

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, March, 14, 1990/Phalguna
23, 1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE
(Shahdol)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Workers' Participation in Management

+
*21. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 UDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held recently with representative bodies of commerce and industry regarding workers' participation in management in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the outcome of those discussions;

(c) whether any seminars were also

organised in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation on the subject?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (d). A statement given below.

STATEMENT

A National Seminar on Labour Participation in Management was held in New Delhi on 8-9th January, 1990. It was attended by a wide cross section of persons from public life and representatives of employers' and workers' organisations, State Governments, Members of Parliament, academicians and some international experts. The views expressed, in main were as follows:—

- (i) There was a general endorsement that workers participation in management is desirable and earnest efforts need be made in this direction.
- (ii) It should be ensured that the participative management does not conflict with the basic rights of collective bargaining.
- (iii) It was generally felt that legislation would facilitate implementation of the participative management scheme. It was however, underlined that such legislation should be flexible to account for diversities between industries. It should also to the extent possible, be enabling and not prescriptive.
- (iv) In regard to the mode of representa-

tion, secret ballot among all workers to elect workers' representative was advocated by trade union representatives who felt that secret ballot among all the workers should be used to determine the representative character of the trade unions on the basis of votes cast in favour of each union. The trade unions getting less than a certain prescribed minimum percentage of total votes may not be represented on the participative forums. The eligible trade unions should have the right to nominate their representatives in proportion to their strength as reflected by the votes cast in their favour.

- (v) It was felt that participative forums should exist at all levels—namely shop floor level, plant level and enterprise level.
- (vi) The scheme should be made applicable to establishments having certain minimum number of workers.
- (vii) Any scheme seeking to give workers a share in equity of the enterprise should be voluntary and quite independent of the scheme of workers' participation in management.

Apart from the National Seminar mentioned above, regional seminars have already been held at Trivandrum and Madras on 7.2.90 and 11.3.90 and a proposal to introduce a legislation on the subject is under examination.

[English]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: When is the legislation expected to be introduced? Can we expect concrete time-bound programme? The proposals are under your consideration. What is the progress?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked the question—whether any discussions were held recently with the representative bodies of commerce and industry regarding workers' participation in the management in industrial sector. Our reply is—yes, Sir, a national seminar was held. Another question asked by the Member is regarding the outcome of the seminar and we have given the details. There are five points in it. Firstly, labour participation in management and secondly, labour participation in Management at all levels—floor level, plant level and Board level. The agreement reached between the two sides should have legal sanction. It will be implemented in the public sector first and then it should also be implemented in private sector. Lastly, the Member asked—whether Government propose to introduce any legislation on the subject and whether any seminars were organised in this regard? In this regard, I have stated that I attended the seminars held at Trivandrum and Madras. We are going to organise such seminars in Indore, Bombay and in Uttar Pradesh also. Government propose to introduce a legislation on this subject. At present, Ministry is working on the proposed legislation. Therefore, it is not proper to say anything about it, but it is sure that we are bringing a legislation on it.

[English]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: What is the thinking of the Government with respect to secret ballot to elect workers for participation?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, representatives will be elected through secret ballot but the vote will be cast in favour of a union and that union will nominate its representative.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Does the Government approve it?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Am I speaking on behalf of the Opposition?

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Sir, I want to know to what extent the Government think that the labour will participate in the management of the industry. I want to know the Government's own idea in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have told about the idea of the Government. This theory of labour participation in management was evolved much earlier. It was implemented in International Airport Authority in 1983, but hither to it was merely formal. I want that there should be effective participation of labour in the management and it should not be a formality only.

[English]

SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHARY: What is the concrete step for its effectiveness.... (Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put only one question, Mr. Choudhary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, we will have discussion on the Bill when it is brought before the House. Your suggestions will also be taken into consideration.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, my supplementary question is in two or three parts. Firstly, there is no problem for introducing labour participation in the public sector. In the public sector will you include banks and financial institutions as well and will you give to the workers the right to scrutinise the accounts also?

Secondly, along with labour participation, there is a feeling that, say in banks, railways, etc. the participation by the popular representatives also should be there. For

instance, in the bank participation of popular representatives of the local panchayat should be there. This kind of participation or involvement in the management of public sector institutions including banks and the participation of the elected representatives of the people as consumer representatives should be there.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question was about the outcome of the seminars and the understanding that emerged. I have already mentioned about it. So far as the legislation is concerned, I have said that Government is going to bring forward a legislation about it. The Members have the right to amend the Bill when it is introduced in the House because the House is supreme.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Sir, the Government had published a detailed scheme in December 1983 about participation of labour in management. I want to know what progress have been made under that scheme in the public sector.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question does not relate to it but as I have said efforts were made in 1983 but those were merely formal. We do not want formality but intend to implement it effectively. It cannot be implemented effectively until or unless Government have political will. Till now Government's political will was not with the labour. I assure you that the present Government with its good intention and political will, will implement labour participation in management effectively. We shall implement it vigorously.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said about the legislation. So, I would like to know if it is not brought in the present session, will it definitely be brought in the next session?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will try to bring it in the current session itself.

SHRI HUKUMDEONARAYAN YADAV: Sir, in the union elections held in the big industries and industrial houses, the people of the owners or their relatives manage to become the representatives of the workers. The management is always interested in getting sycophants or their relatives elected as workers' representatives. So I would like to know whether Government would ensure true representation of the workers in the management and not of the sycophants and relatives of the management?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard I have already said that the workers' representatives will be elected through secret ballot so that they may get their true representatives elected.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our apprehension is this that at some places the labour participation in management is considered only as the participation of workers in increasing the productivity. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the trade union leaders and workers' representatives would be consulted while formulating the Bill?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have consulted them and Smt. Subhashini Ali was also present in the seminar.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important matter relating to the workers' participation in the management and the hon. Minister has just said that seminars were held, so I would like to know whether Central trade unions have been consulted on this matter or not? If not when such a meeting with the Central trade unions would be convened? The hon. Minister has said that representatives would be elected through secret ballot and Bill is being formulated but I would like to know whether a meeting with the Central trade unions has

been held or not? If not, whether such a meeting will be convened?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are organising the seminars with the active participation of the Central trade unions. Others also participate in such seminars. Whenever a seminar is organised, tripartite talks are held and representatives of trade unions, the Government and the management participate in them. The first seminar was held in Delhi on 8-9 January which was inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister. Thereafter, a seminar was held in Trivandrum with the participation of representatives from the management, trade unions and Government. Then a seminar was held in Madras on the day of Holi in which I was also present. Such seminars are scheduled to be held in places like Indore, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. A sizable number of representatives from the trade unions and representatives from the management and the Central Government attend these seminars.

The hon. Member has raised the issue of participation of Central Trade Union leaders. In this connection I can say that all the trade union leaders, as per the list available with us, had been invited to the seminars. Apart from that, all those people who conveyed their desire to attend the seminars were also invited. It is so because we have no reservations in this regard. We have an open mind. We seek co-operation of all.

[English]

• **SHRI AJIT PANJA:** In 1986 Planning Commission decided that there should be active participation of the workers in the management in three fields i.e. at the shop floor level, at the plant level and also at the board level. I am happy to understand from the Minister's answer that he is going to bring legislation. Until then, would the Government consider for forming guidelines so that there is labour participation in various public sector industries? Will such guidelines also be enforced in the industries run under the jurisdiction of a particular State?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of guidelines is concerned, they are already there, but these have not been followed. So far as the question of considering these guidelines is concerned, by the time we go into the guidelines, the Bill will come up.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether factors like industrial peace, productivity, production, profit-loss, recruitment, sale and purchase etc. will be included in the draft bill relating to the participation of labour in the management? Because, as per the practice in vogue, the labour serves as a partner only at the time of loss, but in the case of profit or bonus, he is not given his due share and is forced to settle for less. I would, therefore, like to know whether the representatives of the trade unions will also be involved in all allied matters like expenditure, expansion or its sequence, profit-loss and whether their views will be taken in the above matters and they will be allowed to participate in management?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, we will consider this point in depth when we bring forward the Bill. We will also take into consideration the points raised by the hon. Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the newspaper reports about the recently concluded seminar on this subject, representatives of the owners participated in it. They participated in the seminar on behalf of the management. These people, no matter whether they belonged to private sector or the public sector, expressed the view that as a matter of policy there should be no workers' representation at the director or the highest level. They are of the view that the workers have not so far been educated enough to exchange views across the table with the management. I want to know whether these points have been taken into consid-

eration in the Bill proposed to be presented in the House?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were divergent views. One opinion was that this provision will be made applicable at every level including the board level. But the consensus was that it should be made applicable at the floor level, plant level and board level also.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for announcing here to bring a legislation very quickly. But, at the same time, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, there are two pronounced views. Even some of the workers do not want labour participation at this time whereas some of them want it. Therefore, I would draw Labour Minister's attention to the answer given by him at (ii) where he has said: "It should be ensured that the participation management does not conflict with the basic rights of collective bargaining". This is a very important announcement. Outlined on this basis, if he could give us some paper and if this matter could be discussed further in the Parliament and also with the trade unions, it would be very fruitful to draft the legislation which will be very useful.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of labour unions is concerned, the labour, leaders and representatives of the INTUC participated in the discussion. None of the participants opposed the idea and all of them welcomed the proposal. Secondly, so far as his question is concerned, every care is being taken to tilt the balance of collective bargaining towards the labourers. It will be ensured that the labour unions do not disappear from the scene once the elections are over. At the same time, it will also be ensured that rights relating to the elections and trade unions are not curtailed. The capacity of collective bargaining will be maintained as it is.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

Rehabilitation of Gulf Malayalees

*22. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any specific project for the rehabilitation of the Gulf Malayalees returning from Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for their rehabilitation: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

There is no specific project, as such for the rehabilitation of the Gulf Malayalees returning from Gulf countries. On return to India, however, such persons are entitled to all facilities and support from Banks and financial institutions for undertaking any viable economic activity, within the guidelines laid by the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government of Kerala had suggested *inter alia* the setting up of a Welfare Fund to be financed, at the level of a certain percentage of migrant worker's remittances made through banking and other legally permissible channels and to support various steps for ensuring their rehabilitation on return. The State Government had been advised in this context to consider setting up of machinery as appropriate in the State itself, and that the requisite financial support could be con-

sidered by the Banks and financial institutions on merits keeping in view the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposals.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, against the Question No. 22, the hon. Minister in his reply has to lay a statement on the Table of the House. But he has not laid a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, the hon. Minister has to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, you have to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am sorry. Today you have put all the burden on my head. I have to reply to question Nos. 21, 22 and 23 and all the three questions are very important.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We are there to help you.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, due to acute unemployment among the educated youth, thousands of youngsters from Kerala have sought employment abroad, especially in the Gulf countries. The economy of Kerala, to a great extent, depends on the money being sent by N.R.I. Now, with the steep decline in job opportunities in Gulf countries, thousands of Malayalees have started returning home. Recently, in Trivandrum, the hon. Minister assured that he would seriously consider this issue and he would make arrangement for rehabilitating the Gulf returned Malayalees. May I know whether he will consider utilising at least a part of the N.R.I. investment for rehabilitating the Gulf returned Malayalees?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has been lingering on for a pretty long time and the Chief Minister of the State has written several letters in this connection. But as you are aware, foreign exchange issue concerns the whole country. A large number of our labourers from Kerala go abroad and they also bring foreign exchange to the country. The Legislation going to be enacted by the Central Government falls within its jurisdiction. So far as the question of the Kerala State is concerned, the State Government has launched several schemes for this purpose. We had written to the Ministry of Finance which on their turn has moved the Banking Division. In their reply, the Banking Division has assured that they will try to provide as much relief as permissible under the law. But the special fund is a central subject and it is not under consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, it is a fact that stringent directive has been given from the Ministry of Labour that those persons seeking jobs abroad should acquire P.T.A., that is, Pre-paid Travel Advice. It is one of the major reasons why most of the Malayalees have lost employment in Gulf countries. Sir, time and again, the MPs from Kerala have represented this matter to the Labour Minister. But so far no positive reply has been given by the Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry will consider withdrawing the stringent conditions on those job seekers who go abroad? I would also like to know the stand taken by the present Government on this particular issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of P.T.A. is concerned, it was laid down with a view to ameliorating the hardships being faced by the Indian labourers working in the Gulf countries. There were complaints that these

labourers were being exploited by their Gulf employers and sometimes they were stranded in these countries with no arrangement for their return. It is a fact that no interest was paid for the money deposited in the banks by the labourers who went abroad three years ago. I had said earlier that this subject does not concern the Ministry of Labour alone. Ministries of Industry and Finance are also concerned with it. As far as possible, we will do our best in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is most unfortunate that the hon. Minister has given a most evasive reply that the Government would sympathetically consider the question of the Gulf Indians who return without employment. But in spite of that there is no assurance, not even an attempt as far as this reply is concerned, to help these Indians who earn foreign exchange for our country. But, Sir, I am very sorry and disappointed to such a negligent attitude towards that section of our people.

Sir, I would like to ask you one thing. There is, of late, an exodus of Indian workers from abroad. A sizeable number of them are Malayalees, true. But others are also there, quite a good number from other States also. What is the reason for this exodus of Indian workers from abroad? I understand that, of late, there is a tendency among these employer countries to select workers mostly from other countries—Philippines, Taiwan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, please come to the point.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, I am coming to the point. That is the basic question, Sir. The basic question is the return of Indians from abroad. Why do they lose the job? It is the duty of the Government to find out why do they lose the job. There are two main reasons. You have to find out why these governments are preferring the workers from other countries when our workers are proved to be skilled, proved to be efficient.

