

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 10, 1989/Vaisakha 20,  
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Rise in Infant Mortality Rate

\*926. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of infant mortality has increased during 1988; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to check infant mortality?

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

#### STATEMENT

Infant Mortality rate is obtained from Registrar General of India on the basis of Sample Registration System and the latest provisional estimate at the National level relates to the year 1987. The estimates of infant mortality rate of the National level for the last five year have been as given below:—

1983	105	per thousand live births.
1984	104	per thousand live births.
1985	97	per thousand live births.
1986	96	per thousand live births.
1987	95	(Provisional) —do—

To reduce IMR Government have taken steps to implement a package of activities as part of the State Sector plans and as Centrally Sponsored Schemes for setting up a net work of Primary Health Care institutions in rural areas, training of medical and para-medical workers (both male and female), training of Traditional Birth Attendants and supplying them with Delivery Kits. Additional primary health centres and sub-centres are being set up in order to provide ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care. The workers have been trained and advised to identify and refer the cases at risk to the competent medical personnel or institutions. Oral Rehydration Therapy is being promoted to tackle morbidity and mortality due to de-hydration in diarrhoea cases.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Sir, this question.....

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is misunderstanding the Chair for the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: My supplementary relates to infant mortality. A reply can be given to a subject of this nature only

on the basis of experience and the hon. Minister being unwell cannot have due knowledge about infants and therefore the Minister who is experienced in such matters should give a reply to it. I would like to know that though there is much campaign about the Family Planning programme and we can see advertisements on buses and everywhere else in this regard but does the Government propose to take any steps in respect of infant mortality?

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** Sir, the hon. Member has submitted just now that he is not prepared to accept my statement but while making a statement in the House we try our level best of present the correct picture. I would like to inform the hon. Member that in our Primary Health Centres in rural areas we make efforts to provide all kinds of facilities to the pregnant women and at the same time measures are taken to protect infants from external infections and instructions are given to the would-be mothers as to how to save their babies from common infections. In addition, training is imparted to the Midwives and Primary Health staff so that necessary information could be provided to the people in the rural areas through them.

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know the rate of infant mortality in 1988. But the hon. Minister has not replied to it. The people of the rural areas have to face many hardships. It happens many times that pregnant women have still-born babies and they have to be taken to Primary Health Centres. They are carried in bullock-carts in such a state of health to these centres which are situated at 20 to 30 miles away. Besides, infants often suffer from diarrhoea and become anemic owing to malnutrition. They are not given proper medical aid in such condition in rural areas and the untrained midwives and workers have little knowledge of these things. They are not trained. Apart from this, I would also like to know as to how many pregnant ladies have been administered anti-tetanus injections in the Primary Health Centres which are compulsory before childbirth? The hon. Minister has not given any figures in this

connection and she may kindly furnish the requisite information to us.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** The Government is making efforts to cover all the districts under the Immunisation Programme by 1990 so that it may be possible to prevent children from external infections. As regards the supplementary about the number of injections supplied, I would like to inform the hon. Member that whenever the State Governments make demands in this connection, whether it is for anti-tetanus or anti-diphtheria injections, the Central Government always makes efforts to meet their requirement.

[English]

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the main causes of infant mortality? Immunisation programme is not compulsorily implemented in all the medical college hospitals. Is the Government contemplating steps to see that children born in medical college hospitals, district headquarter hospitals or any other hospitals are immunised compulsorily? Recently, two epidemics occurred in Bihar—meningitis in the South and Kala-azar in the North, Kala-azar is still occurring. And most of the children who slightly improved their chance of survival are dying because of malnutrition. Will the Government try to do something in this direction to remedy the situation?

[Translation]

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have just now stated, we meet their requirements as and when the State Governments inform us about their demands. As you have just mentioned meningitis, I would like to inform you that whenever the State Governments make demands for vaccines, medicines etc., the Central Government takes prompt action to supply the same and the quantity supplied is as per their requirements. So far as educating the people is concerned, we make efforts constantly through the medium of T.V.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR:** Immunisation

should be made compulsory in respect of babies born in hospitals. Is the Government thinking of making any such provisions?

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** In the case of children born in hospitals, I think that it is natural for the doctors to immunise them but it may not be possible for them to do so on a compulsory basis. We are making efforts to ensure that immunisation is undertaken on a compulsory basis so that all doubts of the parents in this regard are removed.

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** The hon. Minister has stated that the Centre makes efforts to meet the entire demand of the State Governments. I would like to inform you that at least 30 districts of Bihar are affected by Kala-azar and a large number of children and other people are suffering from this epidemic. An injection named 'Lavodin' is used for the treatment of this disease and it costs Rs. 2200. This injection is not reaching these districts of Bihar and in the meantime, many people are dying. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been the demand of the State in 1987-88 and to what extent it was met. It has come to my notice that medicines are not reaching Bihar. Therefore, I would like to know about the details of the supply made by the Central Government.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPRADE :** I think that the hon. Member wants information specifically about Kala-azar. A separate notice is required in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** A Calling Attention motion was allowed in this regard.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR:** Medicines and vaccines are not reaching the rural areas and whatever the hon. Member has stated is a fact.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** The point which has been brought to our notice by the hon. Member will be paid due attention and it shall be our endeavour to ensure that the medicines and vaccines reach these

areas in case they are not already reaching there.

[English]

✓ **New Act to Protect Forests**

\*927. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:**  
**DR. A.K. PATEL:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to enact a new Act to protect forests in the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 is under consideration of the Government. Outlines of the proposed legislation are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the forests are getting rapidly depleted in the country and the remedial measures undertaken in this connection are not proper. What I mean is that minor irrigation projects are being stalled on the pretext of saving forests and one has to approach the Centre for the clearance of even a very small project. I would cite a case of Nagpur in this regard. A water pipe line which would irrigate 0.4 hectares of land has been pending clearance for the past two years. Consequently the people have not got water facilities so far. I mean to say that this is not fair. The real reason behind rapid depletion of forests is the illegal felling of trees. The large scale denudation of forests is taking place through the contractors. The forests which are cut for essential projects is not doing so much of harm as compared to the illegal felling of trees. The position of

forests today is such that there are little trees in the interior and trees can be seen only in the outer areas. What I mean to say is that the essential projects should be cleared on top priority basis and the people involved in illegal felling of trees should be awarded deterrent punishment so that such activities could be checked. In regard to the new Act, the Government has appointed a committee for it. It is a matter of regret that we are not aware of the guidelines so far. Guidelines have not been laid nor has an outline been prepared as yet. In such circumstances, what can that Committee do? Why is the Government hesitating in this regard and whatever guidelines have been prepared, the House has the right to know about them. The hon. Minister should clarify as to what guidelines have been issued to the committee and by when will that committee submit its report? As it is an important issue, it should not be evaded but a definite reply should be given.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the hon. Member is confusing two Acts and their provisions. The first one is the Indian Forests Act, 1927, which was a comprehensive Legislation about preservation, control and management of forests. The Second Act is the Forests Conservation Act, 1980, the purpose of which is limited. Under this Act, if forest land is to be diverted for non-forest purposes, prior clearance has to be obtained from the Central Government so that misuse of land is prevented. The Parliament had approved this legislation, and the scope of both the Acts is different. The Indian Forest Act was passed in 1927 and it is 60 years old now. During this period many changes have taken place, and so a comprehensive legislation is required to replace it which is under consideration. The draft Bill was prepared and its various aspect were discussed but the matter was postponed in view of the Forest Policy which was to be announced. A new Act with comprehensive amendments was to be introduced after the announcement of the Forest Policy. The whole matter is in the process and I assure the hon. Member that after the announcement of the

Forest policy, we intend to introduce the new Indian Forest Act.

Regarding Forest Conservation Act and diversion of forest land, Sir, the matter has already been discussed several times. It is perfectly true that a number of hurdles come in the way but it would not be proper to make allegations that clearance of projects is kept pending for 2-4 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is true.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is my information. The projects remain pending due to certain shortcomings in the projects themselves and the Government does not receive the information which is sought. The Government have made attempts to streamline the current procedure. We intend to take measures so that the approval of projects relating to pipe-lines, electric transmission lines is not delayed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important issue is of forest conservation. The hon. Minister may kindly give detailed information about the total geographical area and forest area both as per the records and according to the actual survey. What should be the total percentage of land which should be covered by forest area and what is our target in this regard. If statewise figures are available well and good, otherwise the all-India percentage of forest cover may be provided. Kindly tell me three things. The total forest area that is recorded, the area which has been actually verified, the target of forest cover and how long will it take to achieve the target?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: This information has been given to the Members several times in the House and I repeat it once again. The recorded forest area is 22.7 per cent of the total land mass area. According to the forest policy announced in 1957 and recently in 1988 the total target has been fixed at 30 per cent. 30 per cent forest cover is

essential in the total land mass area. But the so called tree cover is 15 to 19 per cent.

[*English*]

DR. A.K. PATEL: I am not happy with the reply of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has given a stereotyped reply that is the enactment of the Act is under consideration. What is the sense in bolting the stable after the horse has been stolen? Jungles are being destroyed day by day. We are worried about the environment. I give an example of Gujarat. In 1975, 9.2 per cent of the land was covered with jungle; today it is only 3-4 per cent of the land, as per Government figure, covered by jungle or trees. What will be the fate of the jungles in future? These things are happening all over Gujarat. Very recently.....\*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No allegation.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A.K. PATEL: I want a categorical reply from the Minister. This thing is happening in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do it. How can you do it?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A.K. PATEL: He already knows about this case.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be; whatever it is, but here, we are going according to the rules.

AN HON. MEMBER: But he is not making any allegation.

DR. A.K. PATEL: Now I want a categorical reply from the Minister.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He is telling his experience.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He withdraws the wood that is cut.

DR. A.K. PATEL: I want a categorical reply from the Minister by what time he is going to enact an Act so that we can prevent the jungles from being destroyed and we can have nice, better environment in this country.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I have already said that actually the draft of the Bill was ready. But a decision was taken that a new forest policy was coming up in the House which was announced only in the last session. After the announcement of the forest policy, we should take these steps for bringing forward a comprehensive legislation. Now, according to the new policy, we have to think about a comprehensive legislation afresh. I do agree with the hon. member that there is a dire necessity of making the Indian Forest Act more stringent so that deterrent action should be taken against wrong-doers, against those persons who are illicitly felling the trees and destroying the forest resources.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: The hon. Minister has stated that a new forest policy was to be announced but reality is something else. I would like to cite an example of Rajasthan. It has been stated that the forest cover should be 19 per cent but practically only 2-3 per cent is left now. Particularly, Aravali ranges which were lush green at one time, have been denuded. We do not know how long would it take to formulate the policy and then to introduce amendments in the Act. Secondly, the entire reserve forest and game sanctuaries are getting denuded. Will the Government issue directions to the State Government to this effect and will the policy would be modified? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, take it off from your neck.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Sorry. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI Z.R. ANSARI:** I agree that there has been large scale deforestation and that is why the Government is taking remedial measures to check this denudation. We want to enact a law which would provide deterrent punishment for those who indulge in such activities. The only solution to this problem is to bring a comprehensive law at the earliest which may replace the Act of 1927.

[English]

#### Deaths Due to Undiagnosed Disease

\*928. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO†:**  
**SHRI NARSING**  
**SURYAVANSI:**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report captioned 'Unknown disease claims 16 lives' appearing in the Deccan Herald dated the 26th March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether similar reports have been received from other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to contain the spread of this disease?

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

#### STATEMENT

The Government has seen the news item appeared in the Deccan Herald dated 26th March, 1989 captioned 'unknown disease claims 16 lives'.

On receipt of information of outbreak of mysterious disease from Bihar, teams from National Institute of Communicable Diseases were deputed to visit the affected areas. The disease was diagnosed as Meningococcal meningitis sero-group A. During 1989, seven States/Union Territories viz. Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Delhi have reported cases of Meningococcal meningitis as well as deaths. The number of cases and deaths are as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bihar	NA	263 (upto 28.4.89)
Orissa	2951	344 (upto 2.4.89)
Andhra Pradesh	792	136 (23.12.88 to 31.3.1989)
Madhya Pradesh	1620	158 (upto 3.4.1989)
Gujarat	586	102 (upto 3.4.89)
Maharashtra	584	109 (upto 4.3.89)
Delhi	329	58

The Control measures for Meningococcal meningitis consist of the following:—

— early reporting of cases by para medical health personnel so that all

suspected cases are treated in hospitals;

— constituting medical teams to visit the affected areas to detect and

diagnose cases;

- treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Penicillin and Chloramphenicol;
- vaccination of medical and para medical personnel who attend patients in hospitals and casualty department;
- providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving them sulphadiazine.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, nearly about 1200 deaths have occurred in Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi due to an unknown disease. May I know from the Government, which is that unknown disease; how it has come; where it has come; whether it has come from our country or from any other foreign country; and have you made any research in this behalf?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, research as such, we have not done. But various States have reported, as the hon. Member has just now mentioned, States like M.P. Orissa, Bihar and Delhi, there are various reasons and because of those reasons this particular disease called 'meningitis' is found in these particular States.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Has the Government taken any precautionary measures? Has the Government undertaken any programme for eradication of this disease?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, it is very difficult to say about the eradication of meningitis from the country. But the Government is very much keen to take certain preventive steps to control this particular disease called 'meningitis' in the country.

Sir, emphasis must be placed on the careful surveillance including care reporting and laboratory surveillance. We always try

to educate the people about this disease. We have a very well planned health education programme, which will go a long way in preventing the occurrence of cases and particularly deaths due to meningitis. The main objective of this programme is to inform and educate the target population regarding meningitis, its signs and symptoms, and action to be taken when a person shows the symptoms of disease, preventive measures.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, every year, there are deadly diseases in this country, particularly in my State Karnataka, KFD disease, i.e. Kashanore Forest Disease in Malnad area, where there are more rains. On the other side in my constituency, Kolar, thousands of people are dying because of Japanese Encephalitis every year, and also thousands of people have become physically and mentally disabled in my constituency, and every year they are adding up to the number. Time and again I have been asking the Government to find out the solution. And they had said in the last year that they were going to import some vaccines and besides, they were going to manufacture some vaccines. But so far, they have not done anything in this regard. So, I want to ask two important and simple questions. Are the Government going to manufacture vaccines? I want a categorical reply from the Minister. Secondly, every year physically and mentally disabled persons are adding up in my constituency. I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to take certain welfare measures because the future of the society is involved.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has asked me about the production of the vaccine in the country. I would like to mention it here in the House that the vaccine for meningitis is not produced in our country. It has to be imported from outside the country. Primarily, vaccination is recommended for medical as well as para medical personnel and attendants of the patients.

DR. V. VENKATESH: She has not understood my question.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** I understood your question and I am coming to the point. Please have some patience.

As I was talking about the vaccine, I would like to mention here that Meningococcal meningitis the vaccine, is not manufactured in the country. It takes time to develop protective immunity after vaccination. Considering the above, mass vaccination is not recommended due to its limited role in this particular disease and this decision was taken by an expert committee which met on 24.3.1988.

**DR. V. VENKATESH:** She has not followed my question. I am asking about Kashanore Forest Disease and Japanese Encephalitis. It is not connected with meningococcal at all.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** I think I did not hear that part of the question. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. V. VENKATESH:** These are two deadly diseases. (*Interruptions*) I feel very sorry about it.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** You need not feel sorry. You may give me a separate notice for this question and if there is anything, I will let you know.

**DR. V. VENKATESH:** These are two deadly diseases in that area and this is one of them. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. A. KALANIDHI:** It is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has mentioned that meningitis is undiagnosed. Meningism can be undiagnosed but meningitis cannot be undiagnosed. There are cases, bacterial and viral, which can be easily detected. If a small lumbar puncture is done and the cerebro spinal fluid is taken, you can examine the cause to have a diagnosis. I think the Minister is insulting the doctors. I would like to say that with the advent of electron microscope everything is possible now and it has become very easy for the diagnosis. The hon. Minister is giving a wrong diagnosis!

Meningism is undiagnosed whereas meningitis is diagnosed.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** I do not know about the hon. member's ideas. He must be a technical person whereas I am not a technical person. I do not mean that meningitis is undiagnosed or that it is an undiagnosed disease. If by any chance it is wrongly heard, I am sorry for that. It is very much diagnosed by the doctors. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. A. KALANIDHI:** I know that meningitis is a diagnosed disease but meningism is not diagnosed.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** I am not a technical person. It is very difficult for me to answer.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Minister is not supposed to be a technical person.

**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE:** I would like to inform the hon. member that during the year 1989 information about the outbreak of meningitis has been reported from several States, particularly Bihar. On the receipt of information and with reports appeared in the Press, the Director of Health Services, Bihar, sent a medical team. He asked the medical team to investigate the disease. It was thought that it must be due to Encephalitis. But later after some time the experts from the Ranchi Medical College and the Jamshedpur Medical College confirmed the diagnosis to be that of meningitis.

[*Translation*]

### **New Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh**

\*930. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new sugar mills and to increase the capacity of the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89; and

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



[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). During the sugar year 1988-89, 3 letters of intent for the establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 TCD each and 14 letters of intent for effecting substantial expansion in the existing

sugar units have been issued in the State of Uttar Pradesh so far, the details of which are given in statement-I below. Besides this, 9 applications for establishment of new sugar factories and 4 applications for increasing the daily cane crushing capacity of existing sugar factories are pending consideration of the Government; details of the same are given in statement-II below.

## STATEMENT—I

*Details of letters of intent issued for the establishment of New Sugar Factories and for expansion of Existing Sugar Factories during 1986-89 sugar year in Uttar Pradesh*

New Sugar Factories:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of the Party</i>	<i>Date of issue of Letter of Intent</i>
1	2	3
1.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Bloc Urwa, Tahsil Golabazar (Bansgaon) District Gorakhpur	18.11 1988
2.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd , Chilwaria, District Bahraich	20 3.1989
3.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd , Bloc Bharkhani, Tahsil Shahabad, District Hardoi	20.3.1989

Expansion in Existing Units:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of the Party</i>	<i>Expansion Allowed</i>
1	2	3
1.	Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hargaon, District Sitapur	2600 to 5000 TCD
2.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd.. Mohiuddinpur, District Meerut	1500 to 2500 TCD
3.	Saraya Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Sardarnagar, District Gorakhpur	3200 to 4000 TCD
4.	Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., District Basti	1500 to 2500 TCD
5.	Bazpur Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., P.O. and Rly Station Bazpur, District Nainital	3000 to 4000 TCD

1	2	3
6.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sitarganj, Vill. Sarkara, Post Nakatpura, Tahsil Sitarganj, District Nainital	1250 to 2500 TCD
7.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Rohanakalan, District Muzaffarnagar	1676 to 2500 TCD
8.	Tulsipur Sugar Company Ltd., Tulsipur, District Gonda	1700 to 2500 TCD
9.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Semikhera, P.O. Deorania, Tahsil Baheri, District Bareilly	1250 to 2500 TCD
10.	Shravasti Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Vill. Balha, Post Nanpara, Tahsil Nanpara, District Bahraich	1250 to 2500 TCD
11.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Gadarpur, Vill. Baraknera, Tah and Post Gadarpur, District Nainital	1250 to 2500 TCD
12.	Bagpat Cooperative Sugar Mills, P.O. Bagpat Rly Station, Bagpat Road, District Meerut	1800 to 2500 TCD
13.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Anoopshahr, P.O. Chini Mills, Jahangirabad, Tahsil Anoopshahr, District Bulandshahr	2000 to 3000 TCD
14.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit-Bhakri, Tahsil Salempur, District Deoria	1016 to 2500 TCD

**STATEMENT—II**

*Applications from U.P.—pending for  
consideration*

*New Sugar Factories:*

*Sl. No. Name of the Party*

*1 2*

1. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories  
Federation Ltd., Tashil and District  
Saharanpur

1

2

2. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories  
Federation Ltd., Tashil Bisauli,  
District Badaun

3. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories  
Federation Ltd., Jewar, Tahsil  
Khurja, District Bulandshahr

4. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories  
Federation Ltd., Mau Khas, Tahsil  
Mawana, District Meerut

1	2
5.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Nawabganj, Tahsil Nawabganj, District Bareilly
6.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Meerganj, Tahsil and District Bareilly
7.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Place and Tashil Phoolpur, District Allahabad
8.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Baheri-Brahmman, Tahsil Thakurdwara, District Moradabad
9.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Mainpuri, District Mainpuri

*Expansion Cases:*

1. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Place, Tahsil and District Bulandshahr (1524 to 2500 TCD)
2. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Place Burhwal, Tahsil Fatehpur, District Barabanki (813 to 2500 TCD)
3. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Maholi, Tahsil Mishrikh, District Sitapur (1524 to 2500 TCD)
4. Chhata Sugar Company Ltd., Tahsil Chhata, District Mathura (1250 to 2500 TCD)
5. M/s Treiveni Engineering Works Ltd., Unit—Upper India Sugar Mills, Khatauli, Tahsil Jansath, District Muzaffarnagar (3600 to 5000 TCD)

*[Translation]*

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply

that nine applications are still pending in his Ministry in which the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sought to get the letter of intent issued. I would like to know since how long those applications have been pending and how long it would take to get the approval of the Government of India. Besides, how long would it take to issue licence to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** At present I don't have the exact date since when these applications have been pending, but as soon as the State Government provides the required information, the matter is put before the Screening Committee. There is no question of delaying the things at our end. Even then, I would see that the applications which fulfil the conditions, should be considered in the screening committee without any delay.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted its scheme for the modernisation of sugar mills to the Central Government and asked to sanction special loan. If the hon. Minister has got any information in this regard, he may kindly share it with us and state categorically the view point of the Ministry in this respect.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** As I have already pointed out the Government have given the permission for expansion in several cases, but I haven't got the exact information about the number of applications which have sought modernisation. Anyway, the mills which fulfil the conditions laid down for modernisation, will be considered at the earliest.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of sugar mills which have a capacity of less than 1200 TCD and out of them how many are running in loss. There are 14 sugar mills in Deoria district having a capacity between 800 and 1200 TCD. Sugarcane is the main crop in that area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many mills with a capacity of less than 1200 TCD have been recommended for modernization and increasing their capacity to 2500 TCD.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping this in view that the mills with a capacity of 1250 TCD are not economical, the Government of India have modified its policy and extended its minimum limit to 2500 TCD. At the moment I do not have the exact information about the number of sugar mills with a capacity of less than 1250 TCD or the number of those which are running in loss. If the hon. Member desires I would pass on this information to him afterwards. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sought permission to acquire 4 mills which were uneconomical and running in loss and the Central Government had given its consent to the Ministry of Home Affairs which cleared the proposal. Now the Government of Uttar Pradesh will acquire them. I do not know how many more mills with a capacity of 1250 TCD are left now.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Mr. Speaker, Shahganj Sugar Mill in Jaunpur district has been closed for many years. In view of the demands of the workers and farmers of that area, the State Government intends to reopen the mill and also to provide resources for it. Will the Central Government allow the Government of Uttar Pradesh to reopen this sugar mill in the eastern region of the state in view of the backwardness of that area.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated, if this mill is included in the approved list of four mills to be taken over by U.P. Government, you can rest assured that the approval has been granted. All the four sugar mills which were proposed to be taken over by the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been approved.

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply, but we are not satisfied because the reply does not provide relevant information. The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation has submitted some proposals to the Central Government for setting up of several new sugar mills and expansion of some of the existing ones. For instance the hon. Minister has not referred to Piraich

Unit proposed by Sugar Corporation. Similarly a proposal of setting up a unit of sugar corporation in Nichraul, is under consideration. Will the hon. Minister provide information in regard to these units so that we may share that information with the people in our respective constituencies.

**SHRI SUKHRAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that

[*English*]

whether there is any proposal to open new sugar mills and to increase the capacity of the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89

[*Translation*]

I have already replied to that. Letters of intent have been issued in three cases and the detailed information about the mills which have been allowed expansion, has also been provided. Now the other four units about which the information was sought, are Deoria Sugar Mill, Sitaram Sugar Mill, Ratna Sugar Mill and Nawabganj Sugar Mill. All these have been given permission.

**SHRI BIRINDER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the price of the levy sugar which is lifted for Government distribution varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in many States: For instance, the difference of the cost of lifting sugar in Bihar and Haryana is about Rs. 103. Would the hon. Minister tell why is it so? Will a policy be formulated to reduce this difference so that the farmers get same amount in every State.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I have understood the question properly, I am not aware if there is any difference in the rate of levy sugar; it is uniformly same throughout the country. However, the price of sugar-cane differs from State to State.

**SHRI BIRINDER SINGH:** The price of levy sugar varies from one State to the other.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** So far as levy sugar is concerned, its price is same throughout the country.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** No. He is referring to the levy that is paid in the distribution of sugar.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

[English]

### Disposal of Industrial Disputes in Delhi

\*931. **DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Disputes disposed of by the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts in Delhi during 1987 and 1988; and

(b) the efforts made to expedite settlement of Industrial Disputes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA):** (a) The number of Industrial disputes disposed of by the Delhi Administration's Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals during the years 1987 and 1988 were 2256 and 2054 respectively.

(b) According to the Delhi Administration, the following steps are undertaken to expedite the settlement of industrial disputes:—

- (i) norms have been fixed for disposal of cases by Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts;
- (ii) the pendency position of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts is reviewed periodically, and the Presiding Officers are asked to give priority to old cases;
- (iii) cases are transferred from Courts

having larger pendency of cases to Courts with smaller pendencies; and

- (iv) the Courts have been requested to expedite disposal of cases.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, this is an important issue all over the country, not only in Delhi. Sir, out of 11 crores, about 98% of the unorganised labour never go to the Industrial Courts established in this country.

About 33% of the organised labour go to the court. In about 212 courts, there are 2,31,000 cases pending. This shows how the present Labour machinery in the country is helping about 20 crores of labour in this country. The cases are delayed because the existing laws under the Industrial Dispute Act or the Contract Labour Act, are not adequate. There is no principle followed in regard to the share of the workmen in the profit of the employer. The judges are also helpless. There is no right to work, there is no law in this regard. There is no provision in the contract to make the worker permanent. Sir, basically the whole Industrial laws of this country require to be changed. The Britisher had made the laws in this country and they are being followed for the last 40 years. But during these years, there have been 15-fold increase in the industrialisation. There is no policy as far as the labour is concerned. The present labour laws are out-dated and they require a total change. Therefore, my point is that instead of talking about these industrial courts and other laws, there should be changes in the labour laws. No worker is satisfied with these courts. On the contrary, delay in the courts means helping the employer. There is no assurance of reinstatement of the workers or sharing of the profit with the work-men. Nothing is done. The workers suffer. Therefore, my question is, in the case of labour laws which are out-dated, whether the Government are considering to amend them so that the cases can be expedited and the workers can get better deal.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA:** Sir, as stated by the hon. Member, labour laws is an important subject. The hon. Member has suggested some amendments in the laws but that is an all India question and a separate notice is needed for that. He has asked about Delhi Administration. Either he should give a notice for All India or ask supplementary about Delhi.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** All India includes Delhi also.

**SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA:** In Delhi, there are 8 Labour Courts, 3 Industrial Tribunals and a Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court. In the year 1981, the number of cases pending and the number of application pending was 13929 and 18713 respectively. Out of it, 2054 cases were disposed off by 1988. Whenever a case goes before the Labour Court, the Central Government cannot do anything because otherwise it will tantamount to interference in the work of the judiciary. Cases linger on because of the laxity on the part of the lawyers who go on submitting one or the other application. In spite of these bottlenecks it is the endeavour of the Government to get the cases expedited. The Government instructs the Delhi Administration from time to time to get the cases of labourers pending in the Labour Courts and the Tribunals expedited.

[*English*]

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, out of 2,056 and 2,054 cases which were settled in 1987 and 1988, 50 per cent of the cases were decided in favour of employers, because the workers did not appear. Out of the cases pending upto 31st December, 1988 in Delhi Court, 2,837 cases are pending for more than 3 years. Some of them are pending for 10 or 12 years. When the workers is removed, is he going to attend the Court? For the workers' share in the profits or for getting wage hike, are all the workers going to wait for 7 or 8 years? All cases are unilaterally

decided in favour of employers. Instead of going into these technicalities, I think, let us close all the Industrial Courts in the country. Now, the working class is getting frustrated. Are you going to change the system and see that early decisions are given? If a worker is removed from the service for 3 or 4 years, he cannot go on attending the court. And it is always in favour of employers. All these cases are pending like that. Therefore, instead of giving a technical reply, are you going to change the system, change the labour laws, change the procedure for expeditious disposal of the cases and fix a time limit for these cases?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA:** In reply to the hon. Member's question about expeditious disposal of pending case, I would like to tell him that we are already taking steps in this direction.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Nothing is being done as cases linger on for as long 10 years.

**SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA:** Please first listen to me. The Government, time and again, asks for early disposal of 13,020 pending cases. In addition, we have instructed the Delhi Administration to revise the norms for the cases and set up more Labour Courts for early disposal of the pending cases.

[*English*]

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Sir, there are delays in deciding the labour cases. There are long delays in deciding the cases which is also revealed by the answer given to this question. In Delhi, the pendencies are so much. I would like to point out that in Kerala, there was an amendment made to the existing labour laws making that, when cases are pending against the workers compensatory allowance, i.e. the subsistence allowance will have to be paid and necessary arrangements should be made for the purpose of conducting the cases. I would like to ask the

hon. Minister to find out how much delay has occurred. Because of that workers are suffering. So, will the Government nation-wide apply the principle of giving payment the workers who are out of employment because of the pendency of cases in such Tribunals?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA: Sir, whenever a case comes up before the court first of all its category is ascertained. If dues of the labour are pending against any management or the employers, 50 percent payment is immediately arranged. Later on, depending upon the decision of the court, full payment is made to him.

[*English*]

### Development of Small and Medium Towns in Rajasthan

\*933. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Rajasthan selected for development under the Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the progress made so far;

(b) whether Government propose to select some more towns in Rajasthan, especially in desert areas, during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

### STATEMENT

11 towns during VI Plan and 6 towns during VII Plan were taken up in Rajasthan under IDSMT. The names of the towns, the total cost of the projects, the share of the Central assistance and funds released till date are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of town	Cost of components approved for Central Assistance	Eligible Central assistance	Funds released till 31.3.89
1	2	3	4	5

(Rupees in lakhs)

#### 6th Plan towns

1.	Pali	127.51	Rs. 40.00 lakhs for	50.18
2.	Baran	129.18	components other	48.14
3.	Bhilwara	117.50	than Low Cost	47.77
4.	Sikar	120.11	Sanitation on match-	49.32
5.	Churu	130.97	ing basis and Rs. 15.00	49.46
6.	Sumerpur	119.47	lakhs for low cost	47.11
7.	Nathdwara	130.11	sanitation provided	47.87
8.	Barmer	96.36	State Government contri-	45.10
9.	Ganganagar	146.50	butes at least	49.32
10.	Jaisalmer	101.00	Rs. 12.00 lakhs.	47.77
11.	Chittorgarh	115.42		50.31

1	2	3	4	5
<b>7th Plan towns</b>				
12.	Jalore	174.72	Rs. 60.00 lakhs on	54.40
13.	Sirohi	153.73	matching basis	48.27
14.	Mt. Abu	150.17	including Rs. 14.00	24.76
15.	Banswara	158.39	lakhs for low cost	49.33
16.	Bhimmal	155.90	sanitation.	44.80
17.	Dongarpur	107.62		24.00

The types of schemes undertaken are Land Acquisition and development for residential schemes, traffic and transportation, markets and mandis, low cost sanitation etc.

There is no proposal at present to include to any more town from Rajasthan under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan

[Translation]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the figures of the grants given for development works to Rajasthan under the Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, one thing is clear that due to non-availability of matching grants, the developments works taken up in the towns remain incomplete and the investment is not proving to be beneficial. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, assistance was given for the development of Barmer, but due to improper utilisation of funds, works are lying incomplete. Many bottle-necks are being faced in the implementation of the Scheme for Small and Medium Towns. I want to know the steps going to be taken by the Government and whether it will give matching grant? Will the Central Government make a provision for the incomplete works?

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the scheme for the Development of Small and Medium Towns was launched to provide central assistance for development

of towns with a population of upto one lakh with a provision of matching grants to be given by the State Governments. Under the Scheme, if Rs. 40 lakh are provided by the Central Government, matching contribution is to be made by the State Government. However, the difficulty is that the State Governments are not fulfilling their commitment. The Central Government makes available assistance in instalments, but works remain incomplete due to non-availability of matching grants to be given by the State Governments. Initially funds were provided to make viable small town areas, Municipal Boards and small towns through construction of mandis, shops, shopping complexes and through land acquisition and similar other things. In 1983 the decision to include low cost sanitation scheme in it was taken as an urgent need was felt to do so. But due to the problems of land acquisition and non-payment of matching grants by the State Governments, these works remain incomplete. Will the hon. Member give me a single instance of laxity on the part of the Centre? These are the State Governments which are found lacking not we. We give full assistance.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the reply that the State Governments fail in contributing matching grants not the Central Government. I would like to know whether there is any system for monitoring through which the State Governments could be compelled to spend the matching amount for completing the incomplete works? What steps do the Central Government propose to take in the



matter?

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my view the hon. Member is himself capable enough to compelling the State Government through talks. We often write to them informing them of the works remaining incomplete. In states, which make timely contribution of matching grants, lot of development works have been completed and now the percentage of urban population is 10.5 per cent. In the Sixth Five Year Plan assistance was given to the States for the development of 235 small towns and in the current plan 124 towns have been selected. Initially, 102 of them were selected and now another 22 towns have been added to the list.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from my personal experience I can say that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, 11 towns including Sikar, the constituency of the Hon. Speaker and my own constituency, Barmer were selected. However, the money allocated in the Sixth Five Year Plan was not fully utilised and the money allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan has also not been fully spent. The hon. Minister herself feels that the State indulging in deficit financing cannot contribute matching grants. Under the circumstances and based on her experience what does she propose to do for the backward towns, especially in Rajasthan? Is she thinking in terms of providing financial assistance?

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that the responsibility of development of small towns rests with the State Governments. For the development of these towns, the Central Government proposed to give 50 per cent assistance and expected matching contribution from the State Governments. In my opinion, the condition of small and medium towns is similar in all the States. It is neither very good nor very bad. The development can be completed only if the State Governments take pains. The Central Government is not in a position to 100 per cent finance for these schemes.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now take up the Short Notice Question.

Shri Tulsiram. Not present.

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**  
S.N.Q. 2

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Why only epics? This is concerning only epics, not general. Why? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let him put his question.

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#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Effect of Watching EPIC T.V. Serials on Eyes

S.N.Q. 2. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL†:**  
**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports that the eyes of the viewers of the epic T.V. serials have been adversely affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines issued or proposed to be issued by Government to the general public for the protection of eyes while viewing the telecast of epic serials?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF. K.K. TEWARY):**

(a) There is no evidence to suggest any specific damage to the eyes on viewing the telecast of epic serials or any other programme on television. The Government have also not received any report in this regard.

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

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to hurt the feelings of anybody. I would like to know from the Government whether a survey has been conducted either by the Government or a foreign agency which has revealed that viewing black and white and colour T.V., can be harmful to the eyes, particularly in case of children? The T.V. tower set up in Delhi has not improved T.V. reception in any way. It has appeared in a magazine that viewing colour T.V. is more harmful to the eyes. A ban has been imposed in some countries on viewing of colour T.V. What steps are being taken by the Government in this regard? Will some guidelines be issued after conducting a survey so that the eyes of the children are protected?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** Sir, as far as I know the eyes of children or aged are not affected by viewing T.V. programmes nor are they prone to injury. So far as the question of possibility is concerned, the T.V. viewers should see T.V. from some distance..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The distance should be nine times the size of the screen.

[*Translation*]

Sir, I would like to inform the House in this regard that instructions regarding the distance of viewing T.V. are given on T.V. from time to time, particularly in those areas where new T.V. transmitters are set up.

[*English*]

The distance should be nine times the size of the screen.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Is it circumference or radius or diameter of the screen?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** It is circumference.

[*Translation*]

I would like to mention here that we have not been able to conduct such a survey so far but it is sure that there is no damage to the eyes by viewing T.V. serials like Ramanayan and Mahabharata and other T.V. programmes.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a possibility of damage to the eyes particularly in viewing those programmes which have been shot in the studio because of more light and brightness. I would like to know whether some survey has been conducted in this regard? We are importing the colour T.V. technology from Japan. They have conducted many surveys in this regard and they are of the opinion that the bright colour T.V. can cause extensive damage to eyes.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** Sir, we have discussed this matter. Our Ministry issues regular warning and caution on T.V. in this regard i.e. both about black and white and colour T.V. But a lot of knowledge and information about this can be provided through the Health Ministry also.

**SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the religious serial 'Mahabharat' which is shown at 10 A.M., cannot be shown early in the morning which is the best time for worshipping. Is it not a fact that the entire Sunday is wasted in this manner. The announcement is made at 10 A.M. but it starts 15 to 20 minutes later and the viewers are forced to see the commercial advertisements. Cannot

it be shown at 7 A.M. so that the people may utilise the rest of the day purposefully? No one can go out of his house before 12 noon or 1.00 P.M. due to the serial and because of summer season, no one can work during the afternoon. The evenings, when people get some time, is occupied by the Sunday feature film. It not only affects the eyes of the children but adversely affects their health too. Sunday is for playing and enjoying picnics. Instead of playing matches, youngmen and children sit idle inside the house for the serial. What is the justification in fixing such a time for the serial which wastes so much time of the people. Some time is wasted in witnessing cricket matches being played in different parts of the world and the Sunday holiday is wasted by these serials. Will the hon. Minister tell something about it?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that the people who are interested in viewing epic serials 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharat' consider it a wastage of time. They view them with reverence... (*Interruptions*) and with great interest.

So far as the time is concerned, one episode of Mahabharat is of 50 minutes and the people have advance information about the time, so it does not waste their entire day. If the hon. Member has any objection about the timing, it can be reconsidered but it is not true that the entire day is wasted for a 50 minute serial..... (*Interruptions*)... I think on Sunday people have enough time to view T.V. serials. I do not say that everybody likes to view T.V. serials. There are many people who utilise their time in other activities. Therefore, we can consider the suggestion of the hon. Member regarding timings but it cannot be telecast at 8 A.M. because it is the time for news... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: News is telecast at 7.30 A.M.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: What I mean to say is that the suggestion of the hon. Minister

regarding change of time can be reconsidered.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe the question has been hijacked. The Minister for Information lacks the information in regard to his own Department. He stated in his answer that the TV does warn the viewers as to the distance from which they should view the TV. I am a regular TV viewer. I may tell you that I have not so far heard TV warn about distance even once. (*Interruptions*) It is not my case. But the TV has not uttered any warning at all. The point I was trying to make was that the TV has not given enough and repeated number of warnings in respect of the manner in which TV should be viewed. Would the Minister take note of this and take necessary steps in this direction?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Kindly tell us the distances from which the members of ruling party and those of opposition should view the T.V.?

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Reddy has accused me, but I have not tried to hijack the question. I was replying to the question put to me by the hon. Members of this House. Secondly, we have telecast warnings from TV, especially in areas where new transmitters are installed. So, we have done it. I can also inform the House that special reference has been made to blindness. There are agencies in the Health Department and they have been going around arousing public awareness about this. From our side, from our Ministry, we have been giving this caution on TV and we will do it again.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Reserved Forests in Daman and Diu**

\*925. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of areas declared as reserved forest in Daman and Diu districts of the Union Territory, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The area under reserved forests in Daman and Diu districts is 186.72 hectares and 516.70 hectares, respectively.

**Promotion of Nurseries**

\*929. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to promote people's nurseries, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent of financial assistance provided to the States for the purpose; and

(c) the amount given to the Orissa State during the last three years for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). People's nurseries are being promoted under the Centrally sponsored scheme

of Decentralised People's Nurseries, initiated in 1986-87 by the National Wastelands Development Board. The scheme is mainly aimed at developing people's movement for afforestation by setting up village level nurseries through small and marginal farmers, schools, mahila mandals and other non-government organisations. Upto 45 paise per seedling is provided in such cases by way of Central assistance through the State Governments. The total financial assistance provided under the scheme to the State Governments during the Seventh Plan period (upto 1988-89) is given in the statement below.

In addition, people's nurseries are being promoted under the Social Forestry programmes of the State Governments, the Rural Employment schemes of the Rural Development Department and the scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies of the National Wastelands Development Board.

(c) The year-wise amount provided to the Orissa Government during the last three years for implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme of Decentralised People's Nurseries is given below:—

Year	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)
1	2
1986-87	69.00
1987-88	27.23
1988-89	50.00

**STATEMENT**

S.No.	Names of States	Central assistance released from 1986-87 to 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
3.	Assam	40.00
4.	Bihar	45.00
5.	Gujarat	585.75
6.	Haryana	167.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	76.41
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00
9.	Karnataka	742.36
10.	Kerala	50.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	631.50
12.	Maharashtra	483.81
13.	Manipur	10.00
14.	Meghalaya	40.00
15.	Mizoram	37.20
16.	Nagaland	20.00
17.	Orissa	137.23
18.	Punjab	78.00
19.	Rajasthan	155.00
20.	Sikkim	1.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	117.50
22.	Tripura	25.00
23.	West Bengal	246.39

**Environment Clearance to Oil Palm  
Plantation Scheme of Kerala**

**Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST  
be pleased to state:**

\*932. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the

(a) whether the scheme for planting oil

palm trees in forest areas submitted by Government of Kerala has been cleared by the Ministry; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not given clearance to the scheme.

