district board, the block and the Panchayat would also be allowed to impose professional tax by virtue of this enabling provision. If this is the methodology adopted, then it means that the same tax will be imposed four or five times. I am not saying that we should not have any professional tax as such. A person who has some profession, must contribute something. What should be the method? This is my question. I want to know whether it should be through the medium of income tax or through any other method. A person has to contribute by way of his profession and I am questioning only the methodology. I am of the view that double or triple taxation should not be there. So, if you see my point in this context, you will find that the Bill contravenes the spirit of the 20th point of the 20 Point Programme.

I would like to refer to another aspect. We are examining the report of the Sarkaria Commission which has gone into various administrative and financial aspects. In view of the report of the Sarkaria Commission's Report, we may have to amend the constitution again with respect to financial provisions. Are we going to have a constitutional amendment again? When these aspects are being examined and when an amendment to Constitution is bound to come, at this stage, should a small amendment with respect to a very limited subject of enhancement of professional tax be introduced now? That is my question. I would like the Government to think it over.

I would like to bring your attention to another aspect which is more important. Today, as per the initiative rightly taken by our Prime Minister, we are strengthening the district body, by which all tiers below the district level, rather the entire system below the district level is going to be strengthened

financially as well as in other aspects. So much as the consideration is being given that at the State level, some Finance Commissions should be there. Districts should be strengthened. Zila Parishads should be established at all levels. Even a State Finance Commission should lay down the regular finances which are to be distributed to the districts. It was once suggested that a formula just like Gadgil's should be established for the purpose of distribution of State funds. So this financial aspect of distribution of funds from the State to the Districts is also being considered.

Perhaps in the forthcoming Budget Session, we will be having a Constitution Amendment to give powers to the districts which is not there so far. We have got only District Autonomous Councils. But the district which is a revenue district is not so far recognised by the Constitution. So an Amendment is also likely to come as to how a district is to be constituted and what should be the financial power of the district with respect to the plans of the district vis-a-vis the States finances. All these aspects are going to come in the immediate future.

So at least considering all these aspects whether this isolated piece of Amendment to the Constitution should have come or not is a question. It is not that professional tax should not be done in the sense that no person who is earning lakhs of rupees—whether he is a lawyer or a doctor—is exempted. The only question is how can it be done? I had already mentioned that there are municipal legislations, Panchayat legislations and legislations governing block *samithis*. What is the basis for this increase from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500? Is it to satisfy the needs of the State Governments with respect to professional taxes that they would like to impose or also going to satisfy the needs of local self bodies because local self bodies have got their own legislations which imposes tax on professions, etc?

As has been suggested by another colleague of who spoke before me this is an enabling provision. Now the question is how

can we ensure it? Once we give a limit of Rs. 2500, we cannot ensure any limit on the rules that will be made by these bodies so much so a small municipality or small block *samithi* may impose a professional tax ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1500 or so and it may affect the middle class people and also the working class people. I can understand the case of Maharashtra. In Bombay, they are imposing a professional tax of Rs. 2500 on some professions. If it is applied in the case of small Taluk in Maharashtra, then what will be its position? When we are not imposing any ceiling on taluk law or Taluk rule, they may misunderstand that Rs. 2500 limit is also for them, so, they can impose Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500. If a Taluk Samiti imposes, then what are we going to do? Therefore, here when we prescribe the limit, we should have prescribed the limit for State Governments particularly on bodies which are below the State Governments' limits so as to make distinction.

Otherwise, this limit will be taken by the panchayat and by the State Government on same lines. Now the government has introduced this Bill and we are discussing it; there is no going back on that. The only method which appears to be open today is that you can advise the State Government and the local bodies through the State Government that at least for a substantial period, say, one or two years, this ceiling should not be utilised because of these two aspects. One is the Prime Minister's initiative which is coming in respect of strengthening all local-self bodies where financial powers are involved and the other is that we are dealing with the Sarkaria Commission. So, after passing this Bill, some instructions or guidelines or some advice may be given to the State Government and the local bodies also through the State Governments saying that this ceiling limit may not be utilised for a number of years.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, for a change, I am not opposing this Bill; whether wholeheartedly supporting it or not, for that I have some questions to ask. Firstly, I think, it

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

seems to me from the discussion that in different States, this professional tax is being levied differently; that is one of the problems. Here it is only an enabling provision for increasing the ceiling; nothing new. Therefore, a problem has arisen actually in other connection that what should be the professional tax, not the question of ceiling itself, it seems to me. So, in any case, first of all, some friends are having an apprehension that this professional tax ceiling raising means that anybody belonging to a particular profession, say, a lawyer, who is earning Rs. 25 and Mr. Panaja is earning Rs. 5000, both will be taxed at the same rate. So, that situation should be made clear because that question has arisen. Secondly, as I understood it, since the word 'ceiling' has been mentioned, that means there must be some gradation. If somebody is not going through gradation, he must be advised to go through it; otherwise, the question of ceiling does not make any sense. Now I quite appreciate the points raised by Dr. Datta Samant. I do not know whether I would have opposed it if there had been an imposition of gradation tax in my State on employment. But the professional tax is not applied on employment in my State. Therefore, naturally, I do not have that fear as he has.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: We are already paying it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Therefore, I personally think that employment should not come under professional tax because the employed people cannot really hide their income and they do already pay income tax. Therefore, their income tax, naturally, takes away surplus tax that they should pay, it seems to me. Of course, that does not mean that the higher group cannot pay some other tax.

Therefore, it seems to me that with regard to the other professions and callings such as lawyers, and doctors, etc., etc., and of course traders, over and above the income-tax they can be asked to pay profes-

sion tax because, they do not reveal their real income,—though not all of them and there can be honourable exceptions. Therefore, to my mind, there is a basis for this profession tax to be paid by them. And naturally, one of the most important points why I am not opposing is because this entire amount will go to the States. We are for decentralising of finances. Therefore, I would suggest that generally it should be made clear to all States that employment should not be covered by this tax. And in any case, not on those under IT tax level, but on those at the highest level of Income tax level, may be something can be levied—surely, not on the average broad middle class of employees.

Now, on these questions, what the Government's thinking is, I would like to know. Different States are doing differently and the employees are facing difficult questions; that should be clarified.

Two more points I want to say, definitely. One thing surprises me, I should say. This provision is there since 1939. Prices have not increased only in a day.

This limit could have been increased from time to time. And this jump from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500 is such a big jump this should not have arisen. It should have been done earlier.

Now, the question is, really that the State Government are wanting more funds. Therefore, the Central Government is amending this provision. I do appreciate that thing. But I do not naturally appreciate that thing. But I do not naturally appreciate the question of not granting debt equalisation which has been explained at length here. In this House, itself, many times promises have been made. Not only my State of West Bengal is involved, Orissa is involved, the entire Eastern States are involved, Bihar is involved. So, this should have been done much before this amendment came in. This is my view.

Similarly about the consignment tax. I

I am not explaining it again, because it has been explained. These are very very urgent measures. And for this we need not wait for the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. I am not demanding this way or that way now; we need not wait for Sarkaria Commission's recommendations to be implemented.

Then this question of other ways of increasing the central share of taxation and making the share of the States less also comes. Generally Constitution amendments are on the other side. This time it is in the reverse gear; that is why I have supported this amendment. But I think these are very important points with regard to State Governments finances. Since the question of decentralising is now being popular in the other camp as well, all these should be seriously considered. I have asked for clarifications on those points and with some amount of caution, on those points, I think this bill should be passed and these people should be assured that ordinary employees are not doubly taxed this taxation.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane): I am very happy that you have given me time and also happy because this new bill is brought by the Finance Minister. It was a long demand from the State of Maharashtra that this Article should be amended. This is because all opposition parties together, we in Maharashtra had taken a decision that we should collect the money from the persons who are employed and it should be utilised for the persons who are not employed. And, more employment guarantee schemes are being implemented in Maharashtra. We are spending more than Rs. 130 crores every year for the person employed in the rural areas. So, it is quite essential to have this amendment. It is the need of the hour. I must thank the Finance Minister not only on my own behalf but also behalf of the State of Maharashtra because he comes from Maharashtra.

There was a contradiction in charging professional tax from tailors, shop keepers, workers, factory owners, etc. Because of the

ceiling, we cannot charge more than Rs. 250/- from the factory owners. Everybody was asking, why it is so, the factory owners are rich and we are workers only. Even then the factory owners are paying only Rs. 250/- because of the ceiling.

I have introduced one Bill here to amend this Article, in which I explained that this limit should be increased to Rs. 5000/-. Now, the Bill which is introduced says that the limit should be increased from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 2500/-. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

There is a fear in the mind of Dr. Datta Samant that the workers will be charged more. The idea behind it is not to charge workers more but to charge factory owners, more who are paying only Rs. 250/-.

Shri Shantaram Naik has pointed out that we are authorising the States to charge this tax upto Rs. 2500/-.

What about the Local Bodies? Will they also be allowed to charge upto Rs. 2500/-? There should be a limit.

I hope that the State Governments will not charge workers more and they will collect more from the factory owners and others who are earning a lot of money.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill brought forward in the House. The hon. Members of Parliament who had previously been the Members of State Assemblies better know about the urgency of this Bill. Merely by sitting in Parliament, we begin to think that we are the only persons who know all these things and the Members of the State Assemblies are not aware of their responsibilities. I would like to point out while imposing professional tax in Maharashtra a lot of considera-

[Sh. Anoopchand Shah]

tion was given to the fact as to how much tax should be imposed on the employees and how much on the professionals. We should not take it in the sense that the increased ceiling of Rs. 2,500/- being provided under this Bill will be applied to every individual or every professional uniformly.

14.00 hrs.

The hon. Members hailing from Maharashtra are aware that we have done much for the welfare of our employees and now we should consider how much tax should be imposed on the employees and workers of Maharashtra. I think that the tax works out to be not more than 2 per cent upto the limit of Rs. 400 and even today no employees earning a big salary has to pay more than Rs. 250/- as tax in Maharashtra. If this is the percentage which is going to be applied under this new theory, then if the people who have been employed under the employment scheme and do not pay income tax, have to make some sacrifice for their State, it will not be a wrong thing. The money so collected from the employees should be given to the unemployed people living in the rural area to whom we cannot provide employment. You are aware that in Maharashtra, this income can be utilised for the rural development under the Employment Guarantee Scheme and this is what we are doing. Alongwith this a provision is also made in the budget direct for the income being collected through the professional tax. Thus, it is right that this Bill has been the Bill brought forward in the House.

An hon. Member said that it might have been done at that time on the basis of the report of the Sarkaria Commission. In fact, this Bill has been brought very late and due to this delay the State Governments have suffered a lot. If it has been earlier, the Government might have provided more employment opportunities in the rural areas by investing this money. We have some limitation today which has to be removed. Shri Shanta Ram Golap has rightly said the

professional tax amounting to Rs. 250/- is being charged whether one is a small shop-keeper or the owner of a five star hotel. I had raised this question in the State Assembly when I was a Member of the State Assembly but the Government's reply was that since the ceiling was Rs. 250/-, therefore we could not collect more tax from the five star hotel owner. But by increasing this limit through this Constitutional Amendment, the Government would be able to collect more tax from the big industries, traders and professional according to the new ceiling. After amending the constitution, we need not to worry, the people sitting in the State Assemblies are aware of their responsibilities and they know how much tax should be levied on whom. We should not think that the ceiling which is being increased from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 2500/- will be applicable to all the people uniformly. This will be decided by the respective State Government as to how much tax would be levied on the persons belonging to different occupations such as professors, small traders, big traders and businessmen. We need not be apprehensive about it because they will decide this amount by using their own wisdom and power conferred to them. I discussed it with Dr. Datta Samant and he is apprehensive that maximum of amount will be deducted from the wages of the workers. But I want to tell him that no Government wants to become unpopular. The State Government will levy taxes on them in accordance with their paying capacity. I would certainly tell the hon. Finance Minister that there is a need to issue some sort of guidelines by the Government. Though no guideline has been issued by the Central Government, some guidelines are being followed by the State Government on their own. But the Government should issue some guidelines along with this amending Bill to check the misuse of provisions of this amendment by some States.

I would like to say something about the State ruled by non-Congress parties. One point is often raised here that the States are provided with little resources and therefore its resources for development works and execution of projects should be increased.

Today when opportunities are being provided to States by our Finance Minister and the Congress Government to increase their income, why it is being opposed. Do we come here to deliver a political speech? If we start viewing every matter from political point of view, I don't think that we will be able to do something concrete for wellbeing of the country. Similarly, some members of other side opposed this amending Bill stating that the States should not be invested with so much powers. We had provided this limit in the constitution 39 years ago. If we do not revise it now when will we a more appropriate time to amend this provision? Rather than regretting for delay in bringing amendment to the constitutional provision, we are opposing it and making demand that the constitutional amendments should not be brought forward in piecemeal, it should be done in package. All constitutional amendments, as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission in its report, should be made in package. If we do like this, it will delay the matter. Particularly about Maharashtra, I think that the Government of Maharashtra would have been utilising the amount realised by way of Profession tax for the development works. Particularly, the Employment Guarantee Scheme is under operation in Maharashtra. There are a few states where like Maharashtra scheme to provide job to all job seekers would be under operations. In order to remove unemployment in rural areas, nobody is refused work under this Employment Guarantee Scheme. In Maharashtra, everybody is provided job under this scheme. I, therefore, think that this provision will be implemented properly in Maharashtra. I am confident that my state will make maximum utilisation of this amendment. It was the Maharashtra Government and its elected representative who put maximum pressure on the Central Government to bring forwards this amendment to the earliest possible. The Central Government have brought forward a very good amendment for States to increase their income, though a bit late. For this, I convey my thanks to the hon. Minister of Finance and also want to submit that professional tax is a tax which has no connection, whatsoever, with income tax.

This professional tax can be extended to such persons also who do not pay income-tax or any other taxes to the Government which will create a sense of responsibility to the State in these people. Moreover, it becomes a responsibility on their part to contribute for the development and progress of State. Therefore, once again, I convey my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this Amending Bill and also for his efforts made in this regard while he was chief minister of Maharashtra. You have done a commendable job by bringing this Bill in the House and now you are going to get the Bill passed. You will be receiving a lot of thanks from the people of Maharashtra because more income would be generated for Maharashtra thereby more job opportunities would be created.

I also convey my thanks to Chair for providing me time to speak.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not oppose this Bill rather I support it because the money so earned by way of this tax will go to states exchequer which will supplement their scarce financial resources of the States. I want to offer some suggestions in this regard. The first thing is that this professional tax is levied equally on all employees whether they are class-I officer or a class-IV employee, if a tax is imposed on employee belonging to higher income brackets, it makes no difference but if it is levied on low paid employees, it will lead to agitations, strikes, causing national loss. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to give exemption from payment of this tax to the low paid employees.

The Second point which I like to make that earlier in the villages this professional tax was used to be levied on poor people like gold smith, blacksmith and shoe-makers. Therefore, these poor people should also be exempted from this tax so that no difficulty arises in future. Similarly, the strikes of factory-labourers is stretched up to three months and more which caused tremendous loss to the Government and to the nation.

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

Therefore, I think that difficulties will also arise if the tax is levied on organised labourers. Therefore, it will be better to impose this tax only on income-tax payees, Government employees and public-sector-employees because they are in a position to pay it. It is correct that due to rise in prices, dearness allowance has to be increased time and again for the employees including class-I officers. They may feel difficulty in paying this tax but they can afford it. But the low paid employees cannot afford it as their necessities of life will be adversely effected due to it.

At the time of your chiefministership, at that time the question of Consignment Tax was raised and for the last one and half years it is being raised by members belonging to treasury as well as opposition benches both. Some States are incurring huge losses due to non-imposition of Consignment Tax in this regions. A number of factories have come up in Sonapat, Bahadurgarh Gurgaon and Faridabad in Haryana and the head offices of all these factories are located in Delhi, thus the tax amounting to crores of rupees goes to Delhi and thus Haryana has been suffering loss amounting to Rs. 50 crores annually. During this period of one and half years, Haryana has raised this question three or four times and other states have also raised this issue but no action has been taken so far. The same question had been raised in the Chief Ministers' Conference and the Central Government had stated that some issues are still lying undecided. It has been already delayed and for about two years I am seeing that nothing has been done to impose consignment tax which should be imposed by removing the bottlenecks because delay in taking decision on the part of the Government earn bad name for us. The People think that the capitalists and factory-owners manage to get the matter shelved by bribing the officials. This is very bad. People raise doubts as to why this consignment tax is not being imposed for so many years. The Government of Haryana is suffering a loss of Rs. 50 crores annually. You were also present in that Chief Ministers' Conference when this issue was raised

there. Therefore a proper legislation should be enacted as early as possible so that the states may not suffer a loss. This is not a matter related to states ruled by opposition parties only but even the Congress Party ruled states are also suffering this loss. The head offices of some of the factories located in U.P. have been set up in Delhi and they pay the taxes to Delhi Administration. Therefore the Government should make some law on Consignment tax and get it passed immediately.

With these words I conclude.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who have studied federal finance know how deficient are the state governments and the local self governments in their resources. In the fifties a Commission was set up which made a detailed study about the Union Tax, the State Tax and the taxes of local self government. My submission is that the government should constitute another such Commission which should make a detailed study of the taxes at these three levels. Especially now when we intend to decentralise the power and profess that powers should be delegated to district boards, panchayats and blocks, we will have to see as to from where will the resources be made available. I would like to submit that these are not professional taxes but profession taxes. A number of hon. Members have termed it as professional tax, which is imposed in a number of states even now. You should ask the States where this tax is being imposed, as to what problems they are facing. This is quite ridiculous that a doctor earning Rs. 20-40 thousand gives a tax of Rs.20 per month. The Municipality etc. can not charge more tax as per the provision of the Act. Therefore I congratulate the government for having introduced this Bill at the appropriate time. My submission is that the limit of Rs. 2500 should be raised to at least Rs. 4 thousand or Rs. four thousand five hundred because those who have experienced taxation know how the self-employed people indulge in tax evasion. A doctor whose income is quite high does not maintain any register, he simply given a state-

ment to the income tax officials that his income is this much. But if a doctor is practising in a municipal area thousands of people see him and know how many patients visit him. It gets very difficult for him to get rid of the tax net. Therefore my submission is that professional tax is quite essential to make the local bodies viable.

It has often been observed that the municipalities keep on demanding funds from the state government and the state governments tell them to make arrangements from their own resources. Many a times the municipalities are superseded due to this reason. The time has come to search for a viable source now for the municipalities or other such urban bodies whose financial position is weak so that ample resources may be provided to them.

My submission is do to why should the rural areas alone bear the whole burden? The urban area bodies should at least bear their own burden. The people in rural areas are exploited a lot, they remain at the mercy of God and curse their own fate. They are perpetually in a state of despair due to flood or drought. We also complain because we do not get the remunerative price for our produce. We watch T.V. and see what a luxurious life is lead by the people of urban areas. When they enjoy so much, they should also find out resources for their own welfare. Why should they take away the benefits of subsidies at the cost of rural areas.

Therefore my submission is that the Government should set up a Commission which should look into all this. If the Government is unable to conduct study in respect of all the taxes then at least a commission should be constituted for the resources of local self-Government. Within two years you will find a changed attitude in the States. There will be a big revolution there because Shri Rajiv Gandhi has initiated action in respect of devolution of power. In order to make this operation successful, the Government should arrange to mobilise resources for the local bodies.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly there is a provision in the Income Tax Act that people earning more have to pay higher income tax and *vice versa*. I hope that the State Governments or the local bodies would see that a higher professional tax should be imposed on the people earning more income and *vice versa*. Mostly in the urban areas, higher tax is imposed. The income of self-employed people living in the urban areas is very high. An architect earns nearly Rs.1 lakh in a month and very cleverly evades the tax net. He knows such tactics. But in some municipal areas there are such people whom thousands of people observe and know that they have huge income. It is very difficult for them to evade the tax net. In this way employees of the Municipal authorities will get a chance to indulge in malpractices. Everyone knows about the income of lawyers, doctors and architects. A tax of only Rs. 20 will be imposed on a person earning Rs. 40-50 thousand. Therefore in order to make the municipality self-reliant, it is essential to impose professional tax. I also submit that the Government should constitute a Commission to study the resources of local self-Government.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I fail to understand the justification for the amendment incorporated in this Constitution (amendment) Bill. Sir, the amendment seeks to raise the maximum limit for profession tax from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500. The increase is almost 10 fold. But my submission is that there is a confusion with respect to the very nature of the tax which is supposed to be levied on profession, trade, callings and employment. I do understand that the purpose of this tax is to benefit the States and the local bodies. Indeed there cannot be any denying the fact that the States and local bodies feel great constraints as far as their finances are con-

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

cerned. There is every need to provide more and more financial support to the States and the local bodies. The finances of the States and the local bodies have to be augmented so that they may continue and further improve upon their services for the welfare of the people. However, for this purpose, there must be a study indepth and proper legitimate sources and avenues must be identified.

As far as the profession tax is concerned, there is a confusion in the House that it is like income-tax. Profession tax and income-tax are two distinct categories. We must understand the difference, between a tax that is imposed on a person for carrying on a profession and a tax that is imposed on income derived from the profession. In the case of profession tax, the tax need not necessarily be related to income. It is a tax imposed upon a person by virtue of the fact of his carrying on a particular profession or particular trade or by virtue of his being in a particular employment. It need not be necessarily related to income. A person not paying income-tax may also be called upon to pay a tax, which is a tax on profession, callings, trade or employment. I must, therefore, say that relating this profession tax with income is to blur the distinction between income tax and profession tax and is to go towards double taxation of a person whether he is in profession or any particular employment.

In the first instance, the so-called profession tax must not be levied on those in service. It should not be levied on those who are mere labourers or industrial workers. They are a category by themselves and they have to be exempted from this particular Article. But even in case of a profession tax, relating it to income is to blur the distinction between income-tax and profession tax. This is a tax not necessarily related to income.

I must emphasise the fact that we are victims of a confusion between the distinc-

tion of the subject of taxation and the measure of taxation.