Secondly, I understand that these employer countries have made unilateral cuts of the salaries of Indian workers where they sometimes offer higher salaries to the workers from other countries. So, I would like to know whether the Government has conducted a study on the subject; if not, will the Government conduct a study on this and take up this matter with those countries— with those which are friendly countries, of course, we can conduct, most of these countries are friendly countries. So, will the Government take up this issue with those friendly countries and ensure that our workers who are employed there get renewed contracts so that exodus of workers from those countries will be reduced?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he says the reply was negative. I have replied the question in the same manner as their Government used to reply. You had written a letter to Shri Bindeshwari Dubey. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You promised better Government... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan is on his legs.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are

one of us. Why do you talk in such a way.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, reply to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please listen..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying to Mr. Kurien's question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that Government is after all a Government. It is Government of India. There are many such matters where question of ruling party or the Opposition does not arise. I have only said that previous Government had also given the same reply.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Earlier also in this connection.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You try to understand. He says it is a serious question. Now, it is a serious question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Ques-

tions were raised in this connection earlier also. They were taken seriously earlier also and even today we are deliberating on them seriously in this House. So far as the question of central funds is concerned, it is not possible to release the sums in present circumstances. So far as other things are concerned, we will definitely consult the Ministries of Finance, Industry and other Ministries too. So far as the question of safeguarding the interests of workers and their welfare is concerned I am also seized of the matter and I would like to assure you on behalf of the Government that there would be no negligence in this regard. The interests of the labourers will be protected at all costs and their welfare will be ensured. But we have some limitations. We can work only within our jurisdiction. There is a Central Advisory Board, we..... (*Interruptions*)

He has seriously discussed two aspects. I also want to take them seriously. So far as the question of their welfare is concerned, we have constituted a Central Advisory Board. We will call the meeting of that Board to deal with these matters. Representatives from my Ministry visited the Gulf Countries from where complaints about exploitation of the workers were received. We have taken immediate action on our own and did not even wait for the newspapers to report the matter. If the hon. Members can bring such complaints to our notice or can give their suggestions in this regard, they may do so. We will take action accordingly.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr Speaker, Sir, we are having a very disappointing attitude of the Government to the question of the distress return of Gulf Malayalees. The return must be properly understood; it is the distress return of the Gulf Malayalees from Gulf countries. Therefore, the question of their rehabilitation arises. Of late, the question has assumed menacing proportions. Kindly do not go back on what the previous Government replied at some point of time. Today, the position has assumed menacing proportions and therefore

a sympathetic attitude to the rehabilitation of these Gulf employees is expected from you. There must be a proper understanding of the situation. There is a total lack of industry in the State of Kerala; the Central investment in Kerala is continuously falling for the past several years and there is widespread and menacing unemployment in Kerala as compared to all other States in our country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted you. Please put your question.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: In view of all this, what we expect is a sympathetic attitude towards this distress return. Now, you have ruled out the question of Central Welfare Fund. I would ask you to reconsider your decision in view of the above situation. In your reply you have said that the Reserve Bank of India can lay down the guidelines for the flow of credit to these Gulf Malayalees. In view of this, will your Ministry take up the matter with the Finance Ministry asking them to approach the Reserve Bank of India for relaxation of guidelines for the inflow of credit to Gulf Malayalees who have returned from Gulf?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of adopting a negative attitude does not arise at all. We went to Trivandrum. The Chief Minister himself met me. We discussed the problem in detail. He presented the case effectively, but I apprised him of the limitations of the Government. You know that we have taken charge of the Government only three months back. Sins of the whole life cannot be washed off so fast..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You ask the RBI to relax the guidelines for the inflow of credit to Gulf Malayalees.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am coming to that point. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: In reply to the previous question I have categorically stated that we are going to take other steps also. So far as my Ministry is concerned, I do not take much time in finalising things but where other Ministries like Ministry of Finance and others are involved, we will definitely take up the matter with them. So far as the question of setting up industries or the matter of central investment is concerned there are no two opinions in the matter.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, this question is regarding the hardship and difficulties being faced by the Indian workers working abroad, especially in Gulf countries and those who are returning from the Gulf countries. Actually, we had taken up this question with the previous government. The then Labour Minister assured us that they would be sending a high level team of officers to study the difficulties faced by the workers including the PTA. To my knowledge, the team of officers had gone abroad, studied the problem and have made a report to the Government.

If so, what is the report and what are the actions taken by this Government on that report?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that a team is shortly going there. I said that a team of officers of our Ministry had gone there to study the problems of the labourers and we are proceeding on the basis of their report. We will definitely take action in this regard. As I stated just now we are taking stern action against the complaints that we have received and I want to assure you whether it is the matter of money or exploitation of the labourers, we will take action in such cases. Any hon. Member who is aware knowledge of such cases can write to me directly or meet me. We will definitely take action in such cases.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next Question.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Question No. 24.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Hon. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, where is the Minister? It is a gross failure of the Government. You have to adjourn the House for the failure of the Government. (*Interruptions*). This is a serious matter. You must adjourn the House. (*Interruptions*).

Ration Cards to Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers

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

(a) whether Government propose to issue ration cards to Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers and other economically weaker sections in the Capital as announced recently by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the time by which the ration cards are to be issued, the procedure to be followed and the number of persons likely to be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ration cards are being issued to dwellers of identifiable jhuggi-jhonpri clusters, by Delhi Administration.

(b) The process involves identification of the jhuggies, assignment of a number to it, and issue of identity cards to the Head of the family. Thereafter, ration cards are issued to the applicants.

Delhi Administration indicates that the work is likely to be completed by 30th March, 1990. Till 8.3.90, about 70,000 cards have

been issued to jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers.

In all approximately 2 lakhs jhonpries are expected to benefit.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister kindly state the number of jhuggi-jhonpri colonies clustered in and around Delhi and the number of inhabitants of such colonies or the population of such colonies, in and around Delhi?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: So far, 637 clusters in different parts of the city have been identified. The number of jhuggies is approximately 2,40,000. Cluster means a cluster of jhonpris above fifty. Below fifty, this is not a cluster which is considered.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: May I know from the hon. Minister if any verification of application for ration cards is done by any official of the Department before ration cards are issued?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: There are about 120 teams which are going round these jhuggi-jhonpri clusters and identifying them. There are five-six things which make identification easy like a telephone bill or a 'pucca' house. If identification of a person cannot be done through either of these things then it can be done by the two witnesses living in his neighbourhood.

SHRI M.S. PAL: My question is whether Government have any intention of basing out the land to persons living in the Jhuggi-Jhonpri clusters in Delhi or all over the country?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: This question is not related to issuing of ration cards.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: I am sorry to say that the Government has decided to issue ration cards to jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers by

31st March. The hon. Minister has said that there are 2,40,000 jhuggis, whereas till now survey of about 70,000 jhuggis has been done. I think there are about 4 lakh jhuggis in Delhi and in no case can the Government issue ration cards to all of them by 31st March. Why should there be last date for this purpose? All the poor living in Delhi are equal. Survey work is being completed in those areas first where Congress lost the elections and it will be taken up later in the areas where Congress won the elections. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have yet to complete my question. Whenever the problems of the poor people are raised, he suddenly gets up and starts giving answers.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided that ration cards will be issued to pavement dwellers or to persons, whose jhuggis have been destroyed or to those who are staying in railway colonies or are living on the roofs of the shops. This decision was taken in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, but it is distressing that the decision is not being implemented. Besides, a survey of all the jhuggis has not been conducted and a number of jhuggi-dwellers are being intimidated and threatened that they would be thrown out, if they hoist the tricolour flag of the Congress. Will the date be extended by at least two months for the benefit of the poor people? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which ration cards would be issued to them and they would start getting the ration?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker. Sir, the Delhi Administration is looking after all this. I have not come across any such complaint so far from the Delhi Administration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak after the hon. Minister has replied. Now, you please take your seat.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have not come across any such complaint.

[English]

.....(Interruptions) If you raise any question and if you make any complaint, I will look into it. But I cannot go by the philosophy of what you say here. I have to go by facts. There are no facts and no allegations..... (Interruptions) No complaints are with me

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER: Will you extend this date?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA The question of extending the date arises only when the deadline is over. There are still 15-20 days left. I am sure that this work would be completed within this time frame. The Hon Prime Minister himself went to those areas and he even gave instructions to this effect. If the work is not completed within this time the time would be extended. This is an elementary thing and our objective is to provide relief to the poor. We would certainly provide ration cards to the poor.

SHRI TARIF SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir, lakhs of people dwell in jhuggi-jhonpris in Delhi. The Government has issued ration cards to them. All the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers have welcomed this step. For years they did not have ration cards. But today, there are many irregularities in issuing these cards. Old jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers are not getting these ration cards. Some corrupt officials of the administration in collusion with the police

are providing ration cards to new jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers but are leaving out the old ones. My submission is to conduct a survey of the old jhuggi-jhonpris once again and issue ration cards to all those who have been left out.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: As I have said earlier, this work is being done by the Delhi Administration. You please go and complain to them. If they do not listen to your complaints, you let me know about it. What more can I say?

Pepsi Food Project

+

*25 SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCH-
OUDHURI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) government's latest thinking about the setting up and development of the Pepsi Food Private Ltd. Project in Punjab,

(b) the stage at which the execution of this project stands at present; and

(c) what is its ultimate export potential as claimed by the Project authorities and likely foreign outgo of its earnings?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A Letter of Intent had been granted to M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation on 28th September, 1988 (subsequently this Letter of Intent was transferred to M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.) for the manufacture of the following items for the capacities indicated against each:

1. Processed potato/ grain foods	8,000	MTs
2. Soft drink concentrate	20,000	units (one unit produces 1800 cases, each case of 24 services of 225 millilitres each)
3. Processed fruit/ vegetable products	12,000	MTs

According to the information furnished by M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., the project is at an advanced stage of completion. The plant for processing potatoes and grain based products is already under operation. The other two plants for fruit processing and soft drink concentrate are almost nearing completion.

According to the foreign collaboration permission granted to M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, the project shall export 50 per cent of its total turnover each year for a period of ten years from commencement of commercial production, of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products. The foreign exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project during the above mentioned 10-year period. M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have indicated in a letter that as per their proposed production programme, the ex-factory value of goods to be manufactured by M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., would be approximately Rs. 388.52 crores over a period of 10 years which would imply that the export commitment would be of the order of Rs.194.26 crores. No recent estimate of dividend repatriation in foreign exchange on account of profits seems to have been received from the project authorities.

[English]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement laid on the Table of the House, in 1985 when the Pepsi proposal first came up with the Duncans it only took three months for the Government to reject the entire proposal because it was clearly against the policy of the Government. Now after three years of intense lobbying, propaganda and information campaign, also. I would say the disinfor-

mation because I personally take assurance and information campaign of these multinationals not with a grain of salt but with a bucket of salt. But somehow in 1988, this Pepsi proposal was pushed through and the project started. What was their promise? Their promise was that it would usher in a horticulture revolution, a second Green Revolution in Punjab; as the Punjab economy was ravaged, it would do good to the Punjab farmers and would make them happy; it would buy the surplus agricultural produce; it would create new employment opportunities and would provide for remunerative prices and so on. But what is the reality? Sir, please allow me to quote one press report. It says:

"The Akali Dal (Mann) group complained to the centre that Pepsi project had belied their hopes of a new era in economic development of Punjab. Mrs. Rajinder Kaur Bulara, a Member of Parliament has written to the Prime Minister stating that Pepsi had fixed the price of tomatoes to be bought by it at 50 paise a Kg. while the retail price in market was Rs. 10 a Kg. There is a growing apprehension in the rural masses of Punjab regarding non-fulfilment of fruit processing and employment generating potential by Pepsico."

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) what was the exact promise of Pepsi to Punjab and what are its exact promises now? (b) If Pepsico goes back on their commitment, what does the Government intend to do? (c) Is the Government considering any proposal to review the entire project?

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, Pepsi has an agreement with the Government and there is no question of deviating from it. Strict action will be taken if the Government receives complaints regarding the breach of the agreement. Whatever be the hon. Shri Mann's statement, I have his letter with me in which he has asserted that Pepsi project is a sensitive matter so far as Punjab is concerned. He says that in fact it is closely linked with the development of agriculture and farmers in Punjab. As to the doubts expressed by the hon. Members, I would like to assure him that the matter is under serious consideration of the Government and strict action will be taken against them if the agreement is violated. Pepsico will not be permitted to violate the agreement otherwise it will have serious consequences.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: I read in the press reports that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the U.S. Government, Don Dematrino has warned, in fact, the Government of India on the repercussion of cancelling the project. We know that this is alarming because Pepsi has a bad reputation. It has got its link with CIA in Allende in Chile. The Allende Government was toppled. It was the Pepsico's machination. Pepsico Director Mr. Donald Kendall was there. All of us know this. I would like to ask the hon. Minister (a) is there really any heavy pressure from the U.S. Government on our Government regarding clearance or non-clearance of this project? (b) If such pressures are there, what will be reaction and what is the reaction of our Government?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the nature of protest

and the name of person who lodged it with the Commerce Secretary. But I am fully conscious that the Pepsi project is under the control of my ministry and I am the minister in charge of that particular Ministry. The Government will not yield to any pressure whatsoever. Pepsi is not a very big project. Initially its capital outlay was Rs. 22 crore and now they have sought the permission to raise it to Rs. 50 crore. It is being said that the C.I.A. will use Pepsi as an instrument to create disturbances in the country. I am not taking this seriously because our country is not so weak that a petty foreign company will be able to create disturbances in this country within no time and as a result of which this country of ours will be ruined. I agree that it is a small unit of Pepsi and all parties have their different views on this subject. Members of the Opposition as well as the ruling party have had many doubts about this project.....(*Interruptions*)..... I shall answer all the questions put to me. Different opinions have been expressed on the Pepsi issue. I have also received a number of letters from several hon. Members. This issue is being given serious thought. The Government was to take up this proposal for active consideration but due to elections and as I myself was also on tour, it was deferred to a later date. Now it is proposed to be taken up afresh because different views have been expressed about it. This project is based in Punjab and we are all aware that the situation in that State continues to be tense. It is against this background that we have to consider this proposal. As regards the question whether any foreign power can indulge in anti-national activities with the setting up of this project in India. Sir, I assure the hon. Member that the Government does not accept this argument and take it seriously. This hardly poses a threat to the nation as strong as ours.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There are some very well established principles regarding such international economic or business agreements. The principles are that such agreements are never reviewed with just a change in Government unless there is a breach of the contract or the terms of contract by the international business organisation—I say this in the context of what the hon. Member has just said—and unless the organisation or the business agency is involved in anti-national activities. I would therefore like to know from the Minister firstly whether Pepsico has committed breach of agreement in any respect as far as his knowledge goes and secondly whether it has engaged itself in any anti-national activities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. Agreements are signed between the Governments. I am not going against the very spirit of such agreements. In this regard, all sorts of opinions and doubts have been expressed here. So, I would rather like the matter to be considered after taking into account all the pros and cons of the case. It is not just Pepsi's status of a multi-national that is creating doubts. Anyway I don't want to go into the other aspects which are creating doubts. This new Government elected by the people has many issues before it and we have to deal with all those issues. Many controversies have been raised in respect of this project. However, I would like to make it clear that I have not, at any point of time, said it that we will deviate from the terms of the agreement while the matter is still under consideration. But I can say with certainty that we

shall consider this matter in all its seriousness and we will take into account all the opinions expressed by various quarters. The ministry has hitherto taken action in all the cases of violation brought to their notice. However, all the terms and conditions of the agreement shall be strictly adhered to and the Government is going to take action in all the cases of violation.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that the company's plant commenced production before getting a licence for the same? Is it also a fact that the present Government is not in favour of allowing the multinationals to set up their units in India and it is in this context, that the hon. Minister has said that the initial cost of the project was Rs. 20 crore which has now increased to Rs. 50 crore. But in the reply it has been stated that the value of goods to be produced by them would be approximately Rs. 388.52 crore over a period of 10 years. So, Sir, it is also one of the conditions of the agreement that 40% of their production will be set aside for export.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Regarding the points raised by the hon. Member I would like to submit that the Government does not have any such policy which prohibits the entry of multinationals in this country. But whenever joint ventures are entered into, the Government's policy has been to ensure that such ventures yield maximum benefit to the country. So far as this project is concerned, it is also to be seen as to what percentage of its total production is set aside for the domestic consumption and what percentage of it is meant for export. So the underlying objective would be to see that the country stands to gain from whatever is produced. However, while taking a decision in this matter, we will take into account the opinion of all sections of people.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]**Employment to oustees of Land for Development Projects**

*23. PROF YADU NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advised the State Governments to provide employment to persons whose land is acquired for various development projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Bihar has since provided employment to persons whose land has been acquired for Patraru Thermal Power Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per available information employment to some local persons had been provided during the construction stage.