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). Oil palm plantation schemes requiring diversion of forest land need approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Forest area of 2924.52 ha. had already been brought under oil palm plantation in Quilon District of Kerala State by M/s. Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam before the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. This Corporation is a public sector undertaking. Additional forest land to the extent of 1282.58 ha. was permitted by the Central Government to be diverted for oil palm plantation by M/s. Oil Palm India Limited, Kerala under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in May, 1982 and February, 1983. Out of this, an area of 349.2 ha., however, could not be released by the State Government due to their decision to stop clear felling operations in forest areas. A proposal for release of 349.2 ha of alternative forest land was submitted by Government of Kerala in April, 1984 for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. This proposal was subsequently withdrawn by Kerala Government in September, 1987.

#### **Modalities to improve functioning of NTC**

\*934. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently worked out the modalities to improve the functioning of the National Textile Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken for monitoring the results?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):** (a) and (c). Improving the performance of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation is a continuous process. The impact of such measures is reviewed by the Government/NTC and appropriate measures are taken. NTC has formulated a turn-around strategy based on selective modernisation, labour rationalisation, through voluntary retirements, better capacity utilisation, improved product mix, etc.

#### **Plantation of Fuelwood Trees in Rural Areas**

\*935. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute scarcity of fuel in the rural and urban areas at present;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce plantation of such fuelwood trees in rural areas as could be cut by the people without requiring any official permission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) There is a general scarcity of fuelwood in the country.

(b) and (c). The emphasis under the ongoing programmes of afforestation is on growing fuelwood and fodder species. Under the Social Forestry Programme, farmers are encouraged to plant fuelwood trees on their lands. The felling of trees on private lands and transport of produce is governed by the law and regulations in force in the

different States. The Government of India have been advising the State to review such provisions which are not in the interest of growth of farm forestry. The National Forestry Policy announced in 1988 also emphasises the need for modifying the land laws, wherever necessary, so as to facilitate and motivate individuals and institutions to undertake tree farming on their own lands.

**News Item Captioned "Land Ceiling Rules being Simplified"**

\*936. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Land Ceiling rules being simplified" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 11 April, 1989 high-lighting inter-alia the need to simplify the procedures concerning Land Ceiling Act, regularisation of residential premises being used for commercial purposes and approving the unauthorised colonies in different parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of the exercise undertaken by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that the exercise has not yet been fully completed.

**Field Survey Units for Health Schemes for Poor**

\*937. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to set up field survey units in remote areas to ensure that the health scheme benefits percolate down to the poorest of the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any provisions have been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan to make this scheme a success?

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

(a) and (b). Six field survey units have been established for conducting studies on specific issues and suggesting improvements in the quality of data. These field units are located at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Lucknow and Patna.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Export to Polyester Viscose Blended Yarn**

\*938. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is now in a position to export substantial quantities of Polyester Viscose blended yarn and fabrics without affecting the domestic market;

(b) whether there are complaints about procedural hurdles in the export of these items; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to liberalise the export policy and remove the procedural hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE

**ALAM): (a) to (c).** The exports of Polyester-Viscose blended yarn and fabrics are allowed on O.G.L. basis, and there are no hurdles in respect of the Export Policy for these items. According to the figures maintained by the Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, the exports of Polyester-Viscose blended fabrics have increased from 1.91 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 832 crores in 1988-89 and that the exports of Synthetic Blended Yarn (including Polyester-Viscose) have increased from a level of Rs. 1.35 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 48.79 crores in 1988-89. A number of Procedural simplifications have already been made and further procedural improvements are being made on a continuing basis.

[English]

#### **Pesticide Residues in Apples**

\*939. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that apples are heavily contaminated by pesticides in the United States of America and Mexico which cannot be washed and thus pose a serious danger to human health, especially of children;

(b) whether the results of studies on pesticide residues conducted over the last ten to fifteen years by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research also show similar findings, if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any prosecutions have been launched anywhere in India under the Prevention Adulteration Act, 1954 the Insecticides Act, 1968 or the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, for exceeding permissible prescribed limits of pesticide residues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) the Government has seen the press reports on alleged contamination of apples with pesticides in the United States of America and Chile.

(b) The results of studies on pesticide residues conducted over the last 10 to 15 years by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, have revealed that in majority of samples, residue levels are below the maximum prescribed limit.

(c) and (d). Samples analysed by all the States except Assam during the period 1984 and 1987 for presence of pesticide residues were found to have pesticide residues within the prescribed limit and hence no prosecution has been launched under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. In the State of Assam, 4 samples of wheat seed were found adulterated and appropriate corrective measures have been taken by the Government of Assam to ensure the same was not used for human consumption.

There is no report of prosecution under the Insecticide Act, 1968 or the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

#### **Export of Shoddy Woollen Blankets**

\*940. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of shoddy woollen blankets have come down from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 2 crores in the recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and-

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the export of shoddy blankets?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**



**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):** (a) to (c). The exports of shoddy woollen blankets, which decreased from Rs. 4 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 1.40 crore in 1986-87, have again picked up and reached a level of Rs. 3.70 crore in 1988-89. In order to improve the exports of shoddy woollen blankets, Government have taken several measures such as sanction of CCS on its exports, permitting import of raw wool and synthetic/woolen regs under OGL, and import of woollen machineries with concessional duty, promoting its exports through participation in international fairs and sales-cum-study tours organised by the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council etc.

#### **Recognition of MRSH Degree**

\*941. **PROF. PARAG CHALIHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Member of Royal Society of Hospitals, London (MRSH) is a recognised degree in India for practising Allopathy; and

(b) if not, the reasons for which MRSH (London) degree holders are being allowed to practise in the country?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, no person other than a medical practitioner, enrolled on a State Medical Resider can practise medicine in any State. Any person contravening this provision is liable to be punished under the provisions of this Act.

#### **EPF of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Employees**

\*942. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of provident fund contributions of the workers and staff of different mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta is in arrears and has not been deposited with the appropriate authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA):** (a) and (b). According to the information available from NTC, 18 mills under the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta were in arrears of provident fund contribution of workers and staff amounting to Rs. 277.70 lakhs as on 31.3.1989, besides Rs. 366.61 lakhs due as employers' share.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Textiles, so as to try and obtain payment of these dues.

#### **Homoeopathic Colleges**

\*943. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homoeopathic medical colleges functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Union Government provide financial assistance to the homoeopathic medical colleges; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inspections have been made during the last the five years to assess

whether the homoeopathic colleges in Kerala satisfy the minimum norms and standards as specified in the Regulations pertaining to the teaching staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities; and

(d) if so, the details of findings of such inspections?

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

### STATEMENT

The requisite information is given below ad-seriatum:

(a) Assam	3
Andhra Pradesh	4
Bihar	11
Delhi	2
Gujarat	5
Karnataka	7
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	13
Punjab	3
Orissa	6
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	2

Uttar Pradesh	10
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West Bengal	12
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Total	94
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(b) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the undergraduate colleges of ISM and Homoeopathy run by voluntary organisations or these taken over by the State Government/U.T. Administrations to the tune of Rs. 1.60 lakhs for purchase of specified laboratory equipments for Physiology and Pathology Departments and for setting up of a book bank.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Central Council of Homoeopathy established under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 has inspected the medical colleges of Homoeopathy in Kerala in June 1987 and March, 1988. According to reports of inspections, the medical colleges of Homoeopathy in Kerala are yet to achieve the minimum norms, standards and other requirements in respect of accommodation, teaching staff, equipment and other facilities for training in conformity with the Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983.

[Translation]

### News Item captioned "DDA shifts priority from Slums to Golf-Links"

\*944. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 15 April, 1989 under the caption 'DDA shifts priority from slum to Golf-links';

(b) if so, the number of Golf courses, sports complexes and hotels proposed to be constructed by the DDA at present; and

(c) the target fixed for the construction of housing units during the current financial year, the target fixed for the last year and the number of housing units actually constructed by March, 1989?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority has constructed one Gold range at Siri Fort as a part of a sports complex. One sports complex is proposed to be developed in Trans-Yamuna area for which funds are being provided by the Delhi Administration. No hotel is proposed to be constructed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Target for 1988-89 was 33,500 houses against which 32,188 were completed by March, 1989. Target for 1989-90 is 32,000 houses.

[English]

#### Improvement of Katras in old Delhi

8819. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land had been reserved on Mata Sundari Road and Mata Sundari Lane in New Delhi for the residents of 'Katras' in the walled city of Old Delhi in order to improve the Katras;

(b) if so, the number of such Katras, the number of families involved and the area of land proposed to be provided to each family;

(c) the broad outlines of the Katras

Improvement Project; and

(d) the time by which these families are expected to be resettled?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). It has been decided in principle to build about 1500 dwelling units for the resettlement of the evictees from the slum Katras. Detailed scheme has not so far been received from the Delhi Administration.

#### Central Assistance for Development of Calcutta

8820. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had requested the Union Government to declare Calcutta as a National City and to sanction Rs. 1827 crores for its development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the National Commission on Urbanisation in its Interim Report had recommended that Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras should be declared as National Cities. The recommendations of the Commission have been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries/Department etc. for their comments.

As regards the demand for Rs. 1827 crores for the development of Calcutta no proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government.

**National Organophosphate Pesticide  
Centre**

8821. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Medical College, Madras National Organophosphate Pesticide Centre has been operating successfully and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the main aims of the Centre and how far these have been fulfilled?

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

(a) The Tamilnadu Government have informed that at present the Madras Medical College is functioning as a Regional Centre for treatment of Organophosphorus & Carbamate poisoning cases. This Centre is treating all Toxicological cases particularly Organophosphate pesticides. The number of cases admitted and the number of deaths during the last two years is as follows

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admission</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1	2	3
1987	150	9
1988	156	9

(b) The main aims of the Centre are: Starting of Intensive Care Poisoning Treatment Ward for the immediate treatment of victims of Industrial Toxins; Starting of a Clinical Toxicology Unit to assist the clinicians in tracing the fate of industrial toxins and quantification of Toxins needed for emergency care of the victims; and a computerized data base to record all cases.

[*Translation*]

**Outbreak of Cholera in Delhi**

8822. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: the details of action taken against officers found guilty for outbreak of cholera in Delhi last year?

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

[*English*]

**Textile Mills**

8823. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation as on 31st March, 1989;

(b) the total installed capacity and production of these mills during the year, 1988-89,

(c) the names of the private sick textile mills, and

(d) whether Government intend to take over some of the sick textile mills and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAIFQUE ALAM): (a) As on 31st March, 1989, there were 124 textiles mills under National Textile Corporation

(b) As on 31.12.1988, the installed capacity of the 122 mills, which are in opera-

tion, was 39.5 lakh spindles and 51,000 looms. During the year 1988-89, the production of cloth and yarn was about 688.35 million metres and 76.49 million Kgs. respectively.

(c) It is difficult to furnish complete list as the position keeps changing.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Effect of Tulsi Leaves in Treatment of Heart Diseases**

8824. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: 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 11th April, 1989 stating that Tulsi leaves or basil leaves would have wide effect in treatment of heart diseases, particularly in rural areas where modern medical facilities are not available;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However, there is no evidence to show that Tulsi leaves or basil leaves would have wide effect in treatment of heart diseases. There is some evidence that Tulsi may have some role as antistress agent. The works or Ayurveda have indicated Tulsi as an anti-pyretic and cardiotonic and is useful in pleuresy, and other disorder.

#### **Soft Loan to Orissa for FPS**

8825. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Orissa Government by way of soft loan and other grants to open Fair Price Shops for distribution of essential commodities during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose so far and the number of Fair Price Shops opened during the above period;

(c) whether because of the supremacy of the private sector in distribution of essential commodities, the poor people are not getting these commodities and the middlemen are deriving undue benefits; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to lay more stress on distribution of essential commodities through the cooperative sector at all levels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Department of Civil Supplies has no scheme for giving financial assistance to the States/UTs, including Orissa, to open Fair Price Shops.

The Department of Civil Supplies, however, operates a Plan Scheme for providing financial assistance to the States/UTs to purchase vans to be operated as mobile Fair Price Shops in remote, far-flung, tribal and hilly areas. During the period 1986-87 to 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 27.50 lakhs was provided to the Government of Orissa for purchase of mobile vans.

(c) and (d). Pre-dominance of private Fair Price Shops does not necessarily lead to deprivation of the poor from receiving

essential commodities and middlemen benefiting from the PDS. The State Government has been advised from time to time to strengthen supervision and enforce the provisions of law to check and punish malpractices.

The States/UTs have been advised to give preference to the cooperatives in opening of new Fair Price Shops to encourage the cooperative sector in retail trade. The Department of Civil Supplies is also operating two Plan schemes; (1) for development of consumer cooperatives in the urban areas and (2) to give margin money assistance to the village level societies for undertaking distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. During the period 1986-87 to 1988-89, amounts to the tune of Rs. 11.93 lakhs and Rs. 56.10 lakhs were provided to the Government of Orissa under the scheme mentioned at (1) and (2) respectively.

#### **Recommendations of Delhi Urban Art Commission**

8826. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Delhi Urban Art Commission in its Twelfth Report (1987-88);

(b) the follow-up action taken on the recommendations; and

(c) the further steps envisaged to make the Commission more broad-based by enlarging the scope of its activities with a view to improve the aesthetic quality of the environment and surroundings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b). The Twelfth Report of the Commission is a Report on its activities and work done during the year 1987-88 and it was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 5th April, 1989. The Report lists the important cases considered by the Commission and contains its observations on various important cases and matters. The observations of the Commission are required to be followed by the local bodies while processing similar cases in future. These observations are not in the nature of recommendations for one time compliance and, as such, they do not call for any specific follow up action on the part of the Government.

(c) The scope of the functions and activities of the Commission is laid down in the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. This is quite comprehensive and calls for no change.

#### **Commercial Deals with Japan**

8827. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese based firms have entered into commercial deals with the Tamil Nadu handloom exporters/ ready-made garment makers for joint production at the Madras Export Processing Zone in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). M/s All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, Madras has set up a Unit in the Madras Export Processing Zone for manufacture of Ready-made Garments in collaboration with M/s Sumitomo Corporation and M/s Shuno Apparels of Japan. The project contemplates manufacture of 8.5 lakh pieces of garments per year valued at Rs. 467.50 lakhs from third year onwards. The Units has started

production in December, 1988 and has already made exports worth Rs. 15.04 lakhs to Japan. In terms of the party's foreign collaboration agreement, the Japanese companies would participate in the equity and provide technical know-how and marketing support.

**Cases of Deputation/Promotion of J.Es  
in C.P.W.D.**

8828. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary instructions have been issued to the Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers to sponsor the names of Junior Engineers for Ex-cadre Posts in other departments with a view to reduce stagnation of Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) If, so, the number of departments so far contacted; and

(c) the response evinced by the concerned departments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Yes. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Chief Engineers and the Superintending Engineers, CPWD, to sponsor names of JEs liberally as and when demands to this effect are received from other departments/organisations. The names are to be sponsored when demanded by other departments. The question of contacting other departments in this regard does not arise.

**Telephone services under the Ambit of  
Consumer Protection Act**

8829. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any disruption or deterioration in the telephone services by the Department of Telecommunication and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.(Delhi and Boma) is covered by the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA);

(b) if so, whether complaints regarding defective telecommunication services have been received by any State Commission/District Forum set up under COPRA during the last three years, upto 31 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of compensation paid by the Department/Corporation to the complainants;

(d) if not, whether telecom services are proposed to be brought under the purview of the Act; and

(e) if so the likely date by which it would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (e). The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, covers, unless specifically exempted, all services as defined in the Act, including those made available by the Public sector.

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

**Allotment of Plots/Flats in Sarva Priya  
Vihar**

8830. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of plots and flats in Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi have been made in accordance with the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972;

(b) the details of elections held during the last three years to its Managing Committees;

(c) whether the elections were held in accordance with the norms laid down in the statute and duly supervised by the Returning Officer; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The last three elections were held on 23.2.86, 10.10.87 and 18.9.88.

(c) and (d). The elections have been held in accordance with the norms and procedure laid down in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Elections of Cooperative Housing Societies are not required to be conducted under the supervision of a Returning Officer appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in terms of Section 31 (1) of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

#### **Export of Cotton**

8831. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the export of cotton has picked up to provide adequate support to the cotton growers of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton exported from each of these two States during each of the last three years;

(c) the quantity of of exportable cotton which could not be exported during each year; and

(d) the steps taken to step the exports?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):** (a) Government have allotted an export quota of 20,000 bales of extra long staple cotton to Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers & Marketing Federation. No specific export quota has been allotted to any State. The current market prices of cotton are ruling well above minimum support levels thereby providing adequate returns to the growers.

(b) and (c). The export quota allotted to Gujarat & Maharashtra Federations and the quantity shipped during the last three years is given in the statement below.

(d) The exports depend on the availability of exportable surplus and international and domestic prices.



## STATEMENT

	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Qty. allotted	Shipped	Qty. allotted	Shipped	Qty. allotted	Shipped
Maharashtra	155000	555000 (436000 of 1985-86 crop and 119000 of 1986-87 crop)	Nil	Nil	20000	Nil
Gujarat	30000	47000 (17000 of 1985-86 crop and 30000 of 1986-87 crop)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

### **Food Corporation of India Godowns in Gujarat**

8832. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the places of Gujarat, particularly in Saurashtra Region, which do not have Food Corporation of India godowns;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has offered land in Junagadh near Dungarpur village for construction of 10,000 MTs. capacity FCI godown; if so, the action taken by the FCI management in this regard;

(c) whether FCI proposed to construct godowns at Junagadh in Gujarat State under its policy to construct godowns in each and every revenue district during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the ban on capital expenditure for construction of godowns imposed in 1987 in view of continued droughts in the country is still in force; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not constructing godowns at Junagadh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has at present its godowns in 13 of the 19 revenue districts in Gujarat. The six revenue districts where FCI do not have its godowns at present are Sabarkantha, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad, Dang and Amreli. The requirements of these districts are met from the Corporation's depots in the neighbouring districts.

(b), (d) and (e). The Government of Gujarat had offered land to FCI in Junagadh district for construction of storage capacity. The construction could not be undertaken by the Corporation due to ban on new starts

imposed by Government from 1st August, 1987 as also on account of resource constraint. This ban has since been lifted.

(c) The Corporation now propose to construct 10,000 tonnes capacity at Junagadh during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Corporation has, however, no policy to construct godowns in each revenue district. It constructs storage capacity at certain nodal points. The selection of the nodal points is made by the Corporation keeping in view its need and operational considerations.

### **Effect of Pan Masala**

8833. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:  
DR. S. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

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

(a) whether Cancer researchers in Ahmedabad have recently confirmed that Pan Masala is 'Genotoxic' and have sounded a warning against its indiscriminate consumption;

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

(c) what measures Government propose to take to dispel the impression that the use of Pan Masala was generally assumed to be harmless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The studies on adverse effects of pan masala undertaken by the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, are yet to be completed. The Government has already consulted the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, which is of the opinion that unless carefully controlled epidemiological study is done, it is extremely difficult to establish carcinogenic effect of

pan masala.

**Kutlehar Jagir forests, Himachal Pradesh**

8834. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 December, 1987 to Starred Question No. 511 regarding Kutlehar Jagir Forests and state:

(a) the date of which the conditions regarding the management of the Kutlehar Jagir Forest, Himachal Pradesh were agreed to between Mr. Sheep Shank and the Government and the period for which agreement was made;

(b) whether Government have considered the demand of the people of Kutleshwar area (District Una) including the non-right holders and the right-holders for the take over of the management of those forests directly by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in the regard, the likely date by which the management of the forest would be taken over by Government and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Refund to Registrants of Fifth S.F.S.**

8835. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who got their names registered for the Vth Self-Financing Scheme, 1982 of the DDA, category-wise;

(b) the number of registrants who sub-

sequently requested for cancellation of their registrations and refund of deposits which was permissible under the scheme;

(c) the number of cases in which the registrants were later on asked to furnish copies of the documents which they had submitted earlier with their applications;

(d) the number of cases of refund finalised so far; and

(e) the number of cases pending, the reasons therefor and the time for which they have been pending?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a)

Category- II	15390
Category- III	19241
Total:	34631

(b) 4293.

(c) If the documents were available on record, the registrants were not asked again to furnish the documents.

(d) 4232.

(e) Cases of 61 registrants for refund are pending because the registrants have not submitted the requisite documents, mainly original FDR, 4th copy of the challan, Indemnity bond and allocation letter.

[Translation]

**Ban on Alcoholic Ayurvedic Drugs**

8836. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic drugs which contain more than 20 percent alcohol require licence for manufacture, distribution and trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take action against such manufacturers, distributors and traders in the field without valid licence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). All Ayurvedic drugs manufactured for sale are required to be produced under a drug licence issued by the State Drug Licensing Authorities. However, rules relating to distribution and trading of Ayurvedic drugs containing more than 20 percent alcohol vary from State to State under the State/UT Excise Acts.

(c) and (d). The State Government/U.T. Administrations have power to take action against manufacturers, distributors and traders who are trading in the field without valid

licence and in violation of State/U.T. Acts and Rules.

#### Construction of Shops/Kiosks by DDA

8837. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shopping complexes constructed by the DDA in Delhi so far;

(b) the locations thereof;

(c) the total number of shops/kiosks/platforms/restaurants constructed in each shopping complex, separately; and

(d) the total number of shops sold/allotted out of them and the total number of shops/kiosks/platforms/restaurants which remain to be sold/allotted as yet in each shopping centre, separately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 231 shopping complexes consisting of 44 local shopping centres are 187 convenient shopping centres.

(b)		<i>No. of shopping complexes constructed</i>
North Zone (Wazirpur, Shalimar Bagh, Lawrence Road and Pitam Pura)	...	41
South Zone (Safdarjung Enclave, East of Kailash, Vasant Vihar, Dakshinpuri, Sheikh Sarai and Chittaranjan Park)	..	88
West Zone (Janak Puri, Tagore Garden, Paschimpuri, Kriti Nagar, Madipur and Parsad Nagar)	...	62
Trans Yamuna Areas (Vivek Vihar, Jhilmil, Mayur Vihar, Dilshad Garden, Yamuna Puri and Nand Nagari)	.	40

(c) On the average 30 shops are constructed in a convenient shopping centres and 70 shops in a local shopping centre. In all about 8700 shops and 940 platforms have been constructed.

(d) 37 shops have been allotted on out of turn basis details of shops/kiosks/platforms/restaurants which remain to be sold/allotted are given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

## List of Shops/Stalls/Kiosks/Restaurants

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CSC at Vasant Kunj Sec. C. Pkt. VIII	2	4	—	—
2.	CSC at Munirka (SFS) near JNU	2	—	—	1
3.	CSC at Said-ul-Jaib near Saket	18	—	—	—
4.	DDA Bldg. at Nehru Place on Plot No. 2-5,7-11 & 20	3	—	—	—
5.	F & V Market at Okhla	15	—	—	—
6.	CC at Naraina Indl. Area on Plot No. 7 & 8.	1	—	—	—
7.	L.S.C. at Naraina B.I.A	1	—	—	—
8.	CSC No. 2 Sec. II Rohini Ph.I	16	—	—	—
9.	CSC No. 3. Sec, VI, Rohini Ph.I	1	—	—	—
10.	CSC No 3, Sec. III Rohini Ph.I	11	—	—	—

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	CSC No. 8 Sec. VII Rohini Ph.I	1	—	—	—
12.	CSC No. 5, Sec. III Rohini Ph.I.	40	—	—	—
13.	CSC No. 2, Sec. V. Rohini Ph.	42	—	—	—
14.	CSC No. 3, Sec II Rohini Ph.I	33	—	—	—
15.	CSC at Mayur Vihar Pkt. IV	15	8	12	1
16.	CSC at Mayur Vihar Pkt. II Scheme No. 565	2	—	—	—
17.	CSC at Bhatnagar Colony CHBS	2	—	—	—
18.	CSC No. 5 Sec. VII Rohini Ph.I	40	—	—	—
19.	CSC No. 3, Sec. IV Rohini Ph.I	28	—	—	—
20.	Facility Centre at Mayapuri Ph.II	6	—	—	—
21.	SC at Mayapuri Ph.I	—	—	1	—
22.	CSC at Yojna Vihar	28	—	—	—

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	CSC at Trilokpuri (Mayur Vihar) Pkt. I	4	—	—	—
24	CSC at Mayur Vihar Pkt. II	1	—	—	—
25.	Janakpuri Industries Centre	64	—	—	—
26.	Shalimar Bagh Block AL	—	—	—	1
27.	CSC at Saraswati Vihar Bl.A	16	—	—	—
28.	CSC at Pashimpuri Extn.	1	—	—	1
29.	CSC at Paschim Vihar A-I Janta	2	—	—	—
30	DDA Bldg. at Rajendra Place	6	—	—	—
31.	LSC at Lawrence Road C-7	49	—	—	—
32.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt.C	16	—	—	—
33.	CSC at Jhilmil Ph.II	1	—	—	—
34.	Shopping Centre at Jhandewalan Ph.I	7	—	—	—



S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt.N	10	4	—	—
36.	CSc at East of Kailash (MS SF)	8	7	—	—
37.	CSC at Asian Games Vill. complex	6	1	—	—
38.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Sec. I Pkt. A	1	—	—	—
39.	CSC at Lado Sarai	18	6	—	—
40.	Commercial Complex at Sidhartha Enclave	4	—	—	—
41.	CSC ai Alakananda Pkt D	14	—	—	—
42.	CASC at Alakananda Pkt.A	14	—	—	—
43.	Shopping cum-office Com Azadpur	2	—	—	—
44.	CSC at Sarai juliana	29	—	—	—
45.	DDA Bldg. at Bhikaji Cama Place	45	—	—	—
46.	CSC No. I Sec. IV, Rohini Ph.I	51	—	—	—

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt. B	18	—	—	—
48.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt. K & L	17	6	—	—
49.	CSC at Paschimpuri Bl. A-3	22	—	6	—
50.	CSC at Payapuri Bl. F	3	—	—	—
51.	CSC at Bodella Bl. B	1	—	—	—
52.	LCS at Kirti Ngr.	—	3	—	1
53.	CSC at C-4, Janakpuri	—	1	—	—
54.	CSC at Rewari Line Ph. I	1	—	—	—
55.	LSC at A-I, Paschim Vihar	1	—	—	2
56.	Community Hall at Vill. Rampura	1	—	—	—
57.	CSC at Yamuna Vihar Bl. C-12	2	—	—	—
58.	CSC at Yamuna Vihar Bl. B-3	3	—	—	—

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	CSC at Nirman Vihar	1	—	—	—
60.	CSC at Swasthya Vihar	3	—	—	—
61.	CSC at Madhuban	1	—	—	—
62.	CSC at Pitampura Bagh Bl. B/A	1	—	—	—
63.	CSC at Shalimar Bagh Bl. B/A	1	—	—	—
64.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt. G	21	—	—	—
65.	CSC at Sidhartha Ext Pkt. B	19	9	—	—
66.	CSC at Badarpur	12	6	—	—
67.	CSC at Sarita Vihar Pkt., 'M'	8	4	—	—
68.	CSC at Paschim Vihar near RBI Cly.	10	9	11	—
69.	CSC No. 10 Sec III Rohini Ph.I	16	—	—	—
70.	CSC No.5, Sec. VIII Rohini Ph.I	14	—	—	—

S.No.	Scheme	Shop	Stall/kiosk	Plat from	Resturant
1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	CSC No. 4, Sec.II, Rohini Ph.I	14	—	—	—
72.	CSC No.8, Sec VII Rohini Ph. I	24	—	—	—
73.	Comunity Centre at C.C. Friends Colony	—	—	—	1
74.	CSC at Rajouri Garden G-8, area for 976 Janta House	—	—	—	1
75.	CSC at New Friends Colony Site No. V.	—	2	—	—

[English]

**Flats under Self-Financing Scheme in Vasant Kunj**

8838. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA is constructing flats in Savita Vihar and Vasant Kunj in Delhi under the Self-Financing Scheme;

(b) whether the DDA has asked for payment of instalment of rupees one lakh from the members of the two housing complexes;

(c) whether those members who are Government servants are finding it difficult to pay such a heavy amount in lumpsum; and

(d) if so, the reasons for asking such a heavy amount in lumpsum and the steps being taken to reduce the amount keeping view the paying capacity of the members?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Provisional demand letters

issued to the allottees did not taken into account the interest and other dues accruing to the allottees. DDA has since decided to review the entire costing and issue final demand letters after making all necessary adjustments. Final demand letters will be issued in the next few weeks.

**Supply of Wheat to Tamil Nadu**

8839. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and offtake of wheat to Tamil Nadu during the last six months, month-wise; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given for rice and wheat per Kg. to Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement indicating the required information is given below.

(b) The estimated pooled All-India per kg. rates of subsidy on issues of rice and what from the Central Pool for 1989-90 are as under:—

	<i>(Rs. per kg./estimated)</i>	
	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Public Distribution System	0.72	0.90
Integrated Tribal Development Project	1.79	1.55

Note: In the case ITDP rice the assumption is that all issues are of common rice.

**STATEMENT**

*Demand, allotment and offtake of wheat for Tamil Nadu from Central Pool under public distribution system during the last six months*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
November'88	30.0	30.0	20.2
December'88	30.0	30.0	20.0
January'89	30.0	30.0	15.2
February' 89	30.0	31.5	23.0
March	30.0	31.5	22.2
April'89	30.0	30.0	N.A.

N.A. = Not Available.

### **Historical Significance of old Delhi**

8840. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19th. April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6098 regarding historical significance of old Delhi and state:

(a) the date of finalisation of the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) the date of identification of the walled city of Delhi as a controlled conservation area;

(c) whether the DDA has formulated special development plans for the conservation and improvement of the walled city of Delhi; and

(d) if so, particulars of those plans and the progress of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The Master Plan of Delhi was promulgated on 1st September, 1962. The modified draft of the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective-2001 which designated the "Walled City of Delhi" as controlled conservation Area was adapted by the DDA on 30th June, 1987.

(c) and (c). The historical monuments/premises as identified by archaeological survey of India in 1913 have been surveyed by DDA and further controls for areas around such monuments are to be worked out.

[Translation]

### **Unauthorised Encroachment in South Delhi**

8841. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in incidents of encroachment and unauthorised occupation of Government land in South Delhi;

(b) whether shopkeepers in various markets of South Delhi, particularly in R.K. Puram, New Delhi have extended their shops considerably on the front side, converted two shops into one, encroached upon the entire land near the market and constructed godowns thereon as a result of which the local residents have been facing great hardships; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Central Register for Homoeopathy

8842. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Register of Homoeopathy has since been compiled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for its early completion; and

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

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

(a) The preparation of the Central Register of Homoeopathy has not yet been com-

pleted.

(b) The Index cards for preparing alphabetised list of practitioners of Homoeopathy, enrolled on State Register of Homoeopathy in respect of 13 States have already been prepared for maintenance of Central Register of Homeopathy. The same is a progress with respect to the States of M.P. U.P., and Meghalaya. The State Register in respect of West Bengal is still awaited by the Central Council of Homoeopathy. As for Bihar and Rajasthan complete information has been called for.

(c) The preparation of the Central Register of Homoeopathy is expected to be completed by the end of 1989.

#### Unauthorised Construction by Allotees of Government Accommodation

8843. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some allottees of Government accommodation in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, especially in the 'A', 'B' and 'C' Avenues have constructed unauthorised rooms on the passage outside their premises meant for public use, thereby causing hardships to the passers by the other neighbouring residents;

(b) whether such construction is in violation of Government Accommodation Allotment Rules; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government to stop such unauthorised construction by the allottees of the Government accommodation in Sarojini Nagar and other Government colonies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) On receipt of intimation of unauthorised construction, necessary action for cancellation of allotments and eviction is taken by the Directorate of Estates under the provisions of the Allotment Rules and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

### **Supply of Essential Commodities at Uniform Rate from P.D.S.**

8844. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make available the most essential commodities to the consumers in all the States at uniform rate under the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Essential commodities, like, wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth and soft coke are made available to the States/UTs for supply through Public Distribution System at price fixed by the Central Government. The end retail prices of food-grains, imported edible oils etc. are however, fixed by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, taking into account transportation costs, storage charges and other incidentals.

### **Check on Cholera in Andhra Pradesh**

8845. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preventive measures have been taken to check the spread of cholera in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether medicines are being provided in adequate quantity to the State for prevention of the disease; and

(c) the assistance being provided by Union Government to check spread cholera in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b). There has been no outbreak of cholera in Andhra Pradesh during 1987 & 1988. During the current year upto 5-4-1989, only 16 cases with no deaths have been reported from Andhra Pradesh. Usual preventive measures taken includes surveillance and monitoring to detect cases/initiation of early treatment, promotion of ORT and referring cases of severe dehydration in health facilities for interavenous fluid etc., supply of safe drinking water improvement environmental sanitation, food and personal hihgiens. All drugs necessary for treatment are being stocked in health facilities by State Government.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Oral Rehydration Therapy programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh in phased manner which includes the components of acute diarrhoeal diseases, supply of ORS, promotion of ORT and health education.

### **TB Deaths in Andhra Pradesh**

8846. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of deaths due to TB reported from Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to control the disease in Andhra Pradesh; and



(c) the funds made available by Union Government for control of the disease in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years?

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

(a) The number of deaths due to TB as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths due to TB</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1986	536
1987	1182
1988	1288

(b) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) District TB Centres have been established in all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) 26 TB Clinics are also functioning in big towns.
- (iii) 2559 TB beds are available in the State to cater to the needs of seriously sick TB patients those requiring surgical intervention.
- (iv) Anti-TB drugs, X-ray machine/film rolls and equipments are supplied to the State Govt. under the National TB Control Programme.
- (v) BCG Vaccination is being given as a preventive measure under the Universal Immunization programme.
- (vi) To educate the people about T.B., stress has been given on Health

Education with the help of T.V. spots, radio spots, advertisement in newspapers and by producing booklets and pamphlets.

(c) Under the National Programme for control of Blindness, Anti-T.B. drugs/materials, equipments are supplied to the T.B. Centres run by State Governments on 50 : 50 sharing basis as per the pattern of assistance laid down during 7th Five Year Plan Period. No cash assistance is provided to the States. However, the cost of Anti-TB drugs, materials & equipment supplied to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1986-87	42.14
1987-88	61.24
1988-89	52.43

#### Holiday Homes

8847. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Holiday Homes in the country with location thereof;
- (b) the procedure adopted for booking the Holiday Homes and the rates charged;
- (c) the number of days for which these homes are booked;
- (d) the Holiday Homes which are under construction with location thereof; and
- (e) the time by which they are likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Holiday Homes at present are available only at Shimla, Mussorie and Kanyakumari. For booking accommodation at these Holiday Homes, application in the prescribed form is required to be made and the booking is done on 'first come first served' basis. The maximum number of days for which accommodation can be booked and the rates charged are indicated in the statement below.

(d) and (e). Proposals for construction of Holiday Homes at the Under-mentioned

places have been approved in principle by the Government (i) Mussorie (in place of existing Holiday Home which would be demolished) (ii) Kanyakumari (in place of existing Holiday Home which has been taken on lease by the Government) (iii) Goa (iv) Puri (v) Darjeeling (vi) Kalimpong (vii) Varanasi (viii) Srinagar (ix) Nainital (x) Gangtok (xi) Delhi (xii) Ootacamund (xiii) Madurai (xiv) Mysore (xv) Kadaikanal (xvi) Amarkantak. Construction of Holiday Homes has not yet started at any of these places and it is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the Holiday Homes at these places would be ready.

## STATEMNET

S.No	Name of Holiday Home	Maximum number of days for which accommodation can be booked	Rent per day chargeable from Central Govt. employees.
1	2	3	4
1.	Shimla	7 days during the season period and 15 days during the off-season period	Single-bed room Rs. 10/- Double-bed room Rs. 15/- Four-bed room Rs. 20/-
2.	Mussorie	7 days during the season period and 10 days during the off-season period	Rs. 4.50 per bed.
3	Kanyakumari	7 days	Double bed room Rs. 10/- Three bed delux room Rs. 25/-

**Sterilisation in Uttar Pradesh**

8848. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of females who had been sterilised even after having passed the age of fifty during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Information is not available and is being collected from the State.

[*Translation*]

**Diploma Holders in Health Services**

8849. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people from various places in the country obtain Diploma in Health Services from Central Health Education Bureau;

(b) whether they are posted in various States to educate and train the rural people about new diseases;

(c) whether no increment is given to them after their appointment, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are certain posts in medical colleges where, their services can be utilised to educate the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). In-service Medical Officers and Health Workers with graduate qualification from States/U.Ts are admitted to Diploma course in Health Education conducted by Central Health Education Bureau.

(c) These Medical Officers and Health Workers are governed by the service conditions of their respective States/UT administration.

(d) and (e). There is a post of lecturer in health education in all the medical colleges where a Diploma in Health Education D.H.E. holder is given preference for appointment. Their functions are as prescribed by the each medical college where they work.

The Government is trying to train as many health workers in health education as is possible.

[*English*]

**Acquisition of Built-up Areas in Pankalan**

8850. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy decision has been taken to spare built-up areas/colonies while acquiring land in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to acquire built-up areas in Pankalan (Sewak Park) for roads which may run through many houses of weaker sections of society; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-

OPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Financial Assistance to Maharashtra to control Pollution**

8851. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra is one of the most polluted States in the country;

(b) if so, the ratio of pollution in Maharashtra as compared to other States;

(c) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to the State Government to control pollution;

(d) if so, the amount provided for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise, and the amount utilised by the State Government; and

(e) the extent to which the pollution has been brought under control in the State during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No comparative scientific quantitative study of the pollution load has been done for the various States. However, because of the density of population and industrialisation, Maharashtra may be considered a highly polluted State.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 51.09 lakhs was provided during Seventh Plan to the Government of Maharashtra and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. A sum of Rs. 2.65 lakhs in 1986-87, Rs. 12.94 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 9.20 lakhs in 1988-89 was given to the Government of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. No outlay was provided in 1985-86. The

amount given has been utilised partly.

(e) The studies during the last three years in Bombay show that the annual average of suspended particulate matter has decreased, but there has been some increase in the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide.

Of the 810 large and medium polluting units identified, 651 have installed effluent treatment plants.

#### **Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh to Control Pollution**

8852. SHRI. V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance given by Union Government to State Government of Andhra Pradesh to control pollution during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount utilised by State Government during the above period;

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated during 1989-90; and

(d) the extent to which the pollution has been brought under control in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A sum of Rs. 26.05 lakhs was released in 1987-88 and Rs. 6.40 Lakhs in 1988-89 to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board. The schemes under which such assistance is given became operational only from 1987-88 and no funds were released for such purposes in 1986-87.

(b) While the State Government has reported that the entire amount released in

1987-88 had been utilised, the details of the amount utilised in 1988-89 have not yet been reported.

(c) The Central assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories on a year-to year basis depending upon the programmes proposed by the State/Union Territory and the funds availability. The detailed proposals are yet to be received from the State Government and processed.

(d) Of the 340 large and medium polluting units identified in the State, 105 have installed effluent treatment facilities.

The trend analysis of ambient air indicates that both suspended particulates as well as sulphur dioxide showed a declining trend. Levels of oxides of nitrogen are well within the standards notified.

### Wasteful Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

8853. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of funds for Family Welfare Programmes being spent on administrative expenses and advertisements; and

(b) the steps taken to check wasteful expenditure under the programmes?

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

(a) The funds allocated for administrative expenses and advertisements under Family Welfare Programme are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
i) Administrative expenses	2405.00	299.47	3160.00
ii) % of allocation for administrative expenses to the total	4.11%	4.99%	4.83%
iii) Advertisements	1700.00	1700.00	1850.00
iv) % of allocation for advertisements to the total	2.90%	2.83%	2.83%

(b) States incur expenditure on approved schemes as per approved norms. These expenditures are subject to audit by Accountant Generals of respective State Government. Only that expenditure is allowed which is in accordance with the approved pattern.

### Platforms/Shops by Directorate of Estates

8854. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platforms/shops are allotted by the Directorate of Estates on licence fee basis;

(b) whether such platforms/shops are transferable to the married daughters of the late allottee, if they are the only heir apparent in case of death of the allottee;

(c) the number of such cases pending under consideration in Delhi, especially in the INA Market, New Delhi;

(d) if so, the steps taken to regularise the shops/platforms/kiosks in the name of the legal heir even if they happen to be married daughter of the allottee; and

(e) the number of such cases pertaining to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons pending settlement in INA Market, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

#### **Guidelines for Shops/Platforms**

8855. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The guidelines/rules adopted for regularisation/transfer of platforms/shops allotted by Directorate of Estates in New Delhi;

(b) the details of the persons who are covered under the term 'heir' of the deceased allottee of shop/platform for being entitled to regularisation/transfer of the shop/platform is his or her name; and

(c) whether persons who were running these platforms/ shops as partners/employees are also eligible for regularisation/transfer of these platforms/shops, and if so, under what rules?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The main features of general guidelines followed for regularisation/transfer of platforms/Shops in the name of legal heirs, partners, subletees of the original allottees are shown in statement below.

(b) On the death of an allottee, the shop may be regularised in the name of the applicant, if he/she is widower/widow, son (including adopted son) or unmarried daughter of the deceased allottee provided that an affidavit is filed from the remaining legal heirs to the effect that they have no objection to such allotment/regularisation.

(c) Partnership is not permissible as per conditions of licence. Employees of the original allottees who were running the platform/shop are not eligible. However, cases where partnership continued from a date earlier than 6.5.75 have been considered for regularisation in their names.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *Guidelines*

- (I) Production of Documents as detailed below:
  - (1) *For legal heir*
    - (i) Death Certificate
    - (ii) No objection certificate from remaining legal heirs.
    - (iii) Personal affidavit
    - (iv) Shop registration in the name of legal heir who makes the application.
  2. *For partner (s)*
    - i) Production of documentary proof

to show that partnership entered prior to 6.5.75.