A profession tax is levied with respect to the subject and not with respect to the measure. I must, therefore, say that if it is related with income, then it becomes indistinguishable from income-tax in practice. Even Chief Justice Chandrachud in R.R. Engineering Company V. Zilla Parishad, Bareilly, I am quoting the reference, (80) ASC 1088 has warned against excessive levy of this type of profession tax as that will blur the distinction between the two types of taxation. He has also further warned against local authorities levying disproportionately excess levies on the assesses subject to their jurisdiction. Therefore, I would say that we have a confusion here in the very Statement of Aims and Objects. The Statement of Aims and Objects says that there has been a considerable rise in prices and in the other factors. It also says that the profession taxes become excessive because of the ceiling since even people with high salaries have to pay the tax at a maximum amount of Rs. 200/- alone. This, as I said, is a confusion between the subject of taxation and the measure of taxation. I, therefore, submit that while India is already the highest taxed nation in the world, we may not go for further burdening of our people. Of course, the question of augmenting the resources in the State and local bodies had to be tackled by identifying the legitimate avenues and sources of income. This cannot be so increased as to go of ten-fold to Rs. 2,500/- . I would have even suggested to this House that the case is for the abolition of the profession tax. You may derive revenue from proper regulation and slabs of income-tax and really tax the very rich people but this double taxation and confusion in the system of taxation must be avoided as these days, even in the 20-Point Programme, we are insisting upon simple taxation and simplification of our taxation procedure. This does not mean denying the State Government and local bodies mobilisation of more and more finances but in view of the great burden already cast upon the people and in

view of the very nature of this particular tax, I am constrained to oppose the measure that has been brought by the hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution [sixtieth Amendment] Bill, 1988. But I support 50 percent and also oppose 50 per cent as done by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. I want to submit some points against it. This is so because as the hon. Members have pointed out that taxation is maximum in India and no poor person in this country has been left out of the tax net. Even the poorest person who is unable to make his both ends meet, has to pay the tax. When every person is behaving in such a responsible manner, it will be unjust to impose tax on him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is correct that the Government have to take steps to increase their income but they should see that the poor are not affected by such steps. The Government has now authorised the panchayats also to impose taxes. You are aware of the way in which the Panchayat members are elected and those who contest against the surpunch of panchayat or who belong to opposite camp will be made to pay maximum tax. On the contrary those who are not against Panchayat, will be totally exempted. In this way tax will be imposed on everyone irrespective of whether he is a washerman, barber potter or blacksmith. Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, there is a need of understand the politics of village. This is not right that the Government should enforce the law in the whole country keeping in view the situation in Maharashtra. May be the need of such a law is more in Maharashtra but you should pay attention to the conditions of the panchayats in other areas of the country also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second submission is that there was no need to bring it at all because you have yourself indicated in the statement of Objects and reasons that

there was a provision in clause 276 in which State Governments and the local bodies have been authorised to impose tax of more than Rs. 250, if they think it appropriate.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: No, this is not so. It provides, if it is before constitution.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: In such a situation the Government has raised it to Rs. 2500 and include everyone in it, irrespective of any profession, whether trade or employment. Just as some hon. Members also opine that a person who is a labourer and is unable to make both ends meet finds it difficult to pay Rs. 250. So will he be able to pay Rs. 2500? I think this is impossible. This is true that tax will be imposed with due consideration but from where and why should a person whose income is negligible pay tax? Therefore my submission is that this point should certainly be kept in view. My submission is that the hon. Finance Minister should prescribe some income limit, whether of Rs. 1 thousand or Rs. 2 thousand, so that a person falling below that limit may not have to pay tax. Such a provision should certainly be made. If this is done, the poor in our nation will heave a sigh of relief. There is a wide difference in the profession too. One lawyer charges Rs. 25 thousand for a sitting of 5 minutes in the Supreme Court and in the other district courts, municipalities or smaller districts, the lawyers get hardly Rs. 250-300 per month. Professional tax is imposed because a person is practising as a lawyer but his income should also be kept in view. Such a provision should be made that tax is imposed on the basis of their income, be a lawyer or a doctor or in any other profession.

Attention should be paid towards trade as well, My colleague in opposition party Shri Ram Narayan was saying that the poor people viz barber, washerman, potter also have such professions, and even the petty shopkeepers earn very less. They do not even pay income tax because their income is low and they meet the needs of their families with great difficulty. If a tax of Rs. 2500 is imposed on them too, then they will certainly

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

be unable to make their both ends meet.

Keeping all these things in view, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you also try to influence the hon. Finance Minister so that he may make some such provision that the poor are saved from payment of tax.

I am not opposing this Bill but this tax should be imposed only on those people who are in a position to pay it. It will be extremely unjustified if the tax is imposed on those too who are unable to pay it.

Some of my colleague while appreciating the steps leading to devolution of power and planning at district level opine that the Central Government should authorise the State Government, the State Government should authorise district and the district should authorise the municipalities. This should be the system

While concluding, I would stress again that the Government should make such a provision that the poor may be saved from the payment of taxes and taxes are imposed only on those who are capable of paying them.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has stated that the Sarkaria Commission has received representation from State Governments for increasing this limit of Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Now you have accepted the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations in isolation. What about other recommendations? The other recommendations should have been considered first. Then only this should have been brought before this House.

The whole gamut of financial relations dealt with by the Sarkaria Commission has a direct bearing on the receipts position of the State Government. Those things must be considered first. But you are putting the cart before the horse.

The increase of the tax is from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. It is very very steep. The employees should not be taxed like this.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Hon. Minister has stated that this ceiling needs to be raised due to price rise and other factors. But the employees and workers are already suffering from the price hike and price rise. They have been demanding to raise the ceiling of bonus from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,500 for a very long time. But the Government has not taken into consideration that at all. This Government is going to increase it by bringing in the legislation and by deducting Rs. 2,500 from the salaries of the workers' community who are already suffering. It has reached the saturation point. Not only that. The Bonus Act was introduced in 1965 and we attained Independence in 1947. For nearly 18 years, workers' community in India suffered without bonus. First, the bonus was only four per cent

It was my leader Dr. Karunanidhi who firstly gave the call in India to increase the bonus quantum from 4% to 8.33%. In the All India Labour Ministers' Conference, the DMK Labour Minister - that too with pride I can say that my father the late Shri N.V. Natarajan - raised the issue. The it was raised to 8.33%.

For the last fifteen years the workers community is giving a clarion call to increase it to 10%. But this Government is not at all considering that. Instead they are coming with a legislation to increase the professional tax to Rs. 2500.

For the last fifteen years all the Trade Unions' irrespective of their political colours are giving a clarion call to increase the quantum of bonus. It is just an increase of 1.67%. But still you are not increasing the bonus quantum of this small amount of 1.67%

Now you are bringing this amendment to deduct huge amount from the office goers and workers community. In Tamil Nadu when the Government servants and teachers agitated some months back for pay parity

between the Central Government and the State Government employees, abolition of professional tax was also one of their demands; for that a lakh of people courted imprisonment. There were lathi charge, tear gas and firing also. The Tamil Nadu office goers and salaried people are opposing professional tax tooth and nail. Therefore, this Government should take initiative and lead to redress the grievance of the salaried people. There are so many writ petitions filed in the Madras High Court also. Therefore it is high time that this Government considered this.

While our DMK party was ruling in Tamil Nadu, our leader Mr. Karunanidhi as the Chief Minister had abolished the professional tax for those who received Rs. 300 as salary per month. Already Tamil Nadu has set an example for others. Therefore this Government while amending this should also consider the hardship of salaried people. From one side the income tax is threatening them and from another side the professional tax also is threatening them. I would request you to give exemption to them from professional tax. I am not pleading for traders, or doctors or advocates or people in big avocation or in big business, but I am pleading only for the salaried people here.

There are some saloons, some laundries. These small people are already suffering like anything. If you enhance this from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500, how will their position be? That is why I request the Hon. Minister to consider and at least give exemption to them.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I would like to congratulate Shri Chvan because he is an extremely efficient Minister.

I want to congratulate him for introducing the amendment for increasing the resources of state governments. While we are discussing the 60th Constitution Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha, the report of

Sarkaria Commission is being discussed in the Rajya Sabha. We all believe that if the centre is weak the states too will be weak and it is vice versa also. Therefore, neither the centre nor the states should be weak. This legislation introduced by the government is very good. It is good that this amount will be spent on the development of states.

A number of points have been raised by the hon. Members and even I would surely like to add one point. About profession tax the hon. Minister has said that it will be between Rs. 250 and Rs. 2500, but I would like to submit that this tax should not be imposed on the service holders because they have to pay income tax and it will be a problem for them if profession tax is also levied on them. Besides a guideline should be laid for profession tax, to specify as to who all will be covered and what shall be the criteria. Many hon. Members have pointed out and this is true, that neither a rikshaw puller nor a petty shopkeeper can pay a profession tax of Rs. 250 but the big industrialists and businessmen can pay it. In this connection the government should formulate guidelines so that the people may know the amount of profession tax they have to pay. It is a common belief in our country and people generally say. A rich person goes on filling his coffers, the law protects him and a poor labourer simply cries at his fate. The policy of the government is to assist the poor under the 10-point programme. The revenue that this tax will yield would be beneficial for the state. But this tax should be levied only on those whose income is high just now Shri Vyas was saying that a higher tax should be levied on the lawyers, but you may be aware that a Supreme Court lawyer can earn Rs. 25 thousand in a day whereas a lawyer in a village at times does not even earn a rupee in a day. Therefore guidelines should be formulated to determine the amount of tax on the basis of income, otherwise the poor will think that this tax has been levied only to harass them. Therefore, this point should be clarified.

It is good that an amendment has been introduced in this regard here. But in the

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

eastern region, there has been a long standing demand for wage equalisation policy. It is getting difficult to make arrangements for development in Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore the government should introduce a Bill for Wage Equalisation Policy. This will be a positive step for the backward states.

Another point that I want to make is that a number of industries have become sick and many of them are closing down. The government has introduced a rehabilitation package scheme for people opting for voluntary retirement. The government can levy tax on the money which the people taking voluntary retirement will get some tax should be levied on all those who get this rehabilitation package in private, public or government sectors.. (Interruptions)

I do not speak much but now when I have got an opportunity to speak after such a long wait, you are making haste. Yet I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would certainly like to add that the tax should not be levied on the service class people because they already have to pay income tax.

With this I conclude.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, Government is coming forward with this Constitutional amendment. They have not given the details. I wanted its detailed working. What is the need of each State? How will this tax be applied? What are the guidelines? What is the infrastructure? Four-five States which have implemented during the last 10-15 years. What are their revenue? Ultimately the Finance Minister cannot shelve its own responsibility. The Central Government cannot neglect such issues and just leave it to the States.

Here my problem is the professional tax which is being collected is from the small

establishments, saloons, etc. You may increase it from Rs. 250 but how much is to be increased is a different issue. I am for the increase but I oppose tooth and nail because in Maharashtra this tax has so far been used to collect money from the salaries people. From their salaries Rs. 20 are deducted every month. In this country the working class is becoming the target. They are honest because they pay the income tax. Because you take that amount straightaway from their salary. The Government is getting about Rs. 500 crores from all over the country. Therefore, I totally oppose this move of the Government. The Maharashtra Government has taken the lead by asking how to amend this.

The income-tax level of Rs. 18,000 is there. Therefore, the salaried people are paying more income-tax. Your tax will also be giving more to the higher salaried people. A man drawing a salary of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 has to pay about Rs. 150 towards the income-tax plus you are going to take the maximum of Rs. 200 towards the professional tax. I am asking some questions from the Minister: What is the assessment of your income-tax? How much is the black-money? In the AICC meeting, it was revealed. Rs.14,000 crores every year. What about the sick industries and the people employed there? The big industrialists, the big black-marketeers, etc., are keeping the money abroad and here. You are just leaving them. Actually, there is a need to get the revenue from them. But you are going to collect more money from the working class. Therefore, I oppose it tooth and nail.

The Maharashtra Government is going to collect from my workers. If you are going to collect such type of tax from the workers, we are not going to pay it. If the Government is unilaterally going to extract the money and harass the working class of this country - who are honestly paying all this amount - then, we are going to agitate.

Somebody has said intelligently that the people who are not paying income-tax are those workers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 to

Rs. 600. We must feel ashamed. The man drawing Rs.500 to Rs. 600 is below the poverty line. A family income of Rs. 1,000 is your poverty line index. In all States, it is collected after Rs. 300, Rs.500 or Rs. 600. But you forget about the top people. Are you going to collect the professional tax? Are you going to increase the level from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500? Rs. 20 per month from such people? Therefore, this Government is deadly against the working class of this country. It is the only class of this country who are paying the taxes everywhere. This Bill will be used to collect from them. Why not give the guidelines? I have given an amendment and I am going to speak on that. You can take more from those who are able to pay. But you have certain slabs for the salaried people drawing up to Rs. 2,000. And let us give the guidelines that you should not collect more than Rs. 100, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. It is your duty. About 15 crore workers are there in the country - both organised and unorganised. Once you pass the Bill, it will be implemented immediately by the State Governments and it will be deducted like provident fund. It is a scapegoat. The workers are being slaughtered. You can collect the money. I cannot understand this. Some of the people say that we are collecting from the people who are paying more and spending that amount under the employment guarantee scheme. Is it the source? The workers are getting a little more because of their agitation. The Maharashtra Government has given the plan that they will spend it for unemployed people. You are allowing the black-money of this country to flourish and grow.

There is one more point that you are giving this up to Rs. 2500 but you are keeping the options open. The State Government can collect. Even the corporation can collect. Even municipality or the district board can collect. If the State Government can collect Rs. 1000, then the municipality will say: We will collect Rs. 500. Are you giving any guidelines here - You can collect Rs. 210 or Rs. 2500 from such people who are made the scapegoats? The salaries people or the industrial workers. You are keeping the op-

tions open both for State Governments and the Municipalities. Therefore, such a Bill brought forward by this Government is really going to suck the blood of the working class of this country. Even Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee said that their Government has not yet taken this stand because they are for the workers. But Maharashtra Government is taking maximum money from the working class.

Again I appeal to the Minister to leave it to the public opinion, withdraw it or give the salient features regarding the collection from the workers. If it is accepted, then my workers will definitely have to fight this battle on the roads. And we have to oppose this.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the professional tax is concerned, I welcome it. All of us present here realise that the state governments have to shoulder the responsibility of fulfilling the development schemes and for that resources are needed. But it should also be seen as to how much and from which source should we collect the money. By means of this amendment we are empowering the Municipal Boards to increase the upper limit of proposed profession tax and in this way increase their resources. Besides, we are not providing any guideline or criterion through which they may know how much and from whom the money is to be collected. We are leaving this to their discretion.

Hon. Minister, Sir, with the passing of this Bill, the State Governments and the Municipal Boards in order to increase their resources will try to levy taxes on that class which is the most vulnerable in an arbitrary manner. That class will then be harassed most. I would like to request that clear guidelines should be laid to ensure the source and amount of money to be collected. Simply raising the upper limit will not serve the purpose.

Secondly, on the one hand the Government gives income tax exemption to the

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Central or State Government employees and on the other hand if the State Governments or Municipal Boards recover money from them in the name of development we would not be able to justify. The way amendment has been brought, there is no provision for it. In most of the States where profession tax is recovered the Central and the State Government employees have been demanding exemption. This tax should be recovered from those whose pay scales are high. But those who are in low pay scales especially who fall in the Rs. two thousand to two thousand two hundred bracket should be exempted from it. The Government should request the State that employees falling in this category should not be made to pay this tax. We shall be obliged for this.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the Amendment Bill introduced for profession tax, my submission is that the working class and government servants should be given a special remission in it. Its limit should be increased only for those whose income is high. The government should levy this tax in proportion to the income tax paid by a person. Such guidelines should be laid down. If this is not done then the tax will be imposed on people as per the dictates of the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman. Initially they will levy a tax of Rs. five thousand and later on at your requests they will reduce it to Rs. two thousand. In order to avoid this a provision should be made that this tax should be levied in proportion to the income tax paid by a person. This tax should be levied in accordance with the income tax exemption limit of Rs. 18 thousand of a return upto Rs. 24 thousand which includes standard deduction. The Government should make a provision to this effect. If you tell them once that profession tax upto Rs. 2500 could be imposed then the Municipal officials will misuse it and would even reduce this amount if they are bribed. Therefore, this should be implemented on those who are paying income tax. Efforts should be made to increase the profession tax according to the

increase in the income tax.

What I want to stress is that, Government servants and mill workers, who are fixed income groups, should get exemption. It will not be proper if the Municipal Officials try to levy it on petty shopkeepers, stall owners, washermen or barbers. These people should be exempted.

Besides, raids should be conducted on those who practise smaller business in cloth market or elsewhere, and income tax and sales tax should be recovered from them. Not only this, profession tax should also be levied on them. I feel that it is extremely essential to make this provision in the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity at least to ventilate my grievances on behalf of my party.

First of all, I oppose this enhancement of the amount from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500. The people in this country have already been taxed with so many taxes, in different ways. Our country is a very poor country and at the same time it is a welfare country. In a welfare country, we have to look after the welfare of the people. But we cannot go on taxing the people

By bringing in this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the Government is trying to squeeze the blood of the poor people of this poor country. So, I oppose this Bill. The people are already paying so many taxes as I have already mentioned, say for example Income Tax, Sales Tax, etc. I do not know how many of them who are depending upon their professions will be affected by this Bill suddenly. Somehow they are earning their livelihood. I oppose this Bill because it will be very difficult on the part of the professional men to pay Rs. 2500 to the Government or to the local boards or to the municipalities.

I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill or reduce the amount from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 750.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I stand to support this Bill. May I congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing this Bill? Of course the Bill should have been introduced long before because this delay is rather inordinate. We must know what was the intention of the legislation. The intention of fixing this limit in 1949 under Article 276 has got nothing to do with the Income Tax. I think some of my learned friends in the Opposition are confused with the objective of Income Tax and the Professional Tax. There is a clear difference between the two. It is nobody's case. I do not think it is the Government's case on for that matter their own case. That by increasing this limit of professional tax, we are putting a sort of Income Tax upon the people is not the case.

When this provision was made it was considered that those citizens who are having any profession or vocation have to pay certain levy to the Government. This is very important. From 1949 upto 1988, if we take the Price Index and other things, how many times it has gone up we do not know. I cannot tell you right now. So this increase in the limit from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500 is nothing at all, rather I would request you to increase it upto Rs. 5000. The guidelines should have been formulated so that there should not be any burden upon the people who are not in a position to pay such high levy.

There are many unemployed people in this country. Those who are employed either in a profession or in service anywhere, they are paying this money and a portion of this money should go to the benefit of the unemployed people so that the large mass - more than fifty lakhs of people - the people who are unemployed may get the benefit out of this Amendment.

That is the reason why I am supporting this Amendment.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and expressed their views in their own fashion. Unfortunately, the kind of views which were expressed here clearly indicated that either the functioning of the State Government is not known to the hon. Members or the powers of taxation of the local bodies also do not seem to have any idea as to what is the mechanism by which local bodies are supposed to levy the tax.

But one thing which was common and for which I must express my thankfulness to all the hon. members is this. This is one of the measures that we have tried to introduce with a view to see that the crunch of resources with the State Governments should be improved for development purposes; to some extent, we go to their rescue; it may not be the whole thing. There are a large number of other things which definitely will be required in order to augment resources of the State Governments. First of all, let me make this point absolutely clear that there must be some kind of a misunderstanding that if the ceiling has been raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2500 does not mean that every State Government is going to reach the maximum. This is an enabling provision which enables a State Government to take advantage if they want to take advantage of the provision in this Bill; if they want to take in advantage of the provision in their Bill, they can certainly go the way they feel that the conditions in their areas are such that they can increase it by 100 per cent, 200 per cent, 300 per cent. I will be the happiest person if any State Government can go even upto 100 per cent. I have still to find out how many of the local bodies who have been allowed to levy the tax have been levying the tax and collecting it. The professional tax limit was Rs. 250. In spite of the fact that the limit was Rs. 250, I know a large number of State Government have not levied the professional tax at all. Dr. Datta Samant is having some grievance about the States. I think, if I mistake not, he was also one of the members of the Maharashtra Assembly when this Bill was passed. It was a unanimous Bill which was passed in

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

the Maharashtra Assembly; and the tax which was collected from the professional tax, almost the equal amount was to be paid by the State Government and then the entire money was put together and that money was used for the first time in the country for giving some kind of guaranteed employment to those unfortunate people who were very keen to do some kind of job, but we were not able to provide them any jobs. For their purposes, if a person is being charged a certain amount on which if you have some grievance out of it, by saying don't levy this on people who are already paying the income tax, don't charge on people who are salaried people, I don't think I have been able to understand this. It depends upon the State Governments to do it; if they feel that they have a scheme which they can sell out to the people, convince the people that there is a scheme, which is going to benefit the poorest section of the people. I am sure, we are the only people who can take charge of the poor section of the society; and the State Government is totally devoid of this kind of an idea. I don't think this will be very fair on our part to think like this merely because we are sitting here; and some of my colleagues sitting in the Maharashtra Assembly or in some other Assembly, do not know anything; we are the repository of all the wisdom and those who are sitting in the State Assembly do not understand anything, I don't think we should think like that. I don't think that at least a situation in the country warrants such a kind of conclusion to be drawn about any of the public representatives; after all, they also represent the people. When they pass a legislation, why do you fear that only a certain class is going to be their target and they are not going to take care of the poor section?

A lady member from Bengal said that we should issue some kind of guidelines for those who are going to be thrown out of employment. I can assure her that if the West Bengal Government were to introduce this kind of a Bill, I am sure, they will try to cover people who, in fact, have been thrown out of employment and some kind of rehabili-

tation package has been given with such paucity sum which they are getting I am sure that the State Governments will not try to cover such sections. So, we have to trust and have full faith in the State Governments also that if they are given the powers, those powers are not going to be misused.

The second point which some of the hon. Members have raised is this: of course, these are the two extremes: One hon. Member said that there should be no ceiling at all, leave it to the local bodies in consultation with the State Governments let the local bodies decide as to what should be the rate of taxation. That is one. The other section is those who would like the guidelines to be issued from the Central Government, saying that since it is being raised from Rs 250/- to 2500, we issue a guideline that they should not go beyond that limit. These are the two extremes. First of all, let me make this point also slightly clear. If I mistake not, to some extent, I have been able to study the local bodies laws also. And I can tell you, under the Act, whenever any taxation power is given there are subjects which are being enumerated either in the annexure or in the main body of the Act, wherein powers of taxation, on what commodities tax should be levied by the local bodies, are specifically enunciated. And I do not think that there can be any situation wherein Rs 500 are being levied by the local bodies, and Rs 2500 are being levied by the State Government. Or some Panchayat Raj are also trying to levy such a kind of levy. I do not think that these are practical propositions. Ultimately, we have to consider that the local bodies have also to have their administration. They have certain powers, and with my little experience, I can tell you, that those powers are not used fully at all. Nobody is now in a position to collect the taxes and give service to the people. I do not think that the State Governments also can absolve themselves from the responsibility. The State Governments have to levy certain taxes, collect the money and give service to the people. It should not be expected that the odium should be taken only by the Central Government that we should collect the taxes and through the

Finance Commission just pass on the money to the State Government, and they will keep quiet. I do not think that any State Government is going to accept this position either. The State Governments themselves have been levying the taxes, they have been giving the services.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want to correct myself. I had stated that our State Government does not levy taxes on employees. They do. I was mistaken. While speaking, I said that in my State there is no profession tax on employees. I want to stand corrected that we do have. And it is highly graded.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Thank you. So, the position is clarified. The entire tenor of your argument now will be changed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Graded. My argument remains.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If you were to go through your speech you will see that you were forced to this system of taxation. Anyway, since you have clarified, I am prepared to accept the position. I am not going to grudge that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have graded it. You can upgrade it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am upgrading for their grading. It is the other way about.