(d) Bihar State Electricity Board has reported that a Committee has been constituted for looking into grievances in this regard.

[*English*]**Marketing of Cosmetics as Homoeopathic Drugs**

*26. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of cosmetics such as shampoos, hair oils and cough syrups are being marketed as homoeopathic medicines; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Shampoos and hair oils are cosmetics. Shampoos and hair oils are called medicines only if these are manufactured under a licence for manufacturing drugs and serve the purpose of treating any disease. Cough syrups are medicines, not cosmetics.

Homoeopathic cough syrups/cough medicines are being marketed by some firms. These can only be manufactured under a drug manufacturing license and, in that case, the question of taking any action against marketing of homoeopathic cough syrups/medicines does not arise.

Some firms were reported to be marketing homoeopathic shampoos. The Drug Controller (India) had directed all the State Licensing authorities to take immediate action to withdraw permission granted by them to manufacture "Homoeopathic Shampoo". More detailed instructions have been recently issued to the State Licensing authorities that the name of any system of medicine cannot be used as an adjective for the manufacture and marketing of any cosmetics, and that a name of a medical system can only be used for a Shampoo/hair oil if such Shampoo/hair oil has the purpose to treating any disease of hair/scalp and is manufactured and marketed under a drug manufacturing licence.

[*Translation*]**Sale Price of Drug for Diphtheria**

*27. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug for Diphtheria used to be manufactured in India earlier;

(b) if so, the sale price thereof;

(c) whether manufacturing of drug was discontinued subsequently and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this drug is being imported at present and if so, the sale price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. It is called Anti Diphtheria Serum (A.D.S.)

(b) Rs. 170 to Rs. 200 per vial (10,000 I.U.)

(c) No Sir.

(d) A.D.S. is being imported under Open General Licence (O.G.L.) The retail sale price is Rs. 197/- per vial (10,000 I.U.)

[English]

Embankment of the Ganges at Uluberia in Howrah District

*28. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe damage to the embankment of the Ganges at Uluberia, in the Howrah District of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to strengthen the embankment at Uluberia ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The State Government has taken palliative measures at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs to repair the damages to the embankment.

Aids Units in AIIMS

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

(a) whether All India Institution of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has stopped admissions of AIDS infected patients in the wake of AIDS infected case of a diplomat;

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

(c) whether AIIMS has submitted to Government a proposal to set up an AIDS unit; and

(d) if so, the total amount involved and how soon it is expected to function.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The AIIMS Hospital has temporarily suspended the admission of HIV positive cases from 6.2.1990 in order to streamline and upgrade facilities for management of such cases. The hospital is likely to resume admission of such cases early.

(b) The Government have advised AIIMS to establish adequate facilities for management of HIV infected patients.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to AIIMS for purchase of equipment and for establishment of AIDS Units on immediate basis.

Union Carbide Factory Gas Affected Population

*30. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of a medical study carried out by the Centre for Community Health and Social Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, in regards to the continuing effects of MIC leak from the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the percentage of population still suffering from the leak and the type or types of illness which they are suffering from ; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government as to the findings of the study and remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to provide necessary medical care to the affected population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Government has seen the report referred to, on the study conducted by the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, published in Jawaharlal Nehru University News of April, 1985. The study was conducted to determine the size, distribution and causes of various health conditions created by the gas leak tragedy at Bhopal and to draw the social and economic profile of the victims.

It is not possible to determine the percentage of population suffering from the gas leak since the effects could manifest themselves over a period of years. Moreover,

these issues are a Subject matter of adjudication by the Supreme Court.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University study dealt primarily with the sociological aspects. Government have commissioned the Indian Council of Medical Research to conduct studies on the effects of the gas leak. Most of them are long term studies.

Symptomatic treatment is being given to all cases of diseases through the hospitals and dispensaries of Madhya Pradesh Government. The State Government are running 4 hospitals, 1 polyclinic, 2 diagnostic centres and 5 dispensaries in the gas affected area. There is a special 62 bedded MIC Ward in Hamidia Hospital of the Government. Treatment is also being given at Hamidia Hospital and Sultania Ladies Hospital. The Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal provides referral services. Facilities for medicare for gas affected victims are being augmented and upgraded.

Regularisation of Strike Period of C.P.W.D. J.Es.

*31. SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the question of regularisation of July-August 1987 strike period of the CPWD Junior Engineers; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Reconsideration of this particular case cannot be determined in isolation. However, this is being examined in the context of Government policy.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Iodine for Manufacturing Iodised Salt

*32. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies in Delhi and Rajasthan which were supplied iodine for manufacturing iodised salt during the last one year and the quantity supplied to each,

(b) whether Government have exercised any check to ensure that adequate quantity of iodine has been mixed in the salt by these companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No iodine has been supplied to companies manufacturing iodised salt. However, during 1987-89, the Salt Commissioner had procured and distributed 7 tonnes of Potassium iodate, the chemical used for iodisation of salt to manufacturers of iodised salt. At present, instead of supplying Potassium iodate, a cash subsidy at the rate of Rs 20/- per metric tonne of iodised salt is being disbursed to the manufacturers of iodised salt.

(b) and (c). The Salt Commissioner undertakes checks through a network of 25 salt testing laboratories located at the various production centres. During the year 1988, out of 8900 samples tested by the Salt

Commissioner, 7516 conformed to the prescribed specifications.

[*English*]

Vacation of Government Accommodation by Ex-M.Ps

*33. SHRI ANIL SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ex-Members of Parliament are in possession of general pool Government accommodation in Delhi; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to get such houses vacated at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). I. Out of a total of 68 bungalows/flats in general pool 19 bungalows/flats have since been vacated by Ex-MPs as per details in Statement-I. In the remaining 49 cases suitable action has since been initiated and the latest position is given in Statement-II.

II. Above details, however, do not include 237 cases referred to the Directorate of Estates for litigation action by Lok Sabha House Committee. Out of this, in 59 cases physical eviction/sealing of the premises had been enforced. In 68 cases, Ex-MPs have vacated the accommodation by themselves after passing of the evicting orders. In 90 cases action is in hand for physical eviction process.

In the remaining 20 cases, suitable action is under various stages including court stay, and procedural stages of eviction.

STATEMENT-I

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name S/Shri</i>	<i>Bungalow</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4

(A) Flats/Bungalows Vacated After Cancellation but Before Eviction Order was passed

1.	B.K. Gadhvi	5,	Safdarjung Lane
2.	Shyam Lal Yadav	23	Ashoka Road
3.	P.C. Sethi	7,	Safdarjung Road
4.	B.R. Bhagat	1.	Sunehri Bagh Road
5	Gadadhar Saha	14,	Ashoka Road
6.	C. Madhav Reddy	7,	Raisina Road
7.	Dr. P.K. Mishra	A— 1,	B K S. Marg
8.	Shanti Dhariwal	C-3,	B.K.S. Marg
9.	A.S. Chavan	D-I,	B K.S. Marg
10.	Prof. Nirmal Kumari Shektawat	C-I/3,	Pandara Park
11.	Miss Kamla Kumari	AB-16,	Pandara Road
12.	N.K. Sharma	3,	Krishna Menon Marg
13.	M.Y. Ghorpade	C-I/6,	Tilak Marg

(B) Bungalows Vacated After Eviction Order was Passed

14.	Jagannath Kaushal	15,	Tughlak Road
15.	Yogendra Makwana	11,	Race Course Road
16.	P.R. Das Munshi	16,	Janpath

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
17	Sukh Ram	12,	Safdarjung Lane
18.	Moti Lal Vora	20,	Tughlak Crescent
19.	Z.R Ansari	9,	Akbar Road

STATEMENT—II

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Bungalow No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(A) EX-MPs WHO ARE IN UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION AND AGAINST WHOM EVICTION ORDER HAS SINCE BEEN PASSED.			
1.	Chandulal Chandrakar	22, Akbar Road	
2.	Bhagwat Jha Azad	7, Ashok Road	Eviction order passed. Alternative accomodation under consideration.
3.	Vijay N. Patil	13, B.R. Mehta Lane	
4.	Aslam Sher Khan	19, Dr. B.D. Marg	
5.	Vir Sen	4, Jantar Mantar Rd.	Stay by Court
6.	Smt. Meira Kumar	6, Krishna Menon Marg	Stay by Court
7.	Tapeshwar Singh	6, Lodhi Estate	
8.	Jitendra Prasad	60, Lodi Estate	
9.	M.K. Pandey	C-II/67, Moti Bagh	

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Bungalow No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
10.	Jagannath Rao	3, Moti Lal Nehru Place	
11.	S.B. Singh	C-1/4, Pandara Park	
12.	Rameshwar Neekhtra	C-1/39 Pandara Park	
13.	Gulam Nabi Azad	1, Rajaji Marg	Court stay
14.	Vilas Muttemwar	AB-81, Shahjahan Rd.	
15.	Smt. Madhuri Singh	11, Thyagaraja Marg	
16.	Ashok Sen	19, Teen Murti Lane	Recently appointed as constitutional adviser, M/o Homo Affairs. Retention is being considered.
17.	Tariq Anwar	20, Willingdon Cresoent	
18.	Smt. Krishna Kaul	1, Ten Murti Lane	
19.	R.N. Mirdha	17, Safdarjung Rd.	
20.	K. Natwar Singh	9, Safdarjung Rd.	Court stay

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Bungalow No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
21.	L.P. Sahi	7, Tughlak Lane	
22.	Smt. Krishna Sahi	7, Teen Murti Marg	
23.	Jagdish Tytler	10, Krishan Menon Marg	
24.	Smt. Sheila Dixit	1, Circular Rd.	
25.	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	26, Akbar Rd.	
26.	Digvijay Singh	4, Duplex Lane	
27.	Bhai Shaminder Singh	B-2, BKS Marg	
28.	S.P. Sahu	C-11/63, Shahjahan Rd.	
29.	Smt. Usha Rani Tomar	A-5, BKS Marg	
30.	Shamim Ahmed Siddiqui	20, Windsor Place	
(B) EX-MPs. WHO ARE IN UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION BUT THERE RETENTION FOR SOMETIME IS UNDER CONSIDRATION			
31.	Late Sh. C.P.N. Singh	2, Akbar Road	Being vacated by Mrs. Singh.

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Bungalow No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
32.	Ahmed M. Patel	13, Teen Murti Lane	Under Process
33.	Virendra Patil	2, Tughlak Rd.	—do—
34.	Abdul Ghafoor	3, Tughlak Lane	—do—
35.	Jaipal Reddy	22, Willingdon Crescent	—do—
36.	N.D. Tewari	2, Jantar Mantar Rd.	—do—
37.	Buta Singh	16, Akbar Rd.	Alternative accomodation has been offered on vacation basis.
38.	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	12, Janpath	Vacating on 31.3.90
39.	Rajesh Pilot	3, Safdarjung Marg	—do—
40.	K.C. Pant	7, Thyagaraja Marg	Under Process
41.	B.S. Engti	13, Talkatora Rd.	Election not held in Assam. Hence permitted to retain for the present.

S.No.	Name S/Shri	Bungalow No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
42.	Ataur Rehman	C-2, BKS Marg	—do—
43.	C.M. Panigrahi	10, BD Marg	Under process
44.	Dr. G.S. Dhillon	3, Thyagaraja Marg	—do—
(C) EX-MPs WHO ARE IN UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION AND WHERE AFTER CANCELLATION THE EVICTION PROCEEDING IS AT HEARING STAGE.			
45.	Late G.S. Mishra	6, G.R.G. Marg	
46.	G.K. Moopnar	24, Akbar Rd.	
47.	Dalbir Singh	23, Tughlak Road	
48.	G. Vardaraj	AB-91, Shahjahan Rd.	
49.	Lakshmi Narain	7, Mahadev Rd.	

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation by Ex-Governors, Ex-Ministers and Ex-Mps.

*34. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ex-Governors, ex-Ministers and ex-MP who have not yet vacated Government accommodation in Delhi as required under the rules and the date since they are in unauthorised occupation;

(b) the amount of arrears of licence-fee against each of them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the vacation of the Government accommodation and the realisation of arrears of licence fee etc.?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). A list of former Governors, Ex-Ministers and Ex-Members of Parliament who have not yet vacated the general pool

accommodation in Delhi showing arrears of licence fee due against each of them is given in the statement I to III.

(c) I. Action has been taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to file the case before the Estate Officer for securing vacant possession of the Government premises held by these unauthorised occupants. For recovery of arrears of licence fee, reminders at appropriate level have been issued to get the dues realised. In some cases, action has also been taken under provisions of the Public Premises Act 1971.

II. Above details, however, do not include 237 cases referred to the Directorate of Estates for litigation action by Lok Sabha House Committee. Out of this in 59 cases, physical eviction/sealing of the premises has been enforced. In 68 cases, ex-M.P.s have vacated the accommodation by themselves after passing of the eviction orders. In 90 cases action is in hand for physical eviction process.

In the remaining 20 cases, suitable action is under various stages including court stay, and procedural stages of eviction.

STATEMENT—I

Details of Outstanding Dues from Ex-Governors

S.No.	Name	Accommodation	Date from which occupation is considered unauthorised	Amount out-standing upto 31.1.90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Bhishta Narain Singh	C-1/1, Pandara Park	Licence revoked w.e.f. 4.9.89	Rs. 20,305/
2.	Sh. T.V. Rajeshwar	C-1/28, Pandara Park	7.2.90	Being determine
3.	Sh. Sukhdev Prasad	14, Teen Murti Lane	16.3.88	Rs. 13,959/-
4.	Sh. Romesh Bhandari	18, Akbar Road	1.8.86	Being determined
5.	Smt. Sarla Grewal	5, Tuglaq crescent	1.1.90	Bieng determined

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Buta Singh	16, Ashoka Road	2-1-90	1,07,834.00	Alternate accommodation has been offered on vacation on 31-3-90.
2.	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	12, Janpath	2-1-90	12,933.00	Vacating on 31-3-90.
3.	Sh. R.N. Mirdha	17, Safdarjung Rd.	2-1-90	12,785.00	Eviction order passed.
4.	Rajesh Pilot	3, Safdarjung Rd.	2-1-90	19,945.00	Vacating on 31-3-90.
5.	Sh. K. Natwar Singh	9, Safdarjung Rd.	2-1-90	Nil	Court Stay.
6.	L.P. Sahu	7, Tughlak Lane	2-1-90	32,301.00	Eviction order passed.
7.	Smt. Sheila Dixit	1, Circular Road	2-1-90	8,204.00	Eviction order passed.
8.	Smt. Krishna Sahi	7, Teen Murti Marg	2-1-90	19,987.00	Eviction order passed.
9.	Sh. K.C. Pant	7, Tyagaraja Marg	2-1-90	11,033.00	Under process.
10.	Sh. Dabii Singh	73, Tughlak Road	2-1-90	13,924.00	Hearing stage.