- ii) No objection certificate from the original allottee.

3. *For sublettee*

- i) Production of proof in support of actual & effective occupation prior to 6.5.75.

- ii) No objection certificate from the original allottee.

- (II) Government satisfaction that there is no encroachment/unauthorised construction/sublettering.

- (III) In case where there has been encroachment/unauthorised construction/subletting, the same has been removed by the person claiming regularisation.

- (IV) Payment of all dues including arrears.

On fulfillment of the above mentioned requirement an offer of allotment is made which the offeree has to accept and pay the cash security etc. as per requirements.

**Workers from Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh went to Gulf Countries for Jobs**

8856. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who went to the various Gulf countries from Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, separately during the last two years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of workers who have

lodged complaints with Indian Embassies in Gulf countries during the said period for settling their problems;

(c) the number of the complaints settled; and

(d) the number of complaints still pending together with the reasons therefor and the steps taken for their expenditure settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The statistics of emigrations granted are not maintained state-wise.

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

**Additions/Alterations in Government Accommodation**

8857. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the guidelines/rules for carrying out additions/alterations in Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have demanded from the allottees 10 per cent of the cost of such addition/alteration work including removal of old chimneys or putting up slabs for use in kitchen; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, sir.



(b). Additions/alterations of non-structural character which are in the form of amenities are to be carried out by CPWD in a phased manner subject to availability of funds. The amenities that are to be provided must be in conformity with the approved scales and specifications for various types of quarters. If an allottee wants to have such additions/alterations carried out on priority basis he has to bear 10% of the cost of such work payable in advance. No further amount is to be recovered from such allottee or any subsequent allottee of that house.

(c) 10% of the cost of additions/alterations is payable only if the allottees desire the work of additions/alterations to be carried out on priority bases. No cost is payable by the allottees if such work is carried out in a phased manner in all similar types of residences.

(d) Prior to fixation of flat rate of licence fee on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, allottees of Govt. residences were required to pay additional licence fee for any additions/alterations carried out in their residences. Since after the fixation of flat rate of licence fee no additional licence fee is payable by any allottee, provisions have been made for recovery of 10% of the cost of such additions/alterations, only from such allottees who desire such work in priority basis.

#### **Implementation of Decisions on Recommendations of Srinivasan Committee**

8858. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken by Government on the recommendations of the Srinivasan Committee in 1986 and thereafter have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The Srinivasan Committee had only made recommendations about the grading of top managers of MTC according to their capabilities. It was decided to replace "poor" graded officers with suitable candidates. Out of the five Directors who were rated "poor" by the Srinivasan Committee, four have been relieved from their posts. The officer, who was not replaced, due to difficulty in getting a suitable replacement, is likely to be relieved on expiry of his tenure on 31.5.1989.

#### **Import of Textile Machinery**

8859. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had enjoined upon the textile machinery manufacturers to import twister doublers from a specific firm in Italy, though the item has been placed under the OGL;

(b) the considerations weighing with Government to put this restriction;

(c) whether textile machinery manufacturers have represented and requested to Government that the list of items under OGL should refer only to a specific item and not a

specific source for obtaining the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). On the basis of the representations received from exporters to boost the exports of textiles, the Government allowed the import of twister doublers on OGL with a concessional duty. The intention of the Government is not to permit import from any particular firm. The nomenclature of the OGL entry is accordingly being suitably amended.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sugar Mills in Faizabad, U.P.**

8860. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sugar mill sanctioned for Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh about 12 years ago, is yet to be set-up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the head under which the farmer's share has been deposited for this mill and the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIERS (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Shri Priyadarsi Jetly, Sevo Kunj, Akbarpur, District Faizabad, was granted an Industrial Licence on 20.4.1974 for setting up a new sugar factory at Akbarpur, District Faizabad (U.P.); in the Cooperative Sector. As the licensee failed to establish the sugar factory within the extended time limit, the licence dated 20.4.1974 was revoked on 18.3.1978. As such, the question of establishment of

new sugar factory in the area on the basis of that licence does not arise. No fresh licence for setting up of a sugar factory in the area has been issued.

(c) The collection and utilisation of share capital is the responsibility of promoter (s). Central Government is not concerned with the matter.

[*English*]

#### **Holiday Homes in Mysore**

8861. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Holiday Home for Central Government Employees at Mysore and Ooty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to construct some Holiday Homes there?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). No, at present there is no Holiday Home for Central Government Employees at Mysore and Ooty.

(c) There is a proposal to construct a holiday home at Mysore as well as at Ooty after suitable land is selected/acquired for which action was already been initiated.

#### **Natural Growth Rate of Population**

8862. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29th March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 402 regarding measures for the population control and state:

(a) the reasons for which there was increase in the natural growth rate of population from 1979 onwards, when there was a decline during the period from 1975 to 1978; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be brought to the level prevailing in 1977?

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

(a) Natural Growth Rate of population depends upon both Birth Rate and Death Rate. The Growth remained higher since 1979, due to a declining Death Rate and an almost static level of Birth Rate.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan document projects a population Growth Rate of 1.90% for the period 1986-91 and 1.74% for the period 1986-91 and of 1.74% for the period 1991-96.

**L.I. to Maharashtra for Manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee**

8863. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether letter of intents have been issued to Maharashtra for setting up of Vanaspati Units in the co-operative sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these co-operative vanaspati units have started manufacturing vanaspati; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Shiv Shakti

Adiwasi and Magaswargiya Oilseeds Growers Cooperative Society for setting up of a vanaspati unit at Malkapur, Buldana (Distt.) Maharashtra with a capacity of 30000 MT per annum.

(c) and (d). The plant is under installation.

**Fair Price Shops in Kerala**

8864. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) the total number of Fair Price Shops opened in Kerala during the last two years;

(b) what percentage of the demand of foodgrains from Kerala is being met by the Centre; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the supply of foodgrain, Kerosene and sugar to Kerala to meet the increasing demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Government of Kerala has stated that 130 Fair Price Shops have been opened during 1987 and 1988.

(b) and (c). During the year 1987, about 86% and in 1988, about 65% of the demand of foodgrains by Kerala Government from the central pool was met. The allocations of foodgrains from the central pool are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the stocks in the central pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. These are supplemental in nature.

The allocation of levy sugar is based on

a norm of 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986, Kerala State is also being allocated levy sugar in accordance with this norm.

The kerosene requirements of the States/UTs are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year. Additional/ad-hoc allocations are also made to meet the request of the States/UTs for specific situations, like floods, drought or shortage of L.P.G. etc.

#### **Implementation of NLEP in Karnataka In Tamil Nadu**

8865. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA:  
SHRI NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

**FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Leprosy Eradication Programme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the amount spent by Union Government on National Leprosy Eradication Programme in these States during the last three years;

(c) the number of lepers cured; and

(d) the specific rehabilitation programme undertaken in these States during the above period.

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

(b) The information is as under:-

*Rs. in lakhs*

Year	Karnataka			Tamil Nadu		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1986-87	70.00	30.00	100.00	86.00	65.00	151.00
1987-88	70.00	25.00	95.00	97.50	60.00	157.00
1988-89	80.00	30.00	110.00	105.00	65.00	170.00

(c) and (d). Number of Leprosy patients cured is 828396 in Tamil Nadu and 135319 in Karnataka. Reconstructive Surgery Units have been created in these States for surgical rehabilitation and the Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units have also been established for surgical rehabilitation and for vocational training.

#### **Environmental Clearance for Mining Projects**

8866. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining projects ac-

corded environmental clearance during the last three years, State-wise as on 31st March, 1989;

(b) the details of mining projects pending clearance, State-wise and

(c) the steps taken to accord necessary clearance to those projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Mining projects accorded clearance from environmental angle during the last three years is shown in Statement-I. below.

(b) A State-wise list of mining project pending as on 31st March, 1989 is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) With a view to expedite processing of such cases it has now been stipulated that all proposals where complete information has been made available should be disposed of within three months from the date of receipt of the proposals. Where the proposals are seen to be incomplete, the gaps in information are immediately brought to the notice of the project proponents who are given three months time for furnishing the requisite information. Where such information is not received within the stipulated time the cases are rejected on ground of non-furnishing of complete information. This procedure has been introduced in order to ensure that the project proponents do furnish the requisite information quickly.

#### STATEMENT-I

*List of Mining Projects Cleared from Environmental Angle during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89*

##### *Andhra Pradesh*

1. Ramagundam Opencast-II Project, SECL.

2. Godavari Khani No. 10 Incline Project, SECL.
3. Supporting Regional Workshop at Manuguru, SCCL.
4. Ramagundam Opencast-III Project, SCCL.

##### *Bihar*

5. Jitpur colliery re-construction project, Indian Iron and Steel Co.
6. Maithon Sand Project, BCCL.
7. Patherdih Washery Modernisation Project, BCCL.
8. Madubandh Washery project, BCCL.
9. Rajrappa Washery Project, CCL
10. Narwapahar Underground Mining Project, Uranium Corporation of India.
11. Turamdih Under Mining Project, UCIL.
12. Pootkee Washery Project, BCCL.

##### *Madhya Pradesh*

13. Bhatgaon Underground Project, WCL.
14. Kusmuda Opencast (eExpn.) Project, WCL.
15. Shivpuri Opencast (Expn.) Project, WCL.
16. Nighai Opencast Project NCL.
17. Dhanpuri Opencast Project, WCL.

*Orissa*

18. Gandhamardan Bauxite Project, BALCO.

*Maharashtra*

19. Niljai Opencast Project, WCL.

*West Bengal*

20. Sarpi Block Underground Project, ECL.
21. Ardhgram Underground Project (Advance Action) ECL.
22. Jambad Underground Project, ECL.
23. Kumardihi Re-organisation Project, ECL.
24. Kunustoria-Amrasota Block Project, ECL.
25. Chora Block Underground Project, ECL.
26. Kotadih Opencast Project, ECL.
27. Amrit Nagar Underground Project, ECL.
28. Laudoha Underground Project, ECL.

*Tamil Nadu*

29. Mine-I (Expn.) Project, Neyvelli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

**STATEMENT-II**

*List of Pending Mining Projects as on 31st March, 1989 (Statewise)*

*Andhra Pradesh*

1. Ravindra Khani (New Tech),

## SCCL.

2. Jawahar Khani No. 5 Incline SCCL.
3. Padmavati Khani, SCCL.
4. Chinnur IA & I Incline, SCCL.
5. GDK 8 Incline, SCCL.
6. Manuguru Opencast No. II, SCCL.
7. Andhra Bauxite Project, National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
8. Limistone Mining Project, Someswara Cements and Chemicals Ltd.
9. Limestone Mining Project attached to Yerraguntla Cement Plant, CCI.
10. Limestone Mining Project attached to Tandur Cement Factory, Cement Corproation of India.

*Assam*

11. Baragolai Colliery Project, North Eastern coalfields Ltd.

*Bihar*

12. Ray Bachra (Reorganisation) Project, Central Coalfields Ltd.
13. K.D. Hesalong Opencast (exp.) Project, CCL.
14. Mukunda Opercast Project, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd,
15. Sirka Opencast Project, CCL.

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|---|--|
| <p>16. Dakra Bukbuka Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>17. Rajrappa Opencast Mine Project, CCL.</p> <p>18. Pipewar Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>19. Chasnalla Upper Seams Colliery Project, Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.</p> <p>20. Urimari Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>21. Selected Dhori, CCL</p> <p>22. Topa Reorganisation, CCL.</p> <p>23. Karo-I Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>24. Saunda 'D' Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>25. Hindegir Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>26. Block-II Coking Coal Project, BCCL.</p> <p>27. Katras Project, BCCL.</p> <p>28. Dhori West (Amlo) Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>29. Karnataka Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>30. Jharkhand Opencast Project, CCL.</p> <p>31. Jhanjra Mine, Eastern Coalfields Limited.</p> <p>32. Magadh Open Project (Advance Action), CCL.</p> <p>33. Pootkee Bulliary Mine, BCCL.</p> <p>34. RCE of Rajmahal Opencast</p> | <p>Project of ECL.</p> <p>35. Pipewar Opencast Project (Advance Action) CCL.</p> <p>36. Rajmahal Opencast Project (Expansion) Project, CCL.</p> <p>37. Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project (revised cost estimates), Bokaro Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Ltd.</p> <p>38. Amjore Mining Project, Pyrites Phosphates &amp; Chemicals Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Madhya Pradesh</i></p> <p>39. Jamuna Colliery, WCL.</p> <p>40. Reorganisation of Nandan Colliery, WCL.</p> <p>41. Tandsi Colliery, WCL.</p> <p>42. Churcha West Colliery, WCL.</p> <p>43. Khadia Opencast Project, Northern Coalfields Ltd.,</p> <p>44. Dugga (Bhatgaon) Opencast Project, WCL.</p> <p>45. Central Workshop (Jayani) at Singrauli, NCL</p> <p>46. Bailadila Deposit 14 Project, National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>47. Rowghat Iron Ore Project, Bhilai Steel Plant.</p> <p>48. Fine Ore Handling Scheme for Bailadila Deposit-5, NMDC.</p> <p>49. Bailadila II-C Deposit Project, NMDC.</p> |
|---|--|

*Orissa*

50. Samleshwari Opencast Project, SECL.
51. Bharatopur Opencast Project, CCL
52. Jagannath Opencast (Exp.) Project, CCL.
53. Kalinga Opencast Project, SECL.
54. Ananta Opencast Project, SECL.
55. Lingraj Opencast Project, SECL.
56. Matikhalo Beach Sand Deposit Project, Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

*Maharashtra*

57. Ukni Opencast Project, WCL.
58. Kolar Pimpri Opencast Project, WCL.

*West Bengal*

59. Jambad Opencast Project, ECL.
60. Ronai Mangalpur Opencast Project, ECL.
61. Bakulia Underground Project, ECL.
62. Ghusick Underground Coal Project, ECL.

*Uttar Pradesh*

63. Dudichua Opencast Project, NCL.
64. Maldeota Mine, PPCL.

65. Jhiroli Megnesite Mine of Almore magnesite Ltd.

*Gujarat*

66. Limestone Mine Project of Jagdamba Cement Ltd.

**Funds Earmarked for States During 1989-90 to Control Malaria**

8867. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a resurgence of Malaria all over the country;

(b) whether the recent outbreak of Malaria is of a different strain and type than the earlier outbreaks;

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to combat Malaria;

(d) whether sufficient assistance is being given to State Governments to control malaria; and

(e) if so, the funds earmarked for National Malaria Control Programme during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No. During 1988, 14,72,059 malaria cases (provisional) have been reported against 16,63,284 malaria cases during 1987. However, increase in malaria cases has been reported in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry.



(b) No change in strain and type of malaria occurring in the country has been recorded.

(c) The following specific measures have been/are being taken to control Malaria in the country:-

- 1) To contain the transmission of malaria residual insecticidal spray is being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence is 2 and above.
- 2) Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.
- 3) Laboratory services had been decentralised at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.
- 4) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases.
- 5) To contain *P. falciparum* strain, a *P. falciparum* containment Programme is functioning in the problem areas of the country.

(d) National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Category II Plan Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis.

Adequate quantities of insecticides, drugs and larvicides are being provided to the State Governments as per the approved norms. In addition cash assistance is also being given to the State Governments for effective implementation of the Programme.

(e) An amount of Rs. 89.00 crores has been provided in the B.E. 1989-90 for National Malaria Eradication Programme including Kala-azar and Japanese Encephalitis Control, activities.

#### **Supply of Safe Drinking Water in Trains Yamuna COLONIES**

8868. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the re-emergence of Gastro-enteritis cases in Trans-Yamuna colonies as reported in "The Hindustan Times" dated 15th March, 1989;

(b) whether arrangements for adequate supply of safe/clean drinking water and sewage have been made in the affected areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that there is no unusual rise in the number of such cases.

(b) and (c). Arrangements for supply of safe/clean drinking water and sewage disposal are as under:

(i) Resettlement colonies:- Fil-

- tered water supply is now available in all 44 resettlement colonies. 84500 individual connections have been given in 13 colonies of trans Yamuna Area.
- (ii) **Unauthorised/regularised colonies:-** Out of 543 regularised colonies water supply has been extended in 459 colonies. Work is in progress in 18 colonies. Work in another 18 colonies has been awarded in anticipation of receipt of development charges and the execution work will be taken up on receipt of payment from the beneficiaries in the remaining 48 colonies steps are being taken to provide potable water through deep bore hand pumps/deep tubewells.
- (iii) **Rural village:** Under 20 Point Programme safe drinking water has already been provided in all the 219 rural villages
- (iv) **Harijan Bastis:** All the 413 Harijan bastis have been provided with piped water supply.
- (v) **JJ Clusters:** Due to constraint of filtered water supply, it has been decided to provide deep bore handpumps in these clusters. If the situation demands, public hydrants will be provided from the nearest water mains. 76 JJ Clusters of Trans-Yamuna area have already been provided with public water hydrants.
- (vi) **Unauthorised Colonies:** It has been decided to provide po-

table water through deep bore handpumps/deep tubewells the residents of these 238 colonies which have already been approved for electrification.

### **Death of Children Due to Diseases**

8869. **SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of children who die every year due to water-borne diseases, mal-nutrition and lack of basic health care;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken or proposed by Government to save the lives of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). During 1985, Directorate General of Health Services organised surveys for diarrhoeal diseases among children under-five years of age. These surveys were carried out in 11 urban and rural areas spreaded in different States of India. All told 2,94,214 children were covered in the study. Mortality rates due to diarrhoeas associated disease varied from 0.2 to 4.2 per thousand.

The State Government take adequate preventive measures to prevent the spread of the disease, which include supply of safe drinking water, safe disposal of human excreta and garbage, improvement of personal and food hygiene, chlorination of drinking water and strengthening of health education.

With respect to malnutrition, no specific

studies have been conducted to determine the number of children who die every year due to malnutrition. The Govt. has initiated various steps to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups i.e. the preschool children and pregnant and lactating women. The programmes being undertaken are:

1. Prophylaxis programme against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency.
2. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children.
3. Goitre Control Programme.
4. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS).
5. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)
6. Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP)
7. Mid-day Meal Programme.

Besides the above programmes, the long term approach lays emphasis on increase in food production, nutrition education, better health services and anti poverty programmes to increase the purchasing power of the people.

#### **Proposal to Set up P.H.Cs. during Eighth Plan**

8870. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Primary Health Centres for every ten thousand population during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the proposed pattern of primary Health Centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government propose to take away family welfare work from Primary Health Centres and establish independent Centres for family welfare work; and

(d) if not, the steps contemplated to strengthen the family welfare work in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Eighth Plan document has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

#### **Plant to Set up Trauma Treatment Centres in State Capitals**

8871. SHRIMATI KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist state Governments to open the Trauma treatment centres in the State Capitals as has been done recently in Delhi; 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). A Scheme known as the Centralised Accident and Trauma services to ensure prompt medical attention to the accident victims in Delhi was started in April, 1988. The Scheme is likely to serve as a model Scheme for the rest of the country especially for the metropolitan cities in the various States. It is for the State Governments concerned to adopt this scheme for implementation in various cities in their States.

### **Factories causing Environmental Damage in Udaipur**

8872. DR. G. VJAYA RAMARAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the environmental damage caused around Udaipur from factories manufacturing H-Acid for export, if so, the details thereof and the technical details of H-Acid;

(b) whether any Central team has been sent to investigate the matter, assess damages caused and to stop such dangerous and hazardous operations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. There are two units around Udaipur manufacturing H-Acid. These are M/s Silver Chemicals and M/s Jyoti Chemicals. They manufacture H-Acid which is derived from sulphonation and nitration of Naphthalene and is chemical known as 1-amino 8-Naphthol 3,6-disulphonic acid.

(b) and (c). No Central team was sent to investigate the matter. However, the matter has been investigated by the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board. The steps taken to control pollution from these units are as follows:

- (i) The Rajasthan Pollution Control Board has directed the units to put up suitable treatment systems for their liquid effluents and instal caustic scrubbing unit to control gaseous emissions.
- (ii) The Rajasthan Board has filed

cases under the Sections 33, 43 and 44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 against M/s silver Chemicals.

(iii) The State Board has also requested the State Government to issue directions for closure under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iv) The District Magistrate has closed M/s Silver Chemicals under Section 144 Cr. P.C. for two months which expired on 2nd March, 1989. Proceedings are also pending in the Court under Section 133 Cr. P.C.

### **Pesticides Poisoning Deaths**

8873. SHRI P.R. KUMARA MANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recommendations made in a recent Core-Group meeting organised by Voluntary Health Association of India and if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that all the States and Union Territories make pesticide poisoning/deaths notifiable under the Insecticide Act or other relevant Acts/Laws/Regulations made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): As as the information received from Department of Agriculture and Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture the reply is as under:

(a) That Department has no authentic information regarding the National Core Group on Pesticides Problems and alternatives, organised by the voluntary Health Association of India.

The Government has enacted the Insecticides Act, 1968. Under the provisions of the said Act, no pesticide is allowed to be imported or manufactured in the country without having been registered for this purpose. A pesticide is registered for use only after satisfying about its efficacy and safety based on scientific evaluation. Pesticides which are recommended for use are effective in Controlling pests if used as per the prescribed package of practices. However, in a view cases wherever the continued use of a pesticide induces either resistance/re-surgence in pest, other methods of pest control including the use of alternate pesticides are recommended.

(b) State Governments have been already empowered under section of the Insecticides Act, 1968 to notify the persons responsible for reporting occurrences of poisoning due to pesticides.

#### **Loss in Swadeshi Polytex Limited**

8874. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swadeshi Polytex Limited has started incurring financial losses after the management has been taken over by the NTC Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the functioning of the Swadeshi Polytex Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Government/NTC

has not taken over the management of Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. This is not a Government Company and Government does not, therefore, have any information except the published documents of the Company.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Kangsabati Irrigation Project**

8875. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for modernisation of the Kanghabatt Irrigation Project has been cleared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the cultivable area expected to increase as a result thereof; and

(c) when necessary environmental clearance for the project is expected to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The project for modernisation of Kangsabati Irrigation Scheme has not been approved by the Planning Commission. The project, if and when implemented, is expected to add 1.09 lakh ha. to the cropped area.

(c) This proposal was rejected from the environmental angle in October, 1987 due to non-furnishing of essential environmental plans. The project can be considered for review as and when complete Environmental Management Plans are furnished.

[*Translation*]

#### **Drinking water problem in Urban Areas of Rajasthan**

8876. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted a memorandum to Union Government for solving the drinking water problem in the urban areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assistance has been provided or is proposed to be provided by Union Government to the State Government?

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

(b) The Govt. of Rajasthan has submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 54.07 crores for drinking water shortage in the state owing to drought like conditions in some districts.

(c) A Central Team has been deputed to Rajasthan to assess the situation. Further action to approve Central assistance of drinking water will depend on the report of the Central Team and its processing.

[English]

**Cases filed in court by the Employees of State Bank of Indore; Delhi**

8877. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filled by the staff members of Delhi Branch of the State Bank of Indore in the court of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi during the period August, 1988 to 31st March, 1989;

(b) the details thereof and the result of these cases filed; and

(c) whether failure reports have been submitted to the Government, if not, the

reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA):** (a) Two.

(b) While one dispute was raised on the dismissal of Shr. Rajinder Singh, Clerk, the other relates to the absorption of Smt. Bimala Bai, Part-time Sweeper as full time substaff. The conciliation efforts made in both the cases ended in failure as no settlement could be arrived at;

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Building for Directors Office and Medical Store under ESI Scheme at Bhubaneswar**

8878. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to construct a building for the office of the Director and Central Medical Store under the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, the site selected therefor and the total area of land given by the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) the estimated cost of the office building and the amount sanctioned by Union Government therefor?

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

(b) A plot of land measuring half acre has been purchased at Naya Palli, Bhu-

baneshwar.

(c) The plans and estimates for construction of building are awaited from the State Government.

### **Labour Inspectors**

8879. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to create additional posts of Labour Inspectors under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the State; and

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

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

(b) There is no proposal to create additional posts of Labour Inspectors under the Scheme at present.

### **Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivators on Forest Land**

8880. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special schemes have been drawn for rehabilitation of the shifting cultivators residing on the forest land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise number of families rehabilitated so far?

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

scheme for control of shifting cultivation with 100 percent Central assistance was started in 1987-88 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura. The scheme covers both forest and non-forest areas.

(b) Salient features of the scheme are given in the Statement I below.

(c) 26421 families of shifting cultivators are proposed to be settled from 1987-88 to 1991-92. Statewise details of the families selected for rehabilitation are given in the Statement II below.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### *Salient features of the Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation*

- i) Development of land for permanent cultivation with bench terracing, bunding etc;
- ii) irrigation facilities wherever feasible;
- iii) necessary inputs for raising agriculture/horticulture and plantation crops;
- iv) raising fuel, fodder plantations to meet the requirement of the village community;
- v) subsidiary occupations like piggery, poultry, pisci-culture, sericulture etc.;
- vi) protection of the watershed through appropriate soil and water conservation measures; and
- vii) essential infrastructure for implementing the programme.

**STATEMENT II**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of families selected</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1509
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2199
3.	Assam	2564
4.	Manipur	2992
5.	Meghalaya	2252
6.	Mizoram	1982
7.	Nagaland	4800
8.	Orissa	6323
9.	Tripura	1800
Total		26421

**Allotment of Flats under Self-Financing Schemes**

8881. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6112 regarding allotment of flats under Self-Financing Scheme and state:

(a) whether number of flats constructed by the DDA during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in all categories is less those constructed during 1985-86;

(b) whether expenditure incurred on construction of flats during 1986-87 was higher than 1985-86, if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the expenditure per flat incurred during 1988-89 under Self-Financing Scheme and HUDCO Scheme, category-wise, as compared to the unit cost price

during the preceding three years and the reasons for increase therein;

(d) the number of persons on the waiting list under HUDCO Scheme; and

(e) the time by which and the areas where the registrants in MIG (HUDCO) and Self-Financing Scheme are likely to be allotted flats?

THE MINISTER OR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The total number of flats constructed by DDA is given below:

1985-86	16519
1986-87	8828
1987-88	18758

(b) The expenditure incurred during the two years is as under:



<i>Rs. in Crores</i>	
1985-86	192.14
1986-87	197.79

Reasons for higher expenditure during 1986-87 when lower number of houses were constructed will be examined.

( in Rs.)

(c) Year	MIG	LIG	SFS Cat. II	SFS Cat. III
1986	1,19,600	67,800	1,25,200	1,76,100
	to	to	to	to
1.48.400	77,200	1,80,500	2,64,200	
1987	1,35,300	77,100	1,71,300	2,55,000
	to	to	to	to
	1,66,900	1,03,000	2,44,000	2,81,000
1988	1,34,600	81,400	1,57,900	2,53,000
	to	to	to	to
	1,63,000	95,700	2,85,700	3,73,100

The increase in cost is due to increase in material and wages.

(d)	MIG	27718
	LIG	41651
	Janta	25244

(e) 4137 MIG and 4566 SFS

Flats are likely to be completed within 2 years, Efforts are being made to construct more flats.

#### Encroachment of Government Land in Pitampura

8882. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government land bearing Khasra Nos. 328, 330, 331, 332, 335, meas-

uring about 6000 sq. yards, in village Pitampura, Delhi is under encroachment;

(b) whether this land was acquired by the Land Acquisition Collector long ago and handed over to the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has actually taken over the possession of land and erected fencing around it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which physical possession of land is expected to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the land in question is being used by the residents of village Pitampura for keeping cow dung illegally. However, there is no structure on the land.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

*[Translation]*

**Construction of Houses in Vasant Kunj**

8883. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses proposed to be constructed by the DDA in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi;

(b) the number of houses constructed so far and the number of houses already allotted;

(c) the number of houses allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes so far and the number of houses yet to be allotted;

(d) the total number of MIG and HIG flats constructed by the DDA under different schemes, separately the number of flats allotted so far and the total number of flats that remain to be allotted; and

(e) the total number of flats allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, separately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Forming of Castless Societies**

8884. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Group Housing Societies registered with the DDA for the allotment of land;

(b) whether Government had issued certain instructions to the DDA during 1988 for forming castless societies including 15 per cent members from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the details of instructions issued and whether the DDA has started implementing these instructions;

(d) whether the DDA has passed any resolution in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 1420 Cooperative Group Housing Societies have been registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies since 1982 for allotment of land. Cooperative Group Housing Societies have been sponsored by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to DDA for allotment of land.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Approval of DCI for Import and Marketing of Homeopathic Medicines**

8885. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for marketing of a combination of homoeopathic medicines manufac-

tured in a foreign country and containing one or more homoeopathic medicines listed in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeias of India, United States and Germany, requires approval of the Drug Controller of India for import and marketing the same in the country;

(b) if so, the competent authority to certify such formulations; and

(c) the criteria laid down for making such recommendations; and

(d) whether opinion of any expert in the field of Homoeopathic Pharmaceuticals or laboratories is obtained before making such recommendations if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Composition of District Forums/State Commission**

8886. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of each District Forum and State Commission constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which have started functioning and the jurisdiction thereof;

(b) the particulars of members of District Forum/State Commission approved by Union Government till date; and

(c) the particulars of laboratories which have been recognised under the Consumer protection Act, 1986 till date and the products which can be tested at each laboratory;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government has not recognised any laboratory under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. However, laboratories set up by or under any law for the time being in force, as defined in the said section, stand included by definition as "appropriate laboratory".

#### **Incentives to Staff of C.P.W.D. Training Institute**

8887. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives provided to Officers and Staff of the CPWD Training Institute, New Delhi;

(b) the amount paid during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the criteria for grant of incentives and the parameters fixed therefor, if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the working of the Institute and the role of permanent faculty therein, if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Incentives are provided only to those officers and staff of the CPWD Training Institute who have been identified as faculty members and whose work is to impart training/teaching. There are:-

(i) Training allowance at the rate of 30% of the basic pay;

- (ii) Travel concession twice a year to each child continuing education at a centre other than the place of the Training Institute; and
- (iii) Sumptuary allowance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per month to the Head of the Institute.

(b) The amount paid as Training Allowance and sumptuary allowance during the last three years is given below:-

1986-87	-	Rs. 1,78,876/-
1987-88	-	Rs. 2,73,268/-
1988-89	-	Rs. 2,32,656/-

(c) The incentives are admissible only to such of those officers and staff of the Training Institute who have been identified as faculty members and whose work is to impart training/teaching.

(d) The Institute does not have any permanent faculty. It finalises the calendar of training programmes after a review of the feedback from earlier training programmes and the emerging training needs of various categories of personnel.

#### **Sale of Adulterated Liquor**

8888. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of companies which are authorised to sell liquor through the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation retail depots;

(b) whether any checks are exercised for the quality control of liquor produced by these companies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of times the liquor supplied by these companies was found to be adulterated during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by DSIDC to check the adulteration in liquor.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Sugar Samples Lifted by Directorate of Sugar**

8889. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of sugar collected by the Sugar Inspection Division and Sugar Enforcement and Vigilance Cells working under the Directorate of Sugar and the number of samples found to be below specifications during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of prosecution launched, if any, against the sugar factories concerned during the above period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Statement I showing year-wise number of sugar samples collected by the Sugar Inspection Division and Enforcement and Vigilance Cell under the Directorate of Sugar and the number of samples found below specifications during the last three years is given below.

(b) The Central Government do not launch prosecution proceedings in such cases direct. The cases are recommended to the concerned State Governments for launching prosecution proceedings against defaulting sugar factories. The year-wise

position of cases recommended for prosecution to State Governments during the last

three years is given in the Statement II below.

### STATEMENT I

*Number of Sugar Samples collected in the Directorate of Sugar and Number of Samples Found below specifications during the last three years*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of sugar samples collected in the Directorate of Sugar</i>	<i>No. of samples found below specifications</i>
1986	5117	195
1987	6542	288
1988	6160	326

### STATEMENT II

*Number of cases recommended to the State Governments for launching prosecution proceedings against the defaulting sugar factories during the last three years*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases recommended to the State Governments for launching prosecution proceedings against the defaulting sugar factories</i>
1986	19
1987	26
1988	06

#### **Civic Amenities in Group Housing Societies, Vikaspuri**

8890. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area earmarked for Group Housing Societies in Vikaspuri has been neglected in regard to provision of civic amenities viz. roads, sewerage and electricity connection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to time bound programme on priority basis for development of the area; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Society area of Vikaspuri

is being developed in two phases. The Society area Phase-I has 15 Group Housing Societies, while Society area Phase-II has 24 Group Housing Societies. The Development of Phase I area in respect of sewerage and roads has been completed.

The works of development in phase II are in progress. There is a delay in completion of roads works in Phase II because of contractual problems and abandoning of works by the contractors which have now been sorted out and road works are being re-awarded to other contractors.

The work of sewerage in Phase-II had to be deferred because sanctions from MCD for the scheme had to be revised to accommodate the sewerage discharge from Hastal area. The work is now in progress and is likely to be completed by March, 1990.

Regarding electricity connection to the individual Group Housing Societies, electric connection is given directly by DESU on the request of the Society. However, the responsibility of providing peripheral HT cables in the complex is the responsibility of the DDA. These peripheral cables are also laid and energised by DESU as a Deposit work. DDA has deposited the requisite amount as demanded by DESU in October, 1987 for laying peripheral cables and installing and commissioning of switching sub-station equipments. The work of providing HT cables is in progress.

DDA propose to complete all the development works in GHS area in a time bound manner. The work of black topping of roads in Phase II Societies shall be completed by 31.12.89. Work of sewer lines in Phase II society area shall be completed by 31.3.90.

#### **Shortage of Dental Surgeons and Dental Colleges**

8891. SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of dental colleges functioning and the number of seats available for B.D.S. degree in each colleges State-wise;

(b) the dental surgeons and population ratio in the country as compared to the doctor-patient ratio in respect of M.B.B.S. and higher qualified doctors;

(c) whether any assessment regarding the requirement of dental Surgeons has been made and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to open additional dental colleges or to allow voluntary organisation to open such colleges to remove the shortage of dental surgeons?

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

(a) The State-wise details regarding number of colleges functioning and the number of seats available for B.D.S. degree in each college is given in the statement below.

(b) As per available information, the dentist-population ratio approximately comes to 1:69000 and the doctor-population ratio approximately comes to 1:2450.

(c) The Bhore Committee had recommended inter-alia the ideal ratio of Dentists-population as 1: 4000.

(d) The Dental Council of India has already requested each State/Union Territory to open at least one Dental College where there is none, to meet the shortage of trained dental manpower.

## STATEMENT

State	Name of College	Admission Capacity for BDS Course
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Government Dental College and Hospital, Hyderabad	38
2. Assam	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	33
3. Bihar	1. Patna Dental College & Hospital, Patna 2. Budha Institute of Dental Sciences, Patna 3. Sarjung Dental College, Darbhanga	15 40 40
4. Goa	Goa Dental College and Hospital, Bombolim	25
5. Gujarat	Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad	52
6. Haryana	1. Dental College, Rohtak 2. D.A.V. Centenary Dental College, Yamuna Nagar	20 40
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Government Dental College, Srinagar	13
8. Karnataka	1. Govt. Dental college Bangalore	40

State	Name of College	Admission Capacity for BDS Course
1	2	3
	2. College of Dental Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal	10
	3. Bapuji Dental College and Hospital, Davangere	100
	4. K.L.E. Society's Dental College, Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College Campus, Belgaum	60
	5. A.B. Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore	100
	6. Jagadguru Shri Shivarathraswara Dental College, Mysore	30
	7. S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences, Dhavalagiri, Dharwad	40
	8. S.J.M. Dental College and Hospital, Chitradurga	40
	9. H.K.E. Society's Dental College, Gulbarga	40
	10. Dental college, K.M.C., Mangalore	1000
	11. V.S. Dental College, Bangalore	40
	12. M.R.A. Dental College, Bangalore	62



State	Name of College	Admission Capacity for BDS Course
1	2	3
9. Kerala	1. Dental College, Calicut 2. Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum	21
10. Madhya Pradesh	College of Dentistry, Indore	22
11. Maharashtra	1. Nair Hospital & Dental College, Bombay 2. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Bombay 3. Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Nagpur 4. Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Aurangabad	46
12. Punjab	1. Punjab Govt. Dental college and Hospital, Amritsar	35
13. Rajasthan	2. Dental Wing, Govt. Medical College, Patiala Dental College, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	20
14. Tamil Nadu	1. Madras Dental College, Madras	38

State	Name of College	Admission Capacity for BDS Course
1	2	3
	2. Rajah Muthias Dental College and Hospital, Annamalainagar	47
	3. Vinayaka Mission's Sankarachariyar Dental college, Salem	60
	4. J.K.K. Natarajah Dental College, Komarapalayam	40
	5. Rajas Dental College, Vadakangulam	40
	6. Ragas Dental College, Madras	40
	7. Saveetha Dental College, Madras	40
15. Uttar Pradesh	Dental College and Hospital, K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	60
16. West bengal	Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta.	50
17. Delhi	Dental Wing Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	20
18. Orissa	Dental Wing, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.	18

**Installation of Computer in DDA**

8892. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has installed a computer to help the registrants under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 to know their priority number;

(b) whether the D.D.A. has opened a single counter system to enable allottees to get possession letters within a day, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Whether the D.D.A. also propose to take similar measures to benefit the registrants for residential plots under the Rohini scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 175 possession letters were issued personally to the allottees of RPS Scheme, through single counter system, which was opened for one month only in the month of February, 1989. About 1000 possession letters were also handed over to the allottees of Vasant Kunj through counters opened in the Month of January, 1989 for one week only.

(c) Priority list in respect of remaining registrants has been prepared by Computer Cell. Booklets containing priority nos. are being sold at Form Sales Counter, Vikas Sadan, DDA. Priority no. to individual registrants is also being intimated through letters. So far as possession letters are concerned, they are issued as soon as prescribed formalities are completed by the allottees.

**Allocation for Health Care for Capital**

8893. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

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

(a) whether Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 8.12 crores for health care scheme in the Capital for the current year as reported in 'The Indian Express' dated 29th March, 1989 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are planning to increase the bed capacity of Delhi hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Statement I is given below.

(b) 7th Five Year Plan inter-alia includes proposal to increase the bed capacity of Delhi Hospitals.

(c) Statement II is given below.

**STATEMENT-I**

The working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 48 crores for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for Health Care Schemes in the Union Territory of Delhi. Out of this Rs. 48 crores, Rs. 35 crores is for the Delhi Administration, Rs. 11.75 crores is for Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Rs. 1.25 crores is for New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Out of the total Rs. 35 crores for Delhi Administration, Rs. 30.97 crores is meant for the hospitals and dispensaries under Delhi Administration out of which Rs. 8.12 crores is meant for the Capital expenditure under Head Hospital and Dispensaries.

This outlay (Rs. 48 crores) covers Hospital and Dispensaries, Medical Educa-

tion and Research, Control of Communicable Diseases, Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy and other health Programmes in the Union territory of Delhi.

### STATEMENT II

*Details of proposed increase in bed capacity of Delhi Hospitals during VII Plan*

#### *Delhi Administration*

1. Establishment of 500 bedded Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital at Hari Nagar.
2. Establishment of 500 bedded Guru Tegh Bahadur Medical College cum Hospital at Shahdra.
3. Construction of 500 bedded Hospital at Rohini complex.
4. One Joint Sector Hospital of 600 bedded (200 beds, free for common people) by Delhi Administration & M/s Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd. is under construction.
5. Mangol Puri (Sanjay Gandhi Memorial) Hospital, 100 bedded
6. Khichri Pur Hospital, 100 bedded.
7. Jaffarpur Hospital 100 bedded.
8. Jahangirpuri Hospital, 100 bedded.
9. Pooth Dhund Hospital, 100 bedded.
10. Nangli Poone Hospital, 100 bedded.
11. Maidan Garhi Hospital, 100 bedded.

#### *Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

12. T.B. Clinics in Patperganj with 100 bedded Indoor.
13. T.B. Hospital in West (Rural) Delhi, 250 bedded.

#### **Additional Licensing Facility to Import Jute**

8894. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant additional licensing facility for the import of raw jute against the jute industries export commitments;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on the prices of raw jute in the domestic market;

(c) the price differential between the landed cost of raw jute to be imported from Bangladesh and the domestic market prices; and

(d) the difficulties which lie in the way of jute industry to make exports price more competitive in the international market with the utilisation of domestic raw jute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Government have recently decided to permit duty free import raw jute against export of jute goods under advance licensing scheme. This has helped to keep raw jute prices stable in domestic market for the present.

(c) Except for jute cuttings and inferior grades of raw jute, the present landed cost of medium and superior quality of raw jute for import from Bangladesh inclusive of transportation charge are higher than the ruling domestic market prices.

(d) The main difficulties which lie in the way of jute industry to make export production more competitive in international market with utilisation of domestic raw jute are high cost of production on account of relatively higher wage cost, higher price of domestic raw jute and disadvantageous freight for shipment from Calcutta Port.

### **Ecosystem in India**

8895. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had organised a four day-Indo-US Workshop in Delhi from 4-7 January, 1989 to identify some important ecosystems for conservation and management under the Indo-US collaboration;

(b) if so, whether Bhitarkanika-Kujanga mangrove ecosystem in Orissa has been identified as one of the location for Indo-US collaboration; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Indo-US Workshop was organised from 4th to 7th January, 1989 in New Delhi to identify possible areas of collaboration in conservation of selected wetlands, mangroves and biosphere reserves which included Bhitarkanika mangrove area of Orissa.

(c) The scheme for collaboration which will require further discussion and identification of research institutions in the United States has not been finalised.