So, let the State Governments have this power and I am sure that they will be able to reasonably exercise them with a view to see that those who have the capacity to pay should be asked to pay and it also depends on there kind of scheme. If suppose, a similar kind of scheme is being introduced, by the State Government, I will be the first person to go to the people and tell them about it. Like Maharashtra, if some other States were to take the responsibility and say that they also take the responsibility of introducing some kind of a guarantee of employment, I will be the first person to go to the people and tell them though your income is Rs 1500. I will

request you to pay for your less fortunate brother, who in fact is an able-bodied person, who wants to work but the conditions in the society are such that he cannot be employed. Are we going to grudge any levy for such a purpose? This is a point on which everybody would agree. We have to consider whether it is within our legitimate rights that even the poorer sections who want to work will not be provided, and with a little charge, Dr. Datta Samant will come on the roads... (Interruptions).

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : It is not a little amount. You are giving right to charge Rs 200/- per month. You do not tax black marketeers and big industrialists, who have closed the units... (Interruptions). By all means, I am not convinced by your argument. ... (Interruptions).

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am not opposed to any black marketeers being charged... (Interruptions). I do not think that I should take note of what Dr. Datta Samant says now because he did not take permission from the Chair.

My request to the hon. Members is to kindly consider these aspects of the question. Most of the State Governments have been pointing out to Central Government that the limit was fixed in 1949. Are we going to have the same kind of limit even after so many years when a number of changes have been brought about:

The hon. Members 'Shri Viridhi Chander Jain and Shri Vyas mentioned that they do not have any objection if we are going to increase it by five times, and if it is ten times, then they will have objection. I will be the happiest person to agree with them. By all means, I am prepared to give this kind of latitude to you. Go to your State Government and persuade them that they should charge only upto five times and within that, they have to provide developmental work in the drought prone areas. In chronically drought prone areas, people require drinking water.

[Sh. S.B.Chavan]

They do not have any other facilities and employment opportunities are also very rare. It becomes a problem to provide drinking water even for animals. In such an area, if a suitable programme is undertaken, by all means the Central Government is trying to help you out. We are trying to implement Desert Development Programme to the extent possible. We are also trying to implement drought Prone Area Programme. In spite of that also, if the State Government in consultation with the representatives of the people, whether they are elected to Parliament or Assembly or Panchayat Raj Institutions, would come to the conclusion, we will have to provide in a big way some kind of new programme for these unfortunate people. I am sure that most of the hon. Members will agree with me for undertaking such a programme and implementing it.

If there is a lacuna, certainly by all means you may attack. But I do not think anybody can object to such kind of programme being financed out of this profession tax, which is going to be collected. That is the spirit of this tax and the reason as to why we are trying to increase the limit...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
(Barmer) : I agree with you totally.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN : Very good. I am sure, every one who would like to understand the implications of this proposal will not have any objection to such kind of proposal.

Sir, one of the hon. Members from Tamil Nadu wanted to take the credit for bonus to the industrial workers having been announced by his leader. I wish him well. I am very happy that he is taking this credit. If I mistake not, it was Labour Minister from Maharashtra, Mr. Khadilkar, who was responsible for doing this. So Mr. Karunanidhi, I do not think by any remotest chance, advised the Centre. And it was applicable throughout the country.

SHRI N.V. N. SOMU: He was the person who demanded first.

SHRI S.B CHAVAN : I understand the sentiments behind the whole thing. May I similarly ask you, if that was the sentiment for the industrial workers, there are other people who are much below the industrial workers...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why not implement the minimum wages? Why are you talking about the sympathy of the workers ?
(Interruptions).

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN : Dr. Datta Samant, there are large number of issues for election. Do not sell on this.

I am referring to the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu who said something about his leader. That is why, I am just trying to make out a simile. If you are so solicitous, so generous to the industrial workers, for those who earn much below the industrial workers, if any levy is being asked, are you going to oppose the idea or support the idea? If you are really concerned about that section of the people, I am sure, those who are below the poverty line are provided some kind of relief...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI N.V. N. SOMU: Do not rob Peter to pay to Pal.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : That is how this Government functions. I am sure that by now you must have understood that. We have to do the same thing. I do not think, we are doing anything else. We have to tax the people who can possible save and then provide schemes for all those who require the same. So we do the same thing. That is why, I do not think, you can have legitimate objection to any such scheme which will provide relief to the poorer sections of the society. A number of schemes we are trying to implement. Added to that, we can possibly have one more scheme by which we can give some kind of a guarantee to these people who ask for employment. As the AICC resolution has

also said one job per family, if we have to provide employment, our efforts will have to be to see that employment is provided at least to one member of the family. So if that objective is to be achieved and if the State Governments are to participate in this entire implementation of the programme that we propose to undertake, I am sure if any of the hon. Members, who in fact, must be having some kind of a doubt in this mind-with this kind of explanation there should be no objection about it.

Another hon. Member put a question: You are quoting Sarkaria Commission. Does it mean that after some time, you will have to come before the House for the amendment of the Constitution? So far as this aspect of the question is concerned, it is the definite recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. This is also the recommendation of a Committee of experts which we had appointed that profession tax needs to be increased with a view to giving benefit to the State Governments' resource raising effort. Everytime we have been emphasising on the State Governments and if the State Governments are asking for just a raising of the limit, why should we grudge the same? This is the point, which I am sure, the hon. Member will be able to understand.

A number of hon. Members wanted that the Central Government should issue a guideline; So far, as article 276 is concerned, I do not think there is any scope for giving this kind of a guideline. It may be a matter of our advice to the State Governments which, in fact, has no legal validity. Legally I do not think that we will be within our rights if we issue such guidelines which do not find place in the Constitution. Still if I would give, it will be merely utilising our good offices with the State Governments concerned. We will try to persuade them; we will try to tell them that please try to see that those sections of the society which, in fact, deserve to have more sympathy, should not be hard-hit by the enabling provision that they have to make under these provisions. I am more than convinced that the State Governments themselves will never try to utilise this provi-

sion against the poorer sections of the society. But for the satisfaction of all those hon. Members who wanted that the Central Government should issue some kind of a guideline, I may say that certainly I do not find myself in a difficult position. I will certainly try to issue such a guideline to all the State Governments requesting them that they should not try to hit hard these people.

Other points were also raised. I do not propose to dilate on those points. One point on which I would like to clarify the position is about the freight equalisation. In fact, the Pande Committee had recommended that the Central Government should try to phase this out at the earliest. I can assure the hon. Members of the House that we are committed to that concept and we propose to implement the same. I am sure that all the State Governments will also cooperate with the Central Government in making the scheme of phasing out the freight equalisation concept and see that everybody is treated on the same footing.....(Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When do you propose to phase out the freight equalisation?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Actually, I cannot give you the time limit. Ultimately the whole thing will depend upon the cooperation that I have to get from the respective Ministries, but I will try to persuade them. I am more than convinced that this is a good concept which everyone of us will have to accept and we will see that whole thing is implemented.

Sir, I have done it and I shall request the House to support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant has moved amendment No. 2 to the Motion for Consideration. I shall put the same first to the vote of the House.

Amendment no.2 was put and Negatived

'MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put the Motion for Consideration to the vote of House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be division. Let the Lobbies be cleared. Now the lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the constitution of India be taken into consideration.

The Lok Sabha division.

[Division No. 5]

15.34 hrs.

AYES

Ahasi, Shri K.J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Aggarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Alkha Ram, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anthony, Shri P.A.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhumij, Shri Haren
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, S.
Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankerrao
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudharv, Shri Nandlal
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das, Shri Sudersan
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri. N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr G.S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dora, Shri H.A.
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Gamit, Shri C.D.	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Ganga Ram, Shri	Krishna Singh, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Kunjambu, Shri
Gholap Shri S.G.	Kunwar Ram, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Ghosh Shri Bimal Kanti	Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Law, Shri Asutosh
Gounder, Shri A.S.	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mahanjan, Shri Y.S.
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Guraddi, Shri S.M.	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Hannan Mollah, Shri	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Harpal Singh, Shri	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Jaffar Sharief, Shri	Mane, Shri R.S.
Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri	Manorma Singh, Shrimati
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Manvendra Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Kalpna Devi, Dr. T.	Mishra Shri Satyagopal
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri	Modi, Shri Vishnu
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Motilal Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal
Khan, Shri Mohd Ayub (Udhampur)	Murty, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Mushran, Shri Ajay
Kidwai. Shrimati Mohsina	Naik Shri G Devarava

Naikar, Shri D.K.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Nagi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Rajnans, Dr. G.S.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Raju Shri Vijaya Kumar
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Ram Dhan, Shri
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Pandey, Shri Madan	Ram Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Ramaiah, Shri B.B.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Panja, Shri A.K.	Ranganathi, Shri K.H.
Pant, Shri K.C	Rao Dr. G. Vijaya Pama
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Rao, Shri K.S.
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Rao, Shri PV. Narasimha
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Rath, Shri Somnath
Patel, Shri C.D	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Patel Shri Mohanbhai	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Raut, Shri Bhola
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ravani, Shri Navin
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Rawat, Shri Harish
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Reddy, Shri C. Madhav
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Prabhu, Shri R.	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Pradhan, Shri K.N	Salahuddin, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sangma, Shri Williamson
Puran Chandra, Shri	Sankhwar, Shri Ashkaran
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Shah, Shri Annopchand
 Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
 Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
 Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shankar Lal, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
 Shingda, Shri D.B.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri S.D
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Sparrow, Shri R.S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri .V.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
 Suman, Shri R.P.
 Sunderaj, Shri
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Suryawanshi Shri Narsingrao
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri G.G.
 *Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Thakur, Shri C.P.
 Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
 Wasnik, Shri Mukal
 Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
 Yadav, Shri R.N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yadav, Shri D.P.
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Appalanarasimha, Shri P
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M
 Het Ram, Shri
 Reddy Shri P. Manik
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Samant, Dr. Datta
 Sambu, Shri C.
 Somu, Shri N.V.N.
 Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Subject to
 correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 280

Noes: 9

*Shri Tapeshwar Singh voted for AYES but the bulb of the seat in the Photo Indicator Board got fused as such the result of this seat was not visible in the Photograph of the result.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 276)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause 2. Shri N. Venkata Ratnam, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Datta Samant, are you moving your amendment?
Dr. Datta Samant: I get to move.

Page 1.

for line 8, substitute :-

(b) for the existing proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:-

"Provided that the tax on employments shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum:

Provided further that the income tax on employments shall be calculated after deducting the profession tax. (3)

I am not convinced with the reply given by the Finance Minister. In Maharashtra and other parts of the country, this profession tax so far collected is 75% from the salaries people and industrial workers. I can understand if it is Shops and Establishments. By making this amendment, you are going to collect maximum Rs 200/- from each worker from his every month's salary and, therefore, I am opposing this. If you collect this tax from the industry and Shops and Establishments, I would have supported it. But so far in Maharashtra, out of Rs 15 crores, Rs 12 crores are collected from the workers. Therefore, whatever the Finance Minister has said shows that he has no sympathy for the unorganised, the poor and the unemployed and that is why, you are going to

crocodile tears. They have no sympathy. It is the failure of this Government towards the unemployed and the poor. Therefore, my amendment is Rs 250/- so far is the maximum level for the working class only and it should be maintained there

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I regret I will not be able to accept the amendment moved by K. Datta Samant, and also by another hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh, We are here to raise the ceiling from Rs 250/- Ultimately, it is for the State Governments concerned to decide as to whether which section of population they should levy the tax. It is for them to decide. I cannot agree to his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and
Negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put Clause 2 to the vote of the House, this being a constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. let the lobbies be cleared.
Now the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is

" That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

[Division No. 6]

15.52 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Aggarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shri T.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Appalanarasimham, Shri P.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Das, Shri R.P.
Baitha, Shri D.L.	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Balaraman, Shri L.	Datta, Shri Amal
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Dennis, Shri. N.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Basavaraju, Shri G.S.	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu
Basheer, Shri T.	Dhillon, Dr. G.S
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Bharat Singh, Shri	Digvijay Sinh, Dr.
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Dora, Shri H.A.
Bhoopathy, Shri G.	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Engt., Shri Biren Singh
Bhoye, Shri R.M.	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Bhoye, Shri S.S.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Birbal, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Birendra Singh, Rao	Ganga Ram, Shri
Birinder Singh, Shri	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Budania, Shri Narendra	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Buta Singh, S.	Gholap Shri S.G.
Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Shri	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Ghosh Shri Bimal Kanti
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Charles, Shri A	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Choudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Charan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Harpal Singh, Shri
Jaffar Sharief, Shri
Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd Ayub (Jhunjhunu)
Khirhar, Shri R.S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kumaramangalam, Shri P R.
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mane, Shri Murlidhar
Mane, Shri R.S.
Manorma Singh, Shrimati
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta Shri Haroobhai
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Mishra, Shri Satyagopal
Modi, Shri Vishnu
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal
Murty, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Murthy, Shri Bhattam Sriama
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Naik, Shri G.Devaraya
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Natar, Shri D.K.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Netam, Shri Arvind
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Madan
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A.K.
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Dr. A.K.
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri H.M.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Bhai
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shivaraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Pttanaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Panwar Shri Satyanarayan
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prabhu Shri. R.
Pradhan, Shri K.N
Pradhani, Shri K.
Puran Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Raj, Shri Ramdev
Rajkaran Singh, Shri
Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram, Shri Ramaswarup
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram, Samujhawan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri K.S.
Rao, Shri PV. Narasimha
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Ratnam, Shri N. Venketa
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddy, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Reddy, Shri P. Manik
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Sambu, Shri C.
Sangma, Shri Williamson
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Shah, Shri Annapchand
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shankar Lal, Shri
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Shingda, Shri D.B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri K.N.
Singh, Shri S.D.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri .V.
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Suman, Shri R.P.
Sunderaraj, Shri
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri G.G.
* Tapeswar Singh, Shri
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Kailash.
Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadav, Shri Balram Singh
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Het Ram, Shri
Sait, Shri E. Sulaiman
Somu, Shri N.V. N.
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Thangaraju Shri S.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes..... 304
Noes.....006

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"The Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Lobbies are already cleared. I will put the motion for adopting of the Bill. The question is:

" That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 7]

[15.57 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Aggarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Alkha Ram, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anthony, Shri P.A.
Appalanarasimham, Shri P.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Ayad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Basavaraju Shri G.S.
Basheer Shri, T.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoye, Shri R.M.
Bhoye, Shri S.S.
Bhumij, Shri Haren
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budar a, Shri Narendra
Buta Singh,S
Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Choudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankerrao
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Dabhi, Shri, Ajitsinh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das. Shri R.P.

Das, Shri Sudarsan
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri. N.
Deo, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dora, Shri H.A.
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Gamit, Shri C.D.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap Shri S.G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh Shri Bimal Kanti
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A.S.
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Guraddi, Shri S.M.
Halder, Prof. M.R.
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harpal Singh, Shri
Jaffar Sharief, Shri
Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalpna Devi, Dr. T.
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjuumu)
Khirhar, Shri R.S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Kunjambu, Shri
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purnachandra
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Mane, Shri R.S.	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Manorma Singh, Shrimati	Patel, Shri C.D.
Manvendra Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri H.M.
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushothambhai
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Mishra, Shri Satyagopal	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Motilal Singh, Shri	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Prabhu, Shri R.
Murty, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Pradhani, Shri K.
Naik, Shri G.Devaraya	Puran Chandra, Shri
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Rai, Shri I Rama
Nagi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind	Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Oron, Shri Ramchandra	Rajkaran, Shri
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Pandey, Shri Madan	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Raju Shri Vijaya Kumar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Ram, Shri Ram Swaroop
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Panja, Shri A.K.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.	Ram Pradash, Ch.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Ram Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Ramashray Prasad. Singh. Shri

Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Shah, Shri Annopchand
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Rao Dr. G. Vijaya Rama	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Rao, Shri J Chokka	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri K.S.	Shankar Lal, Shri
Rao, Shri PV. Narasimha	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rao, Shri Sobhanadreeswara	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rath, Shri Somnath	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shastri, Shi Harikrishna
Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rawat, Shri H. H.	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Rawat, Shri Prabhulal	Singh, Shri K.N.
Reddy, Shri C. Madhav	Singh, Shri S.D
Reddy, Shri Bejawada Papi	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri D.N.	Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Reddy, Shri P. Manik	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri .V.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sakargaym, Shri Kaiicharan	Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati
Salahuddin, Shri	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Sambu, Shri C.	Suman, Shri R.P.
Sangma, Shri P.A.	Sunderaraj, Shri
Sangma, Shri Williamson	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Sankhwar, Shri Ashkaran	Suryawansh, Shri Narsingrao
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Sayeed Shri P.M.	Swell, Shri G.G.
Sen, Shri Bholanath	*Tapeswar Singh Shri
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

*Shri Tapeswar Singh voted for AYES but the bulb of the seat in the Photo Indicator Board got fused as such the result of this seat was not visible in the Photograph of the result.

Thakur, Shri C.P.
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Wasnik, Shri Mukal
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadav, Shri Balram Singh
Yadav, Shri D.P.
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

Thangaraju Shri. S
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 318

Noes: 004

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Item No. 15.

15.58 hrs.

BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

NOES

Het Ram, Shri
Somu, Shri N.V.N.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the various Banking Laws were last amended in 1985. Since then in the admini-

*The following members also recorded their notes:

AYES Sarvashri Giridhar Gomango, Nityanand Misra, Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur), Bhattam Srirama Murty, K. Ramachandra Reddy, B.B. Ramaiah, C. Janga Reddy and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

NOES: Dr. Datta Samant.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]
stration of these Laws a need for some further amendments has been experienced. This Bill that is before the House seeks to meet this felt need.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill sets out the rationale for various provisions of the Bill. I would, therefore, dwell only very briefly on some of the more important provisions.

The House is aware that we have been strengthening the capital base of our nationalised banks so that their debt equity ratios reach a level which is internationally acceptable. For this purpose the House has been annually providing for capital contribution. At present the paid up capital of the nationalised banks is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 crores. With successive contributions this ceiling has been reached in the case of some of the banks. On the other hand, with ever expanding deposit base, the need for enlarging their capital base persists. It is, therefore proposed to revise the ceiling to Rs. 500 crores

The Bill also seeks to provide for uniformity in the tenure of all non-official directors and employee directors on the Boards of State Bank Group of banks and financial institutions and to limit their continuous membership on the Boards of directors in keeping with the principle enunciated by the Estimates Committee. The same principles would apply to the Boards of Nationalised Banks provisions for which would be incorporated in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes of 1970 and 1980, by way of subordinate legislation.

As the Hon. Members are aware, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 provides for financial year as the uniform previous accounting year for all the assesseees. For this purpose it is considered necessary to change the present accounting year of the banks and financial institutions also to coincide with the financial year. This Bill proposes to give the requisite power to the Government to notify the accounting year of the banks.

Hon. Members are aware that these have been persistent and wide-spread demands from various trade and industry associations to make bouncing of cheques a penal offence. In this Bill, it is proposed to amend the Negotiable instruments Act to provide for this. The provision has been drafted in such a manner as to avoid harassment to honest account holders.

The Bill also seeks to provide for authority to the Reserve Bank of India to direct special audits of banks for specified periods or for specific transactions. This enhances the investigative authority of the Central Bank of the country. It is also proposed to provide for making of the regulations by the Board of Directors of certain banks and financial institutions by notification in the official gazette as recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. There are various other amendments which are proposed to obviate certain practical difficulties encountered in operating the present provisions of the various laws and are mainly of routine or administrative in nature

As the Hon. Members are aware, there has been a phenomenal expansion of the banking system during the last 18 years or so. The branch net-work of the banking system has expanded from 8262 in June, 1969 to 55015 in March, 1988. The total quantum of deposits has increased from Rs. 4646 crores in 1969 to . . .

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may continue after the Adjournment Motion

16.00 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

[English]

**Serious Situation Arising out of Recent
Accidents Involving Indian Airlines
Aircraft**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do now adjourn".

In the last four or five months very serious problems have cropped up for all the passengers travelling in the Indian Airlines. Only yesterday while coming from Bombay the Airbus landed suddenly. While landing its front wheel just broke and two engines also broke. It fell down and even the wall of the plane had also broken. If the whole incident had occurred about half a minute before, all the 268 passengers including myself, the Hon. Member Shri Prakash Patil and the Maharashtra Speaker and some other MPs would have died. Forget about that, everybody's life is important. But the House would have been adjourned totally today because of the death of these four MPs.

This is happening everyday. Last month while coming from Bombay the Airbus was delayed by about 20 minutes. When I went there to climb up the plane, some repairs were going on in four places—somebody was at the tail doing some repair on a tractor, somebody was pushing something down and somebody was on the head side. This is the pitiable condition of the aviation in this country. I don't know whether there is any Minister for Aviation or whether there is a Minister or this Government is functioning at all as far as air travelling is concerned.

About two months back while I was coming from Bangalore in the Bangalore-Bombay flight, a call was given by the pilot that he received a telephone call that a bomb is planted and so you must be careful while landing and immediately you should go out.

About two years back while going to Bhopal the Avro plane landed at Indore. It took four or five rounds and made a belly landing because its front wheel was not coming out. This is my experience.

About 31 thousand passengers in one day are travelling in 162 flights in this coun-

try. While emplaning in the morning we have to pray God that I must reach safely. While undertaking a plane journey you must pray Yama that 'take me you Yama in the sky, I have come here and make me land safely in Delhi or somewhere else'.

Because I happen to be an MP I have to travel quite often. Otherwise no sensible man of this country will travel in Indian Airlines because of what is happening here.

On 19th October what happened was that Indian Airlines Boeing collapsed at Ahmedabad and 130 passengers were killed. Another 40 passengers who were going to Assam were also killed. What is the condition of this Boeing? It was an 18 years old Boeing—the oldest one—and had travelled 43000 hours and made 47000 landings. According to all the standards this is the old plane. Only standard repairs were not done. The PU Committee in their report of May 1988 has said that the average flight per plane should do 2700 hours per year but during the last one year you have been taxing this plane and the plane which had crashed at Ahmedabad had travelled more than 3000 hours. Just four days before this crash at Ahmedabad the same flight from Bombay-Rajkot had developed hydraulic lift problem and it was repaired. Just two days prior to this accident at Ahmedabad the same flight was there and the whole hydraulic system had developed the problem and it was grounded.

Ahmedabad airport is a very busy airport. There are 17 landings per day and there is no instrument landing system there. What a poor show Mr. Minister! There is one vertical measure and another is the parallel measure system. The vertical landing system is totally missing and the parallel landing system is not functioning. It is morning 7 O'clock. I accuse this Government. It is not just negligence. You have killed these 130 passengers. What for are you sitting there? The hon. Minister may be an honest and good person from Maharashtra but I do not want honesty, goodness and all these things. It is the function of this Government.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

It is total negligence. The pilot of this plane is quite senior but Deepak Nagpal is just from the flying club. He was taken immediately through influence and his average experience is about 250 hours. There are poor landing facilities and over-used aircrafts playing on the tight schedules. That is the cause of Ahmedabad disaster. It seems as if we are waiting for such type of disasters. Even an average passenger flying on these planes knows that such type of things are going to happen. Therefore, I say, this Government has miserably failed. I am asking the question after the Ahmedabad disaster has the Minister for Civil Aviation or Managing Director, Mr. Pais come so far either in the public to give probable cause of the disaster? Therefore, all these reasons which I have given are correct and this Government is responsible for all this disaster and the mis-management happening there.