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sh. B.S. Engti	13, Talkatora Road	2-1-90	6,636.00	Election not held in Assam. Hence, permitted to retain for the present.
12.	Sh. Jagdish Tytler	10, K.M. Marg	2-1-90	30,179.00	Flat sealed on 12.3.90
13.	Sh. C.M. Panigrahi	10, B.D. Marg	(not fixed so far)	416.00	Under process.

STATEMENT-III

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar	22, Akbar Road	27.12.89	21,754.00	E.O. Passed.
2.	Sh. Bhagwat Jha Azad	7, Ashoka Road	18.5.88	2,82,474.00	Eviction Order Passed. Alternative accommodation under consideration.
3.	Sh. Vijay N. Patil	13, Baiwant Rai Mehta Lane	27.12.89	8,980.00	Eviction order passed.
4.	Sh. Aslam Sherikhan	19, B.D. Marg	27.12.89	7,629.00	Eviction order passed.
5.	Vir Sen	4, Jantar Mantar Rd.	27.12.89	16,313.00	Eviction order passed Stay by Court.
6.	Smt. Meira Kumar	6, K.M. Marg	27.12.89	25,139.00	E.O. Passed. Stay by Court.
7.	Tapeshwar Singh	6, Lodi Estate	27.12.89	9,880.00	E.O. Passed.
8.	Sh. Jitendra Prasad	60, Lodi Estate	27.12.89	7,241.00	E.O. Passed.
9.	Sh. Manoj K. Pandey	C-11/67, Moti Bagh	27.12.89	4,204.00	E.O. Passed.
10.	Sh. Jagannath Rao	3, Moti Lal Nehru Place	27.12.89	24,566.00	E.O. Passed.

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sh. S.B. Singh	C-1/4, Pandara Park	27.12.89	4,969.00	E.O. Passed.
12.	Sh. Rameshwar Neekhra	C-1/39, Pandara Park	27.12.89	Nil	E.O. Passed.
13.	Sh. Gulam Nabi Azad	1, Rajaji Marg	27.12.89	13,247.00	E.O. Passed. Stay by Court.
14.	Sh. Vilas Muttembar	AB-81, Shajahan Rd.	27.12.89	10,429.00	E.O. Passed.
15.	Smt. Madhuri Singh	11, Tyagaraja Marg	27.12.89	14,110.00	E.O. Passed.
16.	Sh. Ashok Sen	19, Teen Murti Lane	24.8.89	Nil	Recently appointed as Constitutional Adviser, Min. of Home Affairs. Retention being considerer.
17.	Sh. Tariq Anwar	20, Willingdon Crescent	27.12.89	9,707.00	E.O. Passed.
18.	Smt. Krishna Kaul	1, Teen Murti Lane	2.5.88	1,41,030.00	E.O. Passed.
19.	Smt. Jyanti Patnaik	26, Akbar Road	27.12.89	4,569.00	E.O. Passed.
20.	Sh. Digvijay Singh	4, Dupleix Lane	27.12.89	12,029.00	E.O. Passed.

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sh. Bhai Shaminder Singh	D-2, B.K.S. Marg	1.9.89	25,984.00	E.O. Passed.
22.	Sh. S.P. Sahu	C-II/63, Shahjahan Rd.	27.12.89	5,253.00	E.O. Passed.
23.	Smt. Usha Rani Tomar	A-5, B.K.S. Marg	27.12.89	6,206.00	E.O. Passed.
24.	Sh. Shamim Ahmed Siddiqui	20, Windsor Place	20.12.89	202.00 (upto 19.12.89)	E.O. Passed.
25.	Late Sh. G.S. Mishra	6, G.R.S. Road	27.12.89	7,758.00	At hearing stage.
26.	Sh. G.K. Moopnar	24, Akbar Road	2.3.89	77,840.00	At hearing stage.
27.	Sh. G. Vardaraj	AB-91, Shahjahan Rd.	24.8.89	5,310.00	At hearing stage.
28.	Sh. Lakshmi Narain	7, Mahadev Road 8, Western Court	20.12.89 1.1.90	4,756.00 2,881.00	At hearing stage. At hearing stage.
29.	Late Sh. C.P.N. Singh	2, Akbar Raod	26.1.90	3,372.00	Being vacated by Mrs. Singh.
30.	Sh. Ahmed M. Patel	13, Teen Murti Lane	27.12.89	Nil	Under Process.

S. No.	Name	Accommodation	Date of cancellation	Amount due upto 31-1-90	Remarks
1	2		4	5	6
31.	Sh. Veerendra Patil	2, Tughlak Road	27.12.89	15,294.00	Under Process.
32.	Sh. Abdul Ghafoor	3, Tughlak Lane	27.12.89	9,390.00	Under Process.
33.	Sh. Jaipal Reddy	22, Willingdon Crescent	24.8.89	22,179.00	Under Process.
34.	Sh. N.D. Tiwari	2, Jantar Mantar Rd.	23.11.88	65,556.00	Under Process.
35.	Sh. G.S. Dhillon	3, Thyagaraja Marg	27.12.89	15,115.00	Under Process.
36.	Sh. Ataur Rehman	C-2, B.K.S. Marg	24.8.89	23,766.00	Election in Assam not held. Hence permitted to retain for the present.

Pension Schemes for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Employees

*35. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two alternative pension schemes suggested by the Expert Group for the working journalists and non-journalist employees of newspapers and news agencies have been examined by Government;

(b) the salient features of the two alternative schemes;

(c) which of the two schemes has been approved by Government; and

(d) when Government propose to introduce the said pension scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). The alternative pension scheme suggested by the Group has been examined. Both the Schemes provides for payment of retiring pension from the age of 60 years, subject to completion of 20 years pensionable service. The first scheme provides for payment of a monthly pension ranging between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- subject to payment of contribution of 5% per month. The second scheme provides for payment of monthly pension ranging between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 825/- subject to payment of contribution of 8.83% per month. In addition, both the schemes provides for payment of disability pension and widow pension.

2. The Government is considering a proposal for making a suitable enabling provision in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for introducing a pension scheme. A decision regarding the introduction of the pension scheme will be taken thereafter in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees of the

Employees Provident Fund.

Storage Capacity

*36. SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate storage facilities do not exist in the country at present;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide financial aid to the State Civil Supplies Corporations to construct godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) to (d). Total foodgrain storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India is adequate to meet the requirement of the buffer/operational stocks level in the country on a macro-level basis. However some additional capacity has to be planned for foodgrain storage on micro-level basis to take care of regional imbalances and the needs of remote, hilly and other inaccessible areas.

2. Department of Civil Supplies is operating a scheme for providing financial assistance on 75% loan and 25% subsidy basis for construction of godowns to the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The assistance under this scheme can also be utilised for construction of godowns by the Civil Supplies Corporations in the aforesaid States.

Drinking Water Supply to Urban Population

*37. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the urban population in the country has so far been covered by drinking water supply ; and

(b) the per capita availability of drinking water in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) As per the information furnished by various States and Union Territories, 82.24% of urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facilities as on 31.3.1988

(b) The per capita availability of drinking water in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 110 litres per day.

Cash Loss in NTC

*38. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount by which the projected cash loss is to be reduced by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether the NTC is making good of cash loss by selling out some fixed properties/assets;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the efficiency of the NTC management?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The provisional cash losses incurred by NTC mills during the period April, 1939 to January, 1990 was about Rs. 97.96 crores as compared to Rs. 192.80 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The short-term and long-term strategy for improving the performance of NTC covers, among others-

(a) pruning of uneconomic activities;

(b) optimising economic capacities;

(c) selective modernisation;

(d) higher productivity;

(e) labour rationalisation;

(f) competitive purchase of raw materials;

(g) higher yarn production;

(h) reducing production of uneconomic sorts of cloth;

(i) price optimisation;

(j) product upgradation;

(k) development of export market; and

l) suitable action for attracting the best talent available for manning the posts in NTC.

Clearance to Telugu-Ganga Project

*39. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clearance to 'Telugu-Ganga Project' is still pending with Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Inter-State issues involved are not resolved.

[Translation]

Third Wage Board Recommendations for Sugar Mill Workers

* 40. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Third Wage Board submitted its recommendations in respect of sugar mill workers and the date when Government accepted those recommendations;

(b) whether the workers representatives had expressed their dissent to recommendations;

(c) whether several labour organisations submitted representations to Government against the recommendations of the Third Wage Board; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to remove the prevailing discontentment amongst sugar mill workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry submitted its recommendations on 31.1.1989. The Government's Resolution on these was issued on 29.12.1989.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d). The Resolution of the Government provides that the differences over matters of

details and/or minor issues will be settled by the parties in mutual negotiation or by voluntary arbitration.

[English]

Civic Amenities in Nangal Raya, New Delhi

232. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to provide various community/civic amenities to the people of Nangal Raya, New Delhi and its neighbouring areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to construct shops below the Janak Sethu for allotment to unemployed graduates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Disposal Undertaking have reported that the facilities of street-lighting, water supply and sewage have already been provided in Nangal Raya Urban Village and its surrounding areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to 'C' above.

Leprosy Patients in Delhi

233. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the

Delhi Administration for early rehabilitation of leprosy patients in the Union Territory and to dissuade them from beggary; and

(b) the number of leprosy patients rehabilitated during the last one year in the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) All leprosy patients living in Delhi prior to 01.01.81 have been rehabilitated under the scheme of "Rehabilitation Centre for Lepers". They have been getting free facilities like Dry ration, clothing, bedding, general articles and medical treatment facilities. The Administration is now giving them Rs. 300/- per month per capita through Banks with effect from 1st October 1989, in lieu of ration, clothing, bedding and general articles.

(b) Nil.

[*Translation*]

Delay in issuing of Ration Cards

234. **SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration in trans-Yamuna area are delaying issuance of new ration cards despite complying with all required formalities;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to look into the matter; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Delhi Administration have stated that no

such complaints have been received by them. Incomplete application or non-furnishing of requisite documents may, however, lead to delay in issue of the ration cards.

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

[*English*]

Textile Industry in North Eastern Region

235. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop textile industry in the North Eastern Region in view of abundance of some fibres and particularly in the State of Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The development of the textile industry in a particular region or State would depend upon the availability of raw material, infrastructural facilities and the level of entrepreneurship in the particular State or region. Any proposal received in this regard be considered sympathetically.

[*Translation*]

Action Against Agents of Labour Exploitation

236. **SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem appearing in the "Hindustan" dated January 17, 1990 under the caption "Sarkar agenton ke khilaf karrvai karegi";

(b) if so, the details of agents arrested from July, 1989 to February, 1990 against whom complaints of labour exploitation were received; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No information has been received from the police authorities about the arrest of any recruiting agents to whom the Registration Certificates have been issued by the Ministry of Labour, on the charges of exploitation.

[English]

Licence to new Beer Units

237. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public notice was issued in February, 1989 for granting licence for new beer units in the country;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in response to that notice;

(c) the number of licences granted; and

(d) if no licence has been granted, the reasons for keeping the applications pending for a year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 588 applications were received before the end of February, 1990.

(c) 3 licences have been granted.

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

[Translation]

Implementation of Irrigation Schemes in Ichak and Barkatha Divisions of Bihar

238. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salaiya Reservoir Scheme of Barkatha Division, Devkuti Reservoir Scheme and Sandhava Mahadev Dam Scheme or Sevane Reservoir Scheme of Ichak Division are still pending implementation when agriculture is the main occupation of the people in these Divisions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Only Salaiya Reservoir Scheme was received at the Centre for obtaining clearance. While techno-economic appraisal was completed in 1983, a revised estimate was submitted by the State Government in July, 1988. The State Government has not yet secured the clearance from the forest angle.

[English]

Shortage of Edible Oils

239. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's oilseed production would be sufficient to match the demand of edible oils during the next year; and

(b) if not, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The various measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds are given below:

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project; besides, an Oilseeds production and Thrust Programme (OPTP) has been introduced with 100% assistance to States for rendering help to oilseed farmers regarding seeds, plant protection and extension of technology.

2. Oilseeds Project of the National Dairy Development Board.

3. Better incentives to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc.

6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

7. Setting up a Technology Mission on

Oilseeds Production. Oil is imported to fill in demand supply gap.

Extension of Space in Godowns of Jute Corporation of India

240. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of raw jute production in the country during the years 1987-88 alongwith the share of West Bengal in the total production year-wise;

(b) the quantum of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India during these years, year-wise:

(c) whether it is a fact that the J.C.I. cannot purchase more jute due to limited space in its godowns;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered any steps for the extension of space in the godowns; and

(e) whether Government intend to arrange for wholesale purchase of raw jute by the J.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Total production of raw jute (including mesta) in the country alongwith share of West Bengal from 1987-88 to 1989-90 is as under:-

(in lakh bales)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total Production	67.85	77.03	81.00
Production of West Bengal	36.81	45.80	47.90

(b) The quantity of raw jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India from 1987-88 to 1989-90 is as under:-

(in lakh bales)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Price Support	5.43	0.01	Negligible
Commercial	—	6.80	5.08
Total	5.43	6.81	5.08

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that Jute Corporation of India cannot purchase, more jute mainly due to limited space in its godowns. In fact the purchase of raw jute by JCI depends on the prices of raw jute. If the prevailing prices of raw jute are higher than the minimum support price the operations of JCI are limited to mainly commercial purchases to meet the requirements of six units of National Jute Manufactures Corporation. In case prevailing prices of raw jute are at the level of minimum support price or below, JCI has the mandate and responsibility to purchase any quantum of raw jute offered to it. Out of Rs. 100 crores Jute Special Development Fund, Rs. 10 crores have been earmarked for construction of storage godowns. Of this a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned and placed with JCI. West Bengal State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing Federation have already taken up construction of six godowns and one godown respectively under this scheme.

(e) No, Sir.

New F.P.S./K.Oil Depots in Delhi

241. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops/ Kerosene Oil Depots and Coal Depots in Union Territory of Delhi as on 31st December, 1989, circle-wise;

(b) the number of licences of such shops/depots cancelled during the last three years and the reasons thereof, circle-wise; and

(c) Whether Government propose to open new Fair Price Shops/ Kerosene Oil and Coal Depots in Delhi; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). The information is given in the statement below:-

Cancellation of these depots is due to irregularities committed by the depot holders in violation of the provisions of the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1981, Delhi K. Oil (Export & Price) Control Order, 1962 and Delhi Coal Control Order, 1963.