### **Gastroenteritis caused by Contaminated Wheat with Mycotoxins**

8896. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report from National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad appearing in Nutrition News Issue of January, 1987 tracing J & K gastroenteritis epidemic in September, 1987 to wheat contaminated with mycotoxins;

(b) when the study was undertaken first by the National Institute of Nutrition and the results thereof sent to Government and if so, the action taken to prevent recurrence of similar tragedies; and

(c) whether the staff of concerned agencies have been trained in preventive problems of storage as recommended by the National Institute of Nutrition, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A study was conducted by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad to find out the cause of this problem at the request of the Govt. of J & K, which was received on October 9, 1987. An interim Report was submitted in October, 1987 and the final report in December, 1987, indicating that the cause of the outbreak was due to the consumption of mould damaged wheat products and suggesting control measures.

(c) The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, conducts periodic training programmes for food inspectors on procedures to detect food toxins.

**Companies charged for Adulteration of Edible Oils**

8897. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of manufacturers/distributors of edible oils have been charged for adulteration during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the particulars of such companies; and

(c) the machinery devised and the manner in which regular checking of edible oils is done to detect adulteration/contamination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The information for 1988-89 is not available. However, during 1987, about 2131 samples of vegetable oils/fats were found to be adulterated in the country (except the State of Haryana) under The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, but details regarding the manufacturers/distributors are not available.

(c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 enforcement authorities of the States/U.Ts. undertake random inspection

of manufacturers/wholesalers and retailers and draw samples of food articles including edible oils on a regular basis and the case of adulteration, prosecutions are launched by the State/U.T. under The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in courts of law.

**N.T.C. In Kerala and U.P.**

8898. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the profits/loss by each mill under the National Textile Corporation in the States of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent by Government for the modernisation and upgradation of the NTC mills in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A statement showing the profit/loss incurred by the NTC mills in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, mill-wise, during the year 1988-89 is given below.

(b) NTC proposes to invest Rs. 20.62 crores and Rs. 10.36 crores respectively for modernisation of its mill in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

S.No.	Name of the Mill	Profit/loss incurred during 1988-89 (Prove) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<i>Kerala</i>		
1.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	+ 3.89
2.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	- 27.14

1	2	3
3.	Vijayamohini Mills	- 34.03
4.	Alagappa Textile Mills	- 28.49
5.	Parvathi Mills	- 188.76
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Sri Vikram Cotton Mill	- 167.99
2.	Bijli Cotton Mill	- 141.20
3.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Maunath Bhajan	- 44.88
4.	Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	- 39.63
5.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Naini	- 173.98
6.	Muir Mills	- 556.58
7.	New ictoria Mills	- 811.03
8.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	- 399.17
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	- 900.59
10.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	- 1458.28
11.	Aterton West Mills	- 906.28

### N.T.C. Contractors

8899. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5784 on 12th April, 1989 regarding NTC contractors and state:

(a) whether as a result of pruning down of the modernisation schemes, the civil contractors had to suffer losses due to non-completion of the contract jobs;

(b) whether Government propose to pay compensation to the contractors engaged; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) National Textile Corporation Limited has no information about any losses suffered by any contractor as a result of pruning down of the modernisation schemes.

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

### **News Captioned "Take the People along"**

8900. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the extent of good forests has shrunk from 46.62 million hectares in 1972-75 to 35.77 million hectares in 1980-82 and discrepancy between "area under forests" as claimed by the forest departments i.e. 75 million hectares and that recorded in the official land use statistics i.e. 66 million hectares as pointed out by the National Commission on Agriculture has still not been reconvered;

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

(c) whether any immediate as well as long-range steps would be taken to ensure the people's participation in the drive to save forests and also to ensure a better rate of survival of plantations during the final year of the Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The extent of good forest cover as assessed by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) in 1972-75 was 46.42 million ha and 36.02 million ha during the period 1980-82. The reconciled area under good forest cover for 1981-83 between NRSA and Forest Survey of India is 35.77 million ha. The recorded forest area in the country is 75 million ha and area under forest cover is 64 million ha. Hence there is no need for reconciliation.

(c) and (d). Proper education and

awareness raising in the people is being under-taken to ensure people's participation in the drive to save forests. National Wastelands Development Board has advised implementing agencies to pay greater attention to proper species, planting technique, after care, promoting people's involvement and special protection measures etc., with a view to secure higher survival rates.

### **Biosphere for Preservation of Eco-System**

8901. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have created any Biosphere reserves for the preservation of the eco-system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each State/Union Territory and the financial assistance provided by the Centre to each of these States for this purpose; and

(c) whether any more zones have also been identified for the setting up of such reserves and if so, the details thereof, State-wise as on 31st March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). 14 potential sites in different parts of the country have been identified by the Government of India for setting up Biosphere Reserves. Their location Statewise is shown in the statement I below. Out of these, seven Biosphere Reserves have now been set up, v.z., Nilgiri, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Gulf of Mannar, Manas and Sunderbans. Financial assistance provided to the State/Union Territory Government for these Biosphere Reserves is shown in the statement II below.



**STATEMENT I**

*Location of 14 potential sites identified for setting up of Bio-sphere reserves in the country*

<i>Site</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>
1. Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
2. Kaziranga	Assam
3. Manas	Assam
4. Nokrek	Meghalaya
5. Sunderbans	West Bengal
6. Nanda Devi	Uttar Pradesh
7. Uttarkhand	Uttar Pradesh
8. Thar Desert	Rajasthan
9. Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
10. Rann of Kutch	Gujarat
11. Nilgiri	Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu
12. Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu
13. North Andaman Islands	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
14. Great Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands

## STATEMENT-II

## Financial Assistance Provided to State/UT Government for Action Plan in Respect of Biosphere Reserves

Sl.No.	Name of the Biosphere Reserve	State/UT	Total financial assistance provided as on 31.3.1989 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Nilgiri	Kerala Karnataka Tamil Nadu	34.00 31.60 50.50
2.	Nanda Devi	Uttar Pradesh	13.20
3.	Nokrek	Meghalaya	11.75
4.	Great Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.00
5.	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	14.50
6.	Manas	Assam	Nil
7.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	22.00
Total			189.55

**International Fund for Environmentally desirable Chemicals**

8902. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and China have asked the Industrialised countries to establish an 'International Fund' to enable them to switch over to more expensive but environmentally desirable chemicals that do not erode the ozone layer and refused to sign the Montreal protocol; and

(b) if so, the response of the industrialised countries to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) India and China have separately called for the establishment of an international fund to enable developing countries to switch over to environmentally safe chemicals. India's stand on the Montreal Protocol is yet to be finalised.

(b) Industrialised countries generally agree that developing countries need financial assistance in order to switch over to environmentally benign technology but no modalities have been worked out so far.

**Expenditure on Staff Cars and Entertainment by N.T.C.**

8903. SHRI RAMASHARY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetted and actual expenditure on staff cars and entertainment in the N.T.C. during 1988-89;

(b) whether some staff cars of NTC

along with drivers are at disposal of his Ministry for the two to three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) During the year 1988-89, an estimated amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was spent on maintenance of staff cars as against the budgetted amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. During the same period, as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 0.7 lakhs towards entertainment, an amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was spent.

(b) and (c). Four staff cars alongwith drivers, of NTC (Holding Company), are on official duty with the Ministry of Textiles.

**Modernisation of Industrial Training Institutes**

8904. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan to modernise the Industrial Training Institutes in India has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount required for modernisation; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

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

to modernise the ITIs by replacement of old & obsolete equipment has been undertaken during VII Plan under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) Under the scheme, the old and outdated equipment is being replaced by various States/Union Territories in ITIs which are more than 15 years old. The equipment being replaced is as per standard list of equipment prescribed by NCVT. 50% of the cost of such equipment is reimbursed to the States/Union Territories under this Scheme.

(c) VII Plan provision is Rs. 17.04 crores as Govt. of India share.

(d) By the end of VII Plan. The scheme is likely to be continued during VIII Plan period.

#### **Mechanisation of Handicrafts Cottage Industry**

8905. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether a number of workers (Swanakars) engaged in the handicraft cottage industry will be rendered unemployed due to the introduction of the new policy to mechanise this industry; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). This Ministry has not taken any policy decision regarding mechanisation as such. But the question as to effect of mechanisation on the industry has been examined. It is ascertained that mechanisation is needed only in case of export-oriented jewellery which requires to be produced in bulk quantity and in uniform size. This will, however, not rule out hand-work involved in finishing, polishing, setting etc.

Moreover the demand for handicrafts jewellery both domestic and abroad is also there. Therefore mechanisation for a limited purpose is not likely to cause unemployment amongst the Swarnakars.

#### **Supply of Drinking Water to unauthorised Colonies in Delhi**

8906. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to supply drinking water to the unauthorised colonies in Delhi through public hydrants, hand pumps and tube wells;

(b) if so, the number of such colonies covered by the scheme;

(c) the total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi at present; and

(d) the approximate time by which this scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a), (b) and (d). Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that it has been decided to instal 500 deep bore hand pumps and 25 deep tube wells before the onset of the monsoon to extent potable water supply to the residents of these 235 colonies which are approved for electrification

(c) No such up-to-date list of unauthorised colonies after the year 1978-79 has been prepared

#### **Reservation of Vanaspati Units for Cooperatives**

8907. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters of intent issued for the vanaspati units are exclusively reserved for the cooperative sector;

(b) whether this policy has been changed recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the particulars of the parties which have been given letters of intent since then and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. According to the new licensing policy, the priority for issuing of new licences for manufacture of vanaspati are as given below:-

- (i) Cooperatives of Oilseed Growers, Agro Industries, Ex-servicemen Cooperatives, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cooperatives;
- (ii) Public sector & Joint Sector; and
- (iii) Private sector.

The reasons envisages the joint sector to be at par with the public sector, so that the state Government is provided with a lever to maintain the prices of this essential commodity at reasonable levels.

(d) No letter of intent has been issued after the finalisation of the new vanaspati licensing policy.

[*Translation*]

#### **Augmentation of Oil Extraction Capacity**

8908. SHRI BALWANT SINGH

RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to augment the oil extraction capacity of oil-exPELLERS in the country during the current year, in view of the bumper oilseeds crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether production of edible oils falls short of the target due to the absence of modern and efficient extraction techniques; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The existing capacity for oilseeds crushing and extraction is already considerably in excess of the available production, even after taking into account the bumper oilseeds crop this year. Therefore Government approvals for creation of fresh capacities particularly for oilseeds crushing are being given discretely, keeping in mind various factors like regional imbalances, growth in demand of the particular items of manufacture, availability of raw materials etc.

(c) A number of factors like non-availability of a large proportion of oilcakes for recovery of oil, difficulty in collection of oil bearing materials, lack of proper storage facilities, lack of suitable processing facilities, etc. are responsible for the potential not being fully exploited.

(d) To improve the situation, Government has taken a number of measures like setting up of a Technology Mission on

Oilseeds, granting fiscal incentives so as to encourage increased production of oils from available sources. periodic review of the oil allocation policy for vanaspati, etc.

### **Pollution in Industries**

8909. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Union Government to check the increasing pollution in the Industries, the amount allocated and the heads under which it was spent during years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by Union and State Governments in this regard during these two years;

(c) whether Government propose to take concrete steps to check pollution by providing special assistance through special schemes to such dying and printing industries of Rajasthan, situated in Pali, Balotera and Jodhpur which have greatly increased the pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). To check the increasing pollution in industries, following measures have been taken:

- (i) Effluent and emission standards for 25 priority industries and a general standard for discharge of effluent have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
- (ii) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the recent amendments to the Water (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have made penal provisions very stringent for violation of the provisions of these Acts;

- (iii) Conditional consents are issued by the States to industries to adopt pollution control measures within a scheduled time frame;
- (iv) Fiscal incentives for adoption of pollution control measures have been provided;
- (v) Guidelines have been formulated for siting of industries.
- (vi) Legal action is taken against the defaulting industries under the relevant Acts.

A sum of Rs. 253.66 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 267.40 lakhs was given in 1988-89 under the heads of Centre-State Coordinated Programme and Environmental Policy and Law for different States and Union Territories.

In addition to this, the Union Government had given grant-in-aid of Rs. 322 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 431.50 lakhs in 1988-89 to the Central Pollution Control Board. 80% of the cess collected by the State Pollution Control Boards is returned to them for pollution control programme in the States. Also, the State Governments allocate additional funds keeping in view the resource position and priorities of programmes.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present with the Government of India for providing financial assistance through special schemes to the dyeing and printing industries in Rajasthan for control of pollution.

[English]

**Brain disorder due to Eye Defects**

8910. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eye defects can lead to brain disorder;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to treat visual defects among the children to avoid effect on functioning of the brain?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Refractive errors in children may some times lead to partial blindness (amblyopia) due to functional loss at the Central (Brain) level.

(c) Trained Ophthalmic Assistants posted at Primary Health Centres conduct screening for visual defects and other causes of Blindness in the schools and Community and refer cases to the doctors at Primary Health Centres for suitable treatment.

[Translation]

**Plantation of Oak Trees**

8911. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for large scale plantation of broad leaf trees including Oak (Banjh) in the hill areas of

(b)

*Name of Scheme**Estimated cost*

1. Almora Sewerage Scheme

Rs. 9.54 crores

2. Nainital Sewerage Scheme

Rs. 4.34 crores

3. Handwani Sewerage Scheme

Rs. 8.20 crores

4. Lucknow Sewerage Scheme in 2 phases

Rs. 454.00 Crore  
(Phase I Rs. 291.00 crores).

Uttar Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which this scheme is likely to be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, plantations are being raised on a large scale, which include broad leaved species like *Pangar, Bakain, Bhimal, Siris, Akhrot, Oak* (Banjh), etc. on suitable sites. The progress during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 is about 1,10,000 hectares. The estimated area for 1988-89 is 40,700 hectares.

(c) Does not arise.

**World Bank Assistance for Sewer lines in cities of U.P.**

8912. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Government of U.P. for getting assistance from the World Bank for laying sewer lines in certain cities of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these proposals have been forwarded to the World Bank along with recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The State Govt. is yet to confirm adequate plan provisions for these schemes and obtain various clearances which are preconditions for posing the projects for World Bank assistance.

#### **Afforestation in U.P.**

8913. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include voluntary private institutions and schools in afforestation work in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of amount proposed to be provided during 1989-90 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Voluntary agencies and schools are being involved in afforestation work in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked already for taking up pilot projects during 1989-90.

[English]

#### **Proposal to Expand Existing Health Care Facilities in Karnataka**

8914. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Centrally Sponsored Health care schemes under implementation in the country;

(b) how many of these schemes are

under implementation in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is a need to expand the existing health care facilities in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard, especially in Karnataka?

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

(a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, since 'Health' is a State subject, all promotive, preventive and curative measures are taken care of by the States themselves.

#### **STATEMENT I**

##### *List of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in the country*

1. Re-orientation of Medical Education
2. National School Health Services
3. Training MPWs
4. Training of Specialists and Paramedical workers
5. Training of Community Health Officers
6. Laboratory facilities at PHCs/Rural Dispensaries
7. Malaria Control
8. Filaria Control
9. T.B. Control



10. Leprosy Control
11. Control of Blindness
12. Guinea-worm Control
13. Assistance for upgrading ISM Post-graduate Deptts.
14. Assistance for development of ISM Pharmacies, Herbal Farms, Drug Testing Laboratory etc.
15. National Family Welfare Programme.

### STATEMENT II

*List of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Implementation in the State of Karnataka*

1. National School Health Services
2. Training of MPWs
3. Training of Specialists and Para-medical workers
4. Malaria Control
5. Filaria Control
6. T.B. Control
7. Leprosy Control
8. Control of Blindness
9. Guinea-worm Control
10. Assistance for upgrading ISM Postgraduate Deptts.
11. Assistance for development of ISM Pharmacies, Herbal Farms, Drug Testing Laboratory etc.

12. National Family Welfare Programme.

### Introduction of Post-Graduate Medical Course in Medical College of Southern States

8915. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post-Graduate Medical Courses have been introduced in any of the medical colleges of Southern States with total central assistance; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the colleges and Central allocation made for each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate medical Education and Research, Pondicherry is a subordinate organisation of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It conducts post-graduate medical courses in addition to MBBS. Its total budget for 1989-90 is Rs. 10.75 crores. The Central Government does not finance the postgraduate courses in modern medicine, which are conducted by the Medical Colleges run by the State Governments and private organisations.

### National Institute of Ayurveda

8916. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Institute of Ayurveda in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the location thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Proposal to wind up N.M.E.P.**

8917. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the National Malaria Eradication Programme in any State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to absorb the employees working under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in different departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

**Protection of Global Climate**

8918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is committed to the Hague Declaration (11 March, 1989) for the preservation of the earth, atmosphere and to create institutional arrangements for this purpose, as also the Vienna Convention (1985) for the protection of the Ozone layer

and the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 43/53 on the protection of the global climate in 1988, recognising climate change as a common concern of mankind;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to implement the various stipulations made in these International commitments as on date; and

(c) if no steps have been taken so far, the likely date by which any positive steps would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) India is a signatory to the Hague Declaration of the 11th March, 1989 for the protection of the global climate. India is not a party of vienna convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer, 1985. The U.N. General Assembly Resolution 43/53 for the "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" was adopted on the 6th December, 1988 without a vote.

(b) and (c). Both, the Hague Declaration and UN General Assembly Resolution express concern about climate change and the need for cooperative international action against such change. India is actively participating in the Inter-Governmental Panel for Climate Changes (IPCC) established by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to study the possible changes and their impacts and to develop response strategies.

India contributes very little to factors which cause climate change. Nevertheless, many of its policies and programmes work towards reducing this contribution. These include:

- i) stringent checks on deforestation;

- ii) afforestation programme;
- iii) conservation of energy;
- iv) development of alternate sources of energy; and
- v) control of pollution.

**Dumping of Garbage and Wastes near Yamuna River**

8919. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lots of garbage and wastes are being dumped across the back of the Nizamuddin tomb, between Ring Road and the Yamuna river, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is likely to pollute the river further contaminate the underground water and pose a threat to those using the handpump; and

(c) whether Central Water Pollution Board, Delhi is seized of this problem and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Pollution Board?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Hospitals and dispensaries approved by Planning Commission for Delhi's Jhuggi Jhonpari Clusters**

8920. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of hospitals and dispensaries with bed capacities approved by the Planning Commission for Delhi's Jhuggi Jhonpari clusters:

(b) the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the progress made regarding construction of the approved hospitals so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Four 100 bedded hospitals have been approved by Planning Commission in the resettlement and J.J. Colonies in Delhi. The approved outlay and the progress of construction in respect of these hospitals is given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital Mangolpuri	395.70	Construction work has been completed. OPD Services commenced in June, 1986
2.	Hospital at Khichripur	555.04	Initial construction work started.
3.	Hospital at Jahangirpuri	400.00	The construction of the building is in progress.
4.	Hospital at Raghur Nagar	155.00	Possession of land taken and layout plans of the building are being made.

### **Resettlement of Slum Dwellers of Old Delhi**

8921. Dr. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in 1982 that the slum dwellers of Old Delhi who had taken shelter on the Mata Sundari Road and Minto Road would be resettled;

(b) if so, the total number of persons involved, the number of persons who have been resettled and the place and mode of settlement; and

(c) the number of slum dwellers still who remain to be resettled, the place proposed for their resettlement and the time by which they are expected to be provided with the resettlement facilities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 507 families removed from dangerous and dilapidated buildings, 254 families have been re-housed in slum Rehousing Complexes at Madipur, Raghubir Nagar, Ranjit Nagar, Garhi, Sarai Basti, Sangam Park, Je-hangirpuri and Basti Narnaul.

(c) 253 families have yet to be resettled. slum wing. DDA had offered them flats in other parts of the City but the families are insisting for their resettlement after construction of flats at chunks 4&5 from where they had been removed. The layout plan for construction of the flats at chunks 4 and 5 is under finalisation and the construction work will be taken up after the layout plans are cleared by the concerned authorities.

### **Involvement of Women's Organisations in Wasteland Development Programme**

8922. SHRIMATI KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women's organisations are being involved in wasteland development;

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

(c) whether Government propose to entrust a part of the Westland Development Programme to women's organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). Women's organisations including Mahila Mandals are being involved in afforestation and wastelands development activities being implemented in the States. In addition, under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board, financial assistance is provided to suitable women's organisations, for activities like nursery raising and plantations. So far, 11 women's organisations in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been assisted under the scheme.

Recently a workshop for involvement of women in Social Forestry was held in which various concerned departments of Centre and State Governments, Women Development Corporation and Voluntary agencies deliberated for two days on measures to increase the involvement of women in social forestry and provide necessary Technical support for the programme.

### **De-Addiction Centres**

8923. SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the de-addiction centres functioning in the country to provide regular treatment for drug addiction and the capacity of each centre;

(b) whether an expert committee was set up by Government to review the requirements of de-addiction centres and to initiate a publicity campaign against drug addiction; and

(c) if so, the findings of the committee and the steps taken to provide additional treatment facilities to drug addicts throughout the country?

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

(a) At present the Central Government has set up two 30 bedded drug de-addiction centres at the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, New Delhi, under the aegis of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and at the Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh, to provide regular treatment for drug addicts. Funds have also been sanctioned to provide for such treatment at the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). An Expert Committee on drug de-addiction services was constituted in 1986 to review the existing facilities for drug de-addiction in the country and to suggest measures for augmentation of treatment services. The Committee recommended that a network of 30 bedded treatment centres and a National Centre for treatment and manpower development be set up. Accordingly, a Plan Scheme was drawn up and a 30 bedded model centre under the aegis of AIIMS and a ward at the Safdarjang Hospital was approved of by the Planning Commission for the 7th Five Year period. Additionally, a proposal has been drawn up for setting up, in a phased manner, 5 more such centres located at the Dr. R.M.L Hospital, Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, AIIMS, Dr. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi and the JIPMEER, Pondicherry. Similarly, the State Govts. have also been requested to set up drug de-addiction centres and to earmark separate beds in existing hospitals

for the treatment of Drug addicts.

### Forest Cover

8924. SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing percentage of forest cover in the country;

(b) the targets set for afforestation during the year 1988-89 and the extent to which these have been realised; and

(c) the measures being taken to increase the forest cover in the country and to check depletion of trees?

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

(a) According to studies conducted by forest Survey of India using satellite imageries, the extent of forest cover in the country for the year 1981-83 was 64.20 million hectares which is 19.52% of the total geographical area.

(b) The target for afforestation during the year 1988-89 was 2.0 million hectares. Physical achievement was 2.1 million hectares

(c) Measures taken to increase the forest cover in the country and to check depletion of trees is given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Measures Taken to Increase the Forests cover*

1. The National forest Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and

- encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
  3. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
  4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuel-wood in domestic and commercial sectors.
  5. Woods is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
  6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised
  7. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
  8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
  9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:-
    - i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
    - ii) To consider banning of felling in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
    - iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
    - iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical areas as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserve etc.
    - v) Special guidelines have been issued for protection of forests from forest fires.
  10. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 with the aim of implementing a massive afforestation programme in the country with people's participation. It is acting as a nodal agency for various afforestation schemes. The total areas afforested during the first four years of Seventh Five Year Plan is 7.14 million hectares. An area of 2.7 million hectares is targeted for afforestation during 1989-90.

#### Pesticide residues in Foods

8925. SHRI P.K. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the results of a study by the National Resources Defence Council of USA, published in 'Newsweek' dated 30th January, 1989, which clearly established dangers of pesticide

residues in foods;

(b) whether numerous Government sponsored studies during the last ten to fifteen years have clearly established the presence of pesticide residues higher than the limit specified by Government.

(c) whether limits have been prescribed for only 31 pesticide residues against 121 or so registered by Government and analysis had been limited only to five to six pesticides for residues in foods, and

(d) whether Government propose to make the research findings public and refer these to an expert panel with representatives from consumer and health groups such as CGSI/VHAI engaged in this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) Govt. has seen the report of the study of Natural Resources Defence Council (N.R.D.C.), USA Published in Newsweek Dated 30th January, 1989

(b) Studies carried out during last 10-15 years on presence of commonly used pesticides in food have revealed that majority of samples contain pesticides within the prescribed limit

(c) Residues tolerance limit has been prescribed for 31 commonly used pesticide in foods against 121 chemicals registered under the Insecticide Act, 1968

As use of BHC and DDT is much more compared to other pesticides the major thrust in respect of analysis has been to estimate the residue of these two pesticides and their isomers and metabolites

(d) No such proposal is under consideration

### Edible Oil distribution Policy

8926. DR. B L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since drawn up the edible oils distribution policy,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the stock of imported edible oils, domestic availability and the demand during the current oil year and the gap proposed to be met through imports and

(d) whether Government propose to import oilseeds instead of oils in order to utilise the oil milling capacity already available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) and (b) In the existing policy of distribution allocation of imported edible oils is made to States/UTs keeping in view the demand from States/UTs availability and prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, stocks of oil with the Govt pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier and other related factors. The allocation of imported edible oils is meant to augment/supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils at reasonable prices and not to meet the entire demand of the States/UTs

(c) A quantity of 2 286 lakh MTs of edible oils imported on Govt account was available with SFC as on 1st Nov 1988. The demand projection for edible oils for the oil year 21988-89 is 55 34 lakh MTs against which the domestic availability is estimated to be over 46 lakh MTs. The quantity of edible oils required to be imported to meet the gap between its demand and supply is a subject of constant review based on factors like availability and prices of indigenous oils in the open market, prices of oils in the



international market and availability of foreign exchange for import etc.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Textile Modernisation Scheme**

8927. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering the plan to raise the crops of funds under the Textile Modernisation Scheme from Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 1,500 crores;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan;

(c) the mode of utilisation of these funds by the strong mills;

(d) whether any funds are proposed to be given to the weak mills as well as if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role which the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been entrusted to operate the schemes and make them successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Industrial Development Bank of India have been advised to review the scheme and to consider the need for enhancing the corpus of the Fund

(c) to (e). Industrial Development Bank of India has been entrusted with the task of administering the funds. About 25% of the Fund was expected to be utilised for providing modernisation assistance to healthy units on the usual terms applicable for such loan. The balance was meant for weak but viable units. A part of the fund (about Rs. 100 crores) has been earmarked to provide such loans at reduced rate of interest to such units

to meet upto 80% of the promoters contribution.

#### **Collapse of Bridge in Rajendra Place**

8928. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge in Rajendra Place collapsed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). On March 15, 1985, an accident took place as a result of which the centering gangway connecting DDA Shopping cum-Office complex with building on the opposite side collapsed

(c) and (d). An Executive Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and a Junior Engineer were held responsible for the incident and they are being charge sheeted. A criminal case has also been registered

#### **Appointment of Employees on Compassionate Grounds in DDA**

8929. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the DDA is appointing the dependants of the deceased employees on compassionate grounds as per Government orders,

(b) if so, the number of persons ap-

pointed in such cases during the last three years;

(c) whether there have been delays in payment of Pension, Gratuity, Provident fund, Group Insurance and Benevolent fund to the dependants of the deceased employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to avoid such delays in future?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) 175

(c) No Sir. These are generally being paid without delay.

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

### Import of Medicines

8930. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of vitamin B-1, vitamin B-2, Danazol, Tetracycline, vincristine and vinblastine imported during the last three years, year wise; and

(b) the number of firms along with the quantity of the above medicines imported by each firm, CIF Price per Kg. at which each consignment was imported and the sources of import?

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

(a) and (b) Information as available with this Ministry is given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Drugs	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Qty. in Kgs	C.I.F. value in Rs.	Qty. in Kgs	C.I.F. value in Rs.	Qty in Kgs.	C.I.f value in Rs.
1.	Vitamin B-1 HCl	2,018	6,59,140	2,000	8,76,251	21,255	99,34,433
2.	Vitamin B-2	nil	nil	15,494.85	79,20,396	14,859.0	95,53,799
3.	Danazol	40	7,86,687	84	17,23,954	130	26,39,439
4.	Tetracycline	5,296	30,24,014	353.5	1,23,008	44,319.5	1,47,90,478
5.	Vincristine	25 gms 34,000 vials	12,71,899	245 gms 15,274 vials	2,26,335	75 gms	3,16,336
6.	Vinblastin Sulphate	3,100 vialsx 10 mg	1,60,083	1568 vialsx 10 mg.	80,771	nil	nil

**Import of Anti-Cancer Drugs**

8931. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of anti-cancer drugs which are being imported both in bulk and unfinished forms;

(b) the quantity of drugs imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any one of these drugs or

finished medicines is being produced in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Information as available with this Ministry is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Information regarding production of drugs is monitored by the Ministry of Industry Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

## STATEMENT

## Import of Anti — Cancer Drugs

S.No.	Name of the Drug	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Azathioprine Tabs	1,41,400 tab x 50 mg	6,17,£45	4,26,650 tabs x 50 mg	13,09,278	11,83,900 tabls x 50 mg	40,78,991
2.	Shlorambucil Tabs	13,000 tab x 2 mg	1,20,410	1,25,000 tab x 2 mg	3,91,489	(i) 57,500 tab x 5 mg	1,53,961
		27,775 tab x 5 mg		97,575 tab x 5 mg		(2) 65,000 Tab x 2 mg	1,49,024
3.	Fludrouracil	50 gmsl.	13,107	100 gms	5,21,644	(1) 16500 vials x500 mg.	1,13,898
						(2) 22410 Amp. x 250 mg.	77,004
						(3) 30500 vials x 50 mg.	2,04,275

S.No.	Name of the Drug	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Melphalan	59,275 Tabs x 2 mg	4,54,742	(1) 89,600 tabs x 5 mg	3,48,022	(1) 86,000 Tabs x 2 mg	2,33,374
				(2) 45,000 Tabs x 2 mg.		(2) 38,475 Tabs x 5 mg	1,71,888
5.	NNN-Trictiene Thiophosphamide	10,500 vials 4000 boxes 10 amp. x 5 mg.	1,99,118	300 amp. x 5 mg	26,187	18,040 vials x 10 mg	2,37,068
6.	Vinblastine- Inj.	3100vials, x 50 mg	60,083	1568 vials x 10 mg	80,771	4132vials x 10 mg.	2,23809
7	vincristin Inj.	34,000 vials 9600 boxes x 25 gms	12,71,899	245 gms	19,74,387	58,400 vials x 10 mg.	21,36,376

**Institute for consumer studies**

8932. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Institute for Consumer Studies at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**Need For AIDS Surveillance Centres at Nimhans Bangalore**

8933. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for an additional AIDS Surveillance Centre at NIMHANS, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). NIMHANS proposal to set up an AIDS Screening test for blood donors and neuro-psychiatric patients is under Government's consideration.

**Additional Aids Surveillance Centres in Karnataka**

8934. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted Rs. 75 lakhs medium term plan to set up six additional AIDS Surveillance Centres in the State to prevent AIDS;

(b) whether Union Government have given its approval to the plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Yes, It is proposed to open additional Surveillance Centres at the following Medical College Hospitals/District Hospitals in the State of Karnataka:

1. Mangalore

2. Mysore

3. Bellary

4. Hubli

5. Belgaum

6. Gulbarga

7. Bow Ring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.

**Taking Over Office Hospitals In States**

8935. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers are suffering due to dual management of the ESI hospitals in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to take over all the ESI hospitals and dispensaries to be managed by the ESI Corporation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when a

final decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The Central Govt. had sometime back appointed 3 ad-hoc Committees to evaluate the working of the ESI hospitals in the country. Two of these committees have in their report pointed out that the existing dual control in the administration of ESI medical scheme was coming in the way of providing efficient services to the beneficiaries. These two Committees have, therefore, recommended that the management of the ESI medical care should be taken over by the ESI Corporation. The matter was considered at the 37th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in Nov., 1988. There was, however, no consensus at the Conference on this issue.

#### **Removal of Contaminated Blood Products from Chemist Shops**

8636. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Banned blood products still available' appearing in 'The Times of India' dated 14th April, 1989;

(b) if so, whether banned blood products are still available in the market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure total withdrawal of the contaminated blood products from the market?

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

(b) to (d). No blood products have been banned under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. However, as a matter of abundant caution, the State Drugs Control Authorities have been directed in March, 1989 that all products derived from human blood/placenta manufactured till date should be withdrawn and destroyed. Wide publicity was given through Press and Television about the withdrawal of these products from the market.

#### **Nature Camp**

8937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nature camps are set up by Government every year;

(b) if so, the details of the nature camps organised during 1988-89;

(c) whether any such camps are proposed to be organised during 1989 in the summer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Nature camps are organised by the Government only occasionally and not every year.

(b) No nature camps were organised during 1988-89

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One nature camp is proposed to be organised by the Government during 10th to 24th June, 1989 in collaboration with Himalayan Environment Centre at Manali.



The participants would be provided with free transportation from Delhi to Manali and back and with the necessary resource personnel. The camp expenses to cover stay and food are to be met by the participants.

#### ESI Hospitals in Orissa

8938. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI hospitals in orissa and the location thereof;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up additional ESI hospitals in the State;

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

(d) the details of places where new ESI hospitals are proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There are at present

i)	MIG	—	varies from 60 to 75 sq. mtrs.
ii)	SFS Cat. II	—	varies from 75 to 90 sq. metres.
iii)	SFS Cat. III	—	varies from 100 to 125 sq. metres.

(b) The information about places where flats under different categories of self-financing scheme are under construction is given in the statement below. The self-financing scheme houses likely to be constructed in

4 ESI Hospitals in Orissa. These hospitals are located at Brajrajnagar, Choudwar, Jaykaypur and Kansabhal.

(b) to (d). The ESI Corporation is reported to have agreed, in principle, to construct two new ESI hospitals at Rourkela and Bhubaneswar.

#### Construction of SELF-Financing Flats

8939. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the plinth area and covered area of the DDA flats in M.I.G. (HUDCO) and different SFS categories;

(b) the places where flats under different SFS categories are under construction, category-wise and proposed to be constructed further; and

(c) the cost of the flats, floor-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a)

the near future would be at East Mukherjee Nagar (Dhirpur), Kondli Charoli.

(c) In 1988 the cost were as under:—

Year	MIG	SFS	
		Cat. II	Cat. III
1988	varied from Rs. 1,34,600 to 1,63,000	varied from Rs. 1,57,900 to 2,85,700	varied from Rs. 2,53,000 to 3,73,100

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Locality	SFS Houses	
		Cat. II	Cat. III
1.	Sarita Vihar	717	939
2.	Kalkaji	52	104
3.	Mandakani	4	8
4.	Motia Khan	16	42
5.	Madipur	356	208
6.	Paschimpuri	588	—
7.	Kishan Garh	204	220
8.	Vasant Kunj	414	703
		2351	2215
Grand total: 2351 + 2215 = 4566			

[*Translation*]

**Development of Institutional Areas**

8940. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWARJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 April, 1939 to Unstarred Question No. 5901 regarding development of institutional areas and state:

(a) the names of the institutions belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which have been allotted land and the area of land so allotted to each such institutions together with the locations thereof.

(b) the areas which have been developed as institutional areas and the number

of plots in each such institutional area;

(c) whether any plot of land of any size is lying unbuilt anywhere; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the institutions which have been allotted land in Chankyapuri indicating the plot numbers; and

(e) whether Government propose to develop any institutional area in the near future; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):(a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The information is given in the statement II below.

(c) The information is given in the statement III below

(d) The information is given in the state-

ment IV below.

(e) Two institutional areas Khyber Pass and Alipur Road were proposed to be developed in the near future. The details could be known only after the areas are so developed.

## STATEMENT-I

*The following institutions representing the cause of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been allotted land:-*

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Area allotted	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute	920 Sq. yds	Plot No. 3, Sector IV, R.K.Puram
2.	Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association.	1.45 acres	Aram Bagh (New Rani Jhansi Road)
3.	All India Federation of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes Backwards & Minorities Employees Welfare Association.	930 sq. yds.	Koral Bagh, New Delhi.
4.	Jagjivan Ashram	0.50 acres 625 sq. yds.	Jhandewalan.

## STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of the institutional areas developed	No. of plot
1	2	3
1.	Mathura Road near Hardinge Bridge including I.P. Estate	26
2.	Rouse Avenue Area.	21
3.	Khyber Pass area	34
4.	Lodi Estate	16
5.	Lodi Road Institutional Area	28
6.	Lodi Road near Bal Bharti	1
7.	R.K. Puram -Sector XII	4
8.	R.K. Puram - Sector IV	14
9.	R.K. Puram - Sector IX	7
10.	Market Road Institutional Area (Bhai Veer Singh Marg)	31

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the institutional areas developed</i>	<i>No. of plot</i>
1	2	3
11.	Diplomatic Enclave	9
12.	Defence Colony	5
13.	Sarai Complex DIZ area	5

## STATEMENT - III

1.	Dr. Hardkhar Foundation	Plot No. 8, Sector- IV, R.K.Puram
2.	Indian Council for Social Welfare	Plot No. 9, Sector IV, R.K.Puram
3.	Manipuri Fine Arts Centre.	Plot No.6, and back of plot in Sector IX, R.K.Puram
4.	Indian Institute of Architecture	Plot No. 4, Lodi Road, Institutional Area.
5.	India Islamic Culture Centre.	Plot No. A, Lodi Road Institutional Area.
6.	Chinmaya Mission	Plot B and C, Lodi Road Institutional Area
7.	Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.	Plot No. 3, R.K.Puram.
8.	Delhi Children Theatre (Stay granted by High Court)	Defence Colony.
9.	Council of Schience Museum	Khyber pass Institutional Area.

**Note:** Besides there are some plot where possession has been handed over but the period of two years given for completing construction has not yet expired. Such cases are not included in the above list.

**STATEMENT - IV**

S.No.	Plot No.	Name of Institutions
1	2	3
1.	1	Bharti Sangam
2.	2	Policy Research Centre
3.	3	Institution of constitutional and Parliamentary studies.
4.	4	Central Board of Irrigation and Power
5.	5	Youth Hostel Association.
6.	6	Indian Council for Africa.
7.	7	International commission on irrigation and Drainage
8.	8	Delhi Music Society.
9.	9	Indian Ex-Service League.



**Land to SC/ST Institutions**

8941. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Institutional Land Allotment Committee of Delhi Development Authority took place on 6th December, 1988 for the allotment of land to institutions;

(b) if so, whether the applications of institutions belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were also considered in this meeting;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not allotting land to the institutions which requested for allotment of land in Sri Institutional area despite strong recommendations made by the Ministry of Welfare; and

(d) by when the lands demanded by the above institutions are likely to be allotted to them?

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

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

[English]

**Herbal Cure for Intestinal Disorders**

8942. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has developed herbal medicines for effective cure of certain intestinal disorders, diabetes and

prevent accumulation of stones in the pancreas as reported in 'The Statement' dated 21st December, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts in detail and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to standardise the aforesaid herbal medicines/drugs?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy have undertaken research studies on some drugs of indigenous herbal origin for the treatment of intestinal disorders and diabetes mellitus. The drugs being tried for intestinal disorder are *Cynodon dactylon*, *Atista indica* and *Hallorhena ani-dysentric* and the drug being tried for Diabetes mellitus is *Cephalandra India*. Results obtained so far are encouraging. Studies have now been undertaken to clinically evaluate the efficiency of *Cephalandra indica* in Diabetes mellitus.

(c) Steps have been taken to standardise *Cynodon* and *Cephalandra indica*; data has been worked out and verified by Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad

**Import of Homoeopathic Medicines**

8943. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of homoeopathic and Biochemical medicines being manufactured in the country are allowed to be imported from countries like the United States of America, West Germany and Switzerland;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange

incurred on such imports during the last three years, year-wise?

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

#### **Import of Homoeopathic Drugs**

8944. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-proprietary homeopathic combinations manufactured in a foreign country and allowed to be imported under the open general licence;

(b) if so, whether approval of the Drug Controller of India is required prior to import of such combinations;

(c) the time limit prescribed for processing such requests;

(d) the number of requests pending approval of the Drug Controller of India as on date with date of the receipt of the requests; and

(e) the action taken to expedite the matter?

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

#### **Central Government Employees Practising Homoeopathy**

8945. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether central Government employees registered as Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners are allowed to practice Homoeopathy during spare time and on charitable basis, without detriment to the official duties;

(b) if so, whether permission is not given in case where the person concerned is registered in State/UT other than one in which the present office is situated;

(c) if so, the reasons for such an anomaly; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Central Government employees holding recognised qualifications in Homoeopathic System of Medicine and registered as a practitioner in Homoeopathic System of Medicine either on qualification basis or experience basis under the relevant law of the State/U.T. concerned may be granted permission to practise in Homoeopathic System of Medicine on charitable basis during spare time. However, the officers to whom such permission is granted have also to comply with the requirements of Section 25(2) of the HCC Act 1973.

(c) There is no such anomaly.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **CGHS Dispensaries in Nagpur District**

8946. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of CGHS dis-

dispensaries functioning in Nagpur District are far less in comparison to the number of Central Government employees residing there;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open additional CGHS dispensaries in Nagpur District in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A new C.G.H.S. allopathic dispensary has since been opened with effect from 30th March, 1989. No proposal regarding opening of a new CGHS dispensary during the year 1989-90 is under consideration.

#### **Appointment of Housing Counsellor in DDA**

8947. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Slum Wing of the D.D.A. proposes to instal a computer to help the persons registered under the Slum Dwellers Flats Scheme, 1985 to know their priority number, if not, the persons therefor;

(b) whether the Slum Wing of D.D.A. also proposes to set up a single counter system to help its registrants to get possession letters within a day, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Slum Wing of D.D.A. also proposes to appoint a Housing Counsellor to help the registered persons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority has reported that they have already allotted priority numbers with the help of a computer. They would however, be advised to explore the feasibility of installing a computer to help the registrants to know their priority numbers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Demand notices will be given to the allottees on the very day they visit the office of Delhi Development Authority, otherwise these will be sent by registered post.