In the last few months the main and back up hydraulic system of Madras-Singapore flight had failed and emergency landing was done next day after 18th October Ahmedabad incident. Between 1st September and 20th October this year there were as many as 52 groundings because of some problem of the aircraft. On June 19 this year a Boeing 737 landed on the belly at Indira Gandhi International Airport because pilot failed to open undercarriage. The plane had to be junked. In November last year 53 passengers on Madras-Bangalore flight had miraculous escape when plane landed on its rear wheels as its nose wheels failed to open up. On 6th September last year Vishakhapatnam bound 737 flight with 123 passengers on board including the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Rama Rao had to make emergency landing after its wing got jammed.

There are about 21 incidents but as you are going toring the belt I am not going into each of them. Is there any functioning of the Indian Airlines? Is there anybody keen to supervise? Last year Airbus to Hyderabad from Calcutta had to be abandoned after it caught fire. All these incidents show that

especially in the last six months there is no maintenance. Nobody is bothered. Nobody is supervising. There are 47 flights. The number remains the same for the last five years. They have given some orders for Airbus. They say 12 Airbuses are coming in 1991. The pilots are not prepared to go and get training as per new technology which is developing all over the world because there is a monopoly and how many people may die our people are going to run because Indian's population is more.

Minister will afterwards go and give Rs. 2-3 lakhs and say 'Bhai Bhai'. Sir, I don't entertain. I don't like such type of things.

I would like to mention certain other things here. I have come across the whole system while discussing with some of the pilots. There are 530 pilots. 152 of them applied for leaving the job and going to Gulf. Indian pilots are the less paid all over the world. You have to consider the demands of the workers. In Air India, one Mr. Jetley has come. He is like a military commander. Ultimately you have to live in this country. You have to hear the people. You cannot go on like this. They are paid on an hourly basis. For one hour of more work, you pay them Rs. 50. All these old standards are being applied here. Their counterparts in the Air India are well paid. Their salaries are very attractive. There is a lot of dissatisfaction among these pilots. Therefore, they are not prepared to work.

While going to Bangalore, I got out of the plane. Some of the pilots came to trace me. I said: I don't want your union. This Government has got a good excuse to shout. I am not the union leader. Then, they started talking: "We get Rs. 6,000. Out of this, so much is taken back as tax. Whatever over-time we do, we are not paid." The more important thing is that their demands are pending for the last 2-3 years. Their 1985-settlement is over. Why are you doing so? I am asking this Government when every year from 1981, your turnover—your passengers—went up by 10-12 per cent, why has there been no increase in the aircraft. You

have increased the rates by about double in five years. Therefore, the revenue has gone up to Rs. 1000 crores this year. It was Rs. 210 crores in 1980. Last year, your profit was Rs. 75 crores. When you are doing well, why don't you pay and look after the workers?

Even the demands of cabin crew are pending for the last 2-3 years. The staff of the Indian Airlines is so much dissatisfied that they are not prepared to give any cooperation.

As far as the maintenance is concerned, in Bombay in July, 1240 are the total flights. Bombay is a very advanced aerodrome. I will give their exact figures. Out of these 1240 flights, 808 flights (65 per cent) are delayed from one hour to eleven hours. One flight, on an average, is cancelled every day. It was found that 55 per cent of the delayed flights were due to delay in the repairs—engineering snags. That is the main cause and your aircraft has gone old. On the whole, delays and cancellations in 1981-82 were 20. But during June-July 1988, these were 46. This is the way, the Indian Airlines is working. There is nobody accountable for that. The capacity utilisation of the aircraft is 47. Every year, you are increasing the flights because of political pleasure. Thus, more flights and more aerodromes are fixed. The average life per aircraft to fly per year is about 2800 hours. Now you have increased by 5600. Each Boeing 777 needs about 5 1/2 hours for repairs. But they are not getting that much time, they are reaching sometimes late. There is no initiative because the whole staff is totally demoralised. Therefore, you are using the same flights. This is not only my experience. All the Members are travelling every day. I think, at the cost of life, 31,000 passengers are travelling every day by Indian Airlines.

In spite of making good profits and good turnover, this Government has totally neglected and not paid any attention for their maintenance. About 50 per cent Boeings are about 10 year old. They have not carried out any repair work with regard to these boeings. All this negligence is entirely because of the

faults of this Government. There is not a single aspect or a single point with regard to negligence for which this Government is not responsible.

I may mention here that three years back, similar accident occurred in Japan in the Tokyo Airlines and 500 passengers died. The president of this Airlines who is a government man had resigned *suo motu*. Now what had happened in Ahmedabad and what is happening to the Indian Airlines for the last four months? At what cost are the passengers of Indian Airlines travelling? In spite of paying heavy fares, they are to travel risking their lives.

Sir, I have nothing personal against the hon. Minister. But, I demand that he should resign just to show some sanctity for human life. He must resign on an ideological ground. It will certainly teach some lessons to the staff, to the Government and to everybody and it will show the high morality of the Minister. It is no use discussing and talking again and again about this problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do now adjourn."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, Dr. Datta Samant is lucky in two ways. Yesterday, he miraculously escaped a mishap and today he could get his adjournment motion admitted.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Otherwise, there would have been a different kind of adjournment!

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, there are serious problems as far as the Civil Aviation Department is concerned. There has been a general discontentment with regard to safety, delay and cancellation of several aircraft on several air routes. Recently, there have been some unfortunate mishaps; particularly the one at Ahmedabad is very unfortunate. We have been told that even yesterday several passengers escaped a mishap

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]
miraculously. So, nobody would deny that a good look will have to be taken at the working of the Department of Civil Aviation. Passengers are really concerned over the problem of safety and everybody is worried about the happenings in the Airlines in this country.

Similarly, many passengers are complaining about the delay and cancellation of flights. Really speaking, this is a genuine grievance. There are delays of course on several occasions. But in addition, flights on several routes are suddenly cancelled. As regards delays, we are suddenly informed that the aircraft will be delayed by two to three hours. But that is not the end of it. After three hours, we will again be informed that there will be a further delay of another two hours and after two hours there will be yet another announcement that there will be further delay of two hours more. This is the experience of all those who have to travel by the Indian Airlines.

I have already mentioned the safety aspect. Several mishaps have taken place. Many faulty landings and miraculous escapes are also on record. Therefore, from the points of view of safety, delay and cancellation, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this problem seriously. These are serious and genuine problems of those who travel by the Airlines.

Of course, that is no reason for moving an adjournment motion and to demand the resignation of the Minister on the floor of this House. That is not the remedy at all. We must make constructive suggestions and find out the real reasons. What are the real reasons behind these things? It appears that the main reason behind this is the shortage of aircraft. I am told that we have about 50 aircraft out of which the working aircraft generally everyday are nearly 40 whereas for such a vast country with so many routes and also with some newly introduced routes there should have been nearly 200 aircraft. Then only we will be able to cope up with the traffic of these air passengers, as far as this vast country is concerned.

On the one hand there is always a demand from every section of the public and from every elected representative also that from this and to that end, there should be new routes. We should provide new routes. There should be Vayudoot service. There should be this route and that route. For a democratic Government, the demands also are to be met. These are the interests or requirements of this growing and developing country. The main problem which will have to be solved by the Minister would be to add immediately to this existing aircraft. These 50 aircraft are too inadequate and serious attempts must be made to add to this fleet so that relief can be given from the point of view of not only safety but also from the point of view of cancellations and delays.

The problem of the workers is also an important factor as far as these main problems are concerned. I am told that as far as Air India employees were concerned, they were given 11 per cent increase in their salary as per their demands. Now for the Indian Airlines employees also, I am informed that the same increase was offered but the Indian Airlines employees are demanding 27 per cent increase. Therefore, there is some dispute between the Government and the employees as far as their service conditions particularly the wage increase is concerned. It would be necessary not only for the Government to take a reasonable stand but I would urge upon the employees also to take a reasonable stand because this is an organisation which is run from the profits itself. The Government does not give any budgetary support. So, if we want to increase the fleet and the number of aircraft, then of course that can be done only from the profits which these organisations are making. From the national point of view also, the employees should take a reasonable stand and come to the help of the Government so that the number of aircraft can be increased from 50 if not to 200 but at least some substantial addition can be made out of the amounts which are earned by way of profits of these organisations.

Then, further facilities also can be pro-

vided for the satisfaction of those who travel by the Indian Airlines.

Therefore, my submission would be that the resignation of the Minister or to move the Adjournment Motion are not the solution. The constructive suggestion would be to take a serious view of the matter and make serious efforts to add to these fleets and to satisfy the employees also who are agitating for their demands and at the same time the employees should take a reasonable stand in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the safety of our people.

Then there are some disputes or rather some irritants between the two departments also—the Engineering department and those who are flying the aircraft. Between them also some rivalry is going on. All that has got to be balanced and some solution will have to be found out by which all the employees work as a team in cooperation with each other.

From this point of view, I would urge upon the government and the Minister to look into this matter so that improvement can be made, which is very urgent. Of course, the grievances are genuine and there should be no delay in taking stern steps to improve the conditions of the Indian Airlines. With these words, I oppose this motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am thankful to you for giving me a few minutes to speak on this subject. I am much obliged to my colleagues here who allowed me to speak out of turn because I have to go to some important meeting. I will be very brief. I am supporting the adjournment motion of Dr. Datta Samant, of course.

Day before yesterday, this matter, part of it, was discussed here, in the course of the calling Attention Motion, you know, which was dealing with the recent strike in the Indian Airlines Corporation; and in the course of that debate, many of these questions came up. Then the irony of the situation is that yesterday we had this mishap, which, according to papers, is an unprecedented

thing, which has never happened before—the collapse of these nose wheels. And now we are told that the technical people from the company which manufactured the aircraft have to be sent for to see and find out, diagnose the reasons for it. Incidentally, I am very happy that our former Pilot Prime Minister is present here today at least to hear this discussion; and I hope he will participate in it because he certainly has more expertise in this matter than any of us have. But I am concerned with the safety aspect. The Speaker was so much agitated this morning. It was not on our insistence that he agreed to an adjournment motion at all; he himself said, I am going to allow an adjournment motion. What is the meaning of this, that is, what is going on? If the hydraulic system of these nose wheels had given way a little earlier, a few minutes earlier, when the plane was still taxiing after landing, I think a very very severe accident could have taken place; it was just fortunate that the plane had come to a stop and then this thing happened. So, obviously, the hydraulic system on which these wheels are based has failed; and it obviously means that there is no proper inspection, there is no proper check-up of these things; there is no proper maintenance work; there is no proper overhauling.

The other day, when I raised this point, I did not know about the accident that was going to take place. But in view of the accidents which have already been taking place, the delay and all that, in which I am not going into now, but the hon. Minister, replying to the Calling Attention day before yesterday said, we have got very good facilities for maintenance; he also said that the Indian Airlines Corporation had vastly improved its profitability. I can understand that, if you go on flogging all these aircrafts round-the-clock—they are ageing after all; and they are not meant to be used in this way; without any rest, without any proper time for proper inspection and proper maintenance—then such things are bound to happen. Yesterday's incident could not have taken place, if there had been proper inspection and maintenance of this hydraulic system of

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]
the wheels. But the Minister is quite complacent about the whole thing. I think he relies entirely on what his officers tell him; and the fact that the hon. Prime Minister had, a couple of years ago, thought that the efficiency of these two corporations could be vastly improved by inducting as Chairmen these two big gentlemen from the private sector, Mr. Bajaj and Mr. Ratan Tata, has to be reviewed. Now somebody has to tell us what exactly is the improvement in the efficiency and all that which is being brought about by these two people. Nobody in the public sector was considered good enough to run these airlines efficiently and, therefore, these people belonging to the house of the Tatas and Bajaj were brought. They may have increased the profitability because that is the only *dharam* they know; they may do it by 100 ways by over-working a plane, by not allowing enough time for overhauling and maintenance, by flogging these aircrafts. But what is going to happen as far as the safety of our passengers is concerned? Many hon. Members have had experiences of these accidents and many hon. Members know very well that the whole time-bale and operation of the planes and the services are in a shambles at the moment. Total shambles! Anybody who travels knows, how many hours are wasted at the airport waiting for planes which never take off or flights which are delayed endlessly, but the flights are not cancelled. You are not even given the facility of being allowed to go home by being told that the flight is cancelled.

Only the other day, a fortnight ago, I was travelling by the evening flight from Delhi to Calcutta, which was supposed to leave at ten minutes past eight. It left eventually at 1.30 in the morning. But in between that period we were constantly being told that the estimated time of departure was being delayed, constantly, one hour, two hours, three hours and so on. We said, "Why do you not cancel the flight, and let us go home?" They said, "No, no. It will leave." It left at 1.30, reached Calcutta at 3.30 in the morning, I reached my house at 4.30 in the morning, after having set out from here for Palam at 7

O'clock or 7.30! This kind of thing is going on all the time and if this is due to scarcity of aircraft and if you cannot acquire more aircraft because of financial constraints, then please say so. But this is a monopoly undertaking. Do not forget that. It is not like Air India which is competing with so many international airlines. This is a monopoly concern on the domestic traffic of India. They can go on raising their fares all the times. They have been doing it also. And now, they are making very good profits. But why are this kind of serious delays and accidents taking place? Due to sheer negligence! I would not blame on the engineering staff at all. It is not necessary.

I know some members may say that the workers are callous, and they are not working here, this and that. That is not the point at all. Even the pilots are dis-contented. A Pilot, some officer whose name is—I think his name is Flying Officer Bhardwaj, it was in the Press—Bhardwaj, refused to fly an aircraft because he found after inspecting the cockpit before taking off that the voice recording box, or whatever it is called, the voice recorder was not working. He said, "I am not going to fly this aircraft until it is put right." But he was pressurised, he was threatened by the authorities that he must go, that it was not a very vital equipment. Does not matter if it is not working. You have to take the plane." He said, "I am not going. With all these passengers here, I am not taking it." And finally, he got off the plane, the passengers also had to disembark and ultimately I was told that after four or five hours an empty aircraft was flown to Delhi by the executive pilots. Was it his fault? Was he wrong in refusing to take the risk with all those passengers?

The hon. Minister the other day did not reply to my specific points which I had raised. And about the night landing facilities many pilots have complained, that in some of the airports the night landing facilities are totally inadequate. Is it a fact or not? We do not know. Then, why are we risking these things? It is better to cut down the number of flights; if you cannot handle so many flights, please cut down the number of flights.

Recent Accidents of Indian

People will travel by train if they cannot go by air.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Provided the trains also run on time!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, they are probably a little bit safer. That is all I can say. There are plenty of accidents on the trains also. But I find that the incidence of accidents may be a little less.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Trains are run on a zonal basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, all I want to say is—I do not want to take more time—that the hon. Minister should not be complacent about all these things, and go on saying, "Everything is all right. Everything is all right. We have got very good facilities."

I may point out that it is three years now, in September 1985 the last wage agreement was signed with the employees of the Indian Airlines. It is now November, 1988. More than three years have passed. No settlement is reached. No agreement is reached, and when they went on one day strike, only a token strike, then the attitude here still was that they were not going to meet their demands, or to settle their demands. This way of making people discontented is not way to run a vital transport service like this, on which the safety and the comfort of so many passenger depends. They are paying high fares. it is not as though the fares are very low. The cost of fuel and all that may be going up. So, you will again increase the fares and nobody can prevent you, because this is a monopoly undertaking. For goodness sake, attend to the safety aspect of the matter. There would have been a major disaster yesterday if the wheels had collapsed just five or ten minutes earlier. While the plane was taxiing at quite a high speed of 150 KMs or 200 KMs per hour just after it landed, if the wheels would have collapsed at that time, what would have happened? Why was the hydraulic system not in order? Why had it not been checked? Why had it not been in-

spected before? Why had it not been attended to? These are very serious questions and they cannot be evaded. In fact, I would have preferred if the hon. Minister had made a statement here about yesterday's incident. I do not know if he has got any information or not, which is reliable. But he must attend to these matters seriously. Otherwise, the whole country and public opinion is so much agitated over this mal-functioning of the Indian Airlines.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, although this is not a cause for adjournment motion, the feeling in the country about the air services is causing great concern. It is rightly said that the safety element is more in train. In plane, the safety element is very important. If anything goes wrong, it can lead to very serious disaster as had happened in Ahmedabad or Guwahati.

Sir, nobody is sure that the safety margin in Indian Airlines is above the border. All questions are being raised. Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly said just now that we are flogging our aeroplanes. A particular plane is flying 9 1/2 hours and only four hours are left for maintenance, which is not enough.

We need more than two hundred planes to maintain the services. But we are left with only fifty planes or sometimes less than that, because there is almost three to four bird hits every week. This is the report I got. It leads to demobilisation of planes. So, the actual availability of planes is only 45 or something like that. It is very difficult to maintain the services in a country like India. There are two alternatives. Either it should be developed in commensurate with the availability of planes or by acquisition of planes. Three problems are involved. Firstly, maintenance; secondly training and thirdly acquisition of planes. Now the cost is so much. For example if we want to have a fleet, the cost of it runs into thousands of crores. The entire funds for the same come from the budgetary support to the companies. The Government's responsibility is only to underwrite the loans, which they negotiate. More than that, they do not do anything. The entire budgetary resource

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

has to come from these companies themselves—Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot, Pawan Hans. All these are running on commercial basis and they have to raise their own resources.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that the other alternative is to cut down the services. Can you do that? All around the House, there is a demand for more and more areas to be developed, new airports to be built up. So that suggestion of Mr. Indrajit Gupta is also not feasible. Therefore, we have only to examine the strategy of the fleet whether it has crossed the limit of the safety mark, about the training of the pilots, their quality, discipline, their morale and the training facilities. I learn that there is not a whole time Director (Training) in the Indian Airlines. If it is so, then it is a serious matter because we cannot compromise on training and maintenance. It has been repeatedly said that Indian Airlines and Air India conform to the training schedule, the maintenance schedule as prescribed by the manufacturers. Secondly, that they have a very rigorous maintenance schedule. The planes are tested first daily. But some say that four hours are inadequate for maintenance purposes. Others say that it is quite adequate and that daily maintenance is done in the night. The point is that we have to accept the technical opinion on this. They are the responsible authority. It is not only Air India and Indian Airlines but Director General of Civil Aviation is also there. The Minister has to satisfy the House and the country that in these two aspects, the Government is not allowing any margin to go below the safety limit.

There have been complaints that sometimes without adequate training, pilots are pushed into the Boeing. These are the different doubts and suspicions which must be allayed by the Minister so that the public is satisfied that the maintenance of the aircraft and the training of the pilots, both are of a top standard.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN

SINHA: What about delay?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: About delay, if a flight stops at 12 places, naturally there will be delay. It comes from Trivandrum, goes back upto Srinagar, then goes back to Delhi, then to Patna, Gauhati and it negotiates 12 stops landing and taking off. You can appreciate another situation. For Boeing the repair facility is at Delhi and for airbus it is in Bombay. Once I was travelling upto Patna via Lucknow. Something went wrong at Lucknow. The entire crew was taken back from Delhi. It had to be replaced. So, instead of leaving at 11 o'clock in the morning, we left at 11 o'clock in the night. You can imagine what will happen to a plane which is coming from Trivandrum and is negotiating twelve stops for landing and taking off. If something goes wrong in Trivandrum or in Madras or at some other place, the whole thing—the crew, the parts and everything—has to be taken from Delhi. So, I think they have to stay there for two days. So, these are the problem in over-stretching. More than the question of management or the efficiency of the Indian Airlines, it is also because the fleets are stretched to cover such big areas that these problems arise.

Then, there is the problem of industrial relations, the management relationship. I understand that among the top management, there is lot of discontentment. I read in some papers—the Minister has to deny it or accept it, whatever it is—that the three Deputy Managing Directors of the Indian Airlines are not on talking terms... (*Interruptions*). This is what I read in papers. I do not know. What I have read is that the relationships among the top management are not good, they are not cordial, there is no comradeship. Now, you see, the strike is going on. They have submitted their demands. Air India seems to have settled it on certain basis. There has been a pay increase of, I think, about fifteen per cent. But Air India is heavily in the red. It is losing. But still they have managed. Now Indian Airlines has made an unprecedented and record profit of something like Rs. 70 to 75 crores. The workers demand that they must get more.

So, all this is going on. Apart from other big technical factors, industrial relations also are not good. Shri Indrajit Gupta Ji has said—I do not know how it is related, but if it is so, then the Minister has to reply—that the appointment of an outside Chairman has not helped the matters. If the Chairman, for want of time—because he is not while-time Chairman, he is parti-time Chairman—is not able to build the top management into a very solid one, if there is discordance among the top management, well, it is the fault of the Chairman. It has to be seen. So, all these things have to be looked at from that point of view.

I shall conclude by saying that the concern among the travelling public is very genuine. The country has to be fully assured. Acquisition is not a practicable proposition although they are acquiring some planes. The question of covering the whole country will remain, the shortage of plane will remain, but the maintenance, the training, the industrial relations and the morale in the services and in the organisation must be beyond reproach, which it is not. There is a great concern about this and it is the duty of the Minister... (*Interruption's*).

DR. DATTA SAMANT: So, you support the Motion.

DR. B.R. BHAGAT: No. That is why I am saying it is not a question of adjournment motion if the Indian Airlines cannot acquire planes because it does not have Rs. two thousand crores. If the Government does not give anything, a pie, as I said—I started by saying that—how is it a matter of adjournment motion? Although it is a matter of great public concern, but it is not a matter of adjournment motion.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (*Visakhapatnam*): Sir, I rise to support the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Datta Samant.

AN HON. MEMBER: Dr. Datta Samant. He says, he is a doctor.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:

O.K. But he will not be able to remove the sickness of the aircraft. He can only identify and mention it time and again.

Sir, while supporting the adjournment motion, I would like at the outset to specially mention that the nation is mainly concerned with the two tragic accidents in which two of our aircrafts were involved, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Guwahati which took a heavy toll of 164 lives in both the accidents. This is not such an ordinary matter which can be simply brushed aside. Sir, the Government can take a complacent view and explain it away by saying that something is wrong somewhere and the matter is being probed into. Sir, the Government is responsible, answerable and accountable for this. If that is not there, then the public sector units where absolute monopoly is there, cannot inspire the confidence among the people. I would only ask the Minister earnestly that, in the fitness of things, he should own up moral responsibility for whatever tragic accidents that have taken place in recent times.