(c) New FPSs/K Oil & Coal Depots are opened by Delhi Administration whenever the increased number of ration cards so warrants.

STATEMENT

14.3.90 No. of FPS/K. Oil/Coal Depots in Delhi as on 31-12-89 and their Cancellation During the Proceedings 3 years is as under:—

Circle No.	No. of FPS/K/ Oil and RCL as on 31.12.89		No. of Licences cancelled during the last three years			
	FPS	K. OIL	RCL	FPS	K.OIL	RCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. & Camp	184	96	45	01	—	—
2.	117	53	43	01	—	—
3.	88	46	25	04	—	—
4.	75	40	15	01	—	—
5. M	113	56	08	03	01	02
5. C	80	45	11	—	—	—
6.	29	14	11	—	—	02
7.	21	10	09	03	—	—
8.	43	17	08	02	02	01

Circle No.	No. of FPS/K Oil and RCL as on 31.12.89			No. of Licences cancelled during the last three years		
	FPS	K. OIL	RCL	FPS	K.OIL	RCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	66	34	21	04	01	05
10.	65	26	21	—	—	01
11.	40	24	12	—	01	—
12.	78	36	23	—	—	—
13.	110	58	31	01	01	01
14.	47	22	13	—	—	—
15.	40	21	07	01	—	—
16.	127	62	32	—	—	—
17.	141	73	27	03	01	—
18.	49	27	17	—	01	—
19.	29	16	06	—	—	—

Circle No.	No. of FPS/K/ Oil and RCL as on 31. 12.89			No. of Licences cancelled during the last three years			
	FPS	K. OIL	RCL	FPS	K.OIL	RCL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
20.	163	65	28	01	—	—	
21.	130	76	17	01	—	—	
22.	85	49	40	01	—	—	
23.	65	30	21	—	—	—	
24.	50	26	14	02	—	—	
25.	32	14	04	—	—	—	
26.	62	33	15	01	01	—	
27.	36	25	08	02	—	—	
28.	44	36	13	01	01	—	
29.	34	21	08	—	01	—	

Circle No.	No. of FPS/K/Oil and RCL as on 31 12.89			No. of Licences cancelled during the last three years		
	FPS	K. OIL	RCL	FPS	K. OIL	RCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	37	20	11	—	—	—
31.	36	18	07	01	03	01
32.	65	42	12	09	01	01
33. & 33 A	239	113	45	—	—	—
34.	89	54	17	05	01	01
35.	130	66	23	05	—	—
36.	77	44	25	—	—	—
37.	31	24	10	—	—	—
38.	54	32	11	01	—	—
39.	125	52	13	—	—	—
40.	61	29	18	—	—	—

Circle No.	No. of FPS/K/ Oil and RCL as on 31.12.89			No. of Licences cancelled during the last three years			
	FPS	K. OIL	RCL	FPS	K.OIL	RCL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
41.	70	40	20	—	—	—	
42.	22	14	06	—	—	—	
43.	186	86	42	02	—	—	
44.	81	40	08	01	01	01	
Total :	3446	1825	821	57	17	16	

Improvement in Public Distribution System

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

(a) whether Government propose to improve and restructure the Public Distribution System in the country and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA) (a) and (b) As a continual process to strengthen and streamline the functioning of the PDS, the Central Government have advised the State Governments and U T Administrations from time to time to increase the commodity coverage, evolve an effective coordination system among various agencies engaged in PDS, set up consumer advisory/vigilance committees at various levels, improve the viability of fair price shops, tighten enforcement and inspection arrangements, open more fair price shops wherever necessary, introduce mobile shops for supply of essential commodities, etc. The actual implementation of the Public Distribution System is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Implementation of Labour Laws in J & K

243 SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the details of labour laws passed by Parliament and made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, indicating the year when each was made applicable, and

(b) the number of such laws that have been implemented in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Export of Indian Man-Power to Foreign Countries

244 SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether India is exporting man-power to foreign countries,

(b) if so, to which countries and what is the number of migrants to such countries, year-wise during the last three years

(c) the details of annual receipts from the emigrants,

(d) the schemes in which the receipts have been utilized, and

(e) the effects thereof on national economy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) India is exporting man-power mostly to Gulf countries, though some Indian workers also go to other countries as well. Names of the Gulf countries where bulk of Indian workers go are Bahrain, Iraqs, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U A E and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. As per figures recorded in the Ministry of Labour the total number of workers who have been granted emigration clearance for the last three years are as follows -

1987	1 25 lakhs
1988	1 77 lakhs
1989	1 26 lakhs

(c) The total remittances received during the last 3 years are as follows -

1958-86	Rs 2835	crores approximately
1986-87	Rs 2991	crores approximately
1987-88	Rs 3533	crores approximately

(d) and (e) This information is not being maintained by the Government

posal for the construction of a separate shopping centre for Pocket 'C'

Shops in Siddhartha Extension

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to Parts (a) and (b) above

245 SHRI L K ADVANI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

Slum Dwellers in Metropolitan Cities

(a) whether in the absence of a planned market, haphazard mushrooming of shops/huts are taking place in an around Siddhartha Extension, New Delhi,

246 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(b) whether Government propose to construct a market in this colony and

(a) the slum population in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi according to the latest estimate, and

(c) if so, the outline and time scheduled of the same?

(b) the percentage of rise in the slum population in these cities since 1981 and anticipated percentage of rise in the slum population in these cities by 2001 A D ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there is no haphazard mushrooming of shops/huts in and around Siddhartha Extension Pocket 'C'. A convenient shopping centre has already been constructed between Pockets 'B' & 'C' of Siddhartha Extension to cater to the needs of both these Pockets and there is no pro-

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) (a) and (b) The slum population identified in (1981) and estimated for (1990) with the percentage rise in the period in respect of these cities are given below. No separate estimate of anticipated rise in the slum population of take cities by 2001 AD is available

Name of the City/Town	Identified slum population (1981) (persons in lakhs)	Estimated Slum population (1990)	Percentage rise (%)
1 Greater Bombay	28 31	41 26	45%
2 Calcutta	30 28	43 86	44%
3 Madras	13 63	21 08	54 %
4 Delhi	18 00	32 08	78%

Renovation of Kamla Balan Embankment at Jayanagar in Bihar

247. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the renovation of Kamla Balan Embankment near Jayanagar in the district of Madhubani in Bihar; and

(b) the plan for ensuring its earliest completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA). (a) and (b). Bihar State Flood Control Board has formulated 15 schemes for renovation works. These may be considered for inclusion in State's VIII Plan after these have been received and examined in the Ganga Flood Control Commission.

Clearance to the Upper Mullamori Project in Karnataka

248. SHRI SRIKANTHADATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Upper Mullamori Project in Karnataka was cleared by the Planning Commission;

(b) the cost of the project;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Union Government for the project.

(d) the progress made in the execution of the project so far; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). 5th August, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.28 crores.

(c) The project is funded by the State Government. No amount is sanctioned for the project directly by the Union Government.

(d) and (e). As reported by the State Government, storage has been created and full irrigation potential of 3280 ha. is scheduled to be achieved by March, 1990.

[*Translation*]

National Handloom Fair

249. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the total sale registered in the National Handloom Fair in Delhi and the number of Handloom units participating in the fair;

(b) whether any rebate was given on sales in the Fair and if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The total sale registered during the National Handloom Expo held at Ram Lila Grounds from 28.1.90 to 26.2.90 was Rs. 10,30,55,190. 72 Handloom agencies from different States participated in the Fair.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

20 % rebate was given on sales.

Accumulation of Silt in the River Beds in North India

250 SHRI RAMLAL RAHI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether silt has accumulated in the river beds in North India due to continuous floods resulting in the decline of the depth of rivers and the increase of the area of inundation

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a scientific study in this regard and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA) (a) to (c) During the course of their journey rivers continually seek adjustment of their beds and banks on account of the silt picked up from one place and deposited at the other. Studies in the morphology of the rivers Brahmaputra and Kosi have already been taken up

Houses to Retired Persons

251 SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of retired Government employees who have registered themselves with DDA for allotment but have not been allotted houses by Delhi Development Authority under its retired persons scheme

(b) the time by which Government propose to provide them houses,

(c) whether there is any housing scheme for employees who are to retire recently and

(d) if not, the alternative arrangement for such employees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASLI MARAN) (a) and (b) Out of 11052 registrants, all except 2022 persons registered under the Special Self-Financing Scheme for retired/retiring public servants have been allotted houses. The persons still left have to apply for allotment indicating site of their choice in response to public advertisements issued by DDA in this regard from time to time

(c) and (d) There is no fresh housing scheme for retired/retiring public servants who are not already registered under the various housing schemes but such retired/retiring public servants are given priority in allotment provided they apply for the same in response to notices issued by DDA from time to time

[English]

Ayurvedic And Unani Formulary in C.G.H.S.

252 SHRI KIRPAL SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the formulary of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines followed in the C G H S dispensaries

(b) the time by which the indenting system is likely to be introduced in C G H S Unani Dispensaries/Units

(c) the steps being taken by Government to engage more reputed manufacturers/suppliers of Unani medicines for supplying Unani/Ayurvedic medicines to the C G H S dispensaries/units, and

(d) the step taken to ensure that only quality medicines are supplied?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). All Ayurvedic and Unani medicines included in the formulary are by and large manufactured by I.M.P.C.L., a Government of India Undertaking and are purchased from them. Remaining medicines included in the formulary and not manufactured by I.M.P.C.L. are purchased from reputed firms registered under C.G.H.S. Organilyptic method is adopted for checking the quality of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines.

Ayurvedic Mental Hospital in Kottakkal

253. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Ayurvedic Mental Hospital at Kottakkal, Kerala, under the National Mental Health Programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

Year (Nov.—Oct)	Availability	(In lakh MTs) Consumption*
1986-87	33.48	48.45
1987-88	37.67	55.86
1988-89	49.50	53.23

* Consumption has been taken broadly to be the sum total of availability of indigenous edible oils plus imported edible oils.

(c) The various measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds and hence to meet shortage of

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The national Mental Health Programme as approved by the Government does not contain provision for the setting up of any Ayurvedic Mental Hospital.

[*Translation*]

Production and Consumption of Edible Oils

254. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the total consumption of edible oils every year; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The availability and consumption of edible oils in the country in the last three years have been as under:-

edible oils are:

1. Implementation of the National

Oilseeds Development Project; besides, an Oilseeds Production and Thrust Programme (OPTP) has been introduced with 100% assistance to States for rendering help to oilseed farmers regarding seeds, plant protection and extension of technology.

2. Oilseeds Project of the National Dairy Development Board.
3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of Oilseeds.
7. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production.

As a short term measure Government has had to resort to import of edible oils as a supplemental step.

Bonded Labour

256. SHRIRESHAMLAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of bonded labourers of Raipur, Raigarh and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1987 to February, 1990 alongwith the details of

amount spent on each scheme undertaken in this regard and the assistance given by Union Government in the form of grant or loan;

(b) whether 'Kamiya' comes under the definition of bonded labour or agricultural labour; and

(c) whether Government propose to redefine 'Kamiya' ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Information has been called for from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of House.

(b) and (c). 'Kamiya' has been identified as a form of force labour in the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

[English]

Schemes of HUDCO for SCs/STs

257. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise schemes initiated or to be initiated by HUDCO to provide dwelling units to the rural poor particularly for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities;

(b) the State-wise financial allocations made during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) the amounts allocated to private agencies, State-wise, if any, engaged in the promotion of rural housing schemes; and

(d) the sources of funds of HUDCO for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 together with the funds drawn from such sources?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)

As ascertained from State agencies, Statewise details of dwelling units sanctioned under various rural housing schemes during the last three years and the current year as on 31.1.90 including the reservation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribe are given in Statement I and II respectively.

(b) The statewise allocation of HUDCO funds for rural housing for the year 1988-89 and 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in State-

ment III.

(c) Private agencies are not allotted funds for taking up rural housing scheme, unless nominated by State Govts.

(d) HUDCO draws funds for its operations from equity, open market borrowing, loans from LIC, GIC and commercial banks. The total funds drawn from such sources during 1988-89 and 1989-90 till 28.2.90) were Rs. 283.37 crores and Rs. 409.15 crores respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Reservation for SC/ST (Rural)

State	Dwellings Sanctioned			Reservation for SC/ST		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	32389	32500	17500	7165	18951	9987
Bihar	—	1162	33471	—	—	—
Gujarat	15319	27423	14351	3483	5053	2480
Kerala	24500	11000	3000	1240	382	2640
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	11190	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	28027	—	—	14138
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1250	5417	—	—	—
Maharashtra	15132	19491	13915	1313	31	—
Orissa	2825	—	—	—	—	—

State	Dwellings Sanctioned				Reservation for SC/ST		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Punjab	—	—	34058	—	—	15076	
Madhya Pradesh	5902	—	164	1998	—	164	
Karnataka	27065	29544	16197	6158	11198	5164	
Tamil Nadu	31300	28700	18650	—	12568	—	
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1200	—	—	—	
West Bengal	—	—	10000	—	—	—	
Total :	154432	151070	208040	21357	48183	49649	

STATEMENT II*Reservation for SC/ST during current year on 31.1.90 (Rural)*

1989-90

<i>State</i>	<i>Dwellings Sanctioned</i>	<i>Reservation on for SC/ST</i>
Andhra Pradesh	22001	10976
Gujarat	21852	5840
Kerala	19200	4170
Karnataka	24127	8136
Maharashtra	8155	—
Tripura	1000	—
Tamil Nadu	20350	—
Uttar Pradesh	50000	—
Total	166685	29122

STATEMENT III*ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1988-89 & 1989-90**Rs. in Crores*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.81	6.1
2.	Assam	1.72	2.2
3.	Bihar	4.99	6.4
4.	Gujarat	2.78	3.5
5.	Haryana	0.97	1.4

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.74	0.91
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.33	2.03
8.	Karnataka	3.22	4.0
9.	Kerala	1.50	1.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.40	6.2
11.	Maharashtra	5.17	6.9
12.	Manipur	0.26	0.3
13.	Meghalaya	0.27	0.3
14.	Nagaland	0.19	0.2
15.	Orissa	2.80	3.3
16.	Punjab	1.21	1.0
17.	Rajasthan	4.64	5.0
18.	Sikkim	0.01	0.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.98	3.6
20.	Tripura	0.20	0.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7.76	9.9
22.	West Bengal	3.10	3.9
23.	Goa Daman & Diu Union Territories A & N Islands	0.07	0.1
24.	A & N Islands	0.08	0.1
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.1
26.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.01
27.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
28.	Delhi	0.01	0.01
29.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.15
30.	Mizoram	0.21	0.27
31.	Pondichery	0.02	0.02
	Total	58.50	75.00

Punpun-Mohrar Project

258. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punpun-Mohrar river project has been pending with Central Water Commission;

(b) whether the delay in the clearance of the project has resulted in escalation of cost and has adversely affected the irrigation potentiality in that area; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the clearance of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The State Government has to modify the project proposals after finalisation of hydrology.