On the production of the deposit receipt from the Bank, the possession of the residential unit will be given the same day.

(c) As the concerned officers of the Slum Wing are easily accessible to the registrants to help them, there is no propose for the present to appoint a separate Housing counsellor.

#### **Facilities for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in Government Hospitals in Delhi**

8948. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing hospitals in Delhi have some arrangement for examination and treatment of the CGHS beneficiaries and their dependents; if so, the names of these hospitals;

(b) whether Government propose to reserve certain beds in each department of these hospitals for the CGHS beneficiaries and their dependents; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether certain hospitals in different States have some arrangement for out-door and in-door treatment of CGHS beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof State-wise?

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

(a) Yes Sir. CGHS has arrangements in Central/State Government hospitals and some private hospitals for the medical examination and treatment of CGHS beneficiaries. A list of such hospitals is given in the

statement below.

(b) No, Sir, existing arrangements are considered adequate to meet the requirements of CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi.

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

### STATEMENT

#### *Name of Recognised Hospitals in Delhi*

#### *(a) Government*

1.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	All purpose.
2.	Safdarjung Hospital	All purpose.
3.	Lady Harding Hospital (Smt. S.K. Hosp.)	All purpose.
4.	Kalawati Saran Hospital	For children.
5.	CGHS Police Hosp. Rajpur Road	All purpose.
6.	CGHS Police Hosp., Kingsway Camp.	All purpose.
7.	Mat. & Gynae Hosp., R.K. Puram (CGHS)	Maternity purpose only.
8.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodi Road	All purpose.
9.	CGHS Mat. Centre, Srinivaspuri	Maternity Purpose only.
10.	CGHS Mat. Centre, Kalkaji	Maternity Purpose only.
11.	Northern Railway Hospital	All purpose.
12.	Army Base Hospital	All purpose.
13.	E.S.I. Hospital (Delhi)	All purpose.

#### *(b) State/Municipal Hospital recognised under CGHS Delhi*

1.	L.N.J.P. Hospital	All purpose.
2.	G.B. Pant Hospital	All purpose.
3.	Deen Dayal Hospital	All purpose.

- |    |   |                         |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 4. | Girdhari Lal Hospital                             | Maternity Purpose only. |
| 5. | R.B.T.D. Hospital, Kingsway Camp.                 | For T.B. cases only.    |
| 6. | District Hospital, Gurgaon                        | All purpose.            |
| 7. | All Centres under New Delhi Municipal Committee.  |                         |
| 8. | All Centres under Municipal Corporation of Delhi. |                         |
| 9. | Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad                  | All purpose.            |

*(c) Private Hospitals*

- |    |                                    |                      |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Dr. B.L. Kappor Memorial Hospital  | For Mat. cases only. |
| 2. | St. Stephen's Hospital             | All purpose.         |
| 3. | Lala ram Swarup (T.B. Hospital)    | For T.B. only.       |
| 4. | Narendra Mohan Hospital, Ghaziabad | All purpose.         |

*(d) Referral Hospital*

- |    |  |                        |
|----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | All India Institute of Medical Sciences        | All purpose.           |
| 2. | Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS | For eyes.              |
| 3. | Batra Hospital                                 | For Bye-pass Surgery.  |
| 4. | CSIR for Biochemicals (Patel Chest)            | For Asthma cases only. |
| 5. | National Heart Institute                       | For Bye-pass surgery   |
| 6. | D.N.R. Institute, N.D.                         | For CT Scan (Head)     |

**Working of Co-operative Group Housing Societies**

8949. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 3031 regarding working of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi and state:

(a) the date of appointment of the

Administrator in the case of Anand Lok Co-operative Group Housing Society and the period for which the said Administrator remained in office;

(b) the details of action taken against the Society for committing irregularities in violation/the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the Rules, passed thereunder in 1973 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the office bearers of Society held offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms in violation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has appointed no Administrator.

(b) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies had initiated a statutory enquiry under Section 55 of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. A requisition under Section 30 (1) was issued to the Society to hold fresh elections of Managing Committee and DDA was requested not to issue C&D forms and not to execute sub-lease deeds in favour of members. However, the Society filed a civil writ petition before the Delhi High Court and the High Court vide its order dated 9.1.87 stayed the operation of the orders/directions of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The High Court, vide its order dated 11.9.87, has regularised the draw held by the Society. In the meantime, the Society has held elections on 26.9.87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details have been given in answer to part (b) of the question.

#### **Draw of Lots by Co-operative Group Housing Societies**

8950. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 September, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4929 regarding draw of lots by Co-operative Group Housing Societies and state:

(a) the details of the Directives dated 31 May, 1984 issued by the Registrar of Co-

operative Societies to group Housing Societies;

(b) whether the Anand Lok Co-operative Group Housing Society violated the said Directives in July, 1985;

(c) whether complaints were received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the DDA in 1985 itself against the illegal draw of lots without even completing 70 per cent constitution work of each of the flat by the above society as contemplated in the aforesaid Directives; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the competent authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) A copy of the directive dated 31.5.84 is given in the statement below.

(b) Registrar of Cooperative Societies has intimated that the Society was not allowed to violate the directive dated 31.5.84.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The enquiry ordered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies could not be concluded because of a stay order by the High Court.

#### **STATEMENT**

Subject: Directive under Rule 77 to all Group Housing Societies for verification of membership of Cooperative Group Housing societies for allotment of flats.

A number of Societies have informed this office that they have almost completed the construction of flats and have requested that they should be permitted to allot the flats

to their members. In order to streamline the process of allocation a directive under Rule 77 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 is hereby issued.

2. During the period from allotment of land to completion of construction of flats, some members have either resigned or have been expelled by the society or acquired property in the Union Territory of Delhi through allotment, gift or transfer, It is, therefore, necessary that the membership of each and every society be verified once again before the allotment of flats is made to the members. It is directed that the allotment of flats shall be held by the D.D.A. through draw of lots and no society shall allot the flats itself. After clearing the list of members by the Cooperative Department, the D.D.A. in consultation with the office bearers of the society shall fix the date, time and place of draw would intimate the same to the society and the Registrar. The draw shall be held in the presence of the office bearers and members of the society and presence of the office bearers and members of the society and the representative of the Registrar Cooperative Societies should also be invited.

3. The D.D.A. has allotted the land to the societies @ 50/60 members per acre. There may be some cases where the number of flats may be less than the member for which land was allotted by D.D.A. This would not be correct and the society will have to take corrective action.

4. The Societies are therefore, requested to submit the lists in three sets in the prescribed proforma at Annexure 'A' together with affidavits of each member on the prescribed form at Annexure 'B' the list of resigned/expelled cases at Annexure 'C'. At the end of each Annexure, the following certificate shall be recorded and signed by the President 1 vice-president and the Secretary. In addition to this, the Society shall

also submit a certificate from the Architect, stating the number of flats and 70% of the construction of each flats has already been completed, and a certificate from the financing institution to the effect that the society has repaid the loan instalments upto date and is not a defaulter. In the cast of the loan instalments upto date and is not a defaulter. In the case of defalter members, the names will be with held for purposes of draw of allotment.

5. The verification of membership by the Cooperative Department shall be taken up in the following order:—

- i) The freeze list names upto 31.5.81 shall be considered final and cleared.
- ii) The transfer cases shall be considered. The transfer is allowed only in 1st degree blood relations.
- iii) Members enrolled upto 31.5.81 (freeze data) but not included in the freeze list.
- iv) Members enrolled after 31.5.81

#### **Central Blood Bank Calcutta**

8951. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news on Central Blood Bank, Calcutta published in the 'Telegraph' dated 5 March, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Government has seen the news item.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Closure of Jute Mills in Calcutta**

**8952. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether six jute mills in Calcutta are likely to declare lock-out, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether the management of these mills have stopped purchase of raw jute;

(c) whether factors other than economic compulsions, the mill owners demand for wage cut and production linked wages apart from increasing work load have lead to the situation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the lock-outs and save the workers from threatened unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Govt. have no information on these points;

(c) Recent increase in closure of jute mills is mainly attributable to economic/financial compulsions arising out of disparity between rising cost of production and unre-munerative sales realisation for jute goods.

(d) Closure/lock-out of jute mill units are matters of industrial disputes and concerned State Govt. is appropriate authority to deal with such lock-outs. However, on its part Central Govt. have recently taken various steps to improve overall functioning of jute industry which included (i) regular purchases of jute industry which include (i) regular purchases of jute bags for packing foodgrains

through CGS&D at cost-plus prices;

(ii) enforcement of mandatory use of jute goods by certain specified end issuer industries;

(iii) introduction of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and Special Jute Development Fund;

(iv) implementation of Internal Market Assistance Scheme; and External Market Assistance Scheme;

(v) adoption of new STC/JMDC loss-sharing strategy on 100% basis for capturing global tenders:

(vi) STC/Jute Industry consortium arrangement on 50:50 loss-sharing basis for export of CBC to North America and grant of liberal rate of CCS on almost all exportable items of jute goods from 1.4.89 for a period of 3 years upto 31.3.92 admissible to both manufacturer and merchant exporters;

(vii) ten weeks' raw jute stock control order for regulating prices and permission for duty-free import of raw jute against export of jute goods under Advance Licensing Scheme.

#### **Allotment of Land to Sadhu Vaswani Mission**

**8953. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land (with break-up) allotted to the Sadhu Vaswani Mission in Shantiniketan Colony of Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi for construction of a Higher Secondary School building and dispensary and the concessional rate at which the land was allotted;



(b) whether in the plot allotted for Higher Secondary School which was reserved for a Primary School in the original plan, the Mission has built a block of KG and Nursery Classes on the ground floor thereof along with septic tanks in the heart of the colony; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allotting them another pieces of land in the same colony on concessional rate for putting up a Primary School?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):  
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Allotment of Flats to Registrants of S.F.S.**

8954. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to unstarred Question No. 3854 regarding allotment of flats under Self-Financing Scheme, 1982 and state:

(b) the number of persons still on the waiting list as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) the procedure laid down for the registrants to exercise their choice for allotment of flats; and

(c) the progress made so far in the development of plots and construction of flats for the residuary registrants under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):  
(a) 6505.

(b) Persons registered under various Self-Financing Schemes can exercise their choice for localities where SFS Flats are

constructed/proposed to be constructed, Registrants can give their options for as many localities as are given in the brochure released for allocation. At the allocation stage, the choice indicated by the registrants in the allocation forms is taken into account.

(c) As on 1.4.89, 4566 SFS flats are under progress in various localities and these flats are likely to be completed by March, 1991. Efforts are on for identification of more land for taking up construction of further SFS houses.

[Translation]

#### **Damage to Teeth Due Fluoride Contents in Toothpastes**

8955. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a study group to ascertain the damage to teeth due to fluoride contents in toothpastes;

(b) whether Government have received its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) to (c). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had appointed a Committee of Experts to examine all aspects of fluoride in toothpaste. The Committee has submitted its report. The views of Director General of Health Services on the report have been received and the report is under active consideration of the Ministry.

#### **Registration with Employment Exchanges, Delhi**

8956. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Laboratory Technician Diploma/Certificate awarded by All India Medical Laboratory Technicians Association in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are recognised for registration with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology X-Ray and ECG Technology awarded by the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene New Delhi is recognised by the Government of Nagaland and valid for the purpose of employment in Government hospitals etc.;

(c) if so, whether such diploma holders are refused registration under the Employment Exchanges in Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No specific guidelines have been issued to the Employment Exchanges for registration of the candidates holding Diplomas and certificates from the particular Institute. All the citizens of India resident in the country are eligible for registration at the Employment Exchanges according to recognised qualifications and experience for employment assistance.

#### **Unauthorised Construction of Religious Shrines**

8957. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of unauthorised construction of religious shrines or places of worship on Government land in Delhi have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the location and other details of such constructions which constitute a continuing encroachment as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) whether action has been taken by Government to get the illegal occupation vacated; and

(d) if so, the present status of each case?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Import and Export of Raw Jute**

8958. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state: .

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the import of raw jute during 1989-90;

(b) the estimated quantity of raw jute stocks in the country as on 1 March, 1989;

(c) the level of stocks with the Jute Corporation of India as on 31 March, 1989;

(d) the estimated production and requirement of raw jute during 1989-90; and

(c) whether any export of raw jute is envisaged during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Government have decided to permit import of raw jute against export of jute goods under Advance Licence scheme.

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

(e) Only a small quantity that which is required to be exported under Trade Plan Provision for Rupee Payment Countries.

#### **Construction of OPD Block Phase-III in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi**

8959. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of O.P.D. Block, Phase-III in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi:

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The construction of O.P.D. Block, Phase-III Safdarjung Hospital, is being done by Central Public Works Department (CPWD). CPWD has informed that necessary Administrative Approval/Expenditure Sanction was issued on 11.8.1988 for this work. The contract for construction has been awarded after completing necessary formalities on 3.4.1989. The foundation work is in progress.

#### **Factory Inspectors in Maharashtra**

8960. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a scheme to the Union Government for financial assistance for the appointment of Factory Inspectors in the

State to tackle the hazards faced by workers in industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the proposal and sanction necessary financial assistance for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Advertisement of 'Mala-D'**

8961. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are incurring a huge expenditure on the advertisement of 'Mala-D' tablet;

(b) if so, to what extent it has helped in popularising the 'Mala-D' Tablet among the newly wedded couples; and

(c) whether the expenditure involved is commensurate with the results achieved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Utilisation of Assistance for Bonded Labour In Andhra Pradesh**

8962. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Govern-

ment of Andhra Pradesh by the Union Government for the rehabilitation of bonded labour and the amount utilised year-wise during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide more funds for the purpose during 1989-90 if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, funds are released as and when the proposals are received from the State Governments, subject to the observance of certain guidelines such as submission of utilisation certificates in respect of amounts released in the past as also the minutes of the district level screening committee approving a particular Scheme for rehabilitation. The amounts released to Andhra Pradesh during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan are given as follows:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1985-86	132.41
1986-87	93.47
1987-88	—
1988-89	—

According to the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government have submitted utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 129.60 lakhs towards central share till 31.3.1989. This position is from 1985-86 onward and the year-wise breakup is not available.

(b) Release of funds will depend on

submission of proposals by the State Government in accordance with the guidelines.

#### **Assistance for Rural Family Welfare Services for Andhra Pradesh**

8963. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Union Government for financial assistance for the Rural Family Welfare Services during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Criteria in Allotment of Platforms/ Shops**

8964. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in allotment of platforms/shops by the Director of Estates in the I.N.A. Market, New Delhi and other markets owned by the D.D.A./Estate Office;

(b) whether any quota of these platforms/shops is also reserved for allotment to the persons belonging to Schedule Caste/ Tribe persons if so, the percentage thereof;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/ ST persons has been utilised in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-

**OPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):**

(a) Platforms/shops under this Directorate are allotted on open tender basis.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a reservation of 22 1/2 % for scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(c) Yes, Sir. Upto end of December, 1988

(d) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

#### **Pending Cases for Transfer of Shops in INA Market, New Delhi**

8965. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending regularisation/transfer of platforms/ shops in INA Market, New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not regularising/transferring the same to the eligible legal heirs of the original allottees; and

(c) whether some discrimination is being made between a son and a daughter (both married) in regularisation/ transfer of these platforms shops; and if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):**  
(a) Twelve.

(b) Mainly due to non compliance by the parties of the terms of regularisation.

(c) Under the existing guidelines, regularisation can be considered in the name of the following:—

i) **Widow/widower.**

ii) **Son (including adopted son).**

iii) **Unmarried daughter.**

iv) **Dependent father/mother**

v) **Dependent daughter - in - law.**

#### **Survey of Wastelands**

8966. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of waste land in the country as per the survey conducted through satellite;

(b) the area of land likely to be converted from waste land into cultivable land;

(c) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for the utilisation of such land and convert it for cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements, if any, so far made?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) A country-wide survey of all wastelands has not been conducted through satellite. However according to an estimate the total area of wastelands in the country is about 130 million hectares.

(b) The principal aim of the National Wastelands Development Board is to bring under productive use wastelands in the country through afforestation and tree planting and not to convert wastelands into cultivable land. -

(c) and (d). **Does not arise.**

[*Translation*]

### Group 'D' Employees

8967. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of Group 'D' employees in various Ministries/Departments of Union Government in 1981, 1985 and 1988 respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): According to the annual Census of Central Government Employees, the total number of Group 'D' employees in various Ministries/Departments of Union Government at the end of March, 1981 and March, 1983 (latest available) were 13,83,547 and 13,94,630, respectively.

[*English*]

### Tissue Culture Vaccine for Encephalites

8968. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to produce Tissue Culture Vaccine for encephalities;

(b) whether the programme has been launched under Indo-Japanese collaboration at the Centra Research Institute, Kasauli;

(c) if so, the details of the progress made in the production of vaccine for encephalities; and

(d) by which time the vaccine would be available for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). No issue culture encephalitis vaccine has yet been developed in the country. However, Central Research Institute, Kasauli has started production of inactiva-ted mouse brain J.E. vaccine under Indo-Japanese Collaboration project. During 1988, 7,29,500 doses of Mouse brain J.E. vaccine were supplied to some endemic states for supervised administration to see its efficiency. Production capacity will be increased after the outcome of efficacy trial is known.

### Healing Effects of a Common HERB, Mint

3969. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mint, a common herb has a healing effect on several diseases as reported in the Indian Express dated 4 March, 1989.

(b) whether the curative and healing effects of this common herb have been scientifically studied; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether comparative studies have been done on different varieties/straus of mint; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The preliminary studies in animals have shown antifertility, antibacterial, antifungal and insecticidal activities in the plant. Menthol is also reported to have shown vibriocidal property against *Vibrio cholerae* (the organism which causes cholera in human beings) in experimental animals.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A number of *Mentha* species along with the hybrids have been investigated chemically for mint oil, menthol and various other constituents.

Various extracts of *M. arvensis* leaves have been assessed for their antifertility activity. The alcoholic and the aqueous extracts when administered from day 1-7 of pregnancy at a dose of 100 mg could inhibit implantation in 80 and 60 per cent respectively in female rats. At 500 mg the alcoholic extract showed 100 per cent effect. Petroleum ether extract was least active with only 44 per cent antifertility effect, although it seemed to exert some abortifacient activity.

In another study the alcoholic extract of the leaves of *M. arvensis* at a dose of 500 Mg/Kg inhibited implantation in 80 per cent rats, when administered on day 1 to 3 of pregnancy. There was no antifertility effect at all when given on days 4 and 5. There was 40 per cent antimplantation effect when the extract was administered on days 6 and 7, indicating that the plant perhaps exerts an anti-zygotic effect.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Five thousand people from Punjab have arrived in Delhi and they are demonstrating, they are courting arrest. They are demanding early political solution to the Punjab problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We want the Government to respond by some proper statement on this question. The Governor is saying that there will be no solution till the elections. We want to know what is the position of the Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Was it not decided yesterday?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What was the decision?

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The Governor has said that it would not be possible for another six months. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why is it that the Prime Minister is not calling a meeting of all the political parties to work out some consensus?

MR. SPEAKER: I think they have had.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no, they have not had. The Prime Minister every now and then says that he will call a meeting of all the opposition parties. But he has never called it. Five thousand people are here. They are courting arrest just now at Patel Chowk. How long will this go on? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government should come out with a statement. They should respond. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Paral): The Chief Minister of Haryana, day in and day out, has been refuting and blaming the Central Government (*Interruptions*)\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I already refused him permission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir, I am ready to listen if some policy is involved in this matter

but not without permission.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Today is the last day of the session Sir. We are not told whether the session would be extended. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): The session is being extended till at least the 15th.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): We protest Sir. This is a cavalier way of extending it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is announcing this only when we are enquiring about the extension of the session. *(Interruptions)*... Have you ever seen the cavalier manner in which the announcement is being made by the Minister of parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He failed in his duty to inform the House. He must resign. We demand his resignation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How do we plan our business? How do we have our reservations? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I had indicated to the Hon. Members that the session was likely to be extended upto 15th or 16th. We have business for these extended sittings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, they would have continued with the session even without informing you also!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We had no hint and we had no clue. He had not told us

about this until now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is taking the House for granted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: When we had discussions with the Speaker in his chamber I had indicated that the session was likely to be extended.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mevelikara): It was not told yesterday. So we sat upto 7 O' clock yesterday to transact business.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are on a sound footing. We should have been told earlier by the Government.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This was only a remark about the extension. Today was to have been the last day according to our time table. Upto this moment also we did not know that the House was going to be extended. I have already written to you pointing out to you that we had raised a number of issues on which your ruling is pending.

Firstly we had raised an issue about laying on the Table of the House the CAG Report in which there is a reference to Bofors and other issues. Secondly we had raised the question of PAC chairmanship and the entire Opposition assured you yesterday that in deference to your wishes we were prepared to meet you in the chamber provided we would be allowed to raise that issue here if nothing came out of our talks yesterday. You told us yesterday that 'I am looking into the matter and trying to find out a solution about the PAC chairmanship'. We would like to know categorically what effort have been made and what is the decision arrived at in response to the issues raised by us.

Thirdly we had pointed out to you through



a joint letter, a common letter, that some news items have appeared publishing correspondence with the Governor of Tamilnadu, which reveals certain information, in which they have also quoted you. It is necessary that those issues should also be clarified.

Lastly it is stage that this House and its Members have to rely on the newspapers to get reports as well as the text of the Bills ..(*Interruptions*) The 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill has not been circulated to us. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Mr. SPEAKER: Let me speak. Please sit down. The matter is over Professor Sahib earlier you raised the issue of privileges and the reply has been sent to you today only. And then we will talk it over.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The reply is very erroneous

MR. SPEAKER: You can point out those things and we can take it up.

[*Translation*]

Article 151 realities CAG and the constitutional requirement in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have admitted that the report is submitted and formality is normal.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is you can refer it back to me.

[*Translation*]

Your second demand is related to PAC. I heard you yesterday and I discussed the

matter in the evening.

[*English*]

I am still at it. I will get back to you.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: So, it is still under your consideration.

MR.SPEAKER: Yes. It is still under my consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long it will take?

MR. SPEAKER: It will take time.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the third point which you have said about me, I would like to say that I have always been in favour of the welfare of farmers. I am your servant. The matters relating to me should be definitely clarified. I would like the matter to be discussed extensively in the House so that the facts may come to light. The only question is that I am bound to go by rules. Therefore, I had submitted that if at all I have committed something wrong, it would come to light after the discussion is held. I have been holding my tongue I had told you the other day also that I am ready to waive rules, and I hope, the House would agree with me. Everything should become clear and facts should come to light without delay in this very session. I do not hold brief for anybody. If a person commits a wrong, the Government is the competent authority to take action.

[*English*]

They can take charge and do it.

[*Translation*]

If I have done something wrong, you

being my lords, can take any action against me. I am a poor farmer. I have worked with my own hands. I have changed the farming scenario and I am proud that whatever I have earned it has come to the mother earth and through proper means only. I have always been working for the welfare of farmers and will continue to do the same and I will not go back of my words. I will obey your directive. I do not want to postpone the matter even for a minute. The facts should positively come to light. I will put it for discussion tomorrow and I am not at all afraid. You take over and hold a debate. The whole matter should be clear. All the facts should come to light. You are free to hold th discussion, I am reedy.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the Bill? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, that day you were good enough to have a discussion with us in your Chamber and we understood from you—Mr. Bhagat was present—that you had asked him in cur presence that whatever allegations have appeared in some sections of the Press regarding your involvement in this affairs you wanted him on behalf of the Government to hold an inquiry and then it appeared in the national newspapers that Government has decided to institute an inquiry. I want to know what is the position regarding that? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Bhagat Ji, you should clarify the point first.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I am very

sorry to say that what happened in the Speaker's Chamber, hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta, a very senior Member, referred to it. Well I want to say this that all the Members who were present with the Speaker - I was also present—before me they all said that your action is bonafide. There nothing seems to be wrong.

SOME HON MEMBERS: No.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Please wait now. If you deny what you have said... *(Interruptions)* This is what you have said.

Secondly some said it will have to be inquired into and if anybody the company of samaj has done anything wrong or misused your name and done anything we have been saying that the Speaker was not involved in it. And you all said Speaker's action seems to be bonafide but still the matter should be inquired into. On that condition—Speaker not being involved into—the matter should be looked into. You said that . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Who said that?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: After that meeting, I have spoken to the Government. Government is already conducting an enquiry into it. I had faithfully conveyed it. The pity is this that we talk something there; we say Speaker's actions are *bona-fide*; all of you said that... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: We did not say that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Now you say, no... *(Interruptions)*

A least for a change, do not interrupt me; we do not interrupt you.

So far as Panchayat Raj Bill is concerned, we have already given a notice. The notice is with your office. Secondly, are the hon. Members going to tell me that they did not know... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** What? ...  
(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:** Please wait. It is for Prof. Madhu Dandavate to assess for himself inside whether he feels ashamed to read in a newspaper the provisions of a Bill or whether he feels happy about it. I leave it to him to judge... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down; take your seats.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** A Cabinet secret has been leaked out and he should resign... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You should control your leakages and put the blame on us... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I am ashamed that I do not take the text of the Bill through the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, but I take it from the press... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Whose responsibility is it? Whose failure is it?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He has not even expressed regret. They have not been able to circulate the Bill in time, but it appears in the press. It is under failure... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** It is a failure of the Government... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** He should apologize to you and the House for not having been able to prevent these leakages. Instead of that, he is accusing us. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:** I may make it clear that I have not accused you; not at all. How can I? I do not even know what has appeared in the press. I cannot say anything. I never accused you of leakages... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The Budget is at least presented by the Finance Minister and we are not to read it in the press before the Budget is presented in the House... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:** I only said this; it is for you to judge... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please listen to me. The position is likely this. You wrote to me about this Bill. I tried to find out from my Secretariat, if we have received the Bill. They have still got the notice; they have not received the Bill. Until and unless the Bill comes, I cannot say whether it has been leaked out or not. I have to see that.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO** (Parvathipuram): Let him deny that this is not the Bill.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI** (Guwahati): Yes, he must deny. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Let him deny it Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Today is the last day of the Session... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:** The Session will be extended upto 15th.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Kindly ask him whether the text of the 64th Amendment Bill which has been published in the press is a genuine one or a fabricated one.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** (Ulubiera): You cannot run away from the House. Either you deny it or authenticate.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You cannot accuse the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY** (Mahbubnagar): The Minister has not denied the contents.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** The dignity of the House is in question. The Minister must clarify.

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Who will take responsibility for this leakage? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him either confirm or deny the text of the Bill which has already appeared in the press. Let him confirm or deny. The pressmen are asking us about our response and reaction to the text of the Bill. We said that we did not know whether it was genuine or not... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am not a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has it appeared in the *Indian Express* only?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has come in three papers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The subject in connection with the Panchayat Raj including this Bill is in the process of consideration and finalisation. It has not yet been finalised. Therefore, I cannot say whether it is genuine or not.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Is this the Bill under consideration?

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): He is misleading the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We can only know when we have the Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order. Sir, you were pleased to observe that the Government gave a notice of a Constitution Amendment, but did not supply to you the text of the amendment. You were pleased to make this observation from the Chair. The Minister when he first responded to our query by implication admitted the correctness of the contents of the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. He only said that it was yet to be finalised.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): The Minister has said that it has not yet been finalised.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: He is mis-

quoting me Sir. I myself said that we do not know what the final Bill is going to be. How can I say whether it is genuine or not?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Now he is trying to wriggle out by stating that he cannot say yes or not. Sir, who is to be held responsible for this leakage? Is it not a reflection on the Government? Is it not a reflection on our Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, we can see from the record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, it is a breach of privilege to publish something which is yet to be placed in Parliament. If it is the case of the Government that whatever the *Indian Express* has published is not the authentic Bill, I will ask Shri Bhagat to have the courage to bring a breach of privilege motion against *Indian Express*. Have you got that courage to do so? You cannot just wriggle out. After all the House has been taken for a ride. If he does not do so... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): The Minister has said that it has not yet been finalised. So, the question does not arise. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: According to Mr. Bhagat, if it is not finalised, then how have they published it? That is a clear breach of privilege. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to know whether a part of the Bill has been concealed just like the Thakkar Commission's Report. Is the full text of the Bill there?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Shri Buta Singh, the hon. Hon Home Minister, for misleading this House on the case regarding Babri Masjid and Raj Janmabhoomi. It was also flashed on TV. He has deliberately and willfully misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already written

to them.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):** I think the Motion regarding the extension of the House has not been voted.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is going to be done just now.

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central):** Sir, the text of the Bill which has come in the Press is so serious that all the rights of the Central Government are taken away. I have given a notice of breach of privilege. Why is the Government silent? All the rights of the Panchayats have been taken away by the Centre and this is an issue in the country. Why Government is silent? Let them deny it. If not, you admit my privilege motion. I have given a privilege motion against the Government and the Press.

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall look into the matter. Please sit down.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Goshi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is lock out in Swadeshi Cotton Mill in Mahu owing to the fault of management. It is a question of life of thousands of workers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Give it in writing, I shall look into it.

**SHRI RAJ. KUMAR RAI:** I was one of the eight members who have given notice of S.N.Q.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall look into the matter.

*[English]*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa):** I have given a breach of privilege notice against Mr. P.R. Das Munsii, Minister of State of Commerce, for deliberately misleading the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already taken that up.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:** He says that the State Government of West Bengal set up three Inquiry Commissions to inquire into the crimes and corruption of the Congress regime from 1972 to 1977. He says, not a single report was submitted in the Legislature of the State.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You cannot discuss.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:** Thirteen reports have been submitted from 1978 to 1984.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already taken that up. Why are you pressing it now?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore):** Sir, several lakh Central Government employees are supposed to get their increased DA from the 1st of January, 1989 but they have not yet received the same. I urban upon the Government to make a Statement on this.

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is all.

*[English]*

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** Sir, the people of West Bengal, i.e. my State, are facing serious drinking water problem. The people are not getting drinking water. I request the Government to send a team to see the situation. so many people have died because they did not get water. We want drinking water. The State Government is not looking after their interests. Please send the Minister. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Maveilikara):** Sir, in front of the Boat Club, the people of Kerala are demanding rail facilities. Due to summer vacation, people are hold up. Sir, there should be more trains to south. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** What do you want to say?

*[English]*

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):** The Session is ending on the 15th. I have given a notice on Kudal Commission which you have pleased to admit. By having a discussion on Kudal Commission Report, we will come to know how much foreign exchange and foreign money, they have taken from the foreign agencies... *(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. You cannot make allegation. I won't allow it.

*(Interruptions)\**

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, you have admitted the notice. *(Interruptions)*

12.39 hrs.

**MOTION RE: EXTENSION OF SITTINGS  
OF LOK SABHA**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.  
BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the sittings of the House be ex-  
tended upto 15th."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the sittings of the House be ex-  
tended up to the 15th."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writ-  
ing.

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK (Panaji): You  
have admitted and you have told me that is  
has been admitted and subsequently it has  
been referred to the Business Advisory  
Committee. What has happened to that—I  
would like to know. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-  
japur): That Commission has been wound  
up.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mave-  
likara): I would like to give a notice. A few  
thousand persons from Kerala are demand-  
ing rail facilities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the question  
again. That is about extension of the sittings  
of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY  
(Mahbubnagar): This is a casual way of  
extending the sittings of the House. He has  
treated up most casually.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are  
MPs, not casual labour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the sittings of the House be ex-  
tended upto 15th."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

**Division No. 63**

12.41 hrs.

**AYES**

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Agarwal Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ansari Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anthony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Ban, Shri Deep Narain

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basawarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Das Muni, Shri Priya Ranjan
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Dennis, Shri N.
Bharat Singh, Shri	Deora, Shri Murli
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Dhariwal Shri Shanti
Bhio, Dr. Krupasindhu	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Bhosale, Shri Prataparo B.	Digal Shri Radhakanta
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Birbal, Shri	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Birendra Singh, Rao	Dinesh Singh Shri
Birender Singh, Shri	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Budana, Shri Narendra	Ganga Ram, Shri
Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Shri	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Ghosh, Shri Tauran Kanti
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Chavan, Shri Ashok Sharkarrao	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gupta Shri Janak Raj
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Harpal Singh, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kamala Prasad Singh, Shri

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Keyur Bhusan. Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kunjambu, Shri

Lachchhi Ram, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mahalingam, Shri M.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Maviya, Shri Bapulal

Manorma Singh, Shrimati

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben  
Ramjibhai

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Motilal Singh, Shri

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Namgyal, Shri P.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Pant, Shri K.C.

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao



Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Patel, Shri C.D.	Rath, Shri Somnath
Patel, Shri G.I.	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Raut, Shri Bhola
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ravani, Shri Navin
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Rawat, Shri Harish
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Selvendran, Shri P
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Prabhu, Shri R.	Shankarlal, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Ram Singh, Shri	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Soren, Shri Harihar
Rao, Shri K.S.	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.

Sundararaj, Shri

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri G.G.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Thangaraju, Shri S.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Tigga, Shri Simon

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Zainul Basher, Shri

**NOES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Barman, Shri Palas

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Gill, Shri M.S.

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Het Ram, Shri

Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao

Kalanidhi, Dr. A.

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.

Khurshid Ahmed, Choudhary

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Patel, Dr. A.K.

Patel, Shri H.M.

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Somu, Shri N.V. N.

Patil, Shri D.B.

Swamy, Shri D. Narayana

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Tanti, Shri Bhadreshwar

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Venkatesh, Dr. V.

Ramaiah, Shri B.B.

Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result\*\* of the Division is as follows:

\*Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Ayes : 199

Rao, Shri Srihari

Noes : 053

Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata

*The motion was adopted.*

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

(Interruptions)

Reddy, Shri B.N.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

12.48 hrs.

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Riyan Shri Bajju Ban

**Annual Accounts and Reviews on the  
working of Himalayan Mountaineering  
Institute, Darjeeling, for 1987-88 and  
Nehru Institute of Mountaineering  
Uttarkashi for 1987-88 and Statements  
for delay in laying these papers**

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Samant, Dr. Datta

[English]

Sambu, Shri C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-  
TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

Shaminder Singh, Shri

\*Wrongly voted for NOES.

\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Sarwashri Chintamani Panigrahi, J. Chokka Rao, Jagannath Prasad, D.K. Naikar, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Khelan Ram Jangde, Prabhu Lal Rawat, R.H. Ranganath, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Sarvashri Gopeshwar, Dal Chander Jain, Frank Anthony and K. N. Pradhan

NOES: Sarvashri Amal Datta, Vijoy Kumar Yadav Sanat Kumar Mandal.

OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI): On behalf of Shri K.C. Pant: I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7919/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1987-88.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7920/89]

**Review on the working of an Annual Report of Hindustan vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7921/89]

**Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1987-88—Union Government (other autonomous bodies), (Delhi Administration) (Revenue Receipts - Indirect Taxes), (Defence Services Aid Force and Navy) etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:
- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 Union Government (other Autonomous Bodies). [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7922/89]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 Union Government (Delhi Administration). [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7923/89]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88—Union Government (Revenue Receipts - Indirect Taxes). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7924/89]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88—Union Government (Defence Services - Air Force and Navy). [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7925/89]

(v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88—Union Government (Railways). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7926/89]

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts Railways for the year 1987-88 part I - Review (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7927/89]

(3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways for the year 1987-88, Part- II- Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7928/89]

(4) A copy of the Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways for the year 1987-88 (Hind and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7929/89]

**Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and statements for delay in laying these papers**

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

On behalf of Shri K.R. Narayan: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Software Technology Bombay for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(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- 7930/89]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7931/89]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7932/89]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for 1987-88 and Statement for delay in laying these papers, Annual Accounts of the said University for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No.- 7933/89]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT- 7934/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Muse-

ums, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7935/89]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7936/89]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society 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 Allahabad, Museum Society for the year 1987-88.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7937/89]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7938/89]

**Statement Correcting reply to USQ No. 6850 dt 25/4/89 re: Sick Industries in Rajasthan and Gujarat**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 25th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6850 by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain regarding sick industries in Rajasthan and Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7939/89]

**Notification under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) and sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:

- (1) (i) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 529 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7940/89]
- (ii) The export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 592 in Gazette of India dated the 1st

April, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7941/89]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume- II) for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7942/89]

**Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Jute Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta for 1987-88 and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1987-88 and two statements for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7943/89]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General

thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7944/89]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7943 and 7944/89]

**Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for 1987-88 and Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior for 1987-88 and statements for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 840 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7945/89]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7946/89]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, 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 Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1987-88.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7947/89]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7948/89]

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7949/89]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 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 Central Council for the year 1987-88.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Place in Library. See No. LT- 7950/89]

**Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:
- (i) S.O. 211(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1989 declaring Hydraulic Brake Fluid to be an essential commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7951/89]
- (ii) The Pulss, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Second Amendment Order, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 230 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7952/89]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S O 251(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1989 regarding appointment of Members of the Bureau of the Indian Standards with effect from 1st April, 1989, under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7953/89]

**Annual Reports and Review of the working of National Institute of Port Management, Madras for 1987-88, Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi for 1987-88 and statements for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Port Management, Madras, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library. See No LT- 7954/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT- 7955/89]
- (5) A copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab:

(a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review of the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No LT-7956/89]

(b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, patiala, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1986-87.

(6) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No LT-7957/89]

**Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 108 dt. 22/2/89 re: Prepaid Ticket Advice for Job/Seekers abroad and Statement of delay in correcting the Reply**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIRADHA KRISHNAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 22nd February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 108 by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and prof. P.J. Kurien,

regarding Pre-paid Ticket Advice for job seekers abroad and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7958/89]

12.49 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.49 1/2 hrs.

#### AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to Directions (Hindi and English versions) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

12.49 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES

[English]

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR  
(Hamirpur): I beg to present the Seven-  
teenth and Eighteenth Reports (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Committee on  
Government Assurances.

12.50 hrs.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT  
BANK OF INDIA BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
EDUARDO FALEIRO): On behalf of Shri S.  
B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to intro-  
duce a Bill to establish the Small Industries  
Development Bank of India as the principal  
financial institution for the promotion, financ-  
ing and development of industry in the small-  
scale sector and to co-ordinate the functions  
of the institutions engaged in the promotion,  
financing or developing industry in the small-  
scale sector and for matters connected  
therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill  
to establish the Small Industries Devel-  
opment Bank of India as the principal  
financial institution for the promotion,  
financing and development of industry  
in the small scale sector and to co-

ordinate the functions of the institutions  
engaged in the promotion, financing or  
developing industry in the small-scale  
sector and for matters connected there-  
with or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I intro-  
duce the Bill.\*\*

12.51 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to direct Government  
of Rajasthan to give regular  
supply of water for irrigation  
to all the farmers who  
have been getting it from  
Indira Canal since 1975**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, the Department of Irrigation  
has taken action to stop water supply to the  
cultivators who have been making use of  
water from Indira Canal area for irrigation  
since 1975. It is unjustified to take such  
action.

12.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I would like to urge upon the Minister of  
Water Resources to direct the Government  
of Rajasthan to provide regular supply of  
water for irrigation from the canal to those  
who have been irrigating their land with that  
water since 1975. Besides, the State Govern-  
ment should be asked to conduct a fresh  
survey of the land of Ganganagar district  
which has come under Indira Canal Area so

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3 dated 10.5.89.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Birbal]

that maximum land could be brought under command area in order to eliminate starvation, eradicate poverty and also to increase the agricultural production.

**(ii) Need to fulfill the demands of Central Government employees relating to timely payment of D.A., setting up of Wage Review Board and Payment of Bonus.**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government employees have been demanding to solve their three problems since long. The first problem relates to the payment of two Dearness Allowance instalments in a year on time. Due to the delay in payment of D A. instalments due from the month of January this year there is wide spread resentment among the Central Government employees. The Fourth Pay Commission and the Supreme Court have prescribed directive principles for the timely payment of Dearness Allowance. Therefore, the Central Government should make the required arrangement for the immediate payment of Dearness Allowance.

Second demand is to set up a permanent Wage Review Board for the re-fixation of the pay scales and allowances of Central Government employees and third demand refers to those employees who get *ad hoc* bonus and they want to get the bonus equal to the 30 day's pay from 1988-89.

I request the Minister of Finance to fulfill all the three demands of Central Government employees immediately.

**(iii) Need to take an early decision to set up the Propellant Factory and Engine Workshop of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. at Sagar.**

SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHARY (Sa-

gar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh is situated in the centre of India and keeping in view its geographical strategic situation, Mahar Regiment Centre which is supposed to be the best in India, was established there, many years ago. Its favourable climatic conditions and nature's beauty have been a matter of attraction for the masses. It is an extremely backward district from industrial point of view. As there is no big industry, people are forced to engage themselves in the work of Bidi making which is both suffocating and very harmful to health. A survey is being conducted for a number of years to set up a Propellant Factory (Ordnance Factory) and an Engine Workshop by Bharat Earth-Movers Ltd. Company of Ministry of Defence, and which has almost been completed but no final decision has yet been taken to set up these industrial units. There is a widespread dissatisfaction among the masses due to extra-ordinary delay in setting up these industries.

So, I request you to take immediate decision in regard to the setting up of these industrial units in Sagar district.

**(iv) Need to extend the existing national Highway No. 12 upto Ranchi (Bihar) via Mandla and Mungeli.**

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, National Highway No 12 from Jaipur to Jabalpur should be extended upto Ranchi in Bihar via Mandla and Mungeli. This would lead to the development of hilly areas and areas which are rich in coal, iron ore and other minerals. There are no proper means of transportation over there. There are no railway lines in the region and the roads are in a very dilapidated condition. The Central Government should give serious thought to this matter and undertake this work on top priority basis.