Sir, just as in the case of some passengers who by chance survive and live without being involved in such accidents, similarly some Ministers are lucky and fortunate who are heading certain portfolios where rain is good, crop position is good, etc. like the Agriculture Ministry and so on. But unfortunately ever since Shri Shivraj Patil took over this Ministry, the flights are not sticking to the time, serious accidents have occurred and several difficulties have been experienced by thousands of passengers. On the top of it, several precious lives have been lost and it is the misfortune of this good Minister to head such a Department. I do not want personally to say anything about him because he is eminently and excellently suited for any important task in the interest of the nation. But this is the sort of performance of the Ministry which he unfortunately happens to head. Apart from the Minister, the top brass of the department is also responsible because this is under the public sector undertakings. They just can't throw the responsibility on the Minister and the Minister is alone answerable to the House. I wish that

[Sh. Bhattam Srirama Murty]
a House Committee should be constituted to go into the entire matter and examine the various reasons and causes which are responsible for these tragic accidents and fix the responsibility and ultimately decide upon the course of action to be taken against the persons concerned. The Committee may also consider to improve the ways and means of the situation and analyse the reasons and causes for the recent accidents. The confidence of the people has been totally shaken. They have lost the faith in the working of the Department. The credibility of the Government has gone down. Air travel means almost signing a death warrant. So, when the situation deteriorated to that extent, what is it that we can expect. The Minister can only give us a long list of various measures taken in order to ensure the safety of the passengers. But at the same time, the list of accidents is also increasing and the death toll is also increasing. What is the use of extracting only assurance on the floor of the House?

Sir, I tried to go through the debates of the Rajya Sabha where the Minister stood to answer some of the questions raised by the hon. Members of the other House. He first tried to explain it away by saying that the weather condition was not good both in Ahmedabad and also throughout. The climate was bad, the visibility was poor, the weather condition was pitifully very bad. That was the first reason which was adduced by the Minister. May I sincerely point out to him, this is not the way to explain away matters, just throwing responsibility on the nature and finding an alibi for it. If climatic conditions are not suitable for aircraft to take off, then why should it be permitted to take off? The human element is there, the responsibility is there, the conscious decision is there. And therefore, you have to explain. In spite of the weather condition—I don't doubt it, I don't question it, that is bad also,—why should the aircraft be allowed to take off? This is not the way to explain away matters on such serious issues and that is how information will not be given to us. The Minister was not able to give any informa-

tion, even what we are able to possibly get through reading in the newspapers, perhaps much less than that was contained in the Statement which he laid on the Table of the other House. But then when this was pointed out to him, he said, 'Not that information is wanting, we are full of information, information is there in abundance, the required information is available with us. The only point is, we are not able to analyse it, the experts are yet to go into them and make up their mind and really come out with solid reasons which contributed to this disaster.' Now, what has happened? In the meanwhile, have the experts gone into the matter? Have they analysed the matter? Have they come to arrive at any conclusions? What is the position? What are the reasons which have contributed to this situation? And I think the Minister must be able to throw some light on that aspect also instead of saying that the matter is *sub judice* which position, of course, he has taken there in the other House, and I am afraid the same position may be taken up here also. Sir, when the Minister says, 'because of the weather conditions' which are very right, then is it not the fact he has said that it is '*sub judice*'? Similarly, when we want specifically certain reasons and the grounds and the causes for this disaster, then he must also come forward with some helpful information which would give us an insight into the actual picture.

As far as maintenance is concerned, it is awful. Pilot in certain cases were reported to have repeatedly warned against the laxity in maintenance which has resulted in mishaps. The pilots on more than one occasion have said this, it has appeared in the press and newspapers have reported this. They were conscious of the various defects, they are aware of the and they have pointed them out, but then nothing has happened. Sir, a Dornier on one occasion was flying from Arunachal to Calcutta, in the middle, about 6000 feet high from the ground level, one of the doors flew away. What is this? You see the hopeless condition. Some time back the condition of the western helicopters figured in this House. I am not able to dwell at length on this matter, but at the same time, I would

like to point out and ask whether the Government have gone into the condition of western helicopters at all, whether they wish to withdraw them or do something about it possibly without endangering the lives of several other passengers who may like to travel by the same flights.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, as far as Ahmedabad disaster is concerned, I would like to specifically ask one thing. The aircraft which crashed at Ahmedabad had developed certain snags and this was realised and this was pointed out. The snag includes instruments landing both at Ahmedabad and Guwahati. In spite of that, nothing has been done. As far as other aspects are concerned, photostat copies of blanket safety certificates are issued by Engineering staff without inspection, without looking into the instruments. Without doing inspection, certificates of safety were signed by them. It was reported in the papers. Even earlier also, some of the Committees have gone into the matter and found that that as far as safety aspects were concerned, the Engineering staff had not taken sufficient care. It was pointed out time and again. But nothing has been done. Nothing has happened.

Doubts have been cast on the functioning of the instrument landing systems both at Ahmedabad and Guwahati. Without saying much about it, I come to Vayudoot. Over-utilisation of Vayudoot service is scandalous. The aircraft involved in Ahmedabad accident was acquired in 1970 and it must have spent about 30 years of life. Now in Guwahati also the same, thing had happened. Both the aircrafts had done more than 51,000 hours of flight. It developed mechanical faults which were natural. Therefore, that being the case, no prompt action was taken by the concerned staff on the spot, when mechanical fault developed. Yesterday itself, it appeared in the Press that hydraulic system of the nose wheel had given way in respect of the aircraft which met with an accident. What is to be done about it? When series of accidents like this are hap-

pening, Government ought to be careful and take adequate preventive measures.

I would request the hon. Minister that he should invariably touch Hyderabad Airport before he goes to his constituency. Whenever we want to travel from Delhi to Hyderabad, invariably we are in the waiting list. We will never be told that our ticket is okay. So, at long last, finally we may get the seat.

We asked the hon. Minister that there should be a direct flight from Visakhapatnam to New Delhi and vice-versa. It was more or less promised by the Minister. But nothing has been done so far. Regular service which we used to have from Hyderabad to Vijayawada is now given up. Instead now 3 or 4 times a week flight is operating by Vayudoot. I request that the previous practice of regular flight between Vijayawada and Hyderabad should be restored.

I would like to once again emphasise that the Government is to necessarily look into all these aspects and to whatever is required to avert similar mishap in future.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. We heard Dr. Datta Samant and there was lot of thunder in his speech but very little light was shed. Of course, he did give us lot of facts and data from various past discussions and newspaper cuttings. Sir, he did say there was lot of discontentment which was also echoed by my hon. colleague, Shri Sharad Dighe. It is a fact that there is a great deal of discontentment. Whenever delay takes place in trying to find a solution, it does lead to discontentment. But that does not mean that because there is discontentment we should neglect our duties.

Dr. Datta Samant while pleading the discontentment and the cause of the employees and then discontentments, which I agree that it should be expeditiously resolved, also stated that people are doing no work, they are negligent and Government is negligent. But at the same time, he wants more

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payments for them.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There should be some rationale, some link-up. There cannot be paying more and doing no work. This is a fact with which this House is concerned. It was only two days earlier that we had a Calling Attention Notice on the unsatisfactory conditions in the Indian Airlines amongst the employees and on the performance of the Indian Airlines. The Committee on Public Undertakings has also looked into it. It has given its recommendations, inferences, views and conclusions. There is total disenchantment with the performance of the Indian Airlines due to the delays, diversions, cancellations and so on which lead to a lot of discomfiture both to the passengers as well as to those people who schedule their entire travel plan. But, when you say that the safety has gone down to a low morale, I would like to submit that Airlines probably is the safest mode of transportation as compared to any other mode of transportation. This is highly sophisticated and technically highly superior to other modes of transportation. The checks and the preventive maintenance are of a much higher order and level. But, we have to make an introspection that with the level of sophistication and modernisation in aircraft systems, whether we are up to the mark as far as our level of preventive maintenance is concerned? This was the question put in the Committee of Public Undertakings to which we did not get satisfactory replies. Are we carrying out the requisite amount of preventive maintenance checks and certification? This is something which the hon. Minister will be able to tell us. I know it is not his charge alone Indian Airlines is run by some one. Pawan Hans is run by some one. Air India is run by some one. Vayudoot is run by some one. But whenever something happens, the poor Minister has to answer them in the House and he is accountable for the acts of commission and omission of somebody else.

We would like to know whether accountability and responsibility has been fixed for the previous crashes, incidents and accidents whether any heads have rolled, whether any disciplinary action has been taken and whether any action to deter future shortcomings in the performance has been taken. Some of these accidents take place in the same pattern. It indicates that probably deterrent punishment and deterrent action has not been taken. Being a public sector undertaking, although we would like that lot of autonomy should be given to the public sector undertakings, but, at the same time, accountability is also necessary. Government may not be giving them budgetary support. But, at the same time, the public sector has played a very important role in our economic development. It is an important part of the Policy of the Government. Apart from generating revenue, apart from doing well, we are also concerned with the safety, accountability and responsibility. After all, it is the public money which is being invested.

Dr. Datta Samant also mentioned that we have been taking pilots from the Flying Club. Even Indian Navy takes pilots from the Flying Club. I wish he would have been objective enough to say that in the last three to four years, we have also established a Flying Academy at Fursetganj to train pilots, for our four public sector undertakings. We will be taking pilots from the Air Force and from the Flying Clubs too. But, at the same time, we have also been trying to upgrade our flying skills and technology.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister that along with the sophistication and the induction of sophisticated aircraft and the fleet whether there is any in-house, in-built system by which the flight engineers, the ground staff, are sent for training just like as it happens in the Minister of Defence whenever any new acquisition is brought in. Pilots and men are sent to the various firms so that they are totally acclimatised, they are totally enmeshed with the system which they are going to use. In today's context, it is the systems approach which counts and it cannot be taken individually or in isolation. So, I

would like to know as to what is the system which is being followed in the four Public Sector Undertakings. Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that this incident of yesterday was an unprecedented one. There is no parallel to it, at least in our country. It is only during the last eight years that we have been inducting this particular aircraft—Airbus—and we also know that there is a lot of international intrigue between the Boeing and the Airbus. The recent crash in France have brought out many comments in the Press that it may be due to intrigue. Sir, I am not saying that it is due to intrigue that this Airbus at Delhi Airport collapsed on its nose wheel. But, we would like to know the answers to all the questions. Preventive maintenance even for a cycle, or motor-cycle or ordinary vehicle is of paramount importance. In various organisations they have mileage control; they have the hours of engine life, they have the hours of flying and they have a life-span for a particular system. I would like to know whether there is any such system as far as these aircraft are concerned. I am not a technical person. But, as a layman, I would like to know as to what norms they follow as far as the aircraft are concerned.

Sir, there are very many systems which are integrated together. The number of parts, the number of computerisations, and also automation in the entire thing, has been on the increase. Therefore, the people who handle them have to be equally abreast of the recent developments. Therefore, I would like to know, whether we have the competency, whether we are upgrading our skill and increasing the training to keep in consonance with the increasing trends. These are the things which need clarification.

Sir, many of the hon. Members have pointed out that the present number of aircraft are not commensurate with the requirements which the country wants, that too, in a developing and fast-growing economy. I would also like to know about that. Of course, in this House we keep on demanding for additional services. There is such a demand from various States and various regions. What is the optimum number of

aircraft we require? When we decide to extend services, whether it is the third-level airlines or whether it is Air India or Indian Airlines or Pawan Hans, do we ensure that the entire system and facilities which are required for accepting an aircraft or helicopter are existing there. Or, is it a fact that in trying to meet the demands of our regions as well as our people's representatives, we do take short-cuts, as far as safety requirements are concerned? In this very House, we have discussed the lack of night-landing facilities, instrument landing system etc. in various air fields. we have also seen the situation where *Neelgais* and buffaloes come and crash against aircraft and the aircraft get damaged. Passengers safety is also affected and also vital communication systems disrupted. Therefore, it is a very serious matter.

The number of incidents have not been very high. Last year and this year have been years in which in the international sphere also, there have been a large number of accidents and a large number of people have died. But that is no reason that we should not take a deep look at our safety requirements and arrangements. I would like to know whether the discontentment is leading to relaxation or in neglecting our safety precautions and safety requirements or whether there is really something wrong with our preventive maintenance doctrine or the practices that we are following. These are the things which the Hon. Minister can answer us. And it is no use our debating this subject over and over again about the safety of passengers, about the convenience of passengers if we are to be told that since the incident or the accident has happened, there is a court of inquiry going on and we shall let you know what are the reasons for the accident. After that everything is totally forgotten and no preventive action is taken after that. These delays, diversions and cancellations which many of the Members have brought to the notice are very irksome things for many and it should not be taken lightly because it is a Hobson's choice, because it is a monopoly. If the people have to travel by air because there is no other choice and because

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of the constraints of time and conveniences, then it is more the reason why safety precautions and the safety requirements of all the four public sector undertakings should be of an exemplary order and any shortcoming in that must be dealt with a heavy hand.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to dwell with the small aspects of the problems that are connected with the civil aviation like the delay and other inconvenience caused to the civil aviation like the delay and other inconvenience caused to the passengers. And it is not the proper time to deal about that also because it seems, now the delay means little more life. So, I will concentrate mainly on the recent crashes involving Indian Airlines, Vayudoot, Pawan Hans, that is, the total working of the Civil Aviation Ministry.

Now, the Minister will obviously say that unless the inquiry is complete, he cannot say anything about the reasons for the crash. But then there are certain obviously perceptible, important factors that lead the people to think that there are serious faults in the total functioning of this organisation and the Ministry as a whole. Now all these things have been referred to here, like the question of maintenance, over flogging of air crafts, inadequate facilities of landing in different airports like the one that has come to the notice at the Ahmedabad Airport that the instrument landing system was not fully operational. Apart from that, what appears to me is that in the few years, during recent times, the discipline in the civil aviation sector, the harmony between the management and the workers, relations in some managements are being jeopardised. Discipline is harmed, discipline becomes a casualty if favoritism and nepotism and other kinds of corruption creep into it. Now so many things have already been reported in the press. I am not going into like how the blank certificates are issued and on that basis the flight is taken off low the new pilots are given responsibility for flying jets without fulfilling the norms for its flying. I am not going into all that. All that have come in the papers and

you must have a look into all this. There should be a proper survey and investigation into the functioning of all these three branches of civil aviation in our country.

Today what I want to raise is a very serious matter. From the Government side there are certain responsibilities. There are certain things that they have done; they have to answer for that. I come to a very serious matter about which I have given you a copy. That is the accident that took place on 14th July 1988 near Vaishnodevi involving a Westland Helicopter. Everybody knows in this country that these helicopters had been rejected by many advanced countries in the world... (Interruptions)... Everybody knows that these helicopters were faulty and defective. So many accidents involving these helicopters took place all over the world. Even our Prime Minister said in the other House that even if it is given as a gift we are not going to get it. We all know about the debate that took place in the House of Commons in Britain. The then Defence Secretary said that even if that is given to us as a gift, we are not going to take it for our Defence.

Many Committee—I am not going to name all the Committees—have all rejected the idea of purchasing the Westland helicopters. But then why have we purchased it?

How tragic these accidents are becoming to the lives of the people who are involved in it? This is a letter from a widow Sangamitra Gupta who lost her husband that day near Vaishnodevi and her eldest daughter in front of her own eyes. She was not on that flight because she did not get a place. Who will give her back her husband? Tell us. The Minister ought to reply to this. When I go through it I feel we are criminals. Why did we purchase this? On what consideration? A reply is necessary. So many Committees have rejected it; then who influenced us? This is a very important question.

When this lady raised her voice, took up a crusade, wrote to the Members of Parliament and to the newspapers; then from

Delhi, Pawan Hans sent their lawyers, attorneys to bribe her and they offered Rs. 3 lakhs as compensation. Is that permitted by law? How much maximum you can give as compensation to a victim? I think it is Rs. 2 lakhs. Then how was she offered Rs. 3 lakhs?

The Statesman, Calcutta gave this heading. 'The Government's Silencer: Is Pawan Hans trying to bribe the widow of a crash victim into silence?' Why Rs. 3 lakhs were offered? Then you should give Rs. 3 lakhs to everybody. Then why is it that for so many people you are not giving that? Who is offering that money? What is the idea behind it?

Sir, I referred these letters to the Prime Minister. The gentleman that he is, our Prime Minister, he did not reply to me. What we are lacking is the human touch in our feelings. It is not only commercial. It is not only profit making. What has gone wrong we have to go deep into it.

Sir, can I refer to another thing?

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I cannot demand a parliamentary committee for everything. Once I suggested there should be a permanent House Committee to inquire into all these types of allegations to be chaired by you. (*Interruptions*)

I do not know who told the Prime Minister that I have something in my hand and that is why he left the House just before I started speaking. I wanted to know from him why we placed the order with the Westland company I give a small quotation and then I conclude:

"What was the motive. Media reports suggest answers to this question as well. They indicate the ubiquitous Italian connection. International Holding Fiat S.A. of via Pretoria, 13 Ligano Switzerland 6901 is actually an Italian company that had for long been wanting to acquire Westland. The inhibiting factor was Westland's order book, which was not too encouraging but the

Indian order for 21 copters changed all that and the Italians got into action..."

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. Mr. R.L. Bhatia...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, don't we have right to inquire into it? Should you not share the concern of the House? Don't you think we should respond to this widow? Are you not touched by this?

MR. SPEAKER: I am already touched.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Since you are compelling me to sit down I will sit down but truth cannot be suppressed.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the House over the recent accidents in the Indian Airlines at Ahmedabad, Gauhati and now at Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

I am surprised because the Indian air services had earned quite a good name all over the world as well as in our country. As far as I can see this is the first accident of the Airbus because these Airbuses are here for the last eight years. The Minister may correct me if I am wrong.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similarly all these years we did not have very many accidents but in the last three months we do find that there have been some accidents. It is a serious matter. It is not a party affairs or accusing somebody. I think we are all concerned about it and we must go deep into the matter as to what are the causes. Since these services were doing so well in the past what has happened to them that in the recent past there have been some accidents.

Many questions that were put to the hon. Minister in this house during the debate

Recent Accidents of Indian

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

last time he mentioned some limitations **saying that** the air service is very popular and **there is** demand from all the members that **all the** areas should be connected and they **have** been obliging them. Now the air services are so broad-based that they do not have matching planes for these services. So it is upto him to go into the matter as to whether we can reduce air services or he should lay hand on more planes. As he rightly said last time there is constraint on funds. There is no budgetary provision to help them in this matter and what they are doing is to earn profits and deploy the same. **Probably** it is for that reason for better management, for better profits and for economy **that** they brought Chairman from the private concern because in their good judgement **they** thought those are the people and **once they** are brought in probably they will improve the situation. Of course, the profitability has increased. Of course, the air services **have** increased. But suddenly these accidents have created a problem for which we are all feeling very much concerned

I would like to know from the Minister as to what are the reasons for that. It is true that you must have set up an inquiry and you may not be able to say much at this time as that may influence the judgment of the inquiry. **But the** basic facts which are before us and **the basic** facts which have been raised by **my friends** on both the sides of this House **need to** be answered. The first is: **Whether our pilots** are sufficiently trained? Are they **capable** enough to man these aircrafts? **That** is the first thing. I am saying about the training. So far as I am concerned, I feel, that our pilots have been very popular. They have been taken away by the various foreign services. One of the reasons may be that they are being given more salary. But also, it is a fact that the Indian pilots have a big name. That is how the foreign air companies have been taking our pilots because they don't pay more money simply because they require a pilot. They also see whether the pilot is sufficiently trained or not. So, the first question that arises is whether many of our pilots have taken up jobs outside and what-

ever staff you have at your disposal and who are running these planes are trained.

The other question is whether the maintenance is adequate or not? My friend Mr. Bhagat said that there are only four stations. One is meant for Airbus, the other is for Vayudoot and the third is for the Boeings. And they are at quite a distance.

AN HON. MEMBER: For Pawan Hans?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: For Pawan Hans, there is a separate station

We have to ask you whether the maintenance is adequate in this country because now the services are much broad-based. Therefore, it is all the more reason that we maintain these planes very well.

I also want to know whether there is dissatisfaction among the staff as Dr. Datta Samant has said. Is this one of the reasons also that we are having more accidents? Formerly, there were no accidents at all. Air travel was very safe and people preferred it. It is only recently it has happened. So, my third question is whether there is dissatisfaction among the staff and this is a cause for these accidents?

I would also like to ask whether there is a complete coordination between the pilots and the ground staff. But this is very important. Is there any difference between them or is there anything that is a cause of these accidents? This is a very vital question for which I would like the Minister to answer.

Now, we find in the Press that all these concerns are making good profits. Is it that only for profit sake we are running all these planes day and night and taking more and more job out of them and not caring much for their services and is it because of that these accidents are taking place? All these questions are very vital and I will ask the Minister to kindly reply us.

I am not speaking much because I will be just repeating what my other friends have

said. I do not agree with Dr. Datta Samant that he is trying to fix the responsibility on the Minister while his other friend, Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty, was praising our Minister (*Interruptions*) because whatever department he has managed, he has got a praise for that. I hope this is the local politics which you are trying to raise here.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The matter is serious. That is very important.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Then, I would request the Minister that you must have perestroika. You reconsider and discuss with all these chairmen, discuss with all the aviation authorities and find out a way as to what best can be done under the circumstances. I know there are two pressures on you: One, on the other side, that there should be more and more services; the other, that you have limitations so far as planes are concerned. So, between the two, you must discuss with the aviation authorities and find out a way and come with your options to this House. I think, we will support you, including Dr. Datta Samant. (*Interruptions*) We should help him and support him so that the air service becomes more safe and people feel more secure and our airlines, which has been efficient in the past, will continue to be efficient.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, travel by the Indian Airlines or the Air India or by the other two airlines Vayudoot and Pawan Hans has really become a nightmare and an ordeal. I am happy that the Treasury Benches also support this adjournment motion and we censure this Government on this count. This is the trend of all the speeches made by previous speakers. I do not think anyone has complimented either the Indian Airlines or the Department or the Minister for running these organisations efficiently. It is true that the credibility of all these organisations has gone. Can this Government re-establish the credibility of these organisations? Can it be in a position to convince people about the service of these Airlines and make them feel that they would like to travel only by Indian Airlines

and Air India? Now the general feeling is that people want to travel by these Airlines only as a last resort. Various reasons for this state of affairs have already been explained by those who spoke before me and I do not want to go into all those details again. I support all the points mentioned by the hon. members.

Sir, even in the case of ordinary transport service by road, there is a provision under law that there should be reserve vehicles. If a private entrepreneur goes to apply for a permit, the first question put to him is whether he has got a reserve but to operate on the route. The purpose is to see that passengers are not stranded *en route*. I hope the hon. Minister will inform this House as to how much money has been paid ever the last one year to the public and private sector hotels for accommodating the passengers travelling by these Airlines and for giving them food on account of dislocation of flights. He may also inform as to why this dislocation has taken place. How are your efficient bureaucrats, sitting at the top, able to manage the situation? All the Five Star and other hotels are filled with passengers from Indian Airlines. I wonder whether there is a conspiracy between the private sector hotel management and the Airlines for the purpose of accommodating these stranded passengers and getting money at the cost of the public exchequer! This is my experience. When I go from Cochin, I get an opportunity to stay in Goa in hotels...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Most of the hotels belong to ITDC only.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Yes, there are ITDC hotels and also hotels which are in collaboration with the ITDC. My point is that we have to find out the real reasons. This may reveal the approach of the top management of these organisations. When we analyse, we find that the reasons are lack of maintenance, lack of training, lack of industrial relations and lack of commitment. How are you going to meet all these things? I think these organisations are managed in the same way as the leader or captain of this nation, who himself happened to be a pilot,

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

is landing the country in a mess. In the same manner, the pilots of the Indian Airlines are landing the passengers in a mass and confusion without any destination, proper guidance and aim. If I want to travel to Delhi, I reach Madras or Patna or Ahmedabad or else where. That is the situation today. This is happening every day.