(c) The State Government plans, formulates and executes the irrigation schemes as per *inter-se* priorities within the State. It is, therefore, for the State Government to take necessary steps.

[*Translation*]

NTC Mill in Madhya Pradesh

259. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and casual labours working at present in each textile mills of National Textile Corporation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of labour voluntarily retired from their services in "Hira Mills" situated at Ujjain during 1989-90;

(c) the year-wise details of profit earned and loss incurred by 'Hira Mills' for the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 ; and

(d) the number of people residing in Hira Mills Complex and the present position of educational, medical and other civil amenities available there?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The number of permanent and casual labour on roll in the mills under NTC (MP) Ltd., as on 1.1.1990 is as under:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Badli</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indore Malwa Mills	2292	1835	4127
2.	Kalyanmal Mills	1474	1601	3075
3.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills	1397	759	2156
4.	Hire Mills	1490	1060	2550
5.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills.	868	54	922
6.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	1827	880	2707
7.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	893	730	1623

(b) During 1989-90, 316 labourers voluntarily retired under voluntary Retirement Scheme at Hira Mills, Ujjain.

(c) The year-wise net losses incurred by Hira Mills, Ujjain during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 is given below:-

Year	Losses incurred (Rs.. in lakhs)
1986-87	385.18
1987-88	394.87
1988-89 (Provisional)	441.88

(d) There are 520 families residing at the Mills complex. Present position of amenities provided is an under:-

1. *Educational* Primary school run in the mill building by State Educational Department.
2. *Medical* An Ambulance room is

provided with one par-time Doctor, 3 Compounders and 1 Aaya. In addition, ESI hospital is available at a distance of half a kilometre from the mill complex.

3. *Civil Amenities* Electricity in quarters as well as street light provided, water supply line laid, separate recreation club in the mill complex, community latrine etc. are also provided.

[English]

Foreign Brand Name by Pepsi Foods

260. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pepsi Foods are using any foreign brand names;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) (a) to (c) As per a condition in the letter of intent granted to Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (subsequently transferred to M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt Ltd), no foreign brand name shall be allowed to be used on domestic sales. Any contravention in this regard will attract penal action under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 as amended from time to time.

Punjab Irrigation Development Scheme Awaiting Central Clearance

261 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether some irrigation schemes proposed by Punjab Government in 1982 are pending clearance by Union Government on account of financial problems and environmental objections

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the schemes which are likely to be cleared soon,

(d) whether any meeting of the officials of Punjab Government and Ministers or officials of Union Government is proposed to be convened to expedite the clearance of such projects, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Extension of Calcutta Metro Railway

262 SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether West Bengal Government have submitted a memorandum requesting Union Government to extend the Metro Railway upto Garia, and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal has proposed extension of the Metro Railway from Tollyganj to Garia. The matter has been examined. As the Feasibility Report needed updating and the funding pattern of the project required to be worked out, the matter has been referred back to the Government of West Bengal.

BIS Certification on Cotton Ginning/ Pressing Units

263 SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has finalised and notified Indian Standard for cotton ginning and cotton pressing units, if so, when it has been made applicable,

(b) whether this Indian Standard is being applied on cotton ginning/pressing factories of Maharashtra also, if so, from which date,

(c) whether Government propose to make this standard compulsory in other cotton-growing States also, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir. IS 12171 : 1987 'Specification for Cotton Bales' had been formulated by BIS and made applicable from 13.11.1987.

(b) As the Indian Standards formulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards are mostly voluntary in nature, it is for the cotton ginning and cotton pressing mills to follow the specifications given in IS 12171 : 1987 for processing of cotton and for pressing it into bales. The Bureau has not issued any instructions for implementation of this Standard by any mill anywhere in India.

(c) and (d). Packing of ginned and pressed cotton as per the said Indian Standard has been made compulsory for export purposes with effect from 31/12/1987 through Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1987, issued by the Ministry of Textiles. This is applicable to all cotton ginning and cotton pressing mills all over India, including those in the cotton-growing States, for export purposes only. Compulsory implementation of packing as per this Indian Standard was withdrawn by the Central Government with regard to domestic consumption through notification issued by the Ministry of Textiles on 8/12/1989.

Stagnation in CPWD Junior Engineers' Grade

264. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remove stagnation in the cadre of Junior Engineers, CPWD; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). In order to remove stagnation in the

cadre of Junior Engineers, CPWD, a Second Cadre Review has been undertaken.

District Consumer Redressal Forums

265. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had issued directive to the State Governments to set-up by 31 October, 1989, the District Consumer Redressal Forum in each district of every State, as per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to assist State Governments in implementing the directive of the Supreme Court of India;

(c) whether the financial implications have been studied for setting up such forum in each district; and

(d) if so, what will be the Centre's share in it?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Supreme Court of India, in its hearings on 19.9.89, 15.11.89 and 17.1.90 in Writ Petition no. 1141 has issued directions to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to expedite the setting up of redressal agencies under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(b) The Central Government has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to comply with the orders of Supreme Court of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Government does not propose to share the expenditure for setting

up State Commission and District Redressal Forums in the States/Union Territories.

Renovation of Lower Damodar Basin

266. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to renovate the Lower Damodar Basin; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start and the amount required for its renovation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The proposal for modernisation of DVC canal system was returned to the State Government for modification and subsequently, due to non-receipt of the same, deleted from the list of pending projects in November, 1985. Modified report has not yet been received at the Centre.

Supply of Foodgrains to Tea Garden Workmen

267. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several memoranda and representations have been made against the supply of rotten and worst quality of rice and wheat to the workmen of the tea gardens of West Bengal by the Food Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On investigation it was found that the stocks of foodgrains as approved by the State Government conforming to the prescribed specifications and fully fit for human consumption only were issued from FCI godowns.

Task Force Report on Child Labour

268. DR. K. KALIMUTHU:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on Child Labour headed by Shri L.M. Singhvi has submitted its report;

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

(c) whether Government propose to publish a white paper on Child Labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of recommendations is given in the Statement below. The Report of the Task Force will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour before taking appropriate action in the matter.

(c) National Child Labour Policy has already been publicly announced.

STATEMENT*Summary of the recommendations of the Task Force on Child Labour**I. General*

- (i) Problems of child labour should be seen as problems of children.
- (ii) The problems of children should be viewed keeping in view all the ramifications such as mortality, nutrition employment, educational facilities, population explosion, poverty etc.
- (iii) There should be more resources for welfare schemes which should be given over-riding priority.
- (iv) A Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament and a similar Committee in State Legislatures should function as a Standing Committee to represent children.
- (v) All problems relating to children should be dealt with by one single Ministry.
- (vi) The Central Advisory Board and State Boards should be given statutory status.
- (vii) There should be statutory Child Labour Ombudsman or Commission for investigation, resolution of grievances and disputes and for giving directions to employers and others.
- (viii) National and zonal institutes should be set up for for training and research relating to child labour problems.
- (ix) During Census operations and collection of data, child labour should be given particular attention.
- (x) The Child Labour (Prohibition and

Regulation) Act, 1986 and other allied Acts should be kept under constant and careful review.

- (xi) A comprehensive child labour code should be evolved.

II. Important Recommendations pertaining to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

1. The Act should contain a time-table with outer limits as to when it will come into force.
2. A uniform definition of child with reference to age is required.
3. There should be a provision to extend the definition of 'establishment' in Section 2 (iv) of the Act by means of notification and there should be no loophole for the organised sector or the units to exploit child labour.
4. There should be an enabling proviso to Section 3 to check exploitation of child labour under the guise of occupier carrying on a process with the aid of his family.
5. The advisory function of the Technical Advisory Committee under Section 5 (1) should be expanded and it should be able to receive petitions from individuals, etc. for addition of occupations and processes to the Schedule.
6. Section 12 relating to the display of the provisions of Sections 3 and 14, should be in Part II or in Part IV.
7. There should be a mandatory time-limit for enforcement of the provisions of the Act.
8. The penalty for violation should be increased under Section 14 (3) and

Section 15 and three-fourths of the fine imposed should be payable to the children or their guardians.

9. Proceedings under Section 16 of the Act should be completed within six months.
10. Under Section 17, non-Governmental organisations and their Heads may be notified as Inspectors.
11. Section 18 should contain a mandatory time-limit for preparation of rules.
12. The proviso to Section 21 (1) should be amended to provide for extension for a further period of 3 years.

III. *National Policy and Action Plan*

1. A white paper on child labour should be published.
2. The National Policy and Action Plan should spell out the details of objectives of the policy and the type of financial assistance to voluntary agencies and the apparatus which should be entrusted with child labour policy and programmes.
3. Specific strategy should be adopted for tackling problems of paid family workers, apprentices, wage earning workers and workers in certain establishments and in the unorganised sectors.
4. Welfare measures to child workers should include education facilities and vocational guidance.
5. Awareness programmes on massive scales should be undertaken to create public opinion and interest on problems of child labour.

Import of Sugar

269. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the price at which sugar was imported by Union Government during 1989, month-wise;

(b) the international prices prevailing on the dates on which each of these contracts were signed; and

(c) which were the supplying firms and who were/are their Indian agents representatives or functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) A quantity of 2.27 lakh tonnes and 0.15 lakh tonnes of imported sugar arrived during the months of October, 1989 and November, 1989 respectively. The prices at which the sugar was imported were as under:—

<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Price-US \$ Per Metric Tonne CIF (Indian Ports)</i>
1	2
35,809	517.80
48,100	519.50
13,000	521.00
1,09,850	520.80
35,000	519.00
2,41,750	

(b) The International price of sugar on the dates on which each of these contracts were signed were as under as per London Daily Price:

<i>Date</i>	<i>London Daily Price FOB European Ports US \$ Per Metric Tonne</i>
22.9.1989	428.0
25.9.1989	433.0
6.10.1989	407.0

For working out CIF price ex-Indian Ports approximately US \$ 50-55 Per Metric Tonne would need to be added towards freight and insurance.

(c) Names of firms who supplied imported sugar and their local representatives as indicated by the firms are given below:—

<i>Supplier's Name</i>	<i>Local Representatives</i>
1. M/s. Anglo Chemicals Commodities, London.	1. M/s. Meteor Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M/s. Gill & Duffus, Geneva.	2. M/s. Gill & Co., New Delhi.
3. M/s. Rionda (London) Ltd., London.	3. M/s. Czarnikov Rionda Co. (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
4. M/s. S.A. Sucre Export, Belgium.	4. M/s. Salzub (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/s. Jean Lion ET Cie, Paris.	5. M/s. Chinai Agencies Pvt. Ltd., new Delhi.
6. M/s. Sudden Kerry International, Paris.	6. M/s. International Trading Co., New Delhi.

Irrigation Facilities for Cultivation of Land in India

270. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether much of the otherwise cultivable land in India cannot be used for cultivation due to the non-availability of irrigation facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide more funds for creating more irrigation facilities in different States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) In some areas, use of cultivable land requires support from irrigation facilities.

(b) and (c). State Governments have been encouraged to undertake projects that will cover additional area under irrigation.

[*Translation*]

Construction Work of Ban Sagar Dam and its Canals in Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh

271. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of Ban Sagar Dam was laid in May, 1978 and the construction of the dam was to be completed in six years;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in construction of this dam and the cost escalation thereby; and

(c) the time by which construction work on Ban Sagar dam and its canals in Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major reasons for delay in completion of the dam are problems concerning leakages along the reservoir rim, land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement, reformulation of action plans for environment and compensatory afforestation and constraint of funds from the participating States. Apart from the general price rise, revised provisions for rehabilitation have also contributed to the increase in the cost of the project.

(c) Proposed schedule for completion is as below:

- (i) Dam upto Crest level — June, 1992
- (ii) Canal System — 1995-96

[English]

Problems Faced by Jute and Textile Industries in W.B.

272. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently set up a joint committee consisting of the officials of the State Government and Union Government to go into the problems faced by the jute and cotton textile industries in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Two different Committees have been set up by Government of India in January, 1990 to review the progress of the schemes in jute sector and to study the functioning and reorganisation of NTC mills located in West Bengal.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

273. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments propose to issue new licences for sugar mills for increasing the sugar production in the country during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the number of such licences issued so far and the locations of such sugar mills;

(c) whether Government propose to set up sugar mills at Doma and Hata in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b) The Central Government does not propose/identify specific areas to set up new sugar factories in any part of the country. The applications for grant of LOI/IL for establishment of new sugar mills are received through the Department of I.D., which are then considered by the Department of Food as per licensing guidelines.

During the Sugar Year 1989-90, 15 Letters of Intent for the establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 TCD each have been issued till 28.2.1990, the details of which are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). No application for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences has so far been received for establishing new sugar factories at Doma and Hata in District Deoria of Uttar Pradesh in the Department of Food.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sector</i>
1	2	3
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Jewar, Teh. Khurja, Distt. Bulandshahr.	Cooperative
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
2.	Ambulga (BK), Teh. Nilanga, Distt. Latur.	Cooperative
3.	Nithrud, Teh. Majalgaon, Distt. Beed.	Cooperative
4.	Place/Teh./Tal. Bhoom, Distt. Osmanabad.	Cooperative
5.	Jamgaon, Teh. Akola, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Cooperative
6.	Waki, Teh. Sangola, Distt. Solapur.	Cooperative
7.	Gondkhed, Teh. Jamner, Distt. Jalgaon.	Cooperative
8.	Ranegaon, Teh. Shevgaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Cooperative
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
9.	Kadam, Teh. Kadam Mandal, Distt. Adilabad.	Cooperative
10.	Hazurabad, Distt. Karimnagar.	Cooperative
11.	Peruvuncha, Teh. Kallur Mandal, Distt. Khammam.	J.S.

1	2	3	4
<i>Gujarat</i>			
12.	Taropa, Teh. Nandod, Distt. Bharuch.		Cooperative
13.	Mandala, Teh. Dabhoi, Distt. Vadodara.		Cooperative
14.	Rohid, Teh. Hansot, Distt. Bharuch.		Cooperative
<i>Orissa</i>			
15.	Anandapur, Distt. Keonjhar.		J.S.

J.S. = Joint-Stock (Private) Sector.