[English]

- (v) **Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Maharashtra for implementation of special plan for tribal areas.**

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE** (Chandrapur): A special plan amounting Rs. 195 crores has been prepared by Government of Maharashtra under the direction of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for the Tribal Garchiroli district, some parts of Chandrapur and Nanded districts. This plan aims at better communications, electricity supply and welfare activities aimed at fighting the poverty of the area.

Government of India, Ministry of Planning, should assist this massive programme which has been taken by the State Government to fight poverty and disruptive and terrorist activities of the forces who try to take law in their own hands.

- (vi) **Need to celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay on a National Level.**

**KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE** (Jadavpur): Sahitya Samrat Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was illustrious and accomplished son of India. He was the author of 'Bande Matram' which provided us the inspiration and weapon to fight against the British in our freedom struggle. With the sacred and mystic word 'Bande Matram' on their lips, thousands of youths, students and women jumped into the freedom movement and embraced death smilingly. Even today, 'Bande Mataram' is a basic 'Mantra' on sacred hymn of our national life. Bankim Chandra was born in the year 1839. His birth centenary fell in the year 1939 when our country was under foreign rule. But in June this year

150 years of his birth will be completed. Now our country is independent. Therefore, as a citizen of this free country, I want to request the Government of India to celebrate the 150 years of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay with full national honour and dignity all over the country.

For this purpose, the Government may contemplate issuing of special postal stamps, setting up of some memento collection centres, exhibition of documents of our freedom movement for the public, etc. Some national monument may be erected to perpetuate his memory. Serious thought may kindly be given to this.

- (vii) **Need to direct the management of Singareni Collieries to settle the demands of workers.**

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY** (Peddapalli): The amount of contribution made by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited to the growth of Indian mines is indeed a matter of great pride for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The results achieved by this Company have paved new vistas into the coal map of India.

However, the plight of the workers working in this company is far from satisfactory. Unfortunately, the management has not taken any positive steps to solve the problems of the workers like payment of their wages linked to the productivity, the housing, schooling and medical facilities to the labourers of the company. In the absence of settling these issues, labourers are often going on strikes. Their long pending demands should be settled with immediate effect by the Management, so that the labourers can work in an atmosphere of peace and satisfaction; otherwise the mounting dissatisfaction and discontentment among the working class may result in unpleasantness causing huge loss to the Nation.

**(viii) Need to bring a comprehensive Bill to amend SC/ST order of 1950.**

**SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):** The tea and ex-tea tribes population in Assam constitute 25 per cent of the total population. These people were taken by the British tea planters to Assam in 18th century from Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal with a view to engage them in tea plantation as labourers. The original character of the said people is tribal. In their State of Origin, most of these people have been recognised as SC/ST *vide* SC/ST order of 1950 and they are getting all the benefits under the Schemes in their respective States but not in the State of Assam. In the State of Assam, they have been recognised as 'Most Other Backward Community' and the benefits rendered under these schemes are very limited. It may be stated here that less than .01 per cent educated persons are there even after 40 years of independence. The people through their social organisations like Assam Adivasi Council, Tea Tribes Youth Association, Purbanchaliya Chah Mazdoor Sangha, Assam, Tea and Ex-Tea Tribes Yuva Chatra Parishad, Assam, Tea and Ex-Tea Tribes Student Association and many other organisations have been demanding from the State Government as well as union Government since 1958 for inclusion of the said communities in SC/ST Order. The Government of India constituted Lokur Commission and A.K. Chanda Commission. These Commissions have given a conscious view that the said communities be included in the Scheduled Caste Order.

Taking all the matters into consideration, the Government of Assam in 1978 had recommended only 9 tribes out of the Tea and Ex-Tea garden tribes of Assam to the Central Government and the matter is hanging in the balance till now. I, therefore, humbly request the Union Government to bring a

comprehensive Bill for amending of the SC/ST Order of 1950 under the Constitution and include all the genuine and deserving castes and communities in the purview of the Scheduled Castes Order.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I propose that we adjourn for Lunch after the Minister's reply on the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill and the Chandigarh Disturbed areas (Amendment) Bill?

SHRI C. MADAV REDDI (Adilabad): After Lunch let us take up the reply.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: The Minister has to go to the other House.

SHRI C. MADAV REDDI: If it is a short reply, then I have no objection.

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13.03 hrs.

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION AMENDMENT BILL-

*Contd.*

AND

CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS (AMENDMENT) BILL - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up item nos. 19 and 20. Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grate-

ful to the hon. Members who have participated in his brief debate on the amendment to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, which would have the effect of extending the life of the Act for another two years. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, Mr. Thampan Thomas and Mr. Amal Datta, who have made valuable points.

Sir, when this Bill was made two years ago in 1987, we candidly admitted that we were introducing certain provisions in the Act keeping in view the rather difficult situation in Punjab and perhaps difficulties which may arise in some other States. Although there was severe criticism of certain provisions of this Bill, I tried my best to explain that these provisions were not novel or unusual provisions and such provisions are found in the laws of some other countries. Similar provisions are available in Indian laws and what we were trying to do is only to tighten some of these provisions so that they can be used for controlling terrorists. Sir, I also assured the House that we would not be content with merely making the Act or the rules but we would issue detailed instructions to the State Governments on the manner in which the Act should be used. We issued such instructions on the 9th of September, 1987. After recapitulating the provisions and explaining the significance and scope, we said and I wish to quote only two paragraphs of those instructions:

"The provisions of this Act like those of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 and the Terrorist and Disruption Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987. bestow wide ranging powers to law enforcement authorities to deal with terrorist menace effectively. While effective use of the new provisions to tackle terrorism is imperative, at the same time care should be taken to ensure that there is no misuse or abuse

of those provisions resulting an harassment of innocent of innocent persons. These provisions should not be made use of for dealing with legitimate political and trade union activities. It is once again reiterated that it may be desirable to provide for a mechanism whereby available information against any individual proposed to be proceeded against under the Act is carefully scrutinised at a fairly senior level and an objective assessment of the material against him is made. It is needless to emphasise that the progress of investigation and trial of cases registered under the Act would require monitoring on a continuing basis. A proper machinery may be set up for the purpose."

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy and some other hon. Members desired to have information about the number of cases which have been registered in various States and the number of convictions obtained. In fact, I do not know if the plea made by Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is quite consistent with the way in which, say, for example, the State of Andhra Pradesh is applying the Act. while the States seem to want this Act, seem to be using this Act, I am surprised that hon. Members representing those very States are pleading against the extension of the Act.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):  
The police are the same. They are the IPS people. Their mentality and tendency is the same. It does not matter which is the ruling party. This has been our experience this side or that side.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All I am pointing out is that the Government of Andhra Pradesh seems to welcome the Act. I can give examples. The Government of Haryana welcomes the Act. The Government of West Bengal has welcomed the Act and is using it.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Every State agency would like to arm itself with greater power.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** It is very difficult to believe that the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh does not want this Act and yet the Government of Andhra Pradesh wants this Act.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** It is not a question of my representing the ruling party. I am speaking here on the rights of a citizen. It is not as if we speak the views and policies of a ruling party.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I appreciate that. But what I wish to say is that each one of us belongs to a party. It is the political party which is to take a policy decision. It is the political party's policies that we expose in Parliament. Parliament is a political body. If the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh has no quarrel with this Act, I am surprised that an hon. Member belonging to that ruling party takes exception to the extension of the Act. That is all the point I am making. If my party did not believe in this Act, the Government of this party cannot bring this Act. If my party in a State does not believe in this Act, the Government of that party cannot apply the Act. Take for example the designated courts. The highest number of designated courts are in Andhra Pradesh i.e. 46 courts. 840 cases have been registered by the police, 268 have been challenged, 191 are pending trial and 19 persons have been convicted by the courts and 216 have been acquitted.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** The hon. Minister must really find out from this whether there is any terrorist and disruptive activity in Andhra Pradesh. According to your information do you really think that there is terrorist and disruptive activity in Andhra Pradesh?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** 19 people have been convicted under this Act. How

can I turn round and say that there is no terrorist and disruptive activity?

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** It is all on account of section 5 which has nothing to do with terrorist and disruptive activities.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Obviously there is a difference of opinion within the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh.

They wanted figures. I will read figures of major States only. Gujarat, of which some criticism has been made, has 18 designated courts. 693 cases have been registered by the police, 412 were challenged, 297 are pending trial and 15 persons have been convicted. Haryana has four designated courts. 127 cases have been registered by the police, 96 challenged, 76 are pending trial and 14 persons have been convicted. In Punjab, there are four designated courts—for each Range we have got one—6,659 cases were registered by the police. 2,443 cases were challenged, 1,930 cases are pending trial and forty one persons have been convicted. There was some criticism that Gujarat is misusing this Act. In 1987 I had occasion to review the matter. I also felt that Gujarat was perhaps being a little over-zealous in applying this Act. I went to Ahmedabad. We had a long discussion with the Chief Minister and his officers. Based on that discussion, Gujarat reviewed 84 cases and agreed to drop 59 cases involving 593 persons. I believe—I may be wrong—that after this review was done in 1987, there has been no criticism that the Gujarat Government is misusing the provisions of this Act.

It is true that the appeal lies only to the Supreme Court. That is the provision contained in Section 19. It is also true that confessions to police officers in certain circumstances are admissible. That is the provision contained in section 15. It is also true that in certain circumstances, the confession by a co-accused would shift the



burden of proof to the accused. That is contained in section 21, sub-section (1), clause (c). But these are provisions which I had already explained two years ago. We had a very animated debate on this. I read parallels in other systems of law, I showed other provisions in our Evidence Act, and I was at pains to explain that these provisions, seemingly harsh, are not novel or unusual provisions but these are very necessary in our fight against terrorism. Sir, I have really nothing to add to what I said. These provisions are there. These provisions are necessary. If there is any particular case of abuse of a provision, certainly we will look into it. Our instructions are comprehensive and our instructions are intended to ensure that the Act is not misused...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, when the Minister had piloted the Bill last time, he had given an assurance that the provisions of this Bill will be made applicable only for two years. Now again he has come forward with the proposal that it should be made applicable for two more years. When he had made a promise, then why should he go back from that promise?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I wish the Hon. Member reads my speech. It is true that we said that we hope that this Bill would not be required to be extended beyond two years and we would be able to contain and control terrorism within two years. It was a hope which was expressed and I continue to express the hope that it would not be necessary to continue this Bill for very long. Take, for example, the National Security Act, section 14A, which is specially made for Punjab. Even before its period expired on the 8th of June, we have come to this House and said that we do not propose to invoke section 14A. Take, for example, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. It applies to the whole of Punjab. But we have voluntarily come and said it will now apply only in three districts of

Punjab; it will not be applied in nine districts. Take, for example, the Foreigners Act, under which restrictions are placed. We placed restrictions. But today we are confident that we can come before this House and say that all restrictions on foreigners are removed. We have to constantly review the situation. If we feel confident that these laws are not necessary, certainly we will withdraw these laws. Today we have withdrawn many laws, many restrictions which applied only to Punjab. TADA is not an Act which applies to Punjab alone, TADA applies to the whole country. States have told us that they find this an effective instrument in containing extremist violence. No State has told us that TADA is not necessary. No State has told us that TADA should come to an end. On the contrary, the figures that I have read, indicate that the TADA is a useful instrument in the hands of States, if it is sparingly used. Therefore, while the States welcome TADA, it would not be correct for us in Parliament to say that the States may welcome TADA but we are going to withdraw from TADA. So, when we reach a situation where more States are confident that they can contain extremist violence or terrorism without TADA, certainly we shall withdraw from TADA. When we are confident that in Punjab we can contain terrorism or the remnants of terrorism with ordinary laws, we shall certainly withdraw the special provisions which can be applied to an area which is declared as disturbed....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: What is the present position of the success of this Act in Punjab. You have used it for two years. Are you able to contain terrorism?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have just told you that we have got 41 persons convicted in Punjab. If you know the way in which the criminal justice system works in Punjab, I think getting convictions for 41 persons is a tremendous achievement. I can only ask you to look into what is happening

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

there. I monitor personally on a weekly basis the most various terrorists cases about 25 or 30 cases. It is a heart-breaking experience. For one reason or the other, the trail is delayed. I do not wish to go into the reasons because it would be rather harsh on people involved. It is an extremely difficult proposition in Punjab today to go to trial and get a conviction. Recently a delegation from Ireland was here. I was speaking to the MPs of Ireland. We were sharing our experiences on how to contain terrorism. They also have a terrorist problem. They said that every single case in Ireland went to trial and they got convictions. Such a law exists in Ireland. This is according to the MPs of Ireland. If the Superintendent of Police went to the court and gave evidence that he had information that 'X' was a terrorist, 'X' belongs to terrorist group, then the case would be tried under that Act and severe restrictions are there and they try such offences under that law, only on the oral evidence of an SP in Ireland. We do not have such provision here. Therefore, containing terrorism through the judicial process is a very difficult job. But we are committed to the principle that every terrorist who is apprehended will face trial. 41 persons have been convicted. In fact, you should compliment the administration in Punjab for trying to bring more and more people within the judicial process and trying to get convictions within the judicial process. Let me tell you if the judicial processes are not available for convicting the terrorists, what will happen is only extrajudicial methods will rule the roost in Punjab or anywhere in the country. In any State this will happen. Once upon a time, it was happening in Bengal. To some extent, it is happening in some other States. Therefore, we must have faith in the judicial system and try to bring as many of the crimes as possible within the judicial system. 41 persons have been convicted after this Act has been passed and I think, this is a tremendous achievement given the very difficult

conditions under which the Courts function in Punjab. Sir, I will be done after pointing out to this House one of the promises which the Prime Minister made while announcing the package. He said that we will issue detailed instructions for TADA being sparingly used. Such detailed guidelines are being provided. They are in the process of issue. I only wish to highlight one or two aspects of these guidelines. We are now instructing the Police in Punjab that no case will initially be registered under TADA. The initial F.I.R. will only be registered under ordinary laws including the I.P.C. If the facts of the case attract TADA, a proposal would have to be made by the Investigating Officer, by the concerned Police Officer to a higher authority and TADA provision can be added to the F.I.R. only after obtaining written permission of the SSP. We are also providing that the D.I.G. of the Range will have the special responsibility to review every case registered under TADA once in three months and if he is satisfied that the case should not be investigated under TADA or there is no basis for continuing the case under TADA, he will direct that the TADA provision be dropped and the case be reverted to the ordinary laws. We are also providing mechanism where the D.M. can also, if he has a complaint, refer it to the Home Secretary. We are also providing a mechanism at the State level to monitor the progress of cases registered under TADA, Sir, I sincerely hope that with this very material change that we are making in the process of registration of cases, the few complaints that TADA is being misused in Punjab will also vanish and TADA will become an effective instrument to contain terrorism which continues to plague Punjab. As long as we have terrorism in Punjab, as long as we have extremist violence in parts of the country, I am afraid, Sir, much as I regret it, we have to live with this Act for a little more time. With these words, I would request the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

Sir, about the Chandigarh Disturbed areas Amendment Bill, I would submit that it is a very simple amendment which provides that prosecution and other legal proceedings against the para-military forces must be done with sanction. The Act provides for sanction of the Administrator. We think that the sanction powers should be with the Central Government. This will bring the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act on par with the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, where the power of sanction is granted to the Central Government. We think that this should be available to the Central Government and not to the Administrator. These laws must be, more or less, on par with each other. I, therefore, request that hon. Members may also pass the minor amendment we are bringing through the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill. So, with these words, Sir, I commend the two Bills to this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration "

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 1 of Act  
28 of 1987*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,

for "four years" substitute-

"two years and six months" (1)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Syed Sahabuddi—not present.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, just now, the hon. Minister gave us the factual data. This Act was passed two years ago. Its life was to expire on 24th May, 1989. When I opened the debate yesterday on this Bill, I did not have the information required for. In fact, even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this information was not there. But the broad and general impression was that this Act as being misused or rather improperly used for dealing with ordinary cases. Yesterday, the hon. Minister was not here. This is illustrated by the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case coming from Gujarat where the learned Judge has said, simply because the case is registered under the TADA and the matter is before the designated court he should not apply the stringent provisions of the TADA Act and refuse bail, but he must see whether it is attracted by the provisions of the TADA Act or not and then remit back the case. Fortunately, after this judgement of the Supreme Court, many many ordinary citizens who would have been tried only under the ordinary provision of the Arms Act, got bail. Otherwise, most of them in other States would have been suffering in jails.

Sir, the figures given shows that Andhra Pradesh has got the biggest number of designated courts, 49 he said, whereas in Punjab there are four designated courts. The argument of the hon. Minister is that my State Government has welcomed this Act. Every State Government is welcoming the Act and therefore why should I have any objection to this extension of this Act. Every State Government and every prosecuting agency will welcome to be armed with more and more powers, but for the Constitution That is why the founding fathers of our constitution have laid down in Part III certain fundamental rights. We are fully aware that the tendency of every State is to crush these

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

fundamental rights of the citizens. Whenever you arm any State Government with these powers, they will definitely try to make use of it. Now, there is one reason why these State Governments, where there is no terrorist or disruptive activity, are making use of this Act. The hon. Minister may kindly see that provisions under Section 3, 4 and 6 of this Bill. Section 3, 4 and 6 are directly related to terrorism and disruptive activity, but unfortunately Section 5 does not require that ingredient of terrorism and disruptive activity. Mere possession of arms which are prohibited, in a notified area, will make it an offence under the TADA Act. This section 5 is invoked by the States of Andhra, Gujarat and others also. Once section 5 is attracted, naturally all the other ordinary offences like rioting, grievous hurt, attempt to murder and murder, unlawful assembly where fire arms are used come under the TADA Act. The police officers have been booking cases under TADA by invoking section 5, which does not require disruption or terrorism as a necessary ingredient. They merely say, section 5 read with so and so. It only says, possession of any arm within the notified areas becomes an offence under section 5. That is why a number of cases are being registered and tried under these designated courts. This clearly illustrates how this Act has been misused or improperly used. The police officers themselves say, section 5 is there, though it has nothing to do with the disruptive activities. The Preamble says, that is a special provision for meeting the menace of terrorism and disruptive activities. Section 5 does not refer to that. Of course, section 5 has to be read along with sections 3, 4 and 6 and harmonious interpretation has to be given. In fact, the judge will say, there is no reference to terrorism or disruptive activities and therefore section 5 does not apply. It is in that view, some of the judges have been releasing the accused on bail. This is the position.

If you give these powers to the police officers, in whatever State they may be, they will try to make use of those powers because that gives them enormous power of arresting the accused person and not filing the charge-sheet within three months, as required under the Criminal Procedure Code, and preventing any person from obtaining bail. Once the designated court refuses to grant bail, the unfortunate accused has to come only to the Supreme Court. He cannot even invoke the High Court jurisdiction for getting bail. This is the situation. The facts are justified by my arguments that this Act is more abused or misused than used.

So far as Punjab is concerned, it has not been effective. Of course, there may be some difficulties, as stated by the hon. Minister. But there, this Act has ceased to be a deterrent. The terrorists do not care for such Act. They are not deterred by a trial by a designated court. The utility of this court has been marginal so far as Punjab is concerned. Any-how, as the hon. Minister has stated, the Prime Minister has given direction that this Act must be sparingly used and that if that is the intention and spirit, my amendment may be made use of and accepted, as it should be extended only for 6 months.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I accept the spirit of Mr. Ayyapu Reddy's submission on this amendment and I am willing to do two things. I believe, they will satisfy him. Firstly, I am willing to call for information from the State Governments about the areas they have notified for the purpose of section 5 and if we find that they have notified too many areas in a State which are really not affected by terrorist or disruptive activities, I am willing to advise the State Governments to withdraw those notifications. I will do that for Punjab also. But I wish to point out that notified area under section 5, read with section 2(1) (f) is:

"The notified area means, such area as the State Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify."

The power is with the State Government. But I am willing to call for information. I am willing to look at this State by State. If I find that a State has declared the whole of the State as notified area, then I certainly intend to take it up with the State Government because this should be confined to a pocket which is really affected by terrorism.

The second thing I am willing to do is that whatever new instructions we are in the process of issuing to Punjab which will spell out that no case should be initially registered under TADA, it should be registered only with the previous permission of the SSP and it should be reviewed by the DIG, I am willing to commend these instructions to all the State Governments and request them to apply these instructions in their own States.

I think these two things should satisfy Shri Ayyapur Reddy fears about Section 5 and I hope he will not press his amendment.

I oppose the amendment.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: In view of the assurance given, I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy be withdrawn?

HON. MEMBER: Yes

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is "That Clause 1, enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, Enacting formula and the long Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*The motion was adopted*

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
 (GENERAL), 1986-87

*Clause 1, Enacting formula and the long title were added to the Bill.*

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Item No. 21 relating to Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1986-87.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st March, 1987, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof-

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lck Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

Demand No. 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 54, 56, 56A, 74, 83, 93, and 97"

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1986-87 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand to be submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
1	2	3

Rs.

I. *Expenditure met from Revenue*

18	Defence Pensions	1,35,94,989
19.	Defence Services-Army	100,35,85,223
20.	Defence Services-Navy	37,74,07,521

1	2	3
21.	Defence Services-Air Force	44,69,04,894
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,33,13,925
56.	Lakshadweep	6,26,116
93.	Public Works	10,92,69,099
97.	Ministry of Water Resources	45,60,517
<b>II. Expenditure met from Capital</b>		
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	19,43,16,651
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	14,66,51,282
56-A	Chandigarh	2,80,186
74.	Department of Tourism	2,15,984
83.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,10,00,000

MP. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Ramachandra Reddy to speak.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir now for 1986-87, the Government has come forward for about Rs. 260 crores out of which there is a sum of about Rs. 195 crores for Defence. It has been stated that the Government is trying to reduce the defence expenditure. Now for 1986-87, they want this amount of Rs. 195 crores to be spent on the Revenue Account. Now on the Revenue Account, we are spending more money than is necessary. There has been very severe criticism that expenditure on defence is not coming to Parliament. Parliament is not aware of the actual expenditure. Now for 1986-87, on the defence side, Rs. 195 crores are being spent. We do not have the details about its necessity.

Now, one item is Defence Pension. I do not think that is a matter which could not have been expected. I do not know why such a matter should come forward.

Then Item Numbers 19, 20, 21 deal with Defence Services-Army, Defence Services-Navy and Defence Services-Air Force. We do not have the details as to why so much amount is being asked. The House is completely kept in darkness.

As far as our defence preparedness is concerned, there is an all-round tension. We are not able to reduce tension in the border areas with Pakistan and China. We are not making any sincere efforts. We have been told that from Pakistan, terrorists are coming into our country regularly; smugglers are coming into our country regularly; Pakistani people are coming into our country without

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

any passport. There had been lot of infiltration. Some steps were suggested to be taken to prevent these terrorists, smugglers and these unauthorised persons from entering into this country. But no action has been taken so far. The House has been agitating that the border with Pakistan must be sealed. But no effort has been made. I do not know what the Government is not thinking on these lines. And still, they have come forward for a grant of Rs. 182 crores.

Then, there is a lot of tension on the China border. Nepal is the only Hindu country which we have got. There is no other country where Hindu religion is practised. Even with this country, we are fighting. There have been some differences. Some of them may be genuine and some of them may be an exaggerated. But still with this country we have picked up a row. We have not been able to solve the problem. The row has affected the Nepal so much that they have gone to the extent of seeking ties with China. Now if China and Nepal join hands, there is another danger to our country as far as this aspect is concerned. This is a matter which has to be settled across the table. We should not allow Nepal to fall into lap of China. It will be very serious thing for our country.

Then there has been lot of talk that some portions of Arunachal Pradesh belong to China. China has refused to accept Arunachal Pradesh as a State when we gave Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh as an Indian State. This matter has been kept pending for a long time. The country and the House are also kept in darkness as far as this aspect is concerned. The Government must so manipulate its foreign policy that tension between the two neighbours China and Pakistan are reduced.

And then about the expenditure on the Capital Account. About Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores are being spent on Chandigarh.

Chandigarh is one of the problem States. In the Longowal-Rajiv Gandhi Agreement, transfer of Chandigarh was a very very important factor. Chandigarh was supposed to be given to Punjab and in lieu of Chandigarh some areas were to be given to Haryana. But this agreement has been pending. No effort has been made. Two commissions had been appointed but even now the Government is not in a position to decide which are the areas that are to be given to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. If you are not able to solve this dispute about Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana how do you expect that you will be able to create some confidence in the minds of Punjabis that the Rajiv-Longowal agreement will be enforced by this Government?

In the Siachen Glacier the tension is very very serious and explosive. We do not know much of the facts except what we get from the press. I request the Defence Minister to take this House into confidence and tell us what is the matter, why this matter is kept pending and whether there is a serious threat to our security from this quarter?

My next point is about the Department of Tourism. A very small amount has been spent for this Department. Yesterday some friends from Kashmir had been complaining that because of the continuous problem of Punjab and because the Government has failed to solve the problems of Punjab the tourist arrival there is affected. Kashmir is a State where most of its finances depend upon the arrival of tourists. Because of the Punjab problem tourists are not in a position to go to Punjab and through Punjab to Kashmir. They are afraid. Unless this problem is tackled the position of tourism in Kashmir and Kashmir's finances are likely to be affected.

I request the Government to take these matters into consideration and do something in the matter.



[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara):**  
Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I express my support for the Demands for Excess Grants.

As the hon. Member was saying there is plenty of scope for the development of tourism in Rajasthan but no money has been allotted for this purpose. There is a need to develop the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bundi and Kota from the point of view of tourism. If the erst-while States of Rajasthan are developed as tourist centres with accomodation at cheaper rates for domestic tourists and luxurious accomodation for tourists from abroad, the country can earn a lot of foreign exchange. So much is the scope for tourism in Rajasthan that our present foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 200 crores can be increased to Rs. 10,000 crores. Steps should be taken for the development of tourism in Rajasthan. There is abundant potential for tourism in Rajasthan and the situation is much the same as in Kashmir where the State's economy depends on tourism. Your wife hails from a desert area and one-third of it is a hilly area while the remaining one third is a plain which is much like a desert as it does not have any rainfall. There is no rainfall in the Ghana Bird Sanctuary which lies in hon. Shri Natwar Singh's constituency. Hence, the Government should provide maximum funds to redeem this situation. We are thankful to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for helping Rajasthan during last year's famine in the State. There is famine and drinking water problem in 4000-5000 villages in Rajasthan. Along with tourism these two issues should also be looked into. If these issues are handled in an efficient manner the public is sure to praise the Government.

I want to raise a few points regarding my constituency. I want to draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention towards the need

to set up a Mica Paper Mill in my constituency. In India, Mica is found in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Bhilwara. Mica Paper Mills have been set up in the first two areas but not at Bhilwara. If the Government invests Rs. 30 crores for this purpose this year, the country can earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50-60 crores. This is not a bad bargain yet the Government does not pay much attention to it. Although it is a profitable proposition the Commerce Department or other concerned officials are not giving it any thought

Besides this, I have repeatedly requested for the setting up of a Zinc-Smelter Plant. One such plant has been set up but it is at a distant place.

The hon. lady member in whose constituency this is located, may be furious with me but my submission is that one plant is not enough for our needs. One more plant should be installed there. There is a 200 kilometer Zinc belt from Bhilwara to Krishnagarh and this is probably the biggest zinc belt in Asia. A super zinc-smelter plant has been set up in Chittorgarh. When the hon. Prime Minister had come there to lay the foundation stone of that plant I had told him that one super zinc-smelter plant would not suffice. Another plant should be set up either in Bhilwara or Rampur where zinc is available in plenty. Thus zinc and lead would be available for our domestic needs and also for export which will earn us valuable foreign exchange. Therefore it is necessary to set up such a plant

We are grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for providing a railway line over there. This line connects Kota, Chittorgarh and Neemuch which are areas where cement is found. At least five big cement factories should be set up in this area. Rs. 110 crores have been spent to lay this railway line and this line can be truly useful only if we set up cement factories in the area. Five

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

cement plants should be set up in areas like Bhilwara, Kota, Neemuch and Bundi. These plants could be set up in the public, private or joint sector. Only then will this railway line be profitable, and we shall have enough cement for domestic consumption and export. This sector has a lot of untapped potential. So these facilities must be provided. This will also help in the development of Rajasthan and this will ultimately benefit the country as a whole.

These few points that I have mentioned are very important. Information should be collected to find out how tourism can be promoted in Rajasthan. Steps should be taken up to expedite the setting up of a Mica Paper Mill and zinc-smelter plant in the State. About 5-6 years will be needed to set up each of these. The hon. Minister's attention is drawn towards these points. He is requested to attend to these matters and the earliest and contribute towards the upliftment of the people of Rajasthan.

With these words I express my support for these Demands

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the House is now required to approve the money which has been spent by the Government in excess of what the Government was granted by the House in the year 1986-87. Some part of the excess expenditure of the Government has already been approved because that was in the Appropriation Account of the Railways and the part which is now to be approved consists of two parts—Defence Services Rs 197 crores and Civil Departments Rs 45 crores approximately. This expenditure has been incurred in excess of the original grants of 1986-87 in accordance with the Budget passed in March-April, 1986. After that the

Government has brought and obtained the sanction of the House for further expenditure through supplementary grants. That amount totals up to Rs. 2207 crores. That last instalment of supplementary grants was obtained around 15th March of the year which ended on 31st March, 1987, that is, about 15-16 days before the ending of the year. Government got the last instalment of supplementary grants and yet they come here with this abnormally high figure of nearly Rs. 200 crores in case of Defence Services and Rs. 45 crores in case of Civil Departments. This, Sir, only highlights the irresponsible conduct and also lack of control on finance and over the functioning of the Government in the departments concerned and also lack of proper records and proper budgeting procedures. How is that even while formulating last supplementary grants they are not able to visualise how much money has been spent? They are not able to have an account as to how much money has been spent and how much more money will be required in the course of a month or month and a half from the day they ask for the grants, namely, officially when they are formulating the supplementary grants. This is a very pathetic picture of the budgeting procedure, financial control and it highlights the totally irresponsible way in which the Government is carried on.

Sir, before this excess expenditure comes for approval of the House it is approved every year by the PAC which goes into the details and how the excess expenditure took place and which makes year after year a number of recommendations as to what procedures Government should adopt to see that excess expenditure does not take place and even to see that saving does not take place but the Government scarcely pays any heed to the desires of this Committee at least in this respect.

Apart from the fact that the Government cannot envisage how much money will be

spent another weakness that has been pointed out is regarding time gap between receipt of bills and payments; the time gap between payments and booking of the expenditure because these are the reasons as to why the records remain incomplete and there is a rush of booking of expenditure at the end of the month.

15.00 hrs.

Now, the Committee has year after gone through and analysed expenditure in respect of the Grants where excess expenditure has been made and has found that at least a quarter of the expenditure takes place during the last month of the year. This is a very serious lacuna; there is no systematic control and systematic expenditure and also there is no proper keeping of records. How is it that the Finance Ministry and the Government together cannot devise a method for this kind of control which is absolutely necessary. I am not going into any politics here, but it is necessary that the Government keeps proper control according to the Budget Grant obtained for the expenditure for the various Departments and that control should be from the Finance Department ultimately. But what do we see here? When in a particular Grant, under various minor heads, expenditure have been granted by sanction of the Parliament., then it is for the Government to make reappropriation with regard to the various Grants. Why does it happen? How is it allowed? The Finance Ministry has no control over it. Ultimately expenditure in the way it occurs has no connection with the expenditure as sanctioned by Parliament. The total design may alter and the finance has no control whatsoever so far as Grants remain the same. The expenditure can be totally altered by the Government, because there is a lack of control. The Public Accounts Committee has time and again said that you must have proper budgetary control and not allow this type of indiscriminate reappropriation in any

one major head, but this has not been done.

Another thing which strikes when one goes into the details is that out of the expenditure of nearly Rs. 45 crores in the Civil Departments, Rs. 10 crores have been contributed by a small place, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Nearly a quarter of the excess expenditure for which Government today has sought the approval of the Parliament has taken place in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and this apparently has happened according to the Government's own case because suddenly the developmental works in those small islands came to be taken up with great expedition at the end of 1986.

An Island Development Authority was formed with the Prime Minister as its Chairman, and, therefore, development expenditure started in full rush, as a result of which this Rs. 10 crores excess expenditure must have taken place. Although it is not possible to find out from the way the Budget heads are kept as to the actual items on which this expenditure has taken place, the Committee suspected that this expenditure must have taken place in a way that was not earlier envisaged. This must have some kind of linkage with the Prime Minister's visit. That is not what the Committee has said, but that is my conclusion. and it is necessary in such a case that there should be a proper investigation as to the reasons why the excess expenditure has taken place and it has been recommended that there should an enquiry by the Comptroller and Auditor General into the detailed items of expenditure by which this excess has occurred. I hope the hon. Minister will give an assurance to the House that this will be done.

Another item on which excess expenditure has taken place is defence; I have already said that it is nearly Rs. 200 crores. Out of this, Navy has made a large contribution, which appears to be due to the fact that

[Sh. Amal Datta]

Navy does not keep its accounts so far as pay and allowances are concerned properly. They are booked every three month; there is no reason why they cannot be booked every three month. They have or must have computerised accounting system so that this kind of lumping of accounts, three months accounts in one month should not take place and that combined with the fact that they have no proper record keeping system has contributed to about Rs. 45 crores expenditure of the Navy. All this shows the Government in a very poor light. I wish the hon. Minister incharge of expenditure will take some care, spare some time to read the report of the Public Accounts Committee; he will take necessary action and not only read the report. This is because the whole idea is to improve the Government's functioning in a sphere of making the Budget, making the Budget work and exercising some control, which I think, the hon. Minister himself will agree, he does not have at present. That control he must have, not regain, but gain, because I believe the control was never there. But now the total expenditure has become so large that if some control is not exercised, it is going to be disastrous for the country. And, therefore, I will again request that the Government takes these things very seriously. This is not a thing which can be done only in a very short time; it is a long time affair, but unless they take some preliminary steps even now, I do not think, this will come to pass this year or even next year.

I think, the Parliament has to pass this because the expenditure has taken place. But the reason that this has to be approved by Public Accounts Committee is that it has to be physically examined by a body and a Committee of Parliament and see what kind of deficiencies were there because of which the excess expenditure has taken place. The Public Accounts Committee has made this recommendation. Actually, every year it

does so, but Government has not acted upon the recommendations. I only wish that the Government starts acting upon this. Then, there would be no need to come to the Committee again and again for this kind of approval for excess Grants.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Excess Grants. Sir, the Government have allotted money for the development of women. Earlier also, I have given this suggestion several times. I once again suggest that we must have a Cell in the Planning Commission and all the Ministries should send their reports on developmental work and programmes for women to this Cell. The Planning Commission must draw up a report on this basis. Only then the country will know about the progress and development of programmes meant for women.

Sir we have a very rich culture in our country. Why are our Government not utilising the museums as educational institutions? Museums, especially the private museums are finding it very difficult to maintain. Government should come forward and help these museums to preserve our rich culture.

In our country, creches have been started for infants and small children. But they are very few in number. Creches must be opened extensively all over the country. In these creches, children should be taught in such a manner that they inculcate group feelings, sense of discipline and develop love for all religions and languages. Teachers must all be trained properly so that they in turn can train these children in the right direction. If we can really teach our children right from the creches, we will not face problems such as communal disturbances which we are facing now. There are still a large number of drop-outs from schools. Especially among the girls, the drop-out rate is very high.

I think more care should be taken. I am very sorry to admit that our women are lagging behind in the field of education. Money is allotted for women's education and also for adult education. The Government must give emphasis for self-employment through education. A majority of our people still feel that education means white colored jobs. For raising the level of education, the problem of population will have to be solved first.

I would like to point out here that 'awareness campaign' has been started in the country. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government that only Seminars will not be enough but village to village work is very much needed. In the villages, if the trained workers go round and discuss the problems in different places, particularly with women, then they will understand the position and they will be able to tell as to what are the difficulties. Through that discussion, we can solve many problems.

Mass literacy is not yet felt as an essential condition for India's progress. The progress of mass education is very slow because there is absence of demand for it from the masses. Mass literacy has so far not been a demand in the Agenda of most political parties. I appeal to all political parties that they must include in their Agenda, in their political discussions, the mass education of the people.

The year 1990 has been declared as the International Literacy Year by the UNESCO. As a nation, we have to respond to the call of the UNESCO for driving away illiteracy from our country. We must respond and respond in a very big way. For one communal disturbance in our country, we spend crores and crores of rupees. The communal forces in our country seem getting strength in the national life. During freedom struggle, all worked together as Indians. There was no question of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs or other castes. Politics and religion are different. They should not be mixed up. But towards this end, people should be trained from the very childhood. It should take place

from the creche itself. Secular, non-communal and all democratic forces must stand together and fight in order to solve the communal problem. If it is not really fought, then we will not be able to come out of this situation. I do not know in what way we are going to progress.

National integration cannot be successful if there is no emotional involvement. In the educational field, there should be an all round effort for promoting emotional integration. Media also should play a big role.

I have no time; otherwise, I would have touched some more points. A text-book must be written in this direction. I know, you are going to ring the bell; before you do that, I will conclude. I have so many things to say but anyway, I will conclude now.

With these words, I support the demands.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I fear whether there is any value for this system of the Government. It appears that all the systems are being torpedoed and jeopardized.

Where is the system of Budget? We have got a Budget system. Only a few weeks back, I made a speech on similar Excess Demands for Grants and I criticised the system and also the way in which Mr Gadwhi had replied.

You have to come up with Supplementary Demands, Supplementary Appropriations and all that. So, the exercise which we do here becomes futile. On top of all these things, it happens that this Parliament passed the Budget only a few days back. All of a sudden comes another demand for Rs. 2,000 crores because of prime Minister's declaration. So, what is the respect that we pay to this institution? After Parliament passes the Budget, over and above that if an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 crores can be announced by the Prime Minister—whatever may be the purpose—I wonder what is the value that we give to this institution.

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

Similarly, today all of a sudden there is an announcement saying that the Session is extended. (*Interruptions*) This has been institutionalized, which means that this Government lacks the perspective. Its view, its look-out, its working are all on an *ad hoc* basis. This *ad hoc*-ism is very bad for this country.

The framers of our Constitution had never thought of this *ad hoc*-ism. This *ad hoc*-ism results in malpractices and also ends in gross injustice to the common people of this country. When we have a total look at the institutions, and go through the discussions which our forefathers and leaders of the nation had during earlier budgets, we see that there was some seriousness then. They were involved in it. Government, of course, confined itself to those things, and Government was accountable to Parliament. What do we see now? Before the Budget comes, the administered prices come. After the Budget, there will be a programme which is populist, a gimmick, a fraud on the people, i.e. this *ad hoc*-ism. After that, we have the Appropriations, Demands for Excess Grants and Supplementary Budgets. Because of all these things, the rise in inflation is very high. In the Budget if you say that the deficit will be Rs. 5,000 crores, finally when it is tallied, it will be Rs. 12,000 crores. What will be its overall effect?

I have repeatedly said that the overall effect is that the value of the rupee, compared to 1960, is reduced to 12 or 11 paise in 1984. Who is the sufferer; on the whole, what is happening? Why this *ad hoc*-ism; who do we do these things? Our Constitution, our budgeting and our systems had a certain sanctity. Why has this been overlooked? On the whole, this immaturity plays a big role in our nation. The destabilization of the nation's economy is there on account of such malpractices. This is very well revealed by these Appropriations-which you have spent; we have no other alternative but to approve them, because they are a *fate accompli*. Because they are a *fait accompli*, we

have to prove them. For what purpose have they been spent?

What Mr. Amal Datta has said is correct. It is surprising that such a huge amount, viz. Rs. 45 crores has been spent in Lakshadweep or Andaman and Nicobar islands, for a particular purpose. Of course, you should give us an explanation, as to whether what he said is correct or not. We read in the papers that one big war ship was going around Andaman-Nicobar islands when 2 or 3 persons visited that place—which cost us crores of rupees per day. Perhaps it would not have come on the personal account of the Prime Minister. But since the Prime Minister is going to visit a particular island, if that island is surrounded by Defence forces and if it comes as part of the Defence accounts ultimately, of course it will be a fraud on the people. What doubt can be there about it? If it is an expenditure directly shown as incurred on Prime Minister's visit, I can understand it if it comes as an appropriation if it is shown as an appropriation for Defence, I call it as fraud. No doubt about it. Mr Amal Datta had been fortunate to be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, and he could find out those things. The nation really requires an explanation from the Minister if that is true. If that is true, we require an explanation for that. The nation requires an explanation on this point.

I also see that Rs. 200 crores are now being demanded for Defence services. For what purpose is the demand being made?

Last time I do remember Mr. Gadhvi said, while replying to the debate, that was for the purpose of the freedom fighters' pension or something like that. Then I said, if it is for Sri lankan purposes, I do not agree to that, because it is at the cost of the nation. If it is so, then it is an immaturity or adhocism and you are playing with the lives of the people. You will have to put a stop to it somewhere.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speeches of my friends from the opposition very attentively. I paid attention to the points raised by Shri Reddy, Shri Amal Datta and Shri Thampan Thomas with rapt attention. I was amazed at the irresponsible talk of Shri Amal Datta, particularly when he is chairman of P.A.C. There is an excess expenditure of Rs. 10.33 crore in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is an explanatory note under it:

[English]

"The excess is mainly due to larger expenditure (i) purchase of stores for maintenance of buildings (ii) claims of Shipping Corporation of India for shipping services (iii) settlement of certain outstanding dues of Medical Stores Depot and (iv) implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations."

[Translation]

Where is it mentioned that expenditure was incurred in connection with the visit of the Hon. Prime Minister, these things are intended to mislead the people. While being a member of this House, you are misleading the people. What greater injustice can be there than this?