Recently I had participated in a debate on bird-bits. To solve the problem of birds hitting the planes, To solve the problem of birds hitting the planes, the Government had brought a legislation prohibiting birds hitting the planes! This is the utopian way in which this Government functions. No concrete action is ever taken, except to pass a law prohibiting birds hitting the planes. What basic action have they taken to see that birds do not fly near the airports?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May be, some birds might have been arrested!

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Well, they may say that the birds are sent from abroad for destablisation purposes! On one single day, four or five aircraft are stranded in various places. You see, the whole network is such that one aircraft which starts from Madras goes round the whole country. It works throughout. There is no time for its repair or maintenance. If you ask the staff, they would say their requirements are not met. They are not paid proper overtime. Their service conditions are very bad. I am told the Indian Airlines' rank was fifth in the whole public sector undertakings in regard to the pay earlier. Now its rank is 24th. Now nobody thinks that an employment in the Indian Airlines is an honour. Earlier the people used to think that if you get an employment in the Indian Airlines, it is an honour. At that time, its rank was fifth, in regard to wages and other emoluments. Now its rank has gone upto 24th in regard to wages and other emoluments. They themselves feel that they have discarded the interests of the passengers. You look at the passengers. On account of all these things the people who want to travel urgently or the

people who are paid by the exchequer for their travel or the people who are paid by the public sector undertakings or the people who can afford to pay huge sums of money or the persons who want to reach immediately to their destinations for attending to funeral or to attend to some sick relatives or somebody else, will invariably land elsewhere. The situation can only be controlled if you properly look into it. Then I say the time has come - even the whole House was concerned about it.- when you should appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee consisting of such officials who can help us in going into the details for this purpose alone. Therefore, I would suggest that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be appointed on the basis of this Motion to go into the working of the Indian Airlines, the Air India, the Vayudoot and the Pawan Hans as to what is happening there.

I would like the Minister to specifically answer this point. Recently one thing had happened. My State sends maximum number of people to foreign countries. In no flight you can get a ticket. All the thirty days in a month, it is overbooked. It is overbooked from all the stations either it is Trivandrum or Calicut or Cochin. It is mainly because a number of people go abroad from these places. For going to foreign countries they have to get down at Bombay and board another flight in search of foreign exchange they used to go to Gulf countries. Then they send Rs 5,000 crores to India which is a substantial portion of money earned by them. You see how are they treated?

Recently it happened in Trivandrum Airport. The Air India could not operate its flights for six or seven days continuously. What was the reason that you should tell this House? It was not on account of maintenance or any trouble but only it is because of lack of coordination and infighting between these officials. It is true when one hon. Member - it is none other than Shri B.R. Bhagat, a senior Member of this House - in the course of his speech said that the Deputy Managers are not on talking terms. I know how the Managing Director of the Indian

Airlines was appointed. He was a junior officer. He was promoted by overlooking other people. It is because he is having proximity to the top. He was promoted to that position. You see what grumbling is taking place. The entire staff are disgruntled. They are dissatisfied over the appointment. How are they going to face it? How have you got an industrial relation there? Whether it is a Manager or an ordinary staff, are you formulating a policy and following it? Instead of that, if somebody else has got some access to the top or someone in the Government, then he is put as the Chief. Then quarrel takes place. Air India flights which could not operate in Trivandrum is a clear example of that. Many poor people who wanted to go out and earn foreign exchange from there, lost their visas, lost their jobs and also lost their livelihood because of lack of proper facilities.

I would like the hon. Minister to answer all these questions.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I represent that constituency which witnessed on 19th October last, a very grim tragedy and the worst accident which had overtaken air passengers in India. 133 people had died as a result of that crash and only lucky ones had survived. I take this opportunity to thank the Prime Minister who specially deputed the Civil Aviation Minister to be on the spot, on the same day and to take care of the rescue operations and to provide relief and compensation.

Immediately, a court of inquiry was ordered. But nevertheless, after that, the accidents took place. In fact, we have heard some Civil Aviation Officer speaking on the question, Shri P.C. Sen, Director-General of Civil Aviation says as follows:

" We definitely need to take a hard look at the whole system and take all positive corrective measures to see that these tragedies don't occur again."

But even after the grimmest tragedy overtook Ahmedabad; and on the same day,

another tragedy overtook a place in Assam, things have not improved; that is the worst part. Thereafter also the accidents took place; and on the top of it yesterday's accident. Therefore, this Management of Indian Airlines has not taken a lesson even from such tragedies. I, therefore, join issue with the Indian airlines. This is not the way in which airlines can be managed. I am not going to accept this that the air crash at Ahmedabad was a mere accident. We are also not so gullible enough to accept an explanation that it was bad weather. The airlines rules, ground rules, ground rules, maintenance, everything else, how a Pilot should also operate during bad weather, everything is provided in the Manual. Unless that Manual is violated either on account of some technical deficiency or on account of human error, even in bad weather, accident is not an inherent possibility. Therefore not bad weather, but somewhere some human failure, somewhere some mechanical failure, some failure of the equipment, all these things have to be gone into and enquired into by a court of inquiry. That is set up. Unfortunately, I am told that the court of inquiry is holding its sitting at Bombay only, not at the place where the crash took place. The court of inquiry should start hearing at Ahmedabad itself so that proper evidence can be produced before the court by all concerned without loss of time and without any inconvenience.

Public confidence in air travel has dropped to an all time low. Only when you land safely you think that have been miraculously saved. Of course, one thing has been done by the Indian Airlines. The hon. members will agree with me. They at least have contributed to the rise of spiritualism in India, because, I have seen that even some atheists start believing in God when they travel in air and when they land safely. Many of them start chanting Hanuman Chalisa at the time of landing. At least some of the atheists have started believing in God and miracle; that means at least the Indian Airlines must be congratulated for promoting spiritualism, which even our media had failed to do. The Indian Airlines passengers have started

[Sh. Haroobhai Metha] believing in God. Therefore, all kudos to the Indian Airlines. But what are the reasons for this, the government will have to answer. Indian Airlines is not a direct department; it is a public sector functioning under the government. But the government is still answerable constitutionally; constitutionally, the Minister is accountable to the Parliament on account of parliamentary responsibility and parliamentary democracy.

Is it an account of over ambitious expansion which has led the services to the breaking point? You go on expanding services without providing for aircrafts. I am not for bringing aircraft from foreign countries at the loss of foreign exchange and our own resources. I am one who would advocate that please truncate your air services. Mostly only those people who travel at other's cost and the wealthiest people travel in airlines. There is nothing wrong in it if your air schedule is truncated. Only the Capital should be connected with Delhi. Why do you spend so much foreign exchange and the Indian money to sub-serve the purpose of only air passengers who are in the highest income bracket; instead, why don't you utilise that money to improve railways services, State Transport Services and bus services? We are spending so much foreign exchange and other money on looking after the speedy travel of the highest bracket people that we sometimes miss our targets in other areas.

Then your flight schedule has also overworked; it is really going helter-skelter; and on account of that flight schedule being disturbed, delay is not the main thing. On account of delay, you are putting the Pilots to over work; ground staff is also put to over work; and constant over work on account of delay will certainly put them to strain, and they cannot, therefore, work as meticulously as they would work if they are required to work only on schedule. The aircraft also are said to have been working beyond their age. The Ahmedabad aircraft was supposed to be the oldest or the second oldest. It had overworked, as it had been pointed out, it had already undergone 42,000 flying hours.

So, it was really unsafe. You cannot play with the lives of the passengers in order to make profits. All this is on account of the fact that the top management of the Indian Airlines has been entrusted to somebody to whom profits and money are God. You have brought somebody from the private sector. You cannot expect a private sector man to work in the public sector with dedication. They are not interested in the improvement of public sector. They would like to see that the public sector is destroyed, so that they private sector can again gain commanding heights in India. Therefore, the minimum that the Government owes to Parliament and to the people is to sack the Chairman Rahul Bajaj from the Chairmanship of Indian Airlines immediately. I am not asking for the resignation of the Minister. It is for the Minister's conscience, whether he feels to be embarrassed on account of such accidents or feels happy in continuing. Therefore, I am not making a demand for his resignation. But I do make a demand for the resignation of the Chairman or sacking him. The inefficiency, delays, accidents, all these things are on account of failure of navigation aids, or human error or whatever it may be, series of them. I am told that before this tragic accident in Ahmedabad that aircraft had been found to have been suffering from certain technical snags.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Two days prior to that.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Two days before that, they say. Even then it was allowed to work for some time! If the Chairman has no interest in the safety of human lives, I do not think that he should be allowed to continue in the Chair. This is what can happen in any public sector industry if a private sector man is imported to head a public sector undertaking. This is one example. The sooner you take a lesson from this tragedy it is better. It is in the interests of the people.

There are so many points. But the time is very limited. Therefore, I cannot cover all the points. Of course, all the causes will be inquired into by the court of inquiry where of

course, we will place our viewpoints. But certain specific points, I want to raise.

On the question of payment of Rs. 2 lakhs, the dependants have told me, they represented to us, that the Indian Airlines authorities were asking them to sign a statement that they would not claim any other compensation after accepting that amount of Rs 2 lakhs. It is not fair. If tomorrow the court of inquiry finds that there was some negligence behind this accidents, then of course, they will be entitled to file a suit for torts. Therefore, no such statement should be obtained or insisted upon from the dependants, that they would not claim any further amount. The amount of Rs 2 lakhs promised by the Minister soon after the accident, should be paid immediately.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : To all.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Secondly, the schedule should be rationalised. If necessary, it may be truncated right now. But please do not put the safety of the passengers in jeopardy. After all, I do not think we can absorb any more accidents in this country. Therefore, my submission is that the tragedy is great and, the airline has landed itself into a tragic situation. Therefore, a deep inquiry into the causes, and all those responsible for the functioning of Indian Airlines should take place immediately so that the situation can be remedied and at least the top management must be held responsible immediately. Because, this is not one accident. There is no such thing as accident. Accident is a myth. This is all on account of human failure, as well as technical failure and failure to provide the necessary equipment, that the accidents take place and overworking of the aircraft and other things. Therefore, the Chairman must be held responsible immediately and steps should be taken immediately to improve the functioning.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate that this is one of those rare occasions when views have cut across

party lines and concern has been expressed almost with unanimity on the functioning of the Indian Airlines.

And in my limited experience of Parliament, this is for the first time that when an Adjournment Motion was moved there was no objection from the ruling party which shows that the ruling party is equally concerned with the functioning of the Indian Airlines.

Our concern is not only because there have been two accidents and a number of near accidents, one in which we almost lost our dear friend Dr. Datta Samant. All of us, who have the experience of travelling in Indian Airlines, have faced situations of uncertainty at one point or another. I am not going into the question of delay. This has been dealt with by my other friends. Not only there is delay, but even the minimum requirement of an announcement as to what plane next would be going is never announced over the microphone. Sir, I have my own experience, some of which I want to narrate. I was going to Guwahati. The flight time was 6.40. Exactly at 6.40, we were taken to the aircraft; we were put inside the aircraft and the aircraft was not moving. After about forty five minutes, when I enquired, I was told that the aircraft was not moving because there was a VIP landing. I knew for myself on that particular day, neither the President nor the Prime Minister was moving in or out of Delhi. Therefore, the question of VIP landing was not there. I saw myself from the window of the aircraft that another plane was landing. In case there was VIP landing, there could not be landing of any aircraft. Therefore, the excuse that was given to me was wrong. Whatever it was the engine was switched on after some time and immediately witched off and we were informed that there was a snag in the aircraft. I would not like to name the person, who had given this information. I was told by the person of authority that this aircraft was repaired at the hanger for a particular snag, and when it was brought on the runway, the same snag developed again, immediately. The pilots were sitting in the Aircraft from

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

5.45. You can expect then emotional reactions when one is asked to sit from 5.45. to 8.01 asked a person of authority what will happen if the same snag develops again. I was told that it is quite likely that the snag which was repaired and developed immediately thereafter, may develop again, and it may be that the plane may be able to land but after it is landed, it will not be able to take off. If the snag is repaired at the hangar and if it develops thereafter, then there is something inherently wrong with the maintenance of the aircraft. I was about to come out. Because I had an urgent business, I had to go. Every one of us might have had this kind of experience. I do not know whether the hon. Minister had similar experience. May be additional care is taken, when the Minister is carried by an aircraft.

So far as Ahmedabad crash is concerned, we are told that this aircraft developed snags on a number of occasions before Ahmedabad had taken place. I have been specifically told by persons of authority that ILS was not functioning properly at Guwahati on the day of accident. There cannot be accidents because of bad weather. Bad weather is a normal thing in Europe. You do not get good weather in Europe. If there is bad weather, there are navigational facilities which aids in landing of the plane. If the situation is such that because of a bad weather the plane cannot land, then why do you permit the plane to land? These pilots were experienced pilots. Therefore it could not be merely on account of bad weather. A pilot of experience will never try to land the aircraft in a bad weather because his own life is at stake-unless there is something inherently wrong with the aircraft or with the navigational facilities.

I have seen the most casual interview of the Chairman in *Business India*. When he was asked about the navigational facilities in Ahmedabad, he said, 'I will have to look into'. There are many airports in this country. I had the privilege of being a Member of the Public Undertaking Committee, which examined,

the Indian Airlines functioning. We noted that there was no coordination whatsoever between the Civil Aviation Department and the National Airport Authority of India, under whose control the airports are there. They are working in water tight compartment.

I asked a simple question. There are many Airports where there is no water facilities. We were told that this is not the concern of Civil Aviation and this is the concern of the National Airport Authority of India. I told them that I did not purchase ticket from National Airport Authority of India and I purchased ticket from Indian Airlines and for the facilities, Indian Airlines should be held responsible. We asked for meetings of coordination. We told them that there should be one window where we could have all the three Departments. There is Department of Security, which is under Home Ministry, then we have the Department of Civil Aviation and National Airport Authority of India. We are promised that it would be done. But nothing was done.

18.00 hrs

The Public Undertakings Committee's report is also there which says that the planes have been flown much beyond the expected hours of flying. There are a number of cases of near accidents, delays and irritants. I can cite another instance of irritant. Very recently it happened. I was coming from Gauhati to Delhi. In Bagdogra, a lady with a dog entered the plane. Then the lady was asked to go out. She was told that she was not permitted to board the plane with a dog. If there was no permission to board the plane with a dog, why was she not prevented at the entry point? They lady refused and the result was that the passengers got themselves divided and for 45 minutes the plane was grounded there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Which side do
you support?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I intended to support the lady because I love dogs; I support the lady because I am a chivalrous person: I support the lady because she was allowed to go into the plane. Look at her predicament. Probably her escorts had left. What I am pointing out is that these minor irritants are there. Everyone of us has this experience that after the engine is switched off, often the plane is grounded. At least on three occasions when I was coming to Calcutta and Delhi, the engine was switched on and immediately it was switched off on the ground that some snag has developed. This normally does not take place. Why are we worrying? It is because this is a new development which has taken place. Accidents will take place even if you take the utmost care. Accidents are accidents. But it appears that these accidents which are taking place are avoidable accidents because of mechanical fault, accidents because of human faults, because proper maintenance is not carried out. There are reports that blank air-worthiness certificates are being signed. I would like to know from the Minister that there are reports that because the pilot and the co-pilot are not on talking terms, and on one occasion because of lack of coordination wheels were not put down and the plane had to go for a belly landing. Up till now it has not been contradicted. There are reports which have appeared in which pilots of experience have come in public and stated in newspapers that Vayudoot is virtually a suicidal time-bomb. But none of these has been contradicted. In spite of the fact that Vayudoot plane itself is something on which you are always apprehensive of travelling, even then the authority are adding more and more stations in the route map. There are the points on which I would like the Minister to look into.

I once again say that on the day when the accident at Gauhati took place, there ILS was not functioning. On a number of occasions, the instrument landing system does not function. And this I am telling you because this has been reported to me by somebody whose views I respect and I believe that he will not tell me otherwise.

About Pawan Hans, the minimum facilities which are required for flying a helicopter at an altitude like Vaishno Devi, were not there. That is the complaint. An essential requirement of flying a plane is that the safety of the passenger must be put at the forefront. I believe that the safety aspect has been compromised. One reason is that if there are passengers at the airport, some people in the airport find it difficult because they have to deal with 200/400 passengers. Therefore, an attempt is made to run the aircraft. I know pilots also do not want to remain in a place like Gauhati. They want to be at good places. I hope, the hon. Minister will take into account all these factors.

This is not a matter on which we would like to take a partisan attitude. Obviously it has cut across party lines. And all is not well when a member of the ruling party demands that the appointment of Chairman from a private sector corporation is not good. When he was asked the question about the report of Indian Airlines maintenance, his reply is very interesting. He said: "I keep telling my executives of Bajaj Auto that there is always tremendous scope for improvement." Well do not compare Bajaj Auto with Indian Airlines. It is not that riding a scooter is the same thing as riding an aircraft. Therefore, I believe that the entire thing should be looked afresh. There is a lot of discontentment among the top officials and also the complaint is that often the test, whether the pilot has taken liquor or not, is perfunctorily carried out. Even when in the past when somebody has been found guilty, action has not been taken against him. I know what reply the minister will give because he will give a replies which has been fed to him by the very same people against whom we are making the complaints. His reply will be from the Civil Aviation officials, against whom we are making complaints. Well, probably you cannot help it. You will have to get that reply. But I will like the minister to accept the suggestion to go in for a Joint parliamentary Committee or have some very strong technical committee to go into all these matters. Kindly, for Heaven's sake, do not compromise with passengers safety and tell your

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]
airport people that all in not well in the Indian Airlines. We know that there are delays because you are running short. We do not mind delays for unavoidable reasons. But at least we should be told. Supposing a plane is not going at seven, we should be told whether the plane is likely to go at nine, ten eleven or twelve. We are not told and from seven in the morning, we are kept waiting. And also the flights are cancelled at random and you know the difficulties. I hope, the Minister will look into it because this is a matter on which, for the first time, concern has been expressed unitedly by this House and I hope that the Minister's response will reflect the united concern. That this House has expressed.

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard Datta Samant Ji patiently. He tried to blame the authorities, the Government, but what happens if we find water in the fuel tank, as it was found four years ago at Bombay? Is it not the negligence of the staff, of the employees? We do agree that there should be more pay, higher pay because of the rising prices, as Mr. Thomas has said. But we cannot overlook the negligence of the employees if the cows are allowed to come on the runway and the planes are damaged, as happened in Bhubaneswar and a year after in Barodo. These things should be looked at very seriously. Of course, when somebody is taken to task, sometimes the courts help him and strictures are also passed against the authorities who take the action. This is the example of the Minister who was earlier in charge of Civil Aviation. All of us know that one officer was taken to task. He was asked to leave for negligence. We all agree in this House that the aircrafts are over-worked, they are fatigued. So, some remedy should be found for this.

I would also like to know that when after Independence, we could manufacture SLVs, that is, Space Launching Vehicles, we could manufacture atomic power plants indigenously, to the extent of 98 per cent, then why we could not manufacture our own

aircrafts to be used for civil aviation. We could enter into joint collaboration with the Russians for our defence purposes and we started manufacturing Mig-21 sophisticated aircrafts, but for the use of domestic services for the passenger traffic, we have not given serious thought. Recently some agreement, I understand, has been made between the Dornier company and the Government of India. It should have been done earlier so that the burden on the existing aircrafts could have been reduced and the demand could have been met with the domestic aircrafts. We all know that we have to spend a lot of foreign exchange on purchasing planes and the planes also do not come as per the schedule. The new difficulties cropped up because there is a growing demand on the one hand and on the other we are getting delayed deliveries of the aircrafts for passenger traffic. As compared to other countries, for example European countries, our country is a sub-continent. If you travel from Delhi to Patna, it takes about one hour and twenty-five minutes and in this duration you cross four countries in Europe. Moreover, those airports are also international airports. Here in spite of vast distances, our Indian Airlines service was adjudged as one of the best in the world, in spite of many shortcomings, in its maintenance and other aspects. We should not forget that in this sub-continent, the pilot has to be very alert. When he starts from Delhi while going to Ladakh, he has to pass through India Gate, he cannot take out the wheels at the height of 5000 ft. but has to take them out at the height of 2000 ft. or 3000 ft. When he starts from Delhi in clear weather, he faces cyclonic weather in Calcutta as it is experienced today. So, he has to think about the bad weather in Calcutta before starting from Delhi. There will be a clear weather in Delhi, but while approaching Bombay there may be torrential rains. So, the pilots have to be very alert. They are of a very high calibre. But all the same I would like to suggest that the retirement age could be reduced. Earlier, the pilots who were above 45 years were asked to serve on the ground. But we see nowadays, old pilots also working in the aircrafts in the air. Can we not bring down the age of service in the air of

the pilots and ask them to work on the grounds till their retirement?

Sir, there was a talk of introduction of air-taxi service in the country some years ago. We should think of introduction of air-taxi service to reduce the burden of Indian Airlines. I would also request the hon. Minister to ask for more money from the Planning Commission to improve the services of the airlines, to bring more aircrafts to improve night landing and other facilities so that save travel is ensured to the passengers in the country.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, actually I wanted to raise this issue at the zero Hour tomorrow. But this time when I came from Srinagar at the Delhi airport I contacted the Lok Sabha Lobby to know the discussion that is going in the House. They said that the discussion is about the Indian Airlines. I reached straight from the Airport to take part in the discussion.

Sir, I share my anguish today not for the accidents, not for the delay, not for the mal-administration, but particularly for the first important point in my mind is that I had congratulated Mr. Shivraj Patil when he assumed office of this Ministry. The copy of the letter is with me, because Mr. Shivraj Patil's earlier record is very good. I had written to him and I had congratulated him because I found that Shri Shivraj Patil is an organised Minister. But I find in his time, the Indian Airlines continues to be in the cess pool of corruption and mal-administration. I feel terribly sorry for this because Shri Shivraj Patil in my opinion is one of a very organised Ministers. The anguish in my mind is double. I am given only five minutes. I know a story of corruption, I know stories of mal-administration and I must speak about that here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At some other time we can listen to your stories, not now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This is a

serious thing, Sir. So far as the accident is concerned, I would only invite the attention of the House and the attention of the hon. Minister because the press in India is very free and it is a great honour to this country. It has become a watch-dog and we are also supposed to be the watch-dog. So, we read the findings of which were published in 'India Today' and other magazines.

I cannot go on talking about the kind of accidents, these accidents have a design, these accidents explain the design of administration. The administration in Indian Airlines has failed and if Indian Airlines would not have the monopoly, I and my colleagues would travel by some other airlines, accidents or no accidents, because this is in the cess-pool of mal-administration and corruption.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Die by some other plane!