[*English*]

Licences for Food Processing Industrial Units

274. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1989-90 for food processing industrial units;

(b) the number of licences issued during the same period for canning fish, State-wise; and

(c) whether the procedure to be followed for securing a licence has been simplified and if so, the main changes made therein?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in Job Opportunities in Private Sector

275. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in job opportunities in private sector in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in employment generation in private sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps contemplated to increase job opportunities in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The latest available data on employment relates to March, 1989 (Provisional) which is based on the Employment Market Information Programme, covering the organised sector. According to this data, employment in the private sector during the first four years of Seventh Plan increased from 73.1 lakhs in 1985 to 74.8 lakhs in 1989.

(c) The approach to Eighth Five Year

Plan is under finalisation.

**Families Uprooted by the Inter-State
Sardar Sarovar Project**

276. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families estimated to have been uprooted by the construction of the Inter-State Sardar Sarovar project; and

(b) the number of families which have so far been rehabilitated and in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The number of families requiring resettlement is 13,831.

(b) So far the Government of Gujarat have allotted agricultural land to 1544 families and residential plots to 896 families out of 3322 from Gujarat. 179 families out of the 1655 from Maharashtra have also been rehabilitated in Gujarat. A Rehabilitation site for 90 families out of the 8854 from Madhya

Pradesh has been developed in Gujarat with all facilities.

Companies whose Drugs found Spurious and Sub-Standard

277. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies in Delhi whose drugs have been found spurious and sub-standard during the last three years;

(b) whether any penal action has been taken against them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). As per the information received from Delhi Administration no company has been found manufacturing spurious drugs in Delhi during the last three years. The names of companies whose drugs have been found as not of standard quality during the last three years and action taken in each case is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of the Names of the Licensed Drug-Manufacturing Units of Delhi, whose Drugs sampled by the Drugs Inspectors of Delhi Administration for test and Analysis Purposes where Reported by the Govt. Analyst as not of standard quality during the period 1987-88 and 1989-90 (upto 28.2.90)

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alpine Industries	(i) Metoclopramide	3816	Failed in respect of description.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.
		(ii) Poxin Dry Syp.	7500	Failed in respect of Ampicillin Content.	—do—
		(iii) Ampicillin Tabs. N.F. I.	7246	Failed in respect of description.	—do—
2.	Aggarwal Pharmaceuticals	(i) Boric Acid I.P.	1400	Failed in respect of Boric Acid content.	Licences suspended for 5 days.
		(ii) Boric Acid	1029	Failed in respect of sulphate test.	Licences suspended for 7 days.
3.	Ambeey Laboratories	Elaack Disinfectant Fluid	0541	Failed in RWC	Mfg. licence suspended for 5 days.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Alpha Surgical Company	Doctor's Brand Gauze roll 6"x6M.	426	Failed in respect of wap foreign matter and absorbancy.	Licence on Form 25 suspended for 15 days
5.	Ambechem Formulations (P) Ltd.	(i) Dexamethasone Tabs. I.P.	13	Failed in respect of Dexamethasone content.	Licence suspended for 20 days.
6.	Ace Laboratories	Co-trimoxazole Tabs.	AT-131	Failed in respect of Disintegration Test.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.
7.	Beckcom Drugs Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	Twincillin Dry Symp.	TD-124	Failed in respect of cloxacillin content.	Under process.
8.	Brown Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Ampicillin for oral suspension (ii) Handloom Capsules	D-125 C-1305	Failed in respect of Ampicillin content. Failed in respect of B12 content.	Under process. Under process.
9.	Brij Textiles.	Handloom cotton bandages	644	Failed in respect of weight in g/M ² Foreign matter & flourescene	Licences on Form 25-A suspended for 15 days.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Chemo Biologicals.	(i) Misprin Tabs.	101286	Failed in description.	Firm's licences on Form 25 cancelled in part.
11.	Cristal Tab.	Ibuprip Tab.	IBT-872	Failed in Disintegration test.	No action could be taken as the firm was not in existence when its report was received.
12.	Decan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.	Analgin Tabs. I.P.	10066	Failed in disintegration test.	Firm closed down the unit & the licence of the firm cancelled.
13.	Ess Jee Pharmaceuti-cals.	Dextrose Inj. I.P. 5%	37Li	Failed in A-ssay & 5-hydroxy methyl furtural & related subs.	Under process.
14.	Grstus Pharma	(i) Paracetamol Tabs. I.P. 5330		Failed in description.	Permission to manufacture this product withdrawn for one month.
		(ii) Metronidazole Tabs. I.P. 6217		Failed in respect of description.	Permission to manufacture this withdrawn.
15.	Hindon Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Dolovon Cap.	DN-626	Failed in description.	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Hindustan Anti-biotics.	Benzyl Benzoate Application I.P.	HB2/HT/55	Failed in respect of "Nett content".	Licence of form on Form 25-A suspended for 5 days.
17.	Indian Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	Pot Chloride Liquid	INL-8801	Failed in description.	Licence of firm suspended for 15 days.
18.	Jindal Pharmaceuticals	Sod. Bicarbonate I.P.	040	Failed in respect of Al, Cal, & indolsblr matter.	Firm closed.
19.	Jindal Products (Regd)	(i) Jindal's Rolled Dandages (ii) White Rolled Gauze	0115 0131	Failed in respect of dimensions —do—	Licence suspended for 10 days. —do—
20.	J.K. Remedies	(i) Piprazine Citrate anthelmintic Syp. I.P. (ii) Anaquine Liquid	296 275	Failed in respect of 'Nett content'. —do—	Licence suspended for 10 days. Licence on Form 25 & 28 suspended for 5 days.
21.	M/s. Kishan Chand and sons.	(i) Cotton crepe Bendages	BPC 5140	Failed in respect of description.	Firm's licence cancelled in respect of crepe Bendages.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(ii) Eagle Brand white rolled Bandages.	5257	Failed in respect of length Foreign matter & Wt. per Square.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.
22.	Kerala State Drugs Pharmaceu- ticals Ltd.	Benzyl Benzoate Application IP	KSB-2/73	Failed in respect of Nett Content.	Licence suspended for 5 days.
23.	Kay Pharma	Kaoline	636	Failed in respect of carbanate test.	Licence cancelled.
24.	Kruzer Pharmaceu- ticals.	Dexamethazone Tab. IP	527	Failed as ref colour contains.	Referred back to CIPL Ghaziabad.
25.	Lagrande (P) Ltd.	(i) Dexamethasone Tab. IP	T. 1873	Failed in respect of wt. variation.	Licence suspended in part for 1 month.
		(ii) Metronidazole Tab. IP	T. 1870	Failed in respect of uniformity of weight.	Licence cancelled in part.
26.	Libra Pharmaceu- ticals (P) Ltd.	Biomet Tab.	FAM-131	Failed in respect of uniformity of weight.	Firm was warned to careful.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Lark Laboratories (P) Ltd.	(i) Paracetamol Sus.	LS-223	Failed in respect of content.	Licence suspended on form 25 for one month.
		(ii) Larkm Susp.	LS-249	Failed in respect of paracetamol content & description.	Under process.
28.	Loyd's Pharmaceuticals Co.	Loyd's Plasta of Paris IP	178	Failed in respect of Acid insoluble matter.	Licence suspended for 7 days.
29.	Macheil Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.	Dccahist expectorant	50315	Failed in respect of chlorphenaium maite content.	Firm was closed & their licence were cancelled.
30.	Minaxi Pharmaceuticals	Sulfarin	SRS-1738	Failed in respect of Trimethoprima content.	Under process.
31.	New Life Pharmaceuticals.	Acidal Susp.	AL-744	Failed in respect of nett content.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.
32.	Nepra pharmaceuticals & Chemical Industries	Nepalsule-C Capsules	NPS-433	Failed in B12 content.	Under process.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Oxyl Lab.	Borax Glycerine IP	014	(i) Failed in respect of borax content. (ii) Labelling defect.	Manufacturer licence cancelled.
34.	Pusoot Puri Surgicals Cottons.	Pusoot Absorbent Cotton Wool IP	132	Failed in respect of Discripti, Acedety or ackatinety, Abrorbancy Neps. puds Ash.	Licence suspended for one month.
35.	Paam Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Laxi Lax (Phenol-phthalin) Tab. IP	LT-04	Failed in respect of uniformity of wt.	Permission to mfg. this drug withdrawn.
36.	Purchem Lab.	Boric Acid IP	BA-14	Failed in test for 504 As & Nett content.	Mfg. licence cancelled.
37.	Radicura Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.	Oxephenbutazone Tablets IP	T-15887	Failed in respect of Assay.	Govt. Analyst report is avaited after retesting.
38.	Raj Vaidya Sheetal prasad and sons.	Peeda Har Tab.	127	Failed in respect of uniformity of weight.	Licence suspended for 15 days.
39.	Swiss & French Pharmaceuticals	(i) Loproswiss	LM-002	Failed in respect of floating particles	Licence suspended for 10 days.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(ii)	Frankohist Expectorant	FH-001	Failed in Nett Value.	Licences on form 25 suspended for 5 days.
	(iii)	Paracetamol Susp. NFI	SM-046	Nett content	Permission withdrawn for 3 months.
40.	S.B. Pharma-Ceuticals	Sungyl Antacid suspension	S-3702	Failed in respect of Assay.	Case referred back to Govt. Analyst.
41.	Shkti Jeevan Pharmacy	Mritasanjivani Sura	14	Not of std. quality in respect of alcohol content.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.
42.	Sahni Son's Mrg. Co. (i)	Medicrepa Bendege	6M-02	Failed in respect of length.	Under process.
	(ii)	—do—	2M-02	—do—	—do—
43.	Toshniwal Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.	Ceotie Paceliatric Suspension	6715	Failed in respect of nett content.	Permission to mir. this drug withdrawn.
44.	Ushika Pharmaceutical	Issniazid Tab.	131	Failed in respect of Uniformity of wt.	Licence on form 25 suspended for one month.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Drug	Batch No.	Reason for declaring of standard quality	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	V.K. Pharma	Boric Acid IP	094	Failed in respect of Boric Acid content.	Licence of firm cancelled.
46.	Wardman Pharmaceuticals	Glycerine IP	100	Failed in respect of refractive Index Acetaldehyde and ducose.	Under process.
47.	Yethichem Labs (P) Ltd.	Metronyl-F-Suspension	618	Not of std. quality in respect of discreption.	Licence on form 25 A cancelled in part.
48.	Ambichem Pharmaceuticals	Co-Trimoxazole Mixture Paediatric BP	S-215	Failed in respect of nett Content.	The firm was closed & Mfr. Licence was cancelled.
49.	Chemo Drugs	Lariquine Symp.	55-CD	Failed in respect of Nett content.	Firm was warned to be more careful in future.

[*Translation*]

Let out of Government Accommodation

278. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted recently in respect of those Government accommodations which have been let out on rent in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). No enquiry as such has been conducted. However, the Directorate of Estates *suo moto* and also on receipt of complaints has carried out spot inspection of quarters in various colonies to detect cases where Government accommodation has been let out on rent in Delhi. During the period from 1.3.89 to 28.2.90, 513 cases of unauthorised subletting have been detected. In 248 cases, allotment of the accommodation has been cancelled where it has been proved that the quarter has been fully sublet. In the remaining cases, action has been taken as per rules.

[*English*]

Plugging of loopholes in the Consumer Protection Act

279. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

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

(a) whether the National Consumer

Disputes Redressal Commission, has expressed his anguish over exploitation of consumers and urged Government to initiate action to plug the loopholes existing in the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 and activate Government machinery for effectively protecting the consumers;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the views of various consumer organisations in regard to this Act?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Government has received some proposals from the National Consumers Disputes Redressal Commission to carry out certain amendments in the consumer Protection Act, 1986. These suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The consumer organisations have applauded this Act. The Government has also received few suggestions from them to plug the loopholes existing in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. These suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

Agreement with CGHS Employees/ Doctors on Service Conditions

280. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether an agreement was reached with the CGHS employees/doctors on service conditions in last year; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the accepted proposals have so far been implemented and the details of the other agreed demands awaiting implementation/further negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Discussions were held at various levels with the representatives of CGHS employees Association regarding their promotional avenues. In pursuance of these discussions action has been initiated in consultation with Department of Personnel and Ministry of Finance to formulate a promotional policy. The other major demand relating to payment of hospital care allowance has been referred to a Committee of experts.

[*Translation*]

Reduction of the Height of the Narmada Dam

281. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested Union Government to reduce the height of Narmada Dam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Workers Participation in Management

282. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to make the workers participation in management as a legal right; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A national seminar on labour participation was organised on 8th and 9th January, 1990 in which representatives of employers, workers, middle management, Central Government, State Governments, Members of Parliament, economists and social scientists participated. A consensus emerged after wide deliberations on the basic issues relating to labour participation in management which will form the basis for the formulation of the law on the subject.

[*Translation*]

Birth Rate in Uttar Pradesh

283. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons adopting family planning programme has been on the increase in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89 as compared to 1986-87;

(b) if so, the percentage fall in birth rate during the above period in the State; and

(c) the birth rate noticed during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The total acceptors of various methods of family planning in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 2,845,177 in 1986-87 to 3,347,485 in 1988-89, as per reports received from the State.

(b) and (c). The latest state-wise estimates of birth rate as obtained from Sample Registration System (SRS) of R.G., India for the last three calander years i.e. 1986, 1987 and 1988 is given in the statement below.

The estimates of birth rate for Uttar Pradesh for the years 1986 and 1988 are respectively 37.5 and 36.9 (Provisional) per thousand population and registers a decline of 1.6%.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988 (provisional)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.6	30.3	26.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.2	36.3	39.6
3.	Assam	34.7	34.2	32.5
4.	Bihar	36.5	36.6	37.3
5.	Goa	20.2	18.9	17.6
6.	Gujarat	32.2	30.6	29.3
7.	Haryana	35.3	34.5	33.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.6	30.8	31.9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.4	31.0	32.6
10.	Karnataka	29.0	28.9	28.7
11.	Kerala	22.5	21.7	19.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37.2	36.4	36.8
13.	Maharashtra	30.1	28.9	29.2
14.	Manipur	25.7	25.9	25.2
15.	Maghalaya	35.4	34.9	36.2
16.	Nagaland	25.2	21.7	23.7
17.	Orissa	32.5	31.0	31.6
18.	Punjab	28.7	28.7	28.5

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Rajasthan	36.4	35.1	32.8
20.	Sikkim	32.1	32.3	33.8
21.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	24.0	22.5
22.	Tripura	28.5	28.2	26.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	37.5	37.9	36.9
24.	West Bengal	29.7	30.7	28.1
25.	A & N Islands	25.5	26.9	19.0
26.	Chandigarh	23.7	23.9	22.1
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.4	35.6	38.3
28.	Daman & Diu	30.5	27.2	27.9
29.	Delhi	29.5	30.4	28.2
30.	Lakshadweep	32.1	30.5	25.5
31.	Pondicherry	22.5	22.4	22.3
	All India	32.6	32.2	31.3

[English]

**National Policy on the Construction
Workers**

284. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a National Policy on wages, employment and protection of the workers engaged in building and construction activity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this direction;

(c) whether Government propose to bring out a new Central legislation in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a seminar in this regard was held in New Delhi recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (d). The need for a Central legislation for providing various protective measures to workers engaged in building and construc-

tion activities was the subject matter of a national seminar held recently at New Delhi. The various recommendations made at this seminar relating to the necessity of a Central legislation and various protective measures to be provided under this Central legislation are under consideration.