You say that it has been put under Defence. Where has it been put under Defence? You want to mislead the people so that reports may be appear in the newspapers that Prime Minister visited Andaman Nicobar Islands.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Was no expenditure incurred on the visit of the Prime Minister. You may say no expenditure was incurred.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: No such expenditure was incurred. you identify the expenditure.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Under which Head are you showing it? You are admitting that the money has been spent on the Prime Minister's visit.

DR G.S. RAJHANS: No, I am not admitting it. (Interruptions).....

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Are you not admitting that any expenditure has been incurred at all? The entire Navy went there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want any dialogues between the members.

.....(Interruptions).....

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Everything is in black and white. Don't try to mislead the people. There is no mention like that. ....(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

What I mean to say is that whatever you say, it should be based on facts. Not for the sake of criticism. ....(Interruptions)..... All the items of expenditure have been specified and there is an explanatory note under each item—for instance in case of Defence Pension:

[English]

"The excess over the Voted Grant was mainly attributable to larger expenditure on (i) procurement of stores and POL on account of certain operational requirements and (ii) maintenance works."

[Translation]

What is wrong in it? It could not be assessed.

Under Defence Service-Army:

[English]

"The excess over the Voted Grant was

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

mainly attributable to larger expenditure on procurement of stores and POL on account of certain operational requirements and maintenance works."

[Translation]

It was not foreseen, what is wrong in it?

Under Defence Service-Navy:

[English]

"The excess over the Voted Grant was mainly attributable to larger expenditure on Naval Stores, aircrafts due to variation in exchange rates and POL to meet operational needs and maintenance works."

[Translation]

under Defence Service - Air Force :

[English]

"The excess over the Voted Grant was mainly attributable on account of larger expenditure on aviation stores and POL as a result of introduction of new aircrafts, maintenance works, and larger expenditure on implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations."

[Translation]

Who could foresee it?  
under Capital outlay - Defence Services:

[English]

"The excess was mainly attributable to larger expenditure due to acceleration in the progress of construction works."

[Translation]

Who would foresee it? Therefore, I say that

excess grants on account of excess expenditure submitted by the Government, are fully justified and there can be no two opinions about it. Shri Reddy has left, I wanted to say a few things to him. He had said that huge expenditure was being incurred on defence and he insisted that we were quarreling with Nepal. I want to make it clear that we are not quarreling with Nepal, China and America are instigating Nepal to quarrel with us. He may have or may not have visited Nepal. I live very near to Nepal, my house, my area lies on Indi-Nepal Border. I have visited Nepal thousands of times. All the people living in the foot-hills, people of Indian origin, are congratulating the Indian Government today for adopting a firm and strong attitude for the first time and they have said that they will no more tolerate many wrong things. Instigated by China, our brotherly nation Nepal is doing many wrong things. Anti-air-craft guns, thousand of truck load of ammunition have been procured from China and stored in the foot-hill area barely 2-3 km. away from our border. Is there any justification for these activities by Nepal? Can the people of C.P.M. who owe loyalty of China give any justification for it.....(Interruptions) Why do you feel uneasy? It is in the national interest, please listen. What is the purpose behind bringing from China, thousands of truck load of ammunition and keeping it in the foot hill area. The people of Indian origin, who have been living in Nepal for the last 600-700 years, are being exploited. Nepal is asking them to produce citizenship certificates. How can they do so when no citizenship certificate have been issued to them? The people, who have been working there for the last 50 years, are being asked to produce work permits when the fact is that no work permits have been issued to them. It is a simple case of asking the persons of Indian origin, whose number runs into crores, to quit Nepal. It is really shameful that some of our people are supporting Nepal instead of condemning it for its intransigent actions. lakhs of people living in the foothill area on Indo Nepal Border, have supported the action of Government of India and have requested it to adopt a firm attitude. Thousands of people had been passing through



Nepalese territory for hundreds of years while travelling from one part of Bihar to another area of the State and their vehicles were never taxed. Today on each occasion, a motor-cycle passes through Nepal, it has to pay a tax of Rs. 100, what is the justification for it? If someone crosses the Nepalese territory. 20 times in a day, how ridiculous it looks if one has to pay Rs. 100 as tax each of the 20 times? What is the justification in your siding with Nepal? I feel that Government has taken a very firm attitude towards Nepal. I congratulate the Government on behalf of the people living on Indo-Nepal Border and request the Government to stick to it so that Nepal, which has been influenced and instigated by C.I.A. and forces hostile to us, is made to see reason and logic and view the situation in the right perspective.

I want to say one or two more things. Commenting on the audit note that an excess expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh 20 thousand was incurred, you have stated in the note on this Excess Grant.

[English]

The excess was due to the effect of implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations relating to Group A Officers, which could not be anticipated to the full extent.

[Translation]

It is correct that the pay Commission granted high salaries to the officers of Group-A resulting in this excess expenditure. My submission is that since salary of officers of Group-A have been increased, they must be made to do more work. With this increase in their salary, they have perhaps become the highest paid officers in the country. In fact, to-day, bureaucrats have become monarchs. They are no more public servants but have become public masters. They only rule and no development work is done. That is the situation not only is one state but in all the states. If the Government is interested in making India a welfare state in the real sense

of the term, then it should ask the Group A officers to serve the people in the true spirit.

An expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh fifteen thousand has been incurred on tourism. It means that due attention has not been paid to tourism. Tourism has a tremendous scope in our country and if it is developed properly our country can earn huge amount of foreign exchange. Therefore tourism needs to be paid full attention. The Government has spent Rs. 10 crore 92 lakh on public works and many items have been under taken in it. This expenditure appears to be on the quite high side and therefore needs to be paid attention. The Export Promotion and Export Production Bill shows an excess. This is all right but exports need to be promoted as there is still a lot of potential in this field. All the big business houses take no interest in export promotion. We will have to take such measures that the big business houses in our country may take interest in export promotion because the position of our foreign exchange and balance of payment is not satisfactory.

With these words I thank you for having granted me the time to speak.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for Grants. The circumstances take such turn that the Government has to incur additional expenditure. The Government had to sanction additional funds to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. However I would like to draw your attention to some such schemes of North Bihar which are lying pending in want of financial assistance. These schemes require at the most an amount of Rs. 10-15 billion to implement them. If these schemes are implemented, they can prove extremely beneficial. These schemes are the approved ones and work on them had already been started but they had to be abandoned because of financial crisis. Whenever we ask to re-start these schemes, it is stated that still there is a financial crisis and it is not possible to implement them. Therefore I would request the hon. Minister

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

that all the schemes which are lying pending in North Bihar should be implemented because these are productive schemes and with their implementation not only will the Government be benefitted, but poverty and unemployment can also be alleviated. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to give financial assistance for these schemes so that they may be implemented.

I would like to add that North Bihar is struck by floods every year and the permanent solution to this problem lies in the construction of dams on the three rivers viz-in the barrage area on the river Kosi, on Kamla Bagaan river in Sisa Pani and on the river Baagmati at Nunthar. It will solve the problem of shortage of power in North Bihar. Rather it can remove the shortage of power in the entire country and power can be supplied to each and every house. Therefore the Government should complete this work by providing special financial assistance for this purpose. There is not even a single factory in North Bihar. You may get a survey conducted in this regard. People in this region are wriggling under poverty and the wrath of Nature. Here in this state some parts have excess of rains and floods, some others have scanty rainfall and drought. Government has to spent crores of rupees on relief measures on that account. Just now Dr. G.S. Rajhans has pointed out that the Government is going on increasing the salaries of the officers but you should look to it that 80 per cent of the development funds is pocketed by the bureaucrats. Funds meant for the construction of roads in villages are diverted for constructing their own palatial buildings. The Government may provide facilities to the officers and increase their salaries as well as pensions but the corruption prevailing among them should be curbed so that the funds meant for development may not be misused.

I would also like to submit that four thousand employees of Ashok Paper Mill in North Bihar are without employment as it is lying closed these days. Whenever a point is

raised to re-open them, it is stated that there is a financial crisis. Innumerable number of representations were sent and on a number of occasions there were dharmas and hunger strikes to get it re-opened but it was not reopened on the pretext of financial crisis. That mill has thousands of acres of land on which there are buildings fitted with machinery etc. However it is not being operated in the name of financial crisis. The Government should take steps to re-open it.

The Government should find out the extent of Regional imbalances. In North Bihar the flood situation has not been controlled, there is no means of transport and no factory has been set up there. Thus there has been no development in this area. In order to start development work there it is essential that a railway line is constructed from Sakri to Hasanpur. It will cost Rs. 60-65 crores. Similarly a broad gauge line should also be constructed between Darbhanga and Samastipur to connect these Ports with Nepal and a number of other big cities of India. It will cost not more than Rs. 40 crores. All these schemes are the approved ones and due to their not implementation, the entire North Bihar is facing a lot of problems. Whenever we request the hon. Railway Minister for the construction of these railway lines, his pet reply comes that there is financial crisis and he is not in a position to get these lines constructed. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the requirement of additional funds for the completion of this work so that the poverty of the people living in North Bihar may be alleviated and power generated here and the finished goods manufactured here in the factories may be supplied to other places.

I would like to make one more submission, that in the recent major earthquake in Bihar, thousands of houses, school buildings and universities were devastated. Thousands houses of the poor people also got damaged which they have not been able to re-construct. Earlier we had got the information that amount of Rs. 7-8 thousand will be given as the amount of compensation for Kuchha houses and Rs. 25 thousand for

pucca houses. However this amount has not yet been paid to them and it is being done in the name of financial crisis. Earthquake has caused a heavy damage in these parts. Hence the Government should provide special grant to Bihar for the earthquake affected people so that the houses of the poor which have been raised to ground may be re-constructed.

The problem of the unemployed youth is assuming a very serious dimension. The Government provides them only Rs. 25 thousand to start their own business in this period of inflation and even for that they have to run from pillar to post. They get trapped in the labyrinth of rules. The Government should increase this amount from Rs. 25 thousand to Rs. one lakh and make such an arrangement that the applicant may get this amount easily. This is quite essential. It will help the unemployed youth in starting their own business.

Besides, I would also like to add that the Government has set up housing boards in urban areas. It is even more necessary to set up such boards even in rural areas. In the urban areas people do have the facility of Government accommodation but the situation in rural areas is quite different. The Government should make a provision of funds for housing boards in rural areas as well. Besides such houses should be got constructed in the rural areas as may not collapse during floods and other natural calamities. You should see the condition of the houses which are being constructed in the Harijan colonies being built up under "Indira Awas Yojana". These newly constructed houses hardly take any time to collapse. An amount of Rs. 5-6 thousand is provided for the construction of each such house yet the entire amount is not spent on them. As a result these houses cannot withstand the fury of natural calamities. They get collapsed very soon taking the life of a number of persons. The Government should provide an amount of at least Rs. 50 thousand for the houses which are being constructed under Indira Awas Yojana. That much of amount is a must for the construction of a house. The

number of houses to be constructed may be small but these should be strong and durable because these are meant for human beings and not for animals but if one happens to see the condition of these houses being constructed at present, it seems the other way round. You go there and ascertain the facts. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to provide at least Rs. 50,000 for a house under the Indira Awas Yojana so that a good house could be constructed for the people to live in it. It does not matter if only a few number of houses are constructed. I would like to request you to issue directions in this regard.

Wherever there are floods, there is incidence of diseases like malaria in its aftermath. Even ordinarily there are such diseases in the villages. Besides, the provision for drinking water in the villages is quite inadequate. Hence the Government should make compulsory provision of drinking water in the villages especially in Harijan colonies. Government should provide more funds for drinking water so that people could get clean and potable water.

With these words I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to express myself.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the august House is holding a discussion on Demands for Excess Grants. From the very practice of Demands for Excess Grants being brought before the House time and again it appears that the Government is not paying any heed to the recommendations of the House. Government is working in an irresponsible way which is causing a huge damage to the country. The wrong economic policies of the Government are putting an adverse effect on the people. Besides, the economic development in the States have come to a dead slow due to these policies. If the Government does not take tangible steps to control inflation, the economic structure of the country will collapse. Due to inflation the prices of essential commodities are increasing by leaps and bounds and foreign exchange reserve of the Government is also

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

shrinking. The value of rupee is going down in the international market. I would, therefore, like to warn the Government that if the non-plan expenditure is not controlled, it would be difficult to save the country in future. This time the House could not discuss the Budget in respect of a number of Departments. These were left out with the plea that time for that was short. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was very necessary that discussions should have been held on each of them. It would have helped the Government, but the Government sidetracked it.

Education is the most important thing in a country. The Government has not been able to lay down any specific policy in regard to education over the last 42 years. As a result of it, children of farmers, labourers and poor people still continue to be illiterate in the villages. The Government has provided for various types of education. There is one type of it in which education is received free of charge and in another type of it, it costs Rs. 10,000 per month. In villages, there is free education in primary schools, but there are no academic activities in these schools, Farmers' sons get admitted to these schools. You may conduct a survey to find out the position and progress of education in the villages. In this connection I would like to tell you that just like Gurudaspur etc. which is a sensitive area in Punjab, my constituency Jahanabad in Bihar is also going to be a sensitive area. There is no arrangement of schooling of children in the villages having a population of 500 to 1000 people. That is why these villages are turning into naxalite pockets. I have been time and again bringing this matter to the notice of the Government as to how speedily the youths of that area are joining the liberation organisation. If you want to eliminate the sensitiveness in the area, you will have to fulfill your commitments you had made to these poor people for the provision of primary education in villages having a population of 200 people of Scheduled Tribes, 300 people of Scheduled Castes and 500 general category people during the Seventh Five Year Plan. But no

such arrangements have so far been made in this area even though the term of the Seventh Five Year Plan is going to be over. I have time and again been raising this point in the house, but no attention is being paid to that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are still some points that I would like to bring to your kind notice. People are experiencing acute shortage of drinking water in my area. Hence, these people have to go to distant places for water. People store water in pucca water tanks and use it for drinking purposes. That is the situation in a number of places in Jahanabad. Thirdly, a number of projects are lying pending with the Government for the last 9 to 10 years and no action is being taken on them. Punpun Daragha Project is also one such projects, the estimated cost of which has escalated manifold as compared to its original estimate. If we want that development should take place in the country in the real sense, we will have to complete all the projects lying pending for want of clearance. If shortage of funds comes in the way, how these projects will be implemented? These projects will remain incomplete for all time to come. I would like to request the Government not to overlook these projects. The Punpun Daragha Project may please be cleared at the earliest and handed over to the Government of Bihar. Separate funds should be provided for this project so that irrigation facilities could be made available to the people of that area and sensitiveness of the area could be eliminated.

I would like to make yet another submission. I came across a very serious situation and large scale bungling in respect of the 1988 preliminary examination of the Civil Services in which people had a great trust and faith. Malpractice on a large scale took place in this examination. I know an instance in which the candidate was called out and given help to copy out the answer. Thereafter, the boy was got passed in the test. It is not a healthy sign if the people entrusted with the responsibility of running the country indulge in such malpractices. This type of irregularities took place especially in Bihar

and Uttar Pradesh. I ask you to hold an enquiry into this incident. If you do not get this thing enquired into the conditions will go on deteriorating in the country. It will also create resentment among the youths. You know what difficulties you face and what cost you pay when the youths are enraged. Even after that their resentment does not recede. This matter must be got enquired into by the C.B.I. You should not at all hesitate to hold an enquiry, because it will teach a lesson to the coming generations as to how the defaulters are punished. Jahanabad has been declared a 'no industry' district. You are going to open big industries in the sensitive areas in Punjab. I would like to request you to set up new industries in Jahanabad in Bihar on the same line so that the youths of the area who are roaming about hither and thither could join the national mainstream. The hon. Prime Minister has time and again been making a reference to Jahanabad, but in spite of every day killings, the Government is not paying any attention to it. There is some Government land which should be distributed among the poor. The Government have enacted a law in respect of consolidation of land and made a propaganda that land will be distributed among the poor people and the Harijans. In my constituency there is a village called Dumari in Ghosi subdivision. Land deeds were prepared in the name of poor people of that village and the file was sent to the Finance Commissioner of Bihar for proper settlement of that land. But the Finance Commission returned the file with the remarks that if the land is allotted to Harijans, there will be widespread bloodshed and out break of riots. This is what the Commissioner has written. You can call for the file and see it yourself. You may also see if the Commissioner is empowered to write like this and also find out as to what are the powers of the Commissioner. Is it indicative of the success of the 20 point programme? I, therefore, request you to distribute land among Harijans against land deeds prepared for the purpose. The State Governments should be pressurized to do the needful in this regard. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a mere formality and I would like to support it, I would also like to invite the attention of the Government to two issues. Firstly, such a heavy excess expenditure is not a good symptom. The financial Controller should oversee every department. These expenditure could have been adjusted at the time of bringing demands for supplementary grants by the Government in the House. Failure to get them adjusted at that time and bringing excess grants for approval of the House is not a healthy symptom. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards several demands of excess expenditure. At page 15 of the Bill, against demand No. 83, there has been 40 per cent excess expenditure. Same is the case with demand No. 74. Against demand number 56 with regard to Andaman-Nicobar Islands there has been 54% excess expenditure. Excess expenditure has been incurred on the item which could have been visualised before hand and for which there is no justification at all. This is a failure on the part of the Government in anticipating the expenditure in advance. The attention of the concerned departments should be drawn to it. The excess expenditure in respect of demand No. 24 relating the Ministry of External Affairs appears to be justified, because there has been an excess of a small amount of Rupees two hundred only, but 30 to 40 per cent excess expenditure is a matter of concern. The excess expenditure in the Ministry of External Affairs could be justified. The balance of payment position in the Ministry of Defence disturbed due to the implementation of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and amendments made in the pension rules.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

There could be justification with regard to Foreign Trade also, because the burden on it increased due to huge withdrawal by U.S.S.R. and Cechoaslovakia. But I would

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

16.00 hrs.

[English]

like to submit to the hon. Minister to Finance that in some cases Ministries and Departments should be instructed to be vigilant about it. As far as I know, the P.A.C. of this House has also urged upon the Government time and again to anticipate the expenditure beforehand. Such situation may arise. So efforts should be made to make advance anticipation of it. Brining such demands for grants before House for its approval is not a healthy sign. I would urge upon that necessary caution should be taken in this regard in future. I would also like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that there are some issues which should be decided by the Government. One such burning issue is the payment of D.A. instalment to Central Government employees. A clear provision has been made in the Budget in this regard and the Supreme Court and the Fourth pay Commission have also opined in clear terms that the payment of D.A. should be made in time. The instalment is due from January. The Central Government employees are becoming restless, as the instalment has not yet been paid. The payment should be made immediately. For a long time, the Central Government employees are making a demand for a permanent Wages Review Board on the line as is obtaining in the public sector undertakings and after every four years their wages are reviewed. As a result of wait negotiations, their wages are increased substantially but Central Government employees are deprived of such facilities. They have to wait for the setting up pay commission and its recommendations. It is a time consuming process. I would like to urge upon the Government to setup a permanent wage negotiation Board as is available for the public sector undertakings which could make recommendations for the wage hike taking the prevailing situation into account. This will bring a sense of satisfaction among the employees of the Central Government. This will be a historic step in itself. With these words, I support the Demand for Excess Grants.

SHRI. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I support the Demands for Excess Grants for the year, 1986-87. I do not see any abnormal character in this exercise. In the financial procedure we have adopted, particularly after independence, this kind of exercise is absolutely normal. When we examine the items one by one, we will find that the Demands are justified. Of course, the only point that has to be made on the critical side is that some of the Demands we have not anticipated but it happens that it is part of the Budgetary exercise of every Government like ours. There are 15 separate Demands covered by nine Ministries. I would like to confine my observation to a few Demands only.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Demand for Defence in which mention has been made about the maintenance aspect of the Air Force. Today in 'The Hindustan Times', a very important article has been published under the caption "Why IAF has accidents?" by Shri K. D. Chaddha. In this article, some important points have been raised. Number one is that we should avoid accidents in the Indian Air Force where it can be avoided. It means that we should take precautions in maintenance, training and timely grounding of aircrafts etc. A suggestion has been made of the likelihood of quality being compromised in the maintenance factor by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. I do not know the facts. But this is a very important suggestion. By implication, it is a stricture on a very important Ministry like Defence because our Defence forces should grow very fast not only quantitatively but also qualitatively in efficiency in human factor. This article has suggested that we have a number of important factors to be looked into. Number one is maintenance. The other aspect is the environment character like bird menace. It has to be controlled by many agencies. We must control bird menace so that we can have

smooth flights for civilians and for defence planes. We had passed legislation in this regard. I do not know where the implementation of that legislation stands at present.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, through you, to the aspect of tourism. A Demand has come under the Ministry of Tourism. Let us take particularly my State of Manipur. Tourist experts and lovers of nature say that Manipur is the Kashmir of the East. But, this certificate alone is not enough. The entire North-East is having certain handicaps particularly in the field of tourism because of the ban on the visits by foreigners to that area. The Government had been good and wise enough to lift the ban on foreigners visiting Punjab. If the Government could examine the possibility of lifting the ban on foreigners visiting North-Eastern States by amending the law regarding the inner line permit, this will act as a great booster for the development of tourism in the North-East. In the same way, development of hostel accommodation should be given due attention and priority. Leaving Assam for the moment because it is a bigger and viable State and leaving aside Shillong which is the capital of Meghalaya for the moment, the other small States, their capitals and the cities there are not having the minimum facilities for Tourism. So, that way, the Department of Tourism has to open more hotels with more investment. Perhaps, that will not be a regular and annual kind of investment but it is once and for all, for a long period. According to the programme, the hotel facilities have to be developed in the smaller States particularly in the States of Manipur, Nagaland and the adjoining States.

The other aspect that I would like to mention is about Water Resources. Mention has been made of the acquisition of imported rigs. The imported rigs have proved to be very useful to the hilly and rocky areas and the North Eastern States where water comes quickly but comes very oftenly, then the rate of rainfall is very high. But the water comes quickly and goes quickly. In such areas, we have to find other means viz. the underground source of water. But normally the

underground tube-wells do not work. Therefore, for instance, in my valley, for getting underground water, we have to dig thousands of metres deep into the ground. But even after that, we do not get good drinking water. We get only muddy water. But I would like to say that in the rocky areas, hilly areas and in the foot-hill areas, the rig is working very satisfactorily. It is very useful to such areas. Therefore, we should have more rigs in these rocky and hilly areas. There is ample justification for getting more and more imported rigs for these hilly areas so that the other source viz. the underground source of water can be provided to these areas. There is scarcity of drinking water. There are several complaints about the scarcity of drinking water even from Calcutta and from other valleys and hilly areas. But then the nature of the problem is different in those areas. It is quite different when we compare the difficulties in our hilly areas and the problems that we have in areas like West Bengal, Calcutta and other place. Scarcity is there, no doubt, but then the magnitude of the problem in the hill areas is quite different. In order to remove the water scarcity that is obtaining in the hilly areas, the use of rigs should be encouraged to obtain ground water. The imported rigs can work in the sub-soil as well as rocky soil areas. I think the underground water should be made use of and it should be encouraged. We should have more rigs for this purpose.

I would like to make another point. Under the Ministry of Energy, mention has been made of the Inter-State Transmission Lines. The Government of India has given sanction for the installation of transmission lines. We have got the Central Project known as the Lokta Hydro-Electric Project. From that project, we have to supply power to Nagaland, part of Assam and Tripura also. When the Centre sanctions these transmission lines, provision has to be made that due care is taken to see that no *ad hoc* arrangements are made. Even when we have plenty of power, due to failure of the transmission lines, due to failure of the Inter-State Transmission Line, there is frequent brake-down of the supplies. There is also another possibility. Since the transmission lines are pass-

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

ing through difficult hilly areas and jungles, there is the possibility of interception, power-theft and for that nobody has to pay. There is a lot of possibility to do such things. In order to be free from these problems, the States receiving loans, grants or assistance for Inter-State Transmission lines should be given stern warning that proper steps should be taken to plug such loopholes.

Last but not least, I would like to mention about the industrial and scientific research. Mention has been made in the demand for additional grants that have been given to the Central Electronics. In our North-Eastern States because of transport difficulties and bottle-necks, we do not see the possibility of big industries coming up even within the foreseeable future. What can be thought of practically for these electronic and other industries where the human resource can be utilised properly? In this regard, I have mentioned on a number of occasions during my speeches and also questions have been asked that in a State like Manipur, these industries are not coming up. In spite of our demands, it is not coming up. Railways will not be coming. Where is the way and what are the means to provide employment to young boys and girls who are coming out after their scientific and collegiate education? All of them are getting frustrated after getting graduation and post-graduation degrees. Thousand of them are getting frustrated and they are taking to other ways like agitation, under-ground activities, insurgency etc. We can stop them somewhere if we can provide some means of employment. And the means is the small industries. One example is the electronics industry. I had mentioned in my other observations, on some other occasion that Manipur can provide good human resources and technological skill. People can adopt it easily. Here, the HMT, the Central Electronics Department and such undertakings should see that they open more of their units of employ young people. This will give economic relief on the one hand and on the other hand, this will be a political kind of relief to the Government

because frustrated young people, the unemployed who are not having any means for employment are there.

The other aspect that I would like to mention is the civil supplies. There is a possibility of certain commodities being allotted to remote and outlying States like the State of Manipur. Reports are there that commodities like rapeseed oil and other commodities get allotted and these are lifted by some agents or by some distributors appointed by the State Government. And there is a pilferage of these commodities either with or without the knowledge of the Government, with the result, commodities do not reach the destination. So, the allocations do not have any meaning if they are pilfered on the way. I would like that the Government in consultation with the State Governments should take steps to stop pilferage of commodities allotted for State's consumption. I had raised a question in this regard whether the commodities like rapeseed oil are being pilfered by distributors before they reach their destination. The Government said that they had no information. Perhaps, the State Government has not provided any information. I do not know whether officers on this side or that side are involved in which case, it is impossible to get the information. I do not have specific information of a particular officer. But it is a fact that for so many years, pilferage is taking place. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister so that this can be taken care of.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I support the Demands.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has been called upon to regularise excess expenditure to the tune of Rs. 242.24 crores. I do concede, occasions arise which necessitate excess expenditure. I will, therefore, not indulge in wild allegations that the Government is out to destroy every system, every institution and all that. Occasions, we know, do arise which lead to excess expenditure. However, the magnitude or the dimension of



the present excess expenditure is such as to cause serious concern. I must therefore urge upon the Government to see to it that the budgetary control is tightened up.

The Public Accounts Committee also in its report relevant to the present excess grants has emphasized that certain excesses are of the nature which could have been anticipated if not at the time of the original budget estimates, at least at the time of the supplementary demands. This observation of the PAC should be taken seriously and every effort should be made in future to see that such instances do not arise. Such supplementary demands and then excess expenditure really distort all budgetary exercises and must be avoided.

The present excess expenditure also reflects to a very large extent a miserable failure or a lack of budgetary control. That is a point that the government must seriously consider. The Public Accounts Committee has repeatedly emphasized upon effective control over expenditure. One wonders as to how many times more will the PAC be required to repeat its own observations.

There is also another observation by the PAC to the point that the Government should take care to avoid rush of expenditure at the closing of the year. That vitiates budgetary control. A third observation that has been made is that attempt should be made to reduce the time lag between incurring of expenditure and its booking. I have risen specially to emphasize all these recommendations of the PAC.

Today the Government is asking this House to regularise the excess expenditure. The Government owes it to this house to explain what steps have been taken in order to fulfil these important recommendations of the PAC. Let the Government explain to this House as to what steps are being contemplated in order to tighten budgetary control, on order to identify areas where schedules could be laid down for receipt of bills and their payments, etc., and in order to reduce this time lag between incurring of expendi-

ture and its booking. Let us know what is the thinking of the Government. Let this House know what action is being taken in these important respects before the House is called upon to vote this excess expenditure to be regularised. Let the Government sincerely assure this House that no efforts will be spared in order to see that the excess expenditure, if it could not be avoided, is at least kept within its justifiable limits.

It is an important point to be noted that there are several Ministries which use their appropriation powers in such a manner as to modify the original budget estimates to a substantial extent. Therefore, it is necessary to have a review of the appropriation powers of various Ministries. May we know from the Government as to what steps are contemplated in order to review the appropriation powers of various Ministries which are destroying our budgetary control mechanism.

There is another very serious point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government and this House. I was very much shocked to read that there have been considerable erroneous bookings. What do you mean by these erroneous bookings, and that too, to such a great extent? In the case of Demand Number 22 also, which is 'Capital outlay on Defence Services' there are erroneous bookings. This is in the case of our Defence Ministry. I was, always, under the impression that, of all the Ministries, a greater discipline must be there, in the case of Defence Ministry. But I was shocked to find that in the case of capital outlay on Defence Services, the excess expenditure is to the tune of 7.67 crores of rupees and the erroneous booking over there is 6.99 crores of rupees, which had to be corrected and which has to be taken into account. The Defence Ministry has contributed to the maximum extent, with respect to the excess grants, that is, out of a total of 242.24 crores of rupees, as much as 190.48 crores of rupees of excess expenditure is by the Ministry of Defence. I do not want to make a lot of observation with respect to their excess expenditure, but I do not know what prompted them to have it. This erroneous booking is

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

something which is very shocking. Erroneous booking to such a great extent, entering into our accounts, is a mockery of our budgetary control mechanism. It is not at the stage of Supplementary Demands, but at the stage of excess expenditure, that we are, now, told of erroneous bookings and their corrections in the accounts. I would like to ask the government who is responsible for such erroneous booking? What has been done in order to hold the personnel responsible for the erroneous bookings? Have they been brought to book? What steps have been taken in order to see that such erroneous bookings do not occur again, making a mockery, as I said, of our budgetary control mechanism?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just heard an hon. Member speaking about Demand Number 11, i.e., Foreign Trade and Export production. He was misled by saying, 'Yes, we have to increase our exports Does it mean that whatever you do, should be accepted by this House? But, here, the question is different with respect to excess expenditure. In all your efforts on increasing exports, our support and our sympathies are with the Government. But, in the case of Demand Number 11, the excess expenditure is said to have occurred, as a result of larger drawals by USSR and Czechoslovakia, over the technical credit facility for making purchases from India.

It is a surprising state of affairs. Anybody knowing elementary principles of accounting and auditing will find it very difficult to swallow such an explanation of excess having occurred. Fortunately that was my subject also. The excess of drawals by USSR and Czechoslovakia must have occurred but the excess must have occurred during the period of the year. Were not you watching these excesses that were taking place? During the year the excesses are taking place. You keep some budgetary control and watch those excesses that are taking place with respect to drawals by USSR and Czechoslovakia and come at an appropriate

time when supplementary demands are before the House. This justification only shows that there is unfortunately lacking as far as our budgetary control devices are concerned. I must, therefore, emphasise the need for strengthening of the budgetary control devices. Whose duty was it to keep a watch on these drawals by these countries? Who failed to keep that watch? What exercise has been taken in order to see that the failure is punished and steps are taken in order to see that such failures do not recur.

There are several other grants here which could have been visualised easily at the time of the original budget or at the time of the excess grants. We have Demand No. 22 - Capital Outlay on Defence Services. Why the excess took place here? The excess is nearly to the tune of Rs. 7.07 crores and we are told that the excess was mainly attributable to larger expenditure due to acceleration in the progress of construction work. My congratulations to you for accelerating the construction work but by accelerating the construction work perhaps you avoided escalation of costs and while avoiding escalation of costs you have incurred excess expenditure for accelerating. This is how we are moving in various vicious circles.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): It would have otherwise spilled over to next year.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It should not spill over to next year. Why was there failure in carrying out your schemes in time? That is the point I am emphasising. Do accelerate your work but the acceleration and completion of work should be in normal time.

I must, therefore, say that there are various stages as far as these excess grants are concerned where greater vigilance is wanted. Of course, there are certain items which could not have been anticipated. I do not rise to make wild allegations that Gov-

ernment is out to destroy the institution. I am sure Government is as much worried of excess expenditure as any other Member of the House of anybody else.

I am sure, the Government also respects Budget though the degree of respect may be a little different. However, without making wild allegations, I must conclude by saying that the present excess expenditure woefully reflects a lack of budgetary control which needs to be strengthened in the interest of the system.

[Translation]

**KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE** (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Excess Grants presented here. Only three ministries were covered when the discussions on Demands for Grants were held in the House. We got no opportunity to discuss the demands for grants relating to Education and Defence Ministries. The Defence Ministry is an important Ministry of our country. Excess expenditure can take place there and I have nothing to say against it. It is customary for the Central Government or the State Governments to hold discussions on Demands for Supplementary Grants. Shri Banatwalla has rightly said that the Government should see that excess expenditure does not take place as it invites public criticism. Now a days there is tendency of excess expenditure in Government offices. It is good, if officers visit foreign countries for some genuine work, but the funds should not be misused. Some times they are sent on training. I am again reiterating that there is an acute problem of drinking water in West Bengal. Our friends from opposition talk of Bofors, Thakkar Commission, Fairfax and international politics, but no one pays attention to the problem of drinking water. They have progressive views, but in our State, a bucket of water costs Rs. 10. It is very regretting. They talk of Andaman-Nicobar, Laksha-dweep and other places, but say nothing about the problem in home front.....(Interruptions)..... Tubewells have gone out of order in the villages in our State, which has increased the problem of water.

Some days ago, I staged a demonstration before the Municipality for drinking water. I request you to provide special assistance to West Bengal so that the problem of drinking water can be solved. The same problem is prevailing in Tripura, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and other States also. So, the Government should pay attention to it .....(Interruptions).....I would like to speak about the power crisis as well. Power crisis exists in many parts of the country but the problem is most acute in my state. Power is not available for 20 hours everyday. This creates short supply of water and consequently, no industrialist likes to set up industries in that State. There are obstructions in the smooth functioning of the Press and in imparting education to the children. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make some arrangements in regard to the power stations in my State and I will be very grateful to him for this. The Budget allocations for education have been reduced by Rs. 3 crores whereas allocations should have been increased in view of the serious problem of illiteracy existing in the country. However, the Government have made considerable efforts to remove illiteracy. But there are many villages in the remote areas where there are no facilities provided for the education of women and children. Attention is needed in this direction. The allocations made for education should be enhanced for this purpose. If we are not able to spread literacy and education among the people, our efforts in this regard will cease to have any value. The Government may make effective laws but who is going to understand them? Today, the Central Government is enacting effective legislations but how can the common people living in the rural areas benefit from them when, due to their illiteracy, they cannot understand their implications at all. Therefore, the Government should pay maximum attention towards education.

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for excess grants presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance. In view of the shortage of time, I will express my point of view on some special aspects only. First of all De-

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

mand number 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are related to the Ministry of Defence. It has been stated just now that some naval ships were deployed in the Andaman and Nicobar islands for ensuring security of the hon. Prime Minister and much expenditure was incurred by the Defence Minister for this purpose. I would like to know whether my hon. Friends in the Opposition criticise merely for the sake of criticism and if the Defence Ministry has to become the victim of such unfair criticism, it is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It is quite natural for the naval ships to remain in the waters; their place is certainly not on the streets of Calcutta. This is very unfortunate. In my opinion, we should be vigilant against such criticisms. Recently, I and some of the hon. Members of this House got the opportunity of being on-board of some naval ships during the occasions of the hon. President's visit to Bombay in connection with their inspection. The progress which the Indian Navy has made and the courage with which it has been fulfilling its duty makes us proud as Indians and as Members of Parliament. While exchanging opinions, I gathered from some responsible officers of the Navy that adequate funds are not being provided for conducting naval exercise. Due to the shortage of funds, they are not able to undertake exercises to the extent that they did earlier. In fact, naval drills are not being conducted these days. On one hand, I want to appreciate the efforts of the brave soldiers of the Indian Navy and on the other, I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to provide full protection to them and make necessary allocation of funds so that naval exercises can be conducted properly.

Similarly, I had the opportunity of observing the gallantry feats of the Air Force pilots on the occasion of the Air Force Day a few days back. We observed as to how our Defence Forces are engaged in safeguarding our borders and in maintaining the security of the country. In this connection, I would like to appreciate their efforts and urge the hon. Minister to provide maximum funds for their welfare.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards these Demands in which no provisions have been made for the ex-servicemen. Provisions have been made for pensions but no attention has been paid towards the ex-servicemen. I would like that the Government should pay attention to the proposals made from time to time outside the House and inside about the welfare of the ex-servicemen even after they have dedicated their entire lives for the cause of the nation. I would like that the Government should take maximum possible steps for their improvement and welfare.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I would like to draw your attention towards Demand number 74 related to Tourism. I have proposed several times inside the House and outside that there are two such places in my constituency of Satna, namely Chitrakoot and Mehar which can be developed as tourism Centres but to my astonishment neither the Central Government nor the Madhya Pradesh Government have taken any steps in this direction. Chitrakoot is a place of religious interest because according to the Hindu mythology, Lord Ram had lived here during his 14 years of exile and had made preparations for his battle with Ravana. A large number of tourists from within the country and abroad visit this place. Chitrakoot is important not only from the religious point of view but also from the point of view of culture, history and other different angles. However, there is a dispute going on between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in regard to this place. I have proposed that the Central Government should constitute a Development Authority for Chitrakoot, make Central funds available for its development and it should itself supervise the development of the whole region. Only then can it be developed into an attractive tourist spot. The landscape is ideal with hills and rivers and the atmosphere is very peaceful but the Government has not been able to develop it so far. The tourists have to face much difficulties there. I would like the Government to pay attention in this direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mehar is another place in my constituency which should be

developed as a tourist Centre. This place belongs to Mother Sharda. in addition, it is an important place from the point of view of art. It is the birth place of Ustad Allaudin Khan. It is on this account that thousands of people visit this place and cultural festivals are organised every year. I would like that the Government should pay attention towards Mehar as well and take action for its development. I would suggest that the Government should draw up a pilot project for chitrakoot and Mehar and develop these two places accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, much discussion has taken place here in regard to power. From the various points of view expressed here, it has become clear that maximum power should be generated by utilising non-conventional sources of energy. Small wind power generators are very popular in Europe and America and it is a major source of power generation in that part of the globe. What steps has the Government taken to protect and encourage the industries engaged in the manufacture of small wind power generators. I would like that the Government should give full support to such industries and should extend maximum assistance for their development.

Similarly, the issue of water resources has been raised here. In this connection, I would like to submit a few point regarding Demand number of 97 and the Ban Sagar Project in Satna. Hundreds of crores have been spent for the rehabilitation of the displaced people of that area but it is unfortunate that even after the passage of 8 to 10 years, neither the dam has been constructed nor have the people been fully rehabilitated. Besides, the Singhpur Power project connected with this dam is located in my constituency and has not been completed so far on account of the objections raised by the Centre. I would like that if Madhya Pradesh Government has not fulfilled certain conditions, the Centre should take strict action and ensure the early completion of the project so that the people of that area could be

benefited to the maximum possible extent.

The Demand number 93 deals with the Department of Public Works. In this connection, I would only like to submit that the Government may allot any amount of funds to this Department but at least the hon. Minister should go personally and observe the miserable condition of the houses allotted to the Members of Parliament which have not been whitewashed for the last 4 years. The minor repair works like that of taps etc. are not undertaken. In spite of the fact that an efficient Minister like her is in charge of the Ministry, such is the condition. As and when we approach the hon. Minister, she listens to the grievances patiently and renders full assistance. Despite this, the condition of the houses allotted to the hon. Members of Parliament is not good and urgent steps need to be taken to provide comfortable accommodation to them.

Sir, I want to submit about demands Nos. 54 and 56 in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands respectively. For a long time the proposal for developing Andaman and Nicobar islands on the line of Hong-Kong has been in the offing, but a concrete proposal has yet to be put forward. Therefore I request the Government to immediately formulate a plan for the development of Andaman and Nicobar islands, on the line of Hong King free port, provided it is cleared by the Defence Ministry from security point of view.

Sir, I also want to draw the attention of the Government towards poverty, hunger, unemployment and miseries prevalent in Satna. Till date no enterprise in the public sector has been set up there. So I request the Government to set up defence ordinance factories in Satna also, as several defence factories are spread nearby its vicinity so as to ameliorate the condition of poverty stricken area.

With these words, I support the demands for grants being discussed in the House.

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words in support of the demands for excess grants.

There are many small and large industries in Ranipet in my Arakonam Parliamentary constituency. Thousands of workers are employed in these industries. Due to power shortage, the employers often declare layoffs and thus rendering the industrial workers unemployed. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to set up a thermal power plant in Ranipet to meet power requirements. Every year a large number of industrial workers go unemployed because of this power shortage.

North Arcot district ranks next to Thanjavur district in food production in the State. Since adequate power supply is not there, agricultural operations are affected. The cost of foodgrains have also increased. The successive Dravidian Governments have failed to take necessary steps to tackle the situation. I therefore, once again request the Hon. Minister to earmark funds for setting up a thermal power station in Ranipet.

There are also tanneries and factories producing leather goods. There are thousands of male and female workers employed in these tanneries and leather good factories. Considerable foreign exchange is earned through this trade. The Govt. must consider the feasibility of purifying the effluents emitted by these tanneries before they could mix with river water and cause pollution. The water so purified must be used for irrigation purposes. A research centre to explore this possibility must be set up in Ranipet.

At present, the sales tax rates vary from State Govt. to State Govt. An uniform and rational sales tax structure must be evolved. I also request that in the larger interest of the Govt. servants the taxable income tax limit should be increased to Rs. 25000. The demand of Govt. servants must be accepted.

More power should be given to MPs for

disbursement of IRDP loans. Separate committees consisting of MPs and MLAs under the chairmanship to the District Collector must be constituted for disbursement of IRDP loans. An administrative directive in this regard must be issued to all concerned. In the same way MPs and MLAs should be made members of the committees which are entrusted with the task of disbursing loans under NREP and RLEGP programmes.