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: And therefore, mal-administration and corruption has found its way to accidents. What happened only yesterday? It is not for nothing. If there is a fair and genuine accident, we go before the people because we talk to people, we understand them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you wanting a Joint Committee?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There is an inquiry going on.

Mr. Haroobhai Mehta says, there should not be a Rahul Bajaj. I feel one with him in this, he is a socialist, I am also left of centre, I say, Sir, we are a socialist democracy. Certainly Tatas and Birlas can't do. They may be very good people, but they don't know the common man's plight. Let Rahul Bajaj travel with me, I will tell him the kind of food that is served and the kind of letters we write, and there is no response. Therefore, I feel one with him. He says, the Chairman should resign. I say, it must be a couple of people. Are you very happy with the Managing Director of the Indian Airlines

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz] whom I approached 5-6 times during the last six months, Mr. Deputy-Speaker? And he knows me, I am a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee, I never wanted any relief for myself, I said, 'ordinary problems' but he could not solve even one. So, the Chairman should resign, we have to ask Mr. Shivraj Patil whether he is happy with the Managing Director or not. Therefore, he must make a clear statement on this. As I said, my anguish is doubled because of Mr. Shivraj Patil being the Minister. I can read out the letters some time before you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now now

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Might be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, why I was saying that is, there is maladministration. I will give you one or two examples of the Srinagar Airport. Sir, for the last six months I have been telling the Indian Airlines—I have praise for Mr. Shivraj Patil, he is a busy Minister, but his response is very good, I rate him as a very capable Minister. But I thought why should I not go to the Managing Director and other officers. I told them, there are five very important senior positions vacant in the Indian Airlines at Srinagar and nobody goes there from Delhi. Three people are there for 5 years, actually they had been detailed for two years, now they are staying there for 5 years, and here three transfers were effected, Mr. Shivraj Ji, and for the last six months I have been telling them, 'Why these three people are not joining there?' Because they have the political clouts. What about Mr. Sitaram Kapur, who has been languishing there for five years? I rate him as the most honest person there and he is begging the Department, saying 'Relieve me from Srinagar.' Half of his family is here and half of his family is in Srinagar, and I know it certainly, Sitaram Kapur has been borrowing money to run his family because he is an honest man. It is your Department, Mr. Shivraj Patil, why there is no appreciation for honest people? At least there should be no punishment for them.

Now I tell you, let Sitaram be here, let Kaul and others who have political clouts, who have godfathers, go there. I told M.D. 'Why are you not doing this? It is a simple problem.' And his junior officers also heard me speaking. You see, we have no time to go to these officers, but we go to these officers because my Indian Airlines officer at Srinagar is suffering. There is a big crowd, there is nobody to attend to them. So, people from Delhi don't go there and you don't recruit people from Jammu and Kashmir State. I wrote a letter to the Minister and I explained it to the M.D. Sir, for the last two years even loaders have not been selected from Srinagar. There is a select list with them. I told him, 'Mr. M.D., you have made a selection, you have conducted an interview, so loaders should be appointed. But they have not been appointed.' I raised a question. But then, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, they feed the Minister with wrong information. Last time I raised a question, it was a Starred Question. I said, there should be a visitors' gallery.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now come to the point.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Shivraj Patil said, 'Visitors' Gallery is being constructed there.' I tell you, Sir, I have come just one hour before, there is no visitors' gallery being constructed there. I had alerted the Minister that these officers are making tall claims and they are going by default putting the Department into disrepute. There is no temporary visitors' gallery. I will tell you another fraud. Safety has been spoiled my dear friend, because there is corruption, there is maladministration. You do not know why it happens. Last year there were catering tenders and the highest bidder should have been given the contract, who is rated as very good caterer too. But the highest bidder was not given the contract. Last year's caterer was continued because of some interference. There are so many things.

Irrespective of the Party affiliation, we have been talking about adjournment-mo-

tion. The Minister, Mr. Shivraj Patil should make an honest expression in respect of our pleas that we have made to him. Otherwise it will be a futile discussion.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I oppose the adjournment-motion. I cannot disagree with the fact that this has given a chance to give a deep look into the affairs of Indian Airlines and other sister organisations like Air India, Pawan Hans and Vayudoot. Indian Airlines has been built up over the years and I happen to be a representative of a region wherefrom Indian Airlines happens to be the quickest means to reach Delhi. It is because earlier from my home State, it took minimum 3 1/2 days to 4 days to reach here. During the last three decades, I have been travelling by various grades, various aircrafts of Indian Airlines and to some extent Vayudoot also. If I quote my personal experience during these three decades, it will be a long story.

I would like to say Indian Airlines has been built up over the years and now it has attained a status where we suppose that automatic mechanism of administration, mechanism of check and maintenance, mechanism of travel facilities including reservation, cancellation etc., all these must be there. We need certain level of competence at every level. Demand has been made of resignation of certain personnel at certain levels. I do not join the demand for resignation, because resignation would not serve the purpose. But nevertheless I would like to stress upon the need for competence. Everywhere competence should be stressed, at the stations, at the headquarters and at different departments of the flight organisation. I do not join also in making sweeping accusations against Indian Airlines.

I would like to make certain constructive suggestions by way of taking part in this debate, which should be considered. Equipment for maintenance and emergency should be well spread over all over the country. There are certain important cities, metropolitan cities. It is a big country and Indian Airlines flight touch down frequently

all the important cities. At all these stations, there should be sufficient equipment for emergency. Our experience has been that even in certain major stations too—I do not like to name them—there has been certain serious shortfall, certain shortage of emergency maintenance equipments. When a plane is out of order and a snag develops in the course of flight in transit, we are told that we have to wait for a plane to come from Delhi or Bombay which would bring the necessary particular part. Only after they fit in that part into the plane, it will take off. Such a situation has to be avoided. I would like to refer to the maintenance and standard of the outlying stations. It is at and around outlying stations that we experience major risks. I had travelled mostly in my region via either Patna, Bagdogra, Gauhati or Calcutta, to reach my station Imphal. We find that these stations are badly managed. In some stations, our experience is that the sense of arithmetic of the management officials namely the ground staff is quite weak. Very often they call for individual check ups, drills on board etc and there are complaints particularly before departure and in transit. It happens not once, but frequently. This has to be avoided.

The other point that I would like to stress is that the safety measures should be increased in these outlying stations. I had been demanding in the North-East—apart from Gauhati which is already well-equipped—wherever airports or runways are there, there should be night landing facilities. There should also be automatic instrument landing facility. Otherwise, accidents are bound to happen in these areas because we are flying at high risk. Particularly when you fly in bad weather in the evening, Sunset is very early. There is difference in the Sunset hours between our region and Delhi by about two hours. When a plane reaches that region by Sunset, by accident or through some unforeseen situation in the schedule, such planes will need ad hoc instrumental landing or night landing facilities invariably. Such facilities are not existing in the other airports except in Gauhati in the North-East. To be more particular, I may

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh] mention Agartala, Imphal, Silchar, Shillong and Aizal. All these places should be equipped with night landing facilities. It is not merely a political demand or anything else. It is only for the sake of safety of passengers. passenger safety is above every other consideration. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to the improvement of night landing facilities in those outlying stations.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the recent accident which has taken place and to which the other Members of the House have not made a reference. It is very clearly mentioned in *The Times of India*.

"The bulk of Indian Airlines fleet consists of Boeing-737s which number 25. Many of these are now old. The one that crashed in Ahmedabad, killing 130 on October 19, was one of the oldest in the fleet."

Again it is said that notice has already been that it "may not fly higher than 26,000 feet until maintenance crews carry out stringent inspections around the country

From where we have got this aircraft?

"The Boeing company itself had recognised structural design defects in its earlier 737s and had made changes after the 291st plane had rolled off the assembly line.

The whole of our fleet or most of them, are Boeing 737. This is the oldest design which the Company itself is changing now. So, it is very risky to operate this aircraft. It will play havoc with the human life in this country. Perhaps, when we buy something from outside, commission may also be kept under consideration. But, it should not enter this field when it is directly related to the human life. For the sake of commission or something like that, you should not buy the rejected ones, as we have already men-

tioned in the case of Helicopter deal. This is my request. The House should know as to why this plane, the oldest plane, has been put into service.

Secondly, the employees of Indian Airlines are demanding to place them on par with their sister concern, the Air India. Why there is a disparity? Air India is demanding parity with something else. Therefore, there must be a parity between the two and negotiations should begin in this direction. The Chairmen and the Government should sit together and settle this matter so that the employees will also be happy.

Many Members have already narrated their experience. I have also got much experience when I happen to take the flight from Delhi to Guwahati or from Guwahati to Bombay. The entire organisation is in a rampant condition. Who is managing, who is looking after, how the passengers are travelling to answer these, there is nobody. Many a time, we find that the aircraft is not working and it is landed there. Perhaps, it will take a day or two to take-off. Ultimately, the passengers must have to stay for days together. This is a routine thing. We have this routine experience. But, yet we don't mind for that. The machine may go wrong. But the safety of the life of passengers is very important. Even the passengers are prepared to wait for hours rather than travelling in bad conditions.

Already several hon. Members have spoken. I have got nothing much to add. But I would like to have one clarification. Are you going to change all the old model aircraft? How many Aircraft are going to be inducted into service immediately? You have to regain the faith of the people of this country as far as air travel is concerned. I know that air travel is the safest mode of travel. But now it has become very dangerous and suspicious. Therefore, you have to regain the faith of the people of this country. The hon. Minister has to answer certain questions regarding how many aircraft he is going to purchase; from which country he is going to purchase and about their condition and their

fame in the world market.

with these words, I conclude.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion. It is a sad thing that of late the number of flying accidents have been on the increase with Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot or Pawan Hans. The accidents are from minor incidents to major incidents including fatal accidents. It is also equally sad that the incidents are being politicised in the form of Adjournment Motion or asking for a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Speaker has admitted the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Flying is a complex game. When everything is fine, it is like driving a Limousin fully automatic, on a wide road with no traffic. But when the smallest thing goes wrong it is like a punishment awarded. You require a perfect body and mind to handle these sophisticated machines. A split second decision is required with automatic reaction. I am sorry to say that lately the whole system is not properly geared up for this purpose. It is a long chain. Even if there is one weak link, then the chain breaks and there is disaster. The Hon. Minister is just sitting next to me. It was only day before yesterday that I had just mentioned that there would be an accident. Yesterday again I repeated this to him not knowing that we had already had an accident. Fortunately no lives were lost. (interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): How could you project this?

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: I had predicted about what would happen in Punjab and it has been happening. I have been predicting for the last 21 years about flying. If the atmosphere is not fine, you know, something is going to go wrong. It is just as a Hakim touches your body and says that

something is wrong with you. I would like to mention about his problem. It is the men who are on top and who are not handling these sophisticated machines who are responsible. We have no dearth of professionals in our country be he a pilot or a ground technician. This group of people who are on top, whether it is Indian Airlines, Air India or Vayudoot are fighting amongst themselves. I hope the Hon. Minister with whom I have had an opportunity of working close in the Defence Ministry would handle these people first because I know that in case you have an ailment you go to a doctor be he an allopath, Homeopath, Ayurved or Hakim and certainly you don't go to a cobbler or a washerman. I would not take much time of the House and not go into the details of other accidents.

As far as this yesterday's accident is concerned, from whatever I have seen from the photograph, the under carriage lever was down and locked. Hydraulic gauge indicated normal pressure. Emergency under carriage handle was stored in a proper position, that means, it was not used. However, both main under carriage doors were open and the nose door crushed to open position. This itself appears to be a case of strfracture, that is, material failure. I am sure the inquiry conducted will go into the details and would find out the facts. I would once again request the Hon. Minister to change these officials on top who are mishandling the airlines.

SHRI A.K. PATEL (Broach): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to support Dr. Datta Samant's Motion. I will avoid criticism especially this delay, corruption and malpractices or other parts. But I would restrict myself to Ahmedabad accident because I was the sufferer and I was the victim of that accident. I would say that in that accident the main responsibility was of the administration. That day I was there at the site of accident. Usually the reason given was there was less visibility. I drove to the same place in my car. There was no problem of vision and it was very easy to drive. There was nothing about less visibility. The flight was just hovering on the airport and it was not landing. I entered the office and enquired

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about it. I was told that it was because of less visibility. And immediately after a few minutes they told me that there was a crash of the plane and it was lying there. This thing could have been avoided had these craft were overhauled which was long overdue.

The same aircraft had some problem in Coimbatore on the 23rd September. This aircraft was coming from Bombay to Ahmedabad. It was the rainy season. When it reached Baroda water was pouring from from the roof. One of my relatives who came from abroad and who was travelling in that aircraft just complained to the staff that water was coming. It was not the refrigerator water and it was because of some leakage. One seat was given to protect him from the water. One foreigner who was travelling got angry with the staff and the pilot. During that time there was a sudden change in the internal pressure of the flight and the flight was taken back to Bombay and was landed there. In that way there are so many things

On 10th November I have had the personal experience. I was trying to come from Delhi to Ahmedabad. The flight was at 6 O'clock. One hour after boarding I was told that there was something wrong in the reaching and we had to come out and wait for a pretty long time.

The Indian Airlines have no right to kill people. Flights which are not in order should be put to scrap and they should be maintained properly, so that people's lives are saved.

About the compensation, when the Hon. Minister visited the place that day he declared that compensation will be given about Rs. 2 lakhs. Till today there is no payment made. That is why I request him to look into this.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the outset let me congratulate Dr. Datta Samant for having escaped fortunately because lakhs of workers are depending on him. Now a days travelling by air has become very danger-

ous. Two tragedies on the same day involving loss of so many lives occurred. Even then the Airlines did not reform itself.

For the last one year flights to Madras — whether direct one or the Airbus via Hyderabad — did not take off punctually. Minimum two hours late was experienced by the passengers. It is unfortunate that flight information is not given promptly and properly even to the MPs. When we ask even two hours before the departure, they use to say 'so far it is on time' Such is the bad condition prevalent in the Airlines.

On one occasion, Mr. Deputy Speaker you yourself also had a miraculous escape when the flight was landed at Delhi in which you came from Madras. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil that on the 4th of this month the Airbus bound to Madras via Hyderabad was delayed by three hours. All of us and most of the Members of Tamil Nadu were travelling in that flight. Security check was over. We entered and seated in the aircraft. Crew members also armed the doors. But suddenly we were informed that there was an engineering snag. We were in that aircraft itself for nearly three hours. We were simply sitting in that small place. Then, another aircraft came and we were all shifted to that. Then the flight took off at 9 p.m. and we reached the next day early morning.

On the 21st of this Month also the Airbus bound to Delhi was delayed at Hyderabad nearly one hour because a passenger with the ticket of Bombay got into it.

I request the Minister to give an Airbus direct from Madras to Delhi and from Delhi to Madras. There is no direct flight to Madras from Delhi and from Delhi to Madras in the morning. I request the Minister for this also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is an entirely different matter. On some other occasion you can speak.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: This is a serious matter. Pre-signed certificates of breath

analysar test are issued to the pilots. This is a fatal mistake. On 22nd ground crew members of the Indian Airlines went on strike. The Minister should have used his good offices to avert the strike. At least a joint parliamentary committee should be appointed to streamline the airlines. Government should not be anti-labour.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. member for participating in the debate and for making very valuable and good suggestions. While expressing that I am sorry for the incident that took place yesterday I would like to congratulate the Members who were on board and who came out unhurt.

The debate has been a debate without any rancour and polemics. It has been full of agony and anguish and it is but natural for me to share this agony and anguish. Many good points have been made by the hon. Members and it may or may not be possible for me to reply to all of the good points that have been made. But the hon. Members can rest assured that I have noted down all the points and we intend to act on them to the extent it is possible for the Department and for all of us.

If there are any points which are left out in my reply and if the Members want that some explanation should be given on those points I would only be happy to explain to them not in the House probably but outside the House when they would have the time and I would also have the time. I seek this kind of indulgence from the hon. Members because many points have been made and I may not be able to reply to all the points.

I would like to respond on the points made on the incident that took place yesterday, accidents on 19th of October, on training, on safety, on delays, wage settlement, acquisition of aircrafts, functioning of our other public sector undertakings, what has been done in the Department and about the Committee which was suggested by some

Members to be appointed.

Yesterday for the benefit of the hon. Members I would like to say that Airbus came to Delhi from Bombay. It landed safely. It taxied safely. It came to a stationary position. The ladder was brought. It was put near the door and the people who were on board were about to leave. Then slowly the nose gear started collapsing. It ascended into the well in the aircraft and the fuselage, the body of the aircraft, started slowly descending and it touched the ground. The rear gear was outside and the doors were opened. Then the passengers were brought out. Five or six passengers had met with some minor injuries. Out of them three were treated for more time but the three were immediately allowed to go home and then we were informed about that. We have started looking into this incident as to why and how it could happen. It took off safely. It landed safely. It came to the stationary position safely. When it was standing stationary, it slowly descended and touched the ground. How could it happen? What is it which is responsible for this? Is it some defect in the machine or is it something else? Is there any human error involved in it?

These are very very sophisticated machines and very complicated procedures are followed for flying these aircraft. We would certainly like to go into all these details and take corrective action if it is necessary to take corrective action against others also, if they are involved. But before we come to any conclusion, it would be rather unjust to pronounce judgement and then, if it is required to change our judgement. So, I would seek the indulgence of this House to give us some time. If it is necessary and if I am directed, we would be placing the report of this inquiry on the table of the House for the benefit of the Members. Then also, we can consult them. We can go by their advice because the debate has been very very objective. Nothing can be more helpful for improving the efficiency of any organisation than a debate of this nature. It is from that angle we would like to place the report also and we would like to seek the advice of the Members. But at this point of time, I would not venture or I

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]
would not dare to say that it was because of this reason or because of that reason or because of this person or because of that person this has happened. I hope that the hon. Members will appreciate this point.

It may not be necessary for me to dwell in greater details on this incident. After the report is received, it may be made known to the Members.

About the two accidents, well, the accidents took place on one and the same day. They came like bolts from the blue. Suddenly on one day within two hours in the eastern part of the country and in the western part of the country, these accidents happened and valuable lives were lost. When the hearts of the Members are full of agony on that, we can realise the agony of those people whose kith and kin have been lost and the kith and kin of the pilots and those who have been working there. I can, on this point, only say that we can convey the heart-felt sympathies to all who are kith and kin of the persons who have died in these accidents. No amount of compensation can bring back the lives. I have been saying this thing and I continue to say this thing. Money is no compensation for the lives lost. It is very small compensation. It is a very insignificant thing compared to the lives. I am not going to deal with the compensation part of it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What is the reason for the Ahmedabad accident?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL. I am coming to it. Different theories have been put forward. According to some, the error was human error. I am not giving first preference or second preference. I am just saying that. According to others, it could be mechanical defect. According to some others, it could be because of the defect in the instruments which were at the airport. According to the fourth theory, it could be because of climate also. I have never blamed the nature or the climate for this accident. Now, it is not good to say that because of climate this happened or because of one reason or the other reason

this happened or because of one person or other person that happened. This is not good at this point of time. So, we are not rushing to pronounce judgement on these points. I hope the hon. Members would appreciate it. Supposing I make a certain statement on the floor of the House that this is the reason. Now, you can appreciate what complications it would create for the court of inquiry which has been constituted and which has to go into all these details and give a judgement. I say that the report of these inquiries will also come and we can act upon these reports. Necessary action will certainly be taken on many things such as maintenance, training, etc. I again seek the indulgence of the hon. members. Please do not push the Minister into a position from where he would not be able to pronounce his judgement. I would rather not pronounce my judgement. I may have my own opinions, but when a court of inquiry is appointed, it is not given to me to say that this or that could have been the reasons. We shall have to wait a little and I seek your indulgence.

The stand taken by the hon. members, I should say, is very considerate. You have been over kind to us who are working in the Ministry. You have not been rash or harsh and you have not attacked us. You have only expressed your agony and I appreciate your stand on this point also.

As regards maintenance, a very valid point has been made by the hon. members. They have been asking whether we are maintaining our aircraft as we should; whether we have the kind of equipment that is required to maintain our aircraft; whether for this purpose we are updating our maintenance facilities or not and so on. They rightly feel concerned on these points. I am also one with them when they say that maintenance facilities probably need a sort of upgradation. I have never said that the maintenance facilities are the best in the country. I was just comparing the maintenance facilities that we have in our country with the maintenance facilities available with other organisations which fly aircraft and I was trying to say that our facilities were quite

good and comparable. This does not mean that there is no scope for improvement. This does not mean that maintenance is done in the best possible manner. And this also does not mean that we should not look into this kind of things.

Now, hon. member Shri Goswami perhaps suggested that a committee should be appointed. I would say that my Government, my leader and we all of us feel that a committee should be appointed to look into all aspects relating to maintenance and we will seek a report from that committee and the recommendations that will be given by the committee will be implemented.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Is it going to be a Joint Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No. This is going to be a technical committee these are technical matters. This technical committee will go into all the details and its report will be acted upon because we all feel concerned and we will see to it that no stone is left unturned to provide safety in the best possible manner.

As far as the training aspect is concerned, hon. members have expressed their views concerning the training of our friends in the Indian Airlines who fly the aircraft, maintain and handle other duties also. So, it is also necessary to see whether our training facilities are good or not.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: Is it a fact that we have no full-time training courses?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that point. In our country there are aeroclubs which are giving initial or primary training to persons. Fortunately, we have now got the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy which was appointed only a few years ago. This is a full time institution established to train people and in this institution we have the simulators, we have the aircraft and other kinds of equipment and we have also got the teachers and trainers to train the students. We would like to develop this insti-

tution so as to see that the requirements of the pilots of our Airlines, State Governments, other organisations and the requirements of some individuals also can be met. This is in the stage of development. We would like to develop this institution. We would like to see that this institution, if not fully does contribute to a very great extent in providing the trained personnel.

19.00 hrs.

The Indian Airlines also have the institutions where the training is imparted to the pilots. On this point also I would say that we would like to appoint a Committee of the persons who are well versed in these areas and that Committee will examine all aspects of the training of the people who are required here and we would like to get the report as quickly as is possible and we would like to act up on that report also. It is because these are complicated matters. They require a sort of expertise. Though we are concerned and our hearts are full of agony and yet probably, we would be required to have the assistance of the experts and with those who are well versed in these matters, we will constitute the Committee of experts.

So, in this fashion we would like to look to the maintenance and the training part of our airlines and would like to go deep into the details and get the exact plan and the schemes and concepts and all those things and we would like to act up on them.

As far as the safety part is concerned, I share the concern expressed by all the Members over there. It is not given to me today to say that well, we are doing very well and the criticism you are levelling against us is not good. After these two unfortunate accidents in which the lives have been lost, some incidents that have taken place is not given to me and I am not going to take that kind of a stand. For God's sake, if I say something more on this point, please don't misunderstand me that I am standing up here to dispute what you have said or trying to defend the position we have taken. I would just like to explain to you nothing more than

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil] that. Having said that, we also feel concerned. In Civil Aviation, it is the safety which is the most important thing. If the Air Force people are there, it is the risk element that is most important. We are asking them to take the risk. We are asking them to fly in very difficult conditions. They have to fly. They have to stretch the machine. They have to stretch the human beings. Then, they have to produce the results. But their full adventure is more important. Risk taking ability of the pilot is more important. All those who are involved in it — why pilot only — the safety in Civil Aviation is a most important thing. That is why we would like to provide safety by looking into the maintenance, by looking into the training modernising things and by changing the methods at certain places and seeing that no lacunae are left over there and we would like to provide the safety

Some people have said that because we are using old aircraft, that is why this has happened. Some people have placed one kind of aircraft or another kind of aircraft, one kind of helicopter or another kind of helicopter but unfortunately for us and unfortunately for the people throughout the world, all kinds of aircraft and helicopters have met with accidents in the country or outside the country also. So a machine may be good or a machine may be a little more capable but then it not only the machine, there are other elements also involved in it. So, to say that the machine is responsible — that part is certainly important, we have to look into it — or to blame a machine totally may or may not be correct in a cases. Here also, I would seek your indulgence and I would request you not to misunderstand this statement of mine that machine is not important and we do not want to see whether the machine is good or not. I am saying that the accidents have taken place to all the machines. The most sophisticated machines have also met with accidents. Even while one is walking, an accident takes place. Even when one is going on a bicycle, also an accident takes place; even when somebody is going in his car, an accident takes place. But those accidents are completely different. We shall have to be

more careful because we are flying in the sky; and if an accident takes place to car on the road, well, he has something on which he can stand, but, in the air, it is completely different; so, the standard of safety has to be maintained; and we are going to look into these thing.

But may I give some statistics about the safety record of the Indian Airlines. Please do not misunderstand that I am disputing you or I am trying to unjustly defend myself; I am just trying to explain to you; you may accept these figures or you must just not accept these figures; but these are the figures which are given to me which are with me. In 1983, in the world, the number of fatal accidents that took place was 20, but in India it was nil; in 1984, the number of fatal accidents that took place in the world was 16 and in India it was one; in 1985, in the world, the number of total accidents that took place was 22 and in India it was only two; in 1986, the number of fatal accidents that took place in the world was 22 and India it was nil; in 1987, the number of fatal accidents that took place in the world was 25 and in India it was nil; in 1988, the number of fatal accidents that took place in the world — this is the biggest number — was 24 (upto this time) and in India these two major accidents.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is not correct to compare India like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not disputing. I would not go into all these details when you have taken this kind of a stand. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What is the number of aircraft in America and what is the number of our aircraft? What is the pro-rate figure?

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: As long as there is air travel, there will be accidents. But the main thing is that the avoidable accidents should be reduced to nil.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do agree; the statistics from different countries can

also be given. But then there is one more statistics if you want; otherwise, I will leave just here. I am not standing here to dispute what you are saying; I am fully in agreement with the sense and the feelings which you have expressed here; and having said that, it is not useful to go on quoting statistics and all that. I will just leave that aside.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Accidents are global phenomenon.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: About the delay, again, I am on a very very weak ground; I am not in a position to say that the delays have not taken place; delays have taken place and it would be necessary to reduce the delay. Now when you expressed the concern you did not express that kind of concern to embarrass the Minister or to throw brick-bats at our friends in the Indian Airlines. You have some experiences and you explained those experiences; and if I do not understand your feelings on this point, probably I would be committing a mistake. I am not standing here to defend and say that delays are not there and all that. But here I would like you to understand that the number of aircrafts which we have with us is very limited — 50 aircrafts; with 50 aircrafts, the Indian Airlines is working; and if accident has taken place to 4 aircraft, then we have 46 aircrafts; and then you look at the size of the country, the length and breadth of our country; we have to fly to different places. Now, people in north eastern region, people in Kashmir, people in Trivandrum and in Kerala, people in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, these people have to be served. What our friends in the Airlines have been doing is that they are stretching this to such an extent that they should reach all people and try to meet their demand. Now, they have a philosophy of their own; they say that they should do their best to help our people, but, in the process, sometimes you know things happen in such a manner that it is not controllable. If one aircraft is flying in a particular direction, it is not possible for them to fly on time. If one aircraft is going to the South, to the North to the East, it is not possible for them to fly on time. But

we have discussed this matter and I hope that we would be able to reduce the delays and reduce delays quite substantially.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, that is exactly the question you should ask me and that is exactly the question on which I was going to say a few things.

How do we reduce the delays. First of all, we have reduced the flying hours of our aircraft. We would be flying a little less.

I was touched when the Hon. Speaker called me and said that "the entire House is of the opinion that you should fly a little less, but should fly on time and you should provide better safety." Now, here is concern expressed by the very symbol of the authority of this House, on this point in a very very reasonable and rational manner. He has tried to come to the point and tried to suggest that this should be done and "if you reduce the people the Members would not embarrass you or your colleagues in the Department but they would like to support you. And that is why if you have to take this unpleasant step, unpleasant to some, because the routes may be reduced a little, you should do that".

Now, may I submit to you, that we have already taken steps on this? We are trying to reduce some routes, not all routes; and while doing that also we would like to see that some facility is available at all places. This is one thing we are doing. And then, we are giving more time when a flight goes from one place to the other place in between they are landing at different places, and if the time given to them for disembarkation, for taking passengers on board, for cleaning and all these things is not sufficient — half an hour's time is given and it becomes very difficult for them—we have taken steps to see that more time is given at the starting point or at the point where the flight ends also; sufficient time is given so that they can take this kind of delays. There is some cushion to take this kind of delays.

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

One more thing I would like to mention. Hon. Members have very rightly suggested "why do you not take more aircraft, and why do you not fly?" Well, we have done exactly the same thing. We have taken some aircraft on lease. And fortunately for us two aircraft have already arrived. We are painting them, we want to paint our colours on the aircraft and then we would like to fly them. One more aircraft, I am told, might have come; three aircraft are already readily available. One more aircraft we are taking from the Bhutanese Government and one aircraft is coming from the Soviet Union and one more aircraft will come. In this fashion we will have six aircraft at our disposal. I hope that with these six aircraft, without increasing our responsibility to fly to other areas in a manner which will again produce stresses and strains, it should be possible for us to reduce the delays also.

I am sure, that with this it should be possible. Over and above that, we would like to introspect ourselves. I would like to introspect, all my colleagues in the department will introspect, all the regional managers and those who are there will introspect, and we will try to see as to why this is happening and why there are delays. If more coordination is necessary between the Airport Authority and the Airlines Authority and other persons also, we would like to bring about that coordination. We will also like to give them some other kind of equipment which will help them to reduce the delays. And I am sure, that with this kind of planning and with this kind of thinking it should be possible for us to reduce the delays. Hundred per cent delays will be reduced or not, it is very difficult to say. Because especially in the North Eastern region for the benefit of the hon. Members coming from that area it is the intention of the Government to provide more facilities in the North Eastern region because the transport facilities are not as good in those areas as they are in other areas. So, we would be trying to fly more in the North Eastern and Himalayan regions and I think that would be the just thing to do, but exactly in those areas, the climate some times is inclement.

The climate is not good for flying. It would be necessary to see that the climate is good and we have to take precautions. We cannot take the risk. We would rather not like to fly. We would rather take criticisms for having not flown over that area from our friends over there than compromise with the safety aspect. Moreover at times, for the safety reason some information is given and we will have to take all precautions. That also causes some delay. There are so many other reasons, because of which the delays do take place. On all these points, we would like to be very very careful. It seems that my colleagues in the Department and in the organisation have felt the pinch and they are determined to help me in this respect. Probably I would be able to give a better report to the House after sometime... (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Labour wage agreements are pending for three years.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that. The next point is wage settlement. I spoke at very great length on this point two or three days back in this very House. I would say that the intention of the Government and the intention of the public sector undertakings which are directly dealing with them, is to be helpful, is to do their best. But then it has some implications and repercussions on other organisations? That also has to be understood by all concerned. My only appeal to all concerned is to keep all these things in view and try to arrive at a settlement which will give some satisfaction to all concerned. We would be the last to keep our colleagues dissatisfied in the organisation and then expect something good. But at the same time as a Government, it would be necessary to see what are going to be the implications of the settlement in one organisation on other organisations. There are organisations within the Civil Aviation Ministry and there are organisations outside also. That is our difficulty. I hope that this genuine difficulty of the public sector undertakings and all other concerned will be understood by all the Members.

Sir, on acquisition, I have already said

that we are trying to acquire the aircraft. Six aircrafts are coming and they are on lease, and we will be using them. Next year from April onwards we are going to get about 19 airbuses and within one year we would have a sufficient number of aircrafts, which will meet some of our demand. The demand is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is going up like anything. In Indian Airlines, it is going up by ten per cent or twelve per cent. In Vayudoot, it is going up by thirty per cent and in other organisation it is going up by forty per cent. People want to travel by air. They do not want to waste their time and time is precious for them. That is why, they prefer this kind of mode of transport. Then, it becomes necessary for us to cope up with the demand coming up from different directions. In the process, stresses and strains develop, in the process difficulties arise. We shall have to find money. We shall have to plan. Even if the money is there, the aircraft cannot come easily. We have airports where the facilities for landing, communication and navigational facilities are available. We would not like to fly where the workable facilities are not there. We are not satisfied with the workable facilities. We would like to make them more and more ideal and sophisticated. For this purpose, we are going to acquire some equipment of modern nature, advanced equipment, more sophisticated equipment which can cope up with the modern aircraft and all those things. We would like to see that the airports are also upgraded commensurate with the advanced kind of aircraft we would be inducting here. In this fashion, on the one hand, we will have the advance kind of aircraft and on the other, we will have better kind of navigational and communication facilities. We have expanded the airports. Indira Gandhi International Airport has been expanded. Sahar airport has been expanded. Madras airport has been expanded. And at many other places we are expanding the airports. We are giving the navigation and communication facilities to be set up over there to facilitate all those things. And then at other places also we are trying to expand the airports and we are trying to provide more and better communication and navigational

facilities. The process of acquisition of these instruments, equipment and machines has already been started. I hope, within some time, it will be possible to bring them at par with other places.

About Pawan Hans certain questions were asked. One question which was asked about Pawan Hans was why an amount of Rs. 3 lakh was given as compensation. The answer is that they were insured for Rs. 3 lakhs. So it was possible for them to give Rs. 3 lakhs to them.

About the aircraft, Westland helicopter and all those things, this matter had been discussed in detail many many times and it would not be necessary for me to go into all those details at this time. Only one thing which I would like to say is that in getting the Westland helicopter we have not spent any money from our coffers.

Fortunately, for me, certain very good developments have taken place in the Civil Aviation Ministry. And for those things which have been done in the last two or three years time, I cannot take the credit. All my colleagues, the leader, the Government and the House also can take credit for that.

If the Civil Aviation has to develop in the country one of the most important thing is to train the people who will man the Civil aviation activities in the country. There was no institution at all. The Indira Gandhi academy has come up and it is going to meet some of our requirement. This is going to be a big boon, not for today only but in times to come, for civil aviation activity in the country and it is going to meet the primary demand.

A criticism has been made, "why Vayudoot has been created". Vayudoot has been criticised left and right. I feel for the young organisations. My heart bleeds when the criticism is flung at Vayudoot. Not that Vayudoot might not be committing any mistake and that everything done by Vayudoot can be defended and all those things. But the intention of creating Vayudoot should be understood by this House and people out-

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil] side. The sole intention of creating Vayudoot was to reach the north-eastern areas where the rails are not there. It is not possible for us to build bridges in big valleys and take trains and buses and all that. So it was decided that hopping from one top of the hill to the other taking the people would be possible. And the best mode of transport in that area is to fly small aircraft or big helicopters. So Vayudoot came into existence. You will be surprised to know that Vayudoot is covering that entire country with 19 aircraft. Out of 19 aircraft, 2 have gone out of order. They have met with accidents. They are flying 16 or 17 aircraft throughout the country, flying more in the north-eastern region, in Himalayan region, in inaccessible areas and trying to reach the people in order to see that the industries go from city to rural areas, in order to see that even people living in rural areas do save time which is necessary for them. To give this kind of facility Vayudoot has been created. I would seek a little more compassion from hon. Members and people outside also to Vayudoot which is just a child which is growing. It is going to grow very big. And we are certainly not going to leave it in the lurch. We would do our best to give it more aircraft and to provide other facilities which are required. If necessary, we can seek the help of all my colleagues and the House also to get more money for these things. For other things we may not seek money but for Vayudoot probably we may need something because this is something very special.

Pawan Hans is also an organisation which has been created to provide aviation facility to ONGC and other organisations which were depending on others from outside the country. We should appreciate it. It is Pawan Hans only which is having forty-two machines with them. As far as machines are concerned, they are very well-off and it would not be necessary to seek any financial help to support Pawan Hans for this purpose. But look at the intention. We should be self-reliant. We should depend on ourselves and we should reach those inaccessible areas, the far flung areas. In Himachal Pradesh we should reach, in Kashmir we should reach, in... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Intention is all right, Sir, but Pawan Hans has not come.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Well, I am talking about the intention and this is an organisation created. Then, we have created a National Airport Authority also. This National Airport Authority is going to develop the airports in different areas. They are going to see that it is not sufficient to develop the airports in the bigger cities but the airports in the far flung areas also should be developed and there we should provide all the facilities.

Civil aviation may not be very big today but tomorrow, in the days to come, it is going to be a very very important mode of transport and if we do not prepare for those things, tomorrow suddenly, within a short time, it cannot be done. So, the infrastructure is laid in creating IGRUA, National Airport Authority, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans and in acquiring more aircraft. Now, for some time we did not acquire the aircraft for seven or eight years, steps were not taken to acquire them. But for the last three or four years the credit should certainly go to the Prime Minister and I have no hesitation in saying that it is because of his saying that twenty aircrafts we are getting. We have Vayudoot aircrafts and we have the Pawan Hans also. So, the basic structure is laid down and it is going to help us in the future... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS. What about taking action against the Chairman? Have you got any comment on that?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Well, I am dealing with important points. Sir, I have tried to say all that is being done. We have taken some steps, we would like to take some more steps also to improve, but just removing persons here and there... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Then promote him, don't remove.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg your pardon. That is not my intention. I am not saying that. The level which we maintained, let us maintain up to the end. Well this is no

good supposing I blame somebody or somebody blames me... (*Interruptions*). I will tell you with full authority of the Government that we will be very careful in not taking action arbitrarily, but I will tell you that after the Report is received, all that is necessary and just, will be done, but not arbitrarily... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: When an ordinary employee could be suspended pending enquiry, why do we have different standard for the top people?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Hundred of reports have been submitted about the accidents which have taken place so far. What action has been taken so far? One more report will just be piled up.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is not like that, Sir. We have taken action. I have a list of the names of the officers, pilots and others against whom action has been taken. But it will take your time and it is not going to be useful saying that we have taken action... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You take strong steps. That will create confidence. Sir, last point which I would like to make is this.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: You know that it is the responsibility of the good management. It depends on the higher echelon management which includes the Chairman and the Senior Managers and the Deputies. I want to request the hon. Minister. Is he in a position to give assurance to the House that the management at the higher levels which include the Chairman and the managers are working as a team and are fully doing their work with all responsibility?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is a very good point raised by the hon. Member and I do agree with him that for better result, harmony is required. I can say with some authority that there is harmony to a great extent, but to have 100% harmony — I did not have it in this House or in my own house

or in somebody's house also. So, Sir, 100% harmony cannot be expected. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What about the maladministration and corruption?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the last point which I would like to make is that I am really grateful to all the Members who have spoken in a very very objective manner and I am overwhelmed by their understanding from both the sides. There is agony, if somebody has felt it, it is not without reason and nobody can take objection to the strong feelings which the people have. Now, Sir, as far as the Committee is concerned, we do have the public sector undertakings Committee consisting of Members of both the Houses. If they want, they can certainly go into the working of the Indian Air lines. It may not be necessary to have another Committee for this purpose.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana): I am not satisfied with the reply. I am walking out.

19.32 hrs.

Dr. A.K. Patel then left the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil is from Maharashtra. He is my personal friend. He is too much gentle and very emotionally he has put up the case. But I don't think it is going to help the feelings and the agony or what is happening in the Indian Airlines. The frustration and the agony of the whole House have been expressed. The Members have supported my points raised in this debate. We want some results to come out of this. You may displease somebody, you may remove somebody and you may take action against anybody. You may like to show your goodness and like to be accommodative with everybody and adjusting with everybody. But I would like to ask a categorical question. From 1982 onwards, you have not added a single aircraft. What is the Government doing? The passenger traffic has gone up to two-folds. What about your

[Dr. Datta Samant]
revenues which have increased from Rs. 260 crores to one thousand crores of rupees? What are you doing for the last five or six years? You have not replied to these questions. You say what is not done, you are going to do it in future. That is not the reply we want from you. I say it is the failure of the Government. I would like to point out in this House regarding the yesterday's accident that if it had happened just half a minute earlier, 260 passengers would have died. It is not an excuse. Now, the whole thing has come in the news. It is an airbus. One can imagine. I am not an engineer. It is something funny. Regarding Ahmedabad accident I raised a pertinent question. The aircraft was 18 years old. Prior to two or four days, while flying to Rajkot and Coimbatore, it developed some hydraulic defect and it was grounded twice. It is a serious matter. At least you should have told that the defect developed at Rajkot was corrected. The instrument for landing system at Ahmedabad airport was not working. You say that there is no need of a committee to enquire into this. It is the duty of the Government to clarify these points. It is not going to prejudice the working of the organisation. But none of these points was replied to by the hon. Minister. Regarding the duration of the aircraft in the air, the Minister says that whether it is an old plane or a new plane, the accident was to happen. It is like narrating from 'Bhagwat Gita', whether he is old or young, if he is destined to die, he will die. I do not want to know that. Sir, I want a categorical reply from the Minister. 50% of Boeings are more than 10 years old. The particular aircraft which flew to Ahmedabad was 18 years' old. It has completed its range of 45,000 flight. Another point which I have made is in regard to the aircrafts and the boeings which must fly only 2700 hours per year. For the last two years all these Boeings are flying 5000 to 6000 hours in a year. I am not an engineer, but this is the inquiry which you should make with all your staff. The Minister will not reply all these things. When they are going to fly like this without maintenance, Sir, how are you going to look after them? There are 47 flights — I also men-

tioned the same thing, the Minister also talked like me only, I am happy. I am raising the points, but I am expecting to hear what you are going to say. There are 47 aircraft and 162 stations in the country. How are you going to accommodate them? It is your good self saying that 'I am accommodating everybody going to Gauhati, going to Assam'. What is this? It is after all an aircraft. 31,000 people are at the mercy of these flight everyday. It is a serious thing. So, we do not want such an answer. I am not satisfied with the reply. (*Interruptions*). It is a query. I am not satisfied. It is my right to reply mentioning all these things. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has the right to reply, we cannot stop him.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, the accidents are the worst. There are about 102 nations in the world and in respect of India, it cannot be compared. Sir, every 10 minutes the planes are flying there in the United States. Here there is hardly one in an hour. So, we cannot make a comparison. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has a right to reply. What do you want, you tell me.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is my right to reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot direct me. Don't direct me from there. He has a right to reply. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, the hon. Minister is going to bring in more aircraft and airbuses are coming in 1991. I have already raised this issue. Sir, it is not replied and I don't want again a reply. There are no pilots, no machinery, he has failed to provide them in the last two or three years and now these pilots you are sending for training to France. And you have issued a memo to them stating that 'if you fail in the examination, the training expenses will be recovered from you,' and they have boycotted this training. You want

the airbuses come, there are no experts to run these new aircraft. There is no coordination whatsoever.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There was one good pilot who was there, he left the Indian Airlines!

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, issues are raised and I don't say anything. He may be a good man, he may be emotional or he does not want to displease anybody. But, Sir, I want to ask another thing: Why do you want the Chairman there? He is not effective, he is not working. You send him away, there is no question of public sector or private sector. On the contrary, he is shelving the responsibility and putting it on somebody. Sir, you can't say, it is the responsibility of the Minister.

I am going to suggest another thing. There are a number of VIP planes. You bring them for the use of the Indian Airlines for the average public till one year. I am not against the VIPs, they can take the Air Force planes and they can use them.

Another thing is, in respect of the Committee Report which you have suggested, it must be the real Committee and the suggestions should come to this House and they should be implemented — what are the failures and what you are going to do. Otherwise, when there is criticism, then I would say we appoint the Committee and it is just wiped out.

These are the suggestions I am making. I made a lot of accusations. (*Interruptions*). Only one minute I will take.

I am not satisfied. It is not a personal accusation against the Minister, ultimately he is a responsible man. If I had been in his place, I would have resigned because it is a thing we have done and we are responsible for it and it is a good principle in a democracy.

As far as the agonies and frustrations and the delays of the Indian Airlines are concerned, I think all Members are unani-

mous on that. The only thing they have forgotten to say is that 'we are supporting Dr. Samant's adjournment motion'. (*Interruptions*). You have shown that at least on this issue we are one. The Minister has talked a lot of emotional things, I am not satisfied with them. So long as the decisions are not implemented — after one month or 15 days some improvements we want should be there; otherwise there is no use of discussion in this House. With all the sympathy shown by all the Members suggesting all these things and the Minister giving the assurance that he is going to look into all these matters — I am still not satisfied.

Sir, though I am not satisfied, still I don't like to press it for voting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Shri Datta Samant leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

19.41 hrs.

BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
Conid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister of finance is to continue his speech on the motion for consideration of the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had completed half of my speech.

As the hon. Members are aware, there has been a phenomenal expansion of the banking system during the last 18 years or so. The branch network of the banking system has expanded from 8262 in June, 1969 to 55015 in March, 1988. The total quantum

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]
of deposits has increased from Rs. 4646 crores in 1969 to Rs. 17574 crores as at the end of March, 1988. Similarly the advances have also increased from a little less than Rs. 3600 crores to over Rs. 70088 crores over the same period. The thrust of our banking development has been towards rural and under-developed areas and weaker sections of the society. The public sector banks have been the dominant factor in this transformation of our banking system having taken upon themselves the responsibility of discharging socio-economic obligations in response to felt-national needs.

I am aware that expectations from our banks have been increasing and there has been a general feeling that the banks have not been able to keep pace with popular demands. During the recent past concerted efforts have been devoted to bring about an all-round improvement in the operations of the banks. Improvement in customer service has received specific attention in the last 3 years. The hon. Members may be aware of the various measures which have been taken by the banks in the recent past for improving the quality and speed of customer service. We have been able to achieve perceptible improvement and I am sure that with improved mechanisation and computerisation and continued stress on training to improve our manpower capabilities and bring about a change in the approach and attitudes of our bank officers and staff, better banking services can be assured to the people. I shall appreciate all suggestions that the hon. Members may make during the course of the debate on this Bill to help the banks to move towards the goal of customer satisfying service.

I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

19.45 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixty-third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI
SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the

Sixty-third Report of Business Advisory
Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow
at 11.00 a.m

19.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, December 1,
1988/Agrahayana 10, 1910 (Saka)*