The interest rates charged for commissioning industries on loans by banks must be reduced. The interest rates payable on fixed deposits must be increased. A comprehensive insurance scheme covering the village poor must be evolved. At present, there is dearth of personnel in LIC and other banking institutions leading to slow work in these institutions. More number of people must be recruited to cope with the situation. Employment opportunities for men and women in the villages must be increased. LIC branches must be established in village and district levels. In every district headquarter, there should necessarily be branch of all nationalised banks. Import export restrictions should be liberalised. For constructing houses, no income-tax should be charged upto Rs. 50000 of the investment. Rs. 50000 is not a big amount today. Private individuals must be exempted from paying income-tax on amounts invested in House building upto Rs. 50000 to encourage Housing schemes.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Coming to these Demands for Excess Grants, five or six items are about Defence Services like the Navy, Armed Forces, etc. During the last two years the expenditure on Defence has gone up so much that now Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 14,000 crore is the expenditure on Defence. And in the name of Defence, whatever questions we ask, they are never replied.

In the last one year and more about Rs. 1500 crore are spent only due to Sri Lanka and due to the Accord, for sending our armed Forces, numbering about one lakh of them by steamers or through the ships of the Navy. About 800 Indian soldiers have been

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

killed so far. I do not think that even during the Chinese aggression or the Indo-Pakistan conflicts so many people were killed. I do not know what the whole idea is. It is a foolish step, as far as our Defence is concerned. You are fighting their battle. Now, Mr. Premadasa is having talks with the LTTE and one of the conditions is that Indian Forces must be withdrawn and the Government of India has got nothing to do with it. During the last two months itself more than 20 soldiers have been killed and the Sri Lankan Government are just enjoying and celebrating their Presidency. I do not think what you are doing in Sri Lanka is for the good of the country. For the sake of the prestige of our Prime Minister our Indian soldiers are being killed there. Therefore, it is high time that we withdraw the 50,000 Indian soldiers who are there. This has resulted in the additional expenditure without any reason whatsoever and even politically you have not achieved anything. Only thing is in the Tamil Nadu election there were set backs.

Now, the whole Defence policy is wrong. Even Nepal have turned their guns towards us now. Even with Pakistan, though the talks have been going on about the extent of territory occupied etc., on the contrary they are also giving some trouble to us. The whole defence policy is a major failure.

Coming to the next item about export, production and all these things, I do not know what you are doing on the exports front. You are giving all the concessions to the big industrial houses of this country. For the last four years this has been going on like that. I do not know whether the Government will give them whatever the balance is there also. In return you are not getting anything. Now 1,60,000 industries are sick. Still you are giving them concessions and they are swallowing them. Rs. 1500 crores due from the industrial magnates are wiped off. Further, you are giving them Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 750 crore more as modernisation fund as it happened in the last four years. You are giving lot of concessions in income-tax also to them. In the House we see some papers, about the excess duty concessions also.

Whatever the concessions given to the industrial house, in return this Government is not getting anything. I am putting a categorical question to this Government. What are the returns you are getting for the concessions that are being given to the big industrial houses. Even on the exports side in 1986-87 out of a total export of Rs. 20,000 crore the big houses have exported only Rs. 900 crores worth of goods. Even prawns worth Rs. 300 crore and the big houses have not exported even double that amount. They are only swallowing the concessions without the Government getting any returns.

Even the Birla house have not exported Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crore worth of goods. Garewal, Kirloskar and such other big houses also are like that. They are only given the concessions without any return. I request the Government to give us the figures in this House. In spite of giving all loans and concessions the corporate sector people are not paying the taxes and so, what is the return that is coming to the country? All the big industrial houses of the country are earning profits and they are merely exploiting the whole economy. The return from the big industrial houses being nil, even the employment potential of those houses has gone up by only two per cent. Why should they be given all the concessions? I may be a trade union leader and I may be against them.

17.00 hrs.

But in the form of national development, in the form of employment, in the form of export, in the form of resources and in the form of Income-tax, what are their contributions? With all your concessions, they are making black money. You are still encouraging them. That is so far as export is concerned.

Now I will come to Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. What industrial research the Government is doing? Let us know the developments you have made in regard to industrial research. I think it is a failure of the Government there.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Next I come to fruit processing industry. For packing and processing of fruit, you require Pepsicola, Coca Cola, etc. About thirteen multi-nationals were given import licences to do such business in the country. All the steps taken by the Government in this direction are against the national policy.

In regard to tourism, Maharashtra State is very much neglected. I had given a very good suggestion that the Sindu Durga Port at the western coast should be made as one of the tourist centres in the country. This port is in the sea. It was Shivaji's contribution. I think this port should be made as one of the tourist centres in this country.

Now I will take up textile policy of the Government. Thousands of workers were thrown out in Gujarat. I do not know what the Government is doing. You are giving concessions only to the big mills like Reliance, Century, Mafatlal, Morarji, Standard. Only ten to fifteen big mills are allowed to prosper. Further, there is retrenchment in new looms. Last year, seven hundred crores of rupees worth concessions were given to polyester, fibre and filament. Are they passed on to the consumers? They have not been passed on to the consumers. The Reliance Group has swallowed the money.

Sir, there are about 125 NTC mills in the country. As per the Textile Policy, the Government has not given even fifteen to twenty crores of rupees in the last four years to the NTC mills. The employers of these mills made them sick and the mills are having outstanding loans. You are not interested in modernising them. This year you have made a provision of about Rs. 90 crores to give terminal dues to the Government mills. Therefore, it is the policy of this Government to close down the NTC mills, and to allow only ten to fifteen big houses of the textile mills to prosper. It is so shocking and pitiable to see the way in which this Government is moving. And the time has come. You have to

change the textile policy basically. Otherwise, it will create chaos in the country.

The Maharashtra Government had already sent a proposal relating to formation of the Development Board in Vidharba, Marathwada and Konkan. The Government has already said that they were prepared for it. And the other day, they informed that the matter has been referred to the Governor. I do not know when it will be approved. There is no financial liability. I once again appeal to the Government to encourage the backward areas of Maharashtra. Already the Maharashtra Government has passed a unanimous resolution in this regard. Accordingly, I request you to give your immediate sanction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of fourteen Members who have participated in this discussion, twelve have traversed in a very extraneous field and two have traversed on the relevance of excess demands for grants. I was hoping that Mr. Thampan Thomas, who is a brilliant advocate, would speak something relevant, but there also I was greatly dismayed.

Sir, it is true and it would be an ideal situation if we were never to come here for regularising the excess expenditure by way of excess demands for grants. But it does happen. And therefore, the mechanism which is evolve in this is that all the excess expenditure is being scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and thereafter it is recommended to the House for regularisation and for approval.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I very well appreciate the point raised by Mr. Banatwalla that budget controlling mechanism must be followed and it must work more effectively so that the spending spree could be contained and the rush of



expenditure in the last lap of the year could be contained. For this purpose, the Government is very much aware of the recommendations made by the PAC. They are under examination and under process of implementation. Government has initiated certain action and Government has also taken certain measures in the current year for control of the expenditure. We are adopting a system of quarterly and monthly budget and regular monitoring of expenditure. It is expected that these measures will bring about control on the expenditure and even the flow of expenditure over the year would be contained.

I would like to inform the House that Ministries have been clearly told that the spending officer will be held personally responsible if he incurs more expenditure than the allotment made to him through Budget as well as through Supplementary Demands for Grants. There may be, in some case; justified reasons that an excess expenditure has to be incurred and later on it is regularised. I admit that there is always scope for improvement.

Regarding the point that some of the expenditure could have been visualised at the time of formation of the Budget or at the time of Supplementary Demands, it is easy to say rather than to do. I would refer to Mr. Banatwalla's criticism why there was larger drawal by USSR and Czechoslovakia from the credit facilities provided to them, I would like to put it on record that the original provision of Rs. 60 crores for the purpose was augmented by taking a Supplementary grant of Rs. 235 crores making a total of Rs. 295 crores. However, the actual drawals finally amounted to Rs. 319 crores. Therefore, it has resulted into an excess of Rs. 24 crores made under that head. Therefore, it is not that particular expenditure under a particular head has not been visualised. But sometimes, it does happen that a little more excess is there. For example, he criticised that the Defence Ministry accelerated the completion of certain projects. It was good from the point of view of cost escalation and early completion. Sometimes, it so happens that

the project is meant to be completed within two or three years. Therefore, the amount allotted for each year is a part of the total estimates for that project. If the project is completed earlier, then the amount is spent a little earlier. Then it would be in the excess of the allotted amount. This should not be viewed in a manner in which Mr. Banatwalla has sought it to be viewed. But I do not find fault with him. Many of the hon. Members who have criticised, have, perhaps, not gone through the book that we have circulated giving reasons for excess expenditure under each of the heads.

Mr. Thampan Thomas drew all sorts of inferences about Andaman and Nicobar and expenditure on Navy.

He should at least devote a little time to study what the Navy has spent on it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is only politicking.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Politicking of this nature is also not good. It is not politicking, it is mud-slinging. Now, Sir, the excess over the voted Grants was mainly attributable to the large expenditure on Naval Stores, Aircraft, due to the variation in the exchange rates, POL, that is, petroleum, oil and lubricants, to meet the operational needs, and the maintenance works. Where is the question of prime Minister's visit to the Island and spending over it? We have got a separate head for the Council of Ministers' expenses and from that everything is being met. Therefore, to speak in this fashion—it has almost become a fashion today to pick up a very cheap thread and then try to project it—is not a good thing. At least in the area of economics, in the area of finance, being a senior Member, you are supposed to be more relevant, you are supposed to be more knowledgeable, you are supposed to be more studious. Just to go on hurling the accusations is not a proper approach.

Mr. Amal Datta has also criticised—I know he has now come. He was the Chairman of the PAC which has recommended

[Sh. B. K. Gadhvi]

this regularisation. Again for his benefit I would reiterate and repeat that the recommendations of the PAC are very much having the attention of the Government and, as I stated earlier, we have evolved certain systems of monitoring the rush of expenditure, of monitoring the progress of the expenditure. Monthly budgeting and quarterly budgeting system we are trying to adopt. Also we have made it a point with all the Ministries that if any officer incurs excess expenditure, over the allotted funds, then he would be personally responsible to explain it. That system we have introduced this year and you must appreciate that your recommendations in this way have received due attention by the Government. After all, it was your duty to draw the attention of the Government. When the PAC examines the whole thing, they go through the accounts, they find out what are the facts, they find out what are the justifications, and thereafter they regularise. In that process, even all the Ministries cooperate with the PAC, even the C&AG also cooperates with the Ministries and, therefore, they place the whole thing before the PAC and after PAC's recommendations, this thing comes before the House. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Gadhvi, one thing will you make clear to me? Regarding the power of reappropriation, which appears to be unlimited today, is your Ministry taking any step?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would like to say that there is one Major Head and then there are sub-heads. So far as reappropriation also is concerned, we are trying to monitor it and we are trying to see that because of some mechanism they just do not divert the funds and use it for the purposes for which originally they were not meant. But you cannot draw a very water-tight line between them. Sometimes a contingency may arise or a demand may be justifiable or there may be saving in some case. Then, perhaps with a view to facilitate the Ministry and to contain the Supplementary Demands, we may ask

them that they can go in for reappropriation on that account.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It will not come to you. What we have objected to is that they do not come to the Finance Ministry, the Ministries themselves do it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: That is why I say that now we have started monitoring that aspect also. Monthly budgeting and quarterly budgeting system we are trying to adopt, by which we will be seeing the overall performance and the spending trend of the various Ministries under various Heads. So, that we are doing.

Then, Sir, although from the figure it would appear that this is too high, but as compared to the total Budget of the Government of India, it is only 0.1 per cent of the total expenditure of that year, that is, 1986-87. Therefore, to say that this is a very gross excess expenditure is not a proper criticism.

Then, Sir, there are some other points which the hon. Members have raised. Mr. Amal Datta raised the point about the textile policy and industrial sickness. There was a point with regard to non-performance on export front by big houses. North Bihar and so many other things have also been taken up by the Members.

I don't think they have got much relevance with this Bill which I have brought before this House. But still I would assure them that I would cull out the points made by the hon. Members from the proceedings and pass them on to the various Ministries for attendance. With these words, I commend the Demands for Excess Grants to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1986-87 to vote. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1987, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 54, 56, 56A, 74, 83, 93 and 97."

*The motion was adopted*

17.16 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL\*, 1989

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI. B.K. GADHVI: I introduce the\*\* Bill.

SHRI. B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move\*\*\*.

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st, day of March, 1987, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The questions is

"That clause of Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.5.89

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long  
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

17.18 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBU-  
TION) AMENDMENT BILL  
AND  
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE  
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)  
AMENDMENT BILL.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House  
will now take up item Nos. 24 and 25 to-  
gether.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.  
GADHVI): I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union  
Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979  
be taken up for consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Addi-  
tional Duties of Excise (Goods of Spe-  
cial Importance) Act, 1957 be taken into  
consideration."

The two Bills which I have moved today  
raise out of the recommendations of First  
report of the Ninth Finance Commission for  
1989-90. In terms of Article 280(3) of the

Constitution, the Commission is required to  
make recommendations in regard to:

- (a) the distribution between the  
Union and the States of the net  
proceeds of taxes which are to  
be, or may be, divided between  
them under Chapter I of Part XII  
of the Constitution and the allo-  
cation between the States of the  
respective shares of such pro-  
ceeds;
- (b) the principles which should gov-  
ern the grants-in-aid of the reve-  
nues of the States out of the  
Consolidated Fund of India;
- (c) any other matter referred to the  
Commission in the interests of  
sound finance.

Under Article 280 (3) (c) of the Constitu-  
tion, the Commission is required, *inter alia*,  
to suggest changes, if any, to be made in the  
principles governing the distribution among  
the States of the net proceeds in any finan-  
cial year, of the additional duties of excise  
leviable under the Additional Duties of Ex-  
cise (Goods of Special Importance) Act,  
1957 (58 of 1957).

Now, let me give a brief resume of the  
two Bills which I have moved today. The first  
Bill provides for sharing and distribution of  
the proceeds of basic excise duties. As stated  
earlier, the Ninth Finance Commission has  
recommended that 45 per cent of the net  
proceeds of shareable excise duties should  
be paid to the States during 1989-90. Of this,  
40 per cent are recommended for distribu-  
tion to all the 25 States, while the remaining  
5 per cent are earmarked for distribution  
exclusively to the 13 deficit States in propor-  
tion to their assessed deficits. The estimated  
amount of transfer on this account to the  
States during 1989-90 is of the order of Rs.  
7,476.46 crores.

The second Bill seeks to give effect to  
the recommendations of the Ninth Finance  
Commission for the distribution of the net

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textiles. As the House is aware, these duties are being levied from 1957 with the consent of the State Governments in lieu of the State sales tax on these commodities. The scheme provides for the distribution of the net collections other than the portion attributable to Union Territories, among the States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. The Commission has recommended that the States' share of the proceeds may be distributed among them by giving equal weightage to the State Domestic Product and population. Transfer to the States on this account during 1989-90 is estimated to be about Rs. 1,449.04 crores.

Apart from basic excise duties and additional excise duties for the distribution of which among the States the two Bills have been moved today, States will also get 85 per cent of the net proceeds of income tax under Article 270 of the Constitution. It is estimated that the States will get Rs. 3,128.15 crores during 1989-90. Besides, grants-in-aid of the order of Rs. 1,877.12 crores are also payable to the States during 1989-90.

In conclusion, may I reiterate the Government's commitment to foster smooth and harmonious financial relations between the Union and the States and place them on an even keel in order to promote balanced regional development as an integral part of the overall national growth. Our decisions on the recommendations of the Finance Commission reflect our financial commitment to the objective of healthy federal fiscal relations which is an essential pre-requisite for accelerated and balanced economic growth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken

into consideration."

Shri C. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the two Bills, namely 'Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of special Importance) and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment' are before us. Now, Sir, as the hon. Minister has just now told us, these are the Bills which are giving effect to the recommendations of the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission which has been submitted last year. It is only an Interim Report and the recommendations made with regard to the devolution of funds and devolution of the taxes to the States are also interim because only for this year the Commission had recommended that the same procedure, same formula, as was adopted by the Eighth Finance Commission be adopted this year, i.e. for the current financial year 1989-90.

Now, Sir, there is an ever-widening gap between the resources of the States and their responsibilities. The States' responsibilities are increasing. Now, the Government of India is thinking in terms of devolution of funds from the State Governments to the Panchayati Raj institutions. So, when that is the position, the present formula of distribution of resources, excise duties or the additional excise duties based on 40 per cent to all the States and 5 per cent to the deficit States, is not going to help the States much.

The States expect that at least they would be given 50 per cent by the Ninth Finance Commission and I hope, in their Final recommendations, this is going to be enhanced and the States are going to be given 50 per cent of the revenue collected by the Union Government on account of the Union excise duties.

Now with regard to the additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax which is being collected from 1957, the States have been demanding that there should be no restriction with regard to the imposition of sales tax on sugar and other specified goods, in lieu of

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[Translation]

which, the excise duties are being collected. But the Government has been thinking of merging this with the Union Excise duty and this is one of the directions given to the Finance Commission that they should consider merger of additional excise duties with the Union Excise duty. I am happy that the Commission has not come to any conclusion and no recommendation has been made so far.

I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that several States are opposed to this type of merger. On the contrary, they want to impose sales tax on all those specified items which are to be permitted. The Government of India has been imposing, particularly such taxes which are not shareable with the States, even in this year's Budget, you have increased the excise duty by way of sur-charge of 8% on the excise duty and across the board increase, flat increase on all the items. But that is not shareable with the States. This has been specifically earmarked, I suppose for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We thought Rs. 500 crores would be collected out of this. Now the sur-charge on the excise duty should also be passed on to the States. This has been the demand of the States and I would urge upon the Government to keep this in view while giving effect to the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission.

With regard to the Finance Commission's report itself, it is delayed already and I hope the final report would come very soon and it may be possible to give effect to the recommendations of the Final report in the next Budget and the States would be going to get more funds, as a result of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission.

These are the Bills which certainly have to be supported by the States because, if the Bills are not passed this year, the States will not get their share. Therefore, with these reservations, I support these Bills.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1989 and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1989 moved by the hon. Minister of Finance in the House. This Bill has been moved with a view to amending the section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. I appreciate the objectives of the Bill which has been moved in pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission. It has been provided in the Bill that revenue earned by way of excise duty levied on sugar tobacco and cotton fabrics produced in a particular state should be transferred to the concerned state. There has been a general complaint that the states are denied their legitimate share in the revenue collected by way of excise duty on goods produced in the states. In view of this controversy, the Ninth Finance Commission made very practical recommendations and the step of the Government to retain 45 per cent for itself and transfer 40 per cent to states and remaining 5 per cent to the deficit states is quite pragmatic and praiseworthy. As regards the suggestion of Shri Reddi about increase in share of certain states, I think all states are required to be meted equal treatment by the Central Government. Therefore the share of the Central Government is quite fair and reasonable. Secondly, special attention should be paid towards the states incurring deficit but financial discipline should be adhered to by them. It should also be one of the criteria for financial assistance. The proposal to transfer Rs. 1449.04 crores to the states during 1989-90 is welcome. This is a substantial amount and for its distribution, figures of 1971 census has been made the basis. I think the selection of 1971 census as the basis is also justified, because in some states population growth has been unjustifiable and is the cause of continuous increase in burden on them. Special attention should be paid towards these poor states. Some of the States contribute large sums of money as excise duties levied on sugar,

tobacco, fabrics and other goods produced in the states to the Central Government. So special financial facilities should be given to such states.

Bihar is one such state which is extremely poor and backward on the national level, but contributes large sums as excise duties levied on sugar, tobacco and other goods to the Central Government. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to increase the share of Bihar State. I not only advocate raising of share of Bihar but of all the states contributing large sums to the central exchequer. From the statistics before us, it is clear that the contribution of Maharashtra to the central exchequer is the largest. Therefore I recommend the Central Government to adopt the soft attitude towards the poor states for improving their financial position.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHAGHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the time of the house be extended today?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. We want to finish the business before the House today. The Minister wants to finish it because only two or three speakers are there. Mr. Amal Datta will now speak. As soon as the Bill is over, we will adjourn.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The other Bill has not come up today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know. As it is, if we finish at 5.45 PM, then automatically it will come. Suppose if it exceeds beyond 6 O' Clock, then it will not come. That is all.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Beyond 6 O'Clock, other matters will not be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think so.

MR. AMAL DATTA: You consult the

Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Otherwise, like yesterday they will again mislead us into sitting till late.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What will you say, Mr. Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): We will adjourn at 6 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Only this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): One of the Bills under discussion is the Additional Excise Duty Goods of Special Importance (Amendment) Bill. The Amendment is only with regard to the ratio of the additional excise duty which is to be distributed, the ratio according to which the distribution shall be made to the States according to the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission. But it is remarkable that although this additional excise duty, this particular Act and articles covered by this Act, were brought in the Central Pool for the purpose of their being fully distributed to the States, occurred as early as 1957 and in that the condition for distribution was laid down as the consumption of the commodities amongst the States. That will be the ratio in which the distribution is to take place. This was done by the National Development Council in December 1956. I will read the exact words so the Minister may know. I am reading from the Ninth Finance Commission's first Report. It says:

"The National Development Council agreed unanimously that sales tax levied in States on mill-made textiles, tobacco including manufactured tobacco, and sugar should be replaced by a surcharge on the Central excise duties on these articles, the income derived therefrom being distributed among States on the basis of consumption,

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subject to the present income derived by States being assured. The method of sharing and distribution should be referred to the Finance Commission."

This is how the Finance Commission gets the jurisdiction. Otherwise, it is a different matter. The point is that it specifically stated that the distribution among the States should be on the basis of consumption. What consumption? It means the consumption of the same commodities. But what is being done? The Finance Commission itself explained that aspect as to what is being done. The Finance Commission itself explained stating as to what the Second Finance Commission, did, the next Finance Commission was saying that taking that into consideration, it did.

I quote:

"Further, since direct and reliable estimates of State-wise consumption of these commodities are not available, proxies have been used."

I can understand that proxies were being used by the Second Finance Commission which was sitting shortly after this Agreement. But I cannot understand as to why the same proxies were used or may be with a little difference but still proxies were used in 1988. The consumption data of these commodities in the States are not available. They were not available in 1958. They were still not available in the year 1988 also. Thirty years have gone. This is the method of administration which you are conducting in this country that consumption data of these commodities which are essential for the distribution, which are essential for the implementation of the Agreement by which you have taken over the collection of tax on these commodities, have to be made. They are saying as to why they are not able to get the consumption data. The Ninth Finance Commission on page 37 of the First Report in Para 7.13 says:

"Like our predecessor, we tried to get the required information from the NSSO", i.e. the National Sample Survey Organisation. "We were given to understand that the relevant data from the 38th Round (January to December, 1983) are not yet available and when available, they would suffer from the same infirmities as the data from the 32nd Round."

What was the infirmity? It further says:

"The description of the items in the 38th round is the same as in the 32nd Round which means that the same discrepancies between the description of the articles on which additional duties of excise are leviable and those included in the survey would continue".

It is wonderful. They were told apparently to wait for the 43 Round to be completed which will be available in two years. I do not know as to how they can be told to accept even that because the survey was done in 1983 and the result of that survey itself was not available in 1988. So, the survey which was being conducted in 1988, how could their data in a final form be available in two years' time? That definitely beats my imagination. Now this is, therefore, relevant to point out on this occasion that Government is not doing its duty even by way of collection of duty, which is its incumbent duty to collect under the agreement of distribution according to certain proportions. Will the hon. Minister take note of this and see that in future the Finance Commission does not have to resort to proxies for the purpose of determining the criteria of distribution and thereby, at least be able to honour the agreement which itself the Central Government has entered into with the States as long ago as in 1956 or 1957.

So far as Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill is concerned, first of all, we all expected, as Mr. Madhav Reddi before me has said, that progressively the share of States in excise duty will go up and



all the excise duty will be brought into the divisible pool of excise duties. That has not been done yet. This is, however, an Interim Report of the Ninth Finance Commission which we have got and we still hope that our expectations will be fulfilled, namely, from 45 per cent it will go up to 50 per cent with all the excise duty including surcharge, including additional duties on textile goods etc., and that will all be brought into the divisible pool. The Central Government has to agree to it. And we hope the Central Government will agree to it having regard to the needs of the States.

I will not take much time. Let me point out one or two things which I think, are relevant. The way of collection of excise duties by the Central Government leaves much to be desired. In one of the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee it has been pointed out that an entry, a false entry of Rs. 1.17 crores of deposit of duty made by a very renowned company in India, namely, the Reliance Industries Limited went undetected for a period of four years. Rs. 1.17 crores is not a small amount. And by one false entry, the company could take advantage of this amount for a period of four years. This is a remarkable fact. Although there are supposed to be two sets of checks after the entry has been made yet none of them could detect this entry for a period of four years. And then outside, the preventive officers came and detected this. That was possible by way of a tip off by a disgruntled employee. Otherwise, it would never have been found out. This is a sort of laxity which cannot be tolerated. First because, when the Central Government has to give a sizeable share—even now 45 per cent of the basic excise duty to the States—it is in a sense working as the trustee of the States in collecting these taxes. Therefore, it has to take its duties much more seriously. In any case, why should such a laxity be seen when public revenue is involved? This is just one of the innumerable examples. If you open any Report of the C&AG on Revenue and Indirect Taxes, you will find, lots and lots of such lapses are detected every year. But I do not think the Government are taking the steps which they

should take to plug all the loopholes. There is enormous evasion of excise duty. Perhaps, the duties collected can be raised by fifty per cent or even hundred per cent if proper and serious efforts are made to plug these loopholes.

The Government from time to time gives concessions in excise duty without any thought, without any consultation with the State Government. It is happening even, time, every year. By notification the Government is reducing duty rates on the representation of a section of interests, lobbies and so on. The aggregate value of all that comes to about a thousand crore rupees. But the Government has no thought that they have to consult the States and bring out the impact of these concessions to the Parliament. How are we and why are we to sanction the budget, approve the budget in the Parliament? Because it is on the people's approval that the Government is collecting the money and is disbursing the money. Where is the people's approval when they are merely by notification giving exemptions and reliefs? We may have the notification before us. But we do not know what is the financial effect of that notification, how much money is given away to particular interests, particular industries. We never come to know of it.

One such example took place in 1988 during the Budget speech. The Finance Minister said that he was giving certain concessions to the man-made fibre industry. 15%, 25% and 10% duty reductions were given in respect of polyester, acrylic and nylon etc. The total value of that was then estimated to be about Rs. 249 crores. The Finance Minister said in course of his speech that he expected these concessions would be passed on to the consumers. They shall watch whether that is done or not. If that is not done, then they may rescind the concessions.

The Public Accounts Committee went into this aspect and found out that the duty concessions in terms of 1987-88 which is the previous year before the concessions were given would have been Rs. 241 crores. But

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the 1988-89 figures, when actually the concessions were given which would naturally have been more, could not be supplied by the Ministry. In other words, the Ministry do not care as to how much concessions are given, how much goes to the pockets of these big industries which are in the man-made fibre industry.

Then what was done to see that the duty concessions are passed on to the consumers is that a Monitoring Committee was set up with the mandate to meet every month. But it met only twice and then once again after the PAC itself had taken up this job. What was found out by the Committee is also remarkable. No duty concessions were ever given by the industry to them. The price had fallen initially a little bit; but according to the Committee itself it had fallen because of the glut in the market, because supply was more than the demand and not because of any concessions allowed by the industrialists.

If that is the case, then where is the excise duty, how can we collect the excise duty, how can we get the excise duty which are properly and duly collectable by the Government? They have given exemptions and concessions to various interests on the basis of a representation, never even checking that when they say that they shall pass on the duty concessions to the people, whether they are doing it or not.

Mr. Gadhvi, I was just referring to another report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding duty exemptions and concessions given to the man-made fibre industry in the budget of 1988.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: To pass on to consumers?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But that was not passed on to the consumers. that was not checked, monitored and nothing was done against those interests who got the benefit.

I am told that there are some very big industries and one industry is the Reliance Industry which has a share of 33% to 35% of the entire market of man-made fibres. If that is so, then out of this approximately Rs. 250 crores, 33% to 35% went to them.

How much is that? Is it about Rs. 90 crores? So you are in other words, lining the pockets of these industrialists. Are we to believe that they are not helping you in some way or the other? There must be quid *pro quo*, and this is being done at the expense of the States. The States are the losers to the extent of 45%. You are lining their pockets and they are lining your pockets. It is wonderful. But what is happening to the States and the people? An hon. Member here has been pleading that they are not getting water. Well, where is the money for water going? To the pockets of Reliance Industries and other such industries? That should be understood and that should be exposed. You should kindly read the report, to which I have referred. I think the Minister should take care to plug these loop-holes and see that the concessions are not, in future, given at the expense of the States.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support these two Bills, which seek to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and the Union Duties of Excise (distribution) Act, 1979.

Sir, in fact, these have been necessitated to implement the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission. Whatever recommendations are there in the first-Report or the interim Report, the Government rightly wants to give effect to them. All these recommendations are in line with or in tune with the recommendations of the previous Finance Commission, that is the Eighth Finance Commission. Therefore, there is no controversy about that. But I would like to make some observations about the basis. As regards the additional duties of excise and their distribution etc, equal weightage is being given to State Domestic Product and also population. For the report of the Eighth Fi-

nance Commission, the population of 1971 census formed the basis. How is it that the same 1971 census forms the basis, this time also? We have got the 1981 census report ready. I feel that it would have been better if instead of 1971 census, 1981 census—the latest census report—had formed the basis.

Secondly, Sir, about the year. The Gross Domestic Product, that is for 1976-77, 1978-79 according to the previous Finance Commission—naturally, cannot be the basis now. They have suggested the period 1982-83, 1984-85 to be taken as the basis. So, I would like to suggest one thing. It is a proposal for the Government to examine that instead of every time amending like this—according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, for the State Domestic Product, for the assessment, calculation and also for population,—the latest census should be adopted, so that there will be no necessity for any amendment like this, in future. This is a suggestion for the Government to examine.

Then, as regards population, the composition of population should be taken into consideration.

About the other Bill, I would like to say that 45% of the total income under the Union Excise Duties is shareable among the States and out of that 5% is to be distributed among the deficit States.

This 5 per cent to be distributed among the deficit States seems to be on the lower side. This has given rise to growing disappointment among the poor and the backward States. Therefore, when our objective is to fight out regional imbalances and promote regional balance naturally we have to fight poverty and reduce the gap between the improved States and the backward States.

As regards populations the composition of the population should be taken into consideration. SC and ST population and again percentage of people remaining below poverty line should be the consideration other-

wise just going by population the rich States stand to gain. As you know the metro cities have developed at the cost of the other neighbouring States. The industries are established in those States whereas their headquarters are in the metro cities. As such, the States are deprived of the legitimate income. Naturally this thing should be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Ninth Finance Commission report has been dis-appointing for the poor States. States like Orissa and Bihar have been striving hard to improve their economic position. Still in terms of per capita income their position is not improving. Assam could improve its position because that State was included as special category State. States like Orissa and Bihar are regularly visited by natural calamities like floods, cyclones, drought, etc. and, as such, they cannot improve unless special consideration is shown to such States.

Therefore, I suggest that States like Orissa should be placed in the list of special category States. If that is not possible then more grants and less loans should be provided and whatever expenditure is incurred on fighting natural calamities that should be hundred per cent grant and not loan to be adjusted against future Plan expenditure. Further in respect of States which are below the national average in terms of income while allocating money in respect of different Central schemes instead of sharing expenditure on 50:50 basis it should be 100% Central share. These are my suggestions for consideration of the Government so that our real objective of fighting out poverty and bringing different States on parity and to fight regional imbalance and to bring in balanced development between different regions and States is achieved.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, there is no reason to oppose this because on the basis of the Ninth Finance Commission recommendations the States are waiting to get money and, as such, the Bill has to be passed. But I would like to restate the recommendations of the Ninth

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Finance Commission and I quote from page 37 para 7.16:

"We feel somewhat concerned about two other issues on which the States have expressed serious misgivings. One of them relates to the numerous exemptions issued by the Central Government in respect of goods which would otherwise have attracted additional duties of excise. They have an adverse effect on the total revenue from these levies. The other matter relates to the undue expansion in the coverage of additional duties of excise. As a result, the list of items on which the States may levy sales tax is becoming restricted. The States in general feel that the Central Government has not demonstrated earnestness to sort out these issues which make the States apprehensive. We recommend that the Standing Review Committee may meet urgently to resolve these issues."

18.00 hrs.

One point on which the State Governments are deeply concerned is that because of the numerous exemptions given by the Central Government, their share of revenue has gone down. Further, because of the expansion in the coverage of the additional duties, the levy of sales tax by the State Governments has also been affected and their revenue has naturally gone down.

I would also like to draw the attention of the august House to para 6.17 of this report:

"Accordingly, we recommend that the distribution among the states in 1989-90 of 40 per cent should be in the following manner:

- (a) 40 per cent of the net proceeds of excise duties which are shareable should be distributed among all the

states in the following manner:

- (i) 25 per cent should be distributed among the States on the basis of 1971 population.
- (ii) 12.5 per cent should be distributed among the States on the basis of income adjusted total population....."

AND THEN IT GOES on.

Earlier, an hon. Member mentioned about the regional imbalance and that it is growing because of various factors. If we have a look at the per capita income of the various States, we find that Delhi has got Rs. 370, per month, Haryana Rs. 360 per month and Punjab has about Rs. 400 per month, and that is almost nearing the international standards. As against this, if you go to Kerala, it is Rs. 136 per month; in Orissa, it may be much less. The reason that the various States do not have the required degree of development is that they do not have sufficient money.

I would also like to make one more point. The Kerala Government, for example, demanded a share in the money for the development of that State. They are spending more money for the education and welfare activities, but they have limited resources. There are several other factors also. There are not many industries, their income mainly depends on the salaried class of Government offices and other establishments. Then, the other income is the money that comes from abroad. While you are giving all sorts of concessions to the exporters of businessmen in the form of import-export substitution etc., what is the encouragement given to the State and the persons who earn foreign exchange? That money goes to the Central pool. There is no sharing of that. The State Government's demand was that you should at least consider them at par with the exporters and business houses and give them the excise concessions, and other facilities, so

that they are able to look to the development of their State. This demand has been made by the Kerala Chief Minister and it has been pending with the Centre.

As there is not much time, I am not going into the details. But, as I said, because of the various factors, regional imbalance is growing and the States are not getting their due share. If we look to the share which is given to the States, we find that there is a great discrepancy and discrimination. The State Governments and certain people are discriminated and the export houses and others are given better concessions at the cost of the public. These are the questions which have to be looked into very seriously. Forty per cent to be shared and five per cent to be set apart—I do not know, how it will work.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters and make necessary apportionments in the future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the members who participated in the debate. Shri Madhav Reddi was very much right when he said that there was hardly any need for discussion on these two Bills. These are pursuant to the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission and the States are benefiting because of these measures.

Sir, hon. members have made some points. One of the points is about population. Now, we are all aware that we have adopted a national policy to the effect that States should strive to contain the population growth. Therefore, if the only criterion for allocation and devolution of funds is going to be population, then we might be going in the reverse gear. Let us take the State of Kerala for example. Kerala has done a commendable job as far as family welfare measures and population control are concerned. If we take the criterion of population alone into consideration, Kerala should be put in a disadvantageous position. Now, Shri Thampan Tho-

mas has referred to the recommendations given on page 33 of the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission. 25 per cent of the States share based on 40 per cent of net proceeds of shareable excise duties should be distributed among the States on the basis of 1971 population. Why have we taken the 1971 population as a base? In June 1977, we adopted a Resolution in Parliament that upto 200 AD, the population of 1971 would be taken for the purpose of devolution of funds to states. This is the Resolution of the parliament itself. Therefore, the Finance Commission is also relying upon the same.

Secondly, 12.5 per cent should be distributed among the States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP). For calculating IATP, 1971 population of the States should be weighted with the inverse of the average per capita income for the triennium 1982-83 to 1984-85. The share of a State is to be determined by the percentage of the income adjusted total population of that State to the aggregate of the income adjusted total population of all States.

Thirdly, 12.5 per cent should be distributed on the basis of poverty ratio, i.e. the proportion of the number of people below the poverty line in a State as computed by the Planning Commission for 1983-84 to the total of such population in all States. Therefore, it cannot be said that poverty factor is not taken into consideration.

The remaining 50 per cent should be distributed on the basis of distance of per capita income of any State during the triennium 1982-83 to 1984-85 to that of the State having the highest per capita income, i.e. Punjab multiplied by its 1971 population. The shares of Punjab and Goa will be determined with reference to the distance of the next State i.e. Maharashtra from Punjab.

Therefore, it would be appreciated that a very scientific approach has been adopted. If we proceed on the basis of population only and if we say that no special dispensation should be made on the basis of factors such as growing poverty, widening disparity and

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so on, perhaps we may be thwarting the total growth of the nation as a whole. On the one hand we say that we must control the population. On the other, we say that because of more population, more funds should be given. Ultimately, it may even prove as an incentive for the growth of population.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: You are likely to give a wrong signal to the Finance Commission which is going to make a final recommendation.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: No, no. I am not.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The Eighth Finance Commission has adopted the 1971 population as a base. As an interim measure, the Ninth Finance Commission also said that they would adopt the criterion of 1971 population, as has been done by the Eighth Finance Commission. That is the only reason. But now you are bringing in extraneous reasons.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would again point out to you that in 1977 the parliament adopted a Resolution that upto 2001 AD, 1971 population would be taken as a base for devolution of the funds to the States. This is the Resolution of the Parliament itself. This step has been taken with a view that we are having a larger policy on population control. The idea is that growing population should not prove as an incentive for asking for more and more funds. That is why the parliament had adopted the Resolution.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What about migration of population?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is why I say that poverty ratio has also been taken into consideration. Shri Amal Datta has stated that consumption for additional excise duties should be taken into consideration. This is very good. Everyone is asking for it. But we have a data deficiency. Data thrown by the National Sample Survey organisation is not acceptable. It is always not very correct. It

may not give the factual and accurate position. That is why, by proxy, population, standard of living and such other factors are being taken into consideration. If we have very reliable data, that would be different. If we rely upon these deficient data, States also may make a hue and cry, saying that we are distributing something on the basis of data which could not be cent per cent relied upon.

Although consumption is a very correct approach but because of these practical difficulties, it is being represented by proxies. Proxies include population, States domestic products, etc.

Further more, I would say about tobacco. After all we will have to be dynamic for future. We are saying that smoking is a health hazard and so on. There is a campaign by the Health Ministry that as far as possible the consumption of tobacco, cigarettes, bidis should come down. So, all these relevant factors will have to be taken into account. Even the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission require it to adopt, the 1971 population.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Regarding domestic production, you take the case of Rajasthan. When wool is produced, they take into consideration only the finished goods. So, raw materials should also be considered in order to see that the percentage of Rajasthan which is only decimal zero (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I have got your point. But his additional excise duty is on textile goods. It is not on wools. There is no excise duty on the production of wool as such.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What about raw material of the products?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: There is no raw material. There is no textile. This is only what we collect, we are giving. Mr. Amal Datta said about concessions on excise duty. Concessions which are there are being given

with a view to give an impetus to the growth of a particular industry and we believe that it should pass on to the consumers. The middlemen or the manufacturers or the textile magnates should not pocket them up.

Unfortunately, it is happening so.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Don't you have a mechanism? If you don't have a mechanism, they will pocket it.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The mechanism is there. But it has also to work through. (*Interruptions*)

In the Budget speech also, we have stated that we will be watching whether the concessions which are given are being passed on to the consumers. If they are not being passed on to the consumers, then either the withdrawal or something else could be thought about. But if they are not being passed, that is not a happy state. But the Government is aware of it. The Government is constantly keeping a watch over it. But to say that we are depriving the States of their income by giving these concessions is not a proper approach because concessions are not given with a view just to deprive the States. But they are given with a view to give incentives or help to the particular industry which is in the crisis. It depends upon the needs. Depending upon the needs, the concessions are given many times. They may be on the excise or they may be on the income tax even. On income tax, as everybody is asking, that the limit should be raised to Rs. 25,000. The Government has not agreed to it. But, if we do so, 85 per cent of the income tax which goes to the States—perhaps it may happen that the total funds available to the States may come down—may come down. These are all practical aspects which can be looked into. But, it is only First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission. It has been given for one year. The effect to this scheme is being given for only one year.

All these suggestions which were made by the State Governments, the Central

Government, the Members of parliament and various other organisations, I am confident that the Finance Commission would take into consideration and would come to its independent conclusions and recommendations.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What about foreign exchange earning?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Whenever they earn foreign exchange, we congratulate them. If the State earns, we congratulate the State also. (*Interruptions*).

When I was in the Estimates Committee, I was told that perhaps, Kerala is the highest consumer of the Asian Paints. Because every year, the people there, go in for painting their houses and that too by not with one colour but with various other colours like red, yellow, dark, light, etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the  
Long Title were added to the Bill*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and  
the Long title stand part of the Bill.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, Enacting formula and the Long  
Title were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Addi-  
tional Duties of Excise (Goods of Spe-  
cial Importance) Act, 1957, be taken  
into consideration."

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

*The motion was adopted*

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House  
will now take up clause-by-clause consid-  
eration of the Bill. The question is :

*The Motion was adopted*  
18.16 hrs.

"The Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the  
Bill."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Thursday, May 11, 1989/  
Vaisakha 21, 1911 (Saka).*