Cooperative Ownership in Urban Areas

285. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to encourage co-operative ownership in urban areas so as to provide shelter to the masses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Government is encouraging Cooperative Housing in urban areas by providing finance through various housing finance organisations like Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), National Housing Bank (NHB), LIC etc. The National Housing Cooperative Federation (NCHF) is also helping in the setting up apex level housing cooperatives in the States/UTs and is extending technical support and training facilities to strengthen the Cooperative Movement. Many State Governments allot land at reasonable rates to cooperatives formed by different income groups. Special attention is given to cooperative formed by the poor and disadvantaged groups.

The NHB has announced refinance schemes applicable to cooperative housing societies and has also issued guidelines for provision of financial assistance to cooperative housing and finance societies through banks or housing finance institutions for land development and shelter projects.

Working of Public Distribution System

286. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) has conducted a study on the working of the Fair Price Shops and Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to available information, the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce & Industry (PHDCCI) conducted a study on Agricultural Price Policy in India, the report of which inter-alia contains reference to the Public Distribution System (PDS). The main findings in the report regarding PDS in the context of Agricultural Price Policy from the consumers' point of view are that Public Distribution System has not been very effective, it is restricted primarily to urban centres, large section of the poor people are outside its purview and even those who are covered do not necessarily get the benefit of issue prices. Quotas are not lifted because of the poor quality of food-grains and irregular supply by the Food Corporation of India. PDS has thus failed to serve its objectives but the burden on the exchequer is increasing.

(c) Although an indepth examination of the study report has not been made its conclusions appear to be based on inadequate appreciation of the role of PDS and are, therefore, misleading. While there may be inadequacies in an operation of the magnitude of PDS covering the entire country through as many as over 3.5 lakhs fair

price shops, it cannot but be appreciated that the PDS plays an important role in keeping price rise in check and reaching subsidised essential commodities even to rural areas, and to specially vulnerable groups in ITDP areas. Over three-fourths of the PDS outlets are located in rural areas. The specially useful role of PDS during times of drought and other natural calamities also cannot be ignored.

Fast Increasing Cancer cases in Assam and North-Eastern States

287. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 14th February, 1990 wherein it has been stated that cancer cases in Assam and other north-eastern States are fast increasing;

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

(c) whether proper facilities are available for the cancer patients in the above States and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the estimated number of cancer patients at present in the country, State-wise; and

(e) whether any preventive measures have been taken by Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the news items under reference. The data of incidence of cancer cases in North-Eastern States is not available. The year-wise new cancer cases registered from 1982-87, under the National Cancer Registry Project of I.C.M.R. at Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, however, do not indicate any major change in the number of cancer cases.

(c) There is a Regional Cancer Centre, namely Dr. B. Barooa Cancer Institute, Guwahati in Assam. Besides, modern equipment like radiotherapy facilities are available at Medical College, Dibrugarh to cater to the needs of cancer patients. More facilities are being provided in the region for cancer treatment the North-Eastern Council and the Department of Atomic Energy.

(d) According to the information available, it is estimated that in 1986 about 6 lakhs new persons developed cancer in the country. At any point of time, there are between 15 to 20 lakhs cancer patients in the country. A Statement showing the number of cancer patients treated in Specialised Cancer Hospitals during 1988 is given below.

(e) Apart from increasing early detection facilities in different parts of the country, preventive measures through health education programmes have also been undertaken through mass media. The hazards of smoking and tobacco consumption are being highlighted.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Number of Hospitals Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2245	1655	268	1
2.	Assam	615	593	20	1
3.	Bihar	560	528	24	1
4.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	193	189	4	1
6.	Karnataka	6416	6024	368	2
7.	Kerala	2168	1957	211	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5336	5083	257	5
9.	Maharashtra	10191	9874	306	2
10.	Orissa	1932	1866	65	1

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Number of Hospitals Reported</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Tamil Nadu	13381	12975	338	4
12.	Tripura	400	393	15	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1506	1468	52	1
14.	West Bengal	132	119	13	1
TOTAL :		45075	42724	1941	22

Note: N.A. : Note Available.

Diploma Course for Handloom Weavers

288 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start some diploma courses in handloom weaving and post diploma in processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start one centre for such studies in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology at Varanasi Salem and Guwahati are already conducting 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology. Handloom Weaving is a part of the Course Content. The Institutes at Varanasi and Salem also conduct one year Post Diploma Course in Textile Chemistry. Maharashtra State has been allotted 8 seats in the 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem. The allocation of seats is based on the requirement of technical personnel in the handloom industry in Maharashtra State.

Job Racket in Gulf Countries

289. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Job racket in Gulf Countries" published in 'The Hindu', New Delhi dated January 24, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Hike in Price of Levy Sugar/Sugarcane

290. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the price of levy sugar;

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to increase the minimum statutory price of sugarcane; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). Price of levy sugar is based on the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and not vice-versa. The Statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1989-90 sugar season has been fixed at Rs. 22.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%, as against Rs. 19.50 per quintal for 1988-89 sugar season. Based on this increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane, increased ex-factory levy sugar price for each zone has been notified on 27th January, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Yarn at Reasonable Price

291. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to uplift the condition of the weavers;

(b) whether Government propose to provide yarn at subsidised rate to the weavers;

(c) whether there is any scheme also to provide loans to weavers on easy terms and at preferential rate of interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In order to develop the handloom industry and improve the socio-economic and living conditions of handloom weavers. Central Government is implementing the following schemes in all the States of the country:—

- (i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol them as members of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (iii) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- (iv) Market - Development Assistance Scheme which has replaced the erst-while schemes of Special Rebate,

Share capital assistance to State Apex Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations and Managerial subsidy to Primary societies.

(v) Janata Cloth Scheme;

(vi) Thrift Fund Scheme;

(vii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

In order to ensure adequate supply of yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable prices, Government have taken various measures such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of capacity in the existing mills to build up captive production for the handloom sector, setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector. Government have also introduced a Yarn Depot Scheme for supply of yarn to weavers at mill-gate prices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Central Government is implementing the following schemes of loan assistance to handloom weavers:—

- (i) Share capital assistance is given to handloom weavers to enable them to become members of primary handloom weavers cooperative societies. Under this scheme, the Central and State Governments equally contribute a total of 90% of the value of share as loan while the weaver contributes the balance of 10%.
- (ii) Loan assistance of Rs. 4000/- per loom is given to loomless weavers, with matching assistance from State Governments, in order to enable

them to form industrial type cooperative societies. The loan is also meant to cover the cost of common workshed.

- (iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms is given on a 1/3rd grant and 2/3rd loan basis to weavers at the rate of Rs. 2000/- for an ordinary loom, Rs. 4000/- for a semi-automatic/jacquard loom and Rs. 1000/- for purchase of accessories for modernisation per loom. The assistance is on a 50 : 50 matching basis between Central and State Governments.

All the above loans are repayable alongwith interest @ 9.75% in ten equal annual instalments.

[English]

Inadequate Stock of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries at Madras

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292. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adequate stock of medicines is not available in the CGHS dispensaries in Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply adequate stocks of medicines for beneficiaries in Madras?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Medicines included in Central Government Health Scheme formulary are generally available in CGHS dispensaries including Madras. Medicines which are not available in the dispensaries are indented from Local Chemist and supplied to the beneficiaries.

I.L.O. Report on Unemployment

293. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recently expressed its grave concern over the high level of unemployment in most parts of the world including India:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to examine the recent report of the ILO and action proposed to be taken to improve the employment situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). World Labour Report 1989 brought out by the International Labour Office states, inter alia, that in Asia unemployment has been on the rise in some countries since the beginning of the 1980s. Young people constitute a sizeable proportion of the total unemployed in each Asian country including India. The problem is especially acute in the case of educated youth.

(c) Government is committed to Right to Work for every citizen. This is proposed to be achieved, inter alia, through increased investment in the rural areas and promotion of industrial development in such a way as to maximise employment.

Decontrol of Sugar

294. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has urged Government

to decontrol the sugar and avoid imports,

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

(c) whether Government propose to bring changes in the existing sugar policy, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) Government do not consider this to be the opportune time to switch over to the policy of decontrol of sugar. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the existing policy of partial control for the present.

Steps to Protect Handloom Industry

295 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI
SHRI BHAKATA CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the specific steps taken so far to protect the Handloom Industry,

(b) the achievements made so far and

(c) the corrective steps Government propose to take to improve the condition of handloom workers and the details of any action plan initiated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) (a) The Textile Policy of 1985 has enunciated a number of steps to preserve the unique role

of handlooms and also to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers. Action had been taken to implement all these steps, viz., development of handlooms through cooperatives and corporations, modernisation of looms, supply of inputs through the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), encouragement for the production of mixed and blended fabrics, reservation of 22 items for exclusive production by handlooms, design support and technological inputs to improve the competitiveness of handloom products, implementation of Thrift Fund Scheme and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, etc. In addition certain fiscal concession are also extended to the handloom sector to enable it to compete with the products of Mills and Powerlooms. Government have also taken various steps to ensure availability of yarn to the handloom sector at reasonable prices such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of capacity in the existing mills to build up captive production for the handloom sector, setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector. The Central Government is also implementing a package of schemes for the development of handloom sector in all the States like (i) share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol them as members of cooperative societies, (ii) assistance for modernisation of looms, (iii) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities, (iv) Market Development Assistance Scheme which has replaced the erstwhile schemes of special rebate, share capital assistance to State apex cooperative societies and handloom development corporations and managerial subsidy to primary societies, (v) janata cloth scheme, (vi) thrift fund scheme; and (vii) workshed-cum-housing scheme.

(b) and (c). As a result of the above measures, production of cloth in the handloom sector has increased as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>In million metres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	3692
1986-87	3884
1987-88	3948
1988-89	3949
1989-90 (upto August 1989)	1681

As a corrective to the increase in hank yarn prices. Government have introduced the following measures:— (i) Setting up of yarn depots through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices; (ii) Setting up of a Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner; and (iii) Persuading State Governments to set up Yarn Price Fixation Committees for fixing yarn prices of cooperative/State sector mills at reasonable rates.

New Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

296. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licenses issued for the establishment of sugar factories in cooperative sector in Maharashtra during the years 1989 and 1990;

(b) the number of applications still pending with Union Government for clearance; and

(c) the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) 21 Letters of Intent have been issued for the establishment of new sugar factories in coop. sector in Maharashtra during the years 1989 and 1990 (as on 28.2.90).

(b) and (c). 26 applications are pending with Union Government as on 28.2.1990. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when these proposals are likely to be cleared.

[*Translation*]

SFS Flats in Vasant Kunj

297. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of all the flats under Self-Financing Scheme (SFS) in Vasant Kunj area of Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether any complaints with regard to these constructions have been received; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated for redressal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Complaints of minor nature have been received and are attended to. In fact, Complaint Registers are maintained by DDA and Service Centres have been opened to attend to these promptly. Arrangements have also been made to hold monthly meetings with the Association of the allottees. Further Fridays have been fixed for hearing

of public grievances in the Office of the Zonal Chief Engineer, DDA.

[English]

National Commission on Urbanisation

298. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation which was set up in 1985 has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the recommendation of the Commission during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Commission has been examined in consultation with the State Governments, Union Ministries and Departments and also has been discussed at a number of Conferences and Seminars of Experts. Some of the suggestions made by the Commission in its report have been acted upon as part of on-going housing and urban programmes. These include

- i) the Setting up of the National Housing Bank.
- ii) Opening a separate Division in the HUDCO for providing funds for infrastructure development by various local bodies/State agencies.
- iii) Recasting of Nehru Rozgar Yojana

as a measure of urban development and poverty alleviation.

- iv) Introduction of urban basic services programmes in all the small and medium towns in a phased manner.
- v) Expansion of the on-going programme of Integrated Development for small and medium towns to cover the Generators of economic momentum identified by the Commission.
- vi) Formulation of Housing policy with specific reference to the needs of the poor.
- vii) Delhi Rent Control Act has already been amended and it has been suggested to the State Governments that they may consider similar amendments to the Rent Control Laws in their States.

The working Group of Urban Development which was constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan has taken into consideration the major recommendations of the NCU while preparing its report.

Production and Import of Sugar

299. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the import of sugar during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the foreign exchange expenditure involved therein;

(b) whether any strategy has been evolved to increase the production of sugar and avoid imports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The imports of sugar during the financial years 1988-89 and 1989-90 were as under:

Sl. No.	Year	April-March	Quantity of imported sugar (in lakh tonnes)	Total CIF value (In million US \$)
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	1988-89	—	Nil	—
(ii)	1989-90	—	2.42	125.67

(b) and (c). To increase sugar production in the country and to reduce the dependence on import, various short-term and long-term measures have been initiated by the Government as under:—

- i) The Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane for the season 1989-90 was increased from Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 22.00 per quintal.
- ii) Advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price for 1990-91 at Rs. 23.00 per quintal of sugarcane.
- iii) Incentive in the form of additional freesale quota to the sugar factories for undertaking early and late crushing for the current 1989-90 season.
- iv) Incentive in the form of additional freesale quota to such sugar factories which are required to transport sugarcane from outside their reserved areas on the orders of the State Government.
- v) Liberal licensing for setting up of new sugar factories and the expansion of the existing capacities.
- vi) Financial assistance on Soft Term basis from the Sugar Development

Fund for development of sugarcane in the reserved areas of the sugar factories and also for undertaking expansion-cum-modernisation of the existing sugar factories.

- vii) Incentive Scheme for new factories as also the factories which are undertaking expansion upto the minimum economic size, i.e. upto 2500 TCD.

As a result of the above measures, the sugar production during the current season aggregated to 63.37 lakh tonnes as on 28th February, 1990 as against 58.74 tonnes on the corresponding date last year.

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

300. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the lease system on the flats and plots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time the orders will be made applicable; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-

OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The orders for conversion of lease hold system of land tenure in Delhi into free hold have been issued on 21.10.89.

(b) The orders envisage the option for conversion of lease hold properties in Delhi into free hold in the case of all residential lease upto a size of 500 sq.m. The conversion in the case of plots below 50 sq.m. will be free of charge, for plots between 50 and 150 sq.m. on the payment of a one time free ranging from Rs. 7500 to Rs. 18000 depending on size and for plots above 150 sq.m. upto 500 sq.m. on the payment of a percentage of the current notified land rates as notified. The benefit of conversion shall be available to only such lessees who opt for it. Such option may be kept open for a period of 6 (six) months from the date of Public Notice to be issued by the concerned public agency administering the leases.

(c) Does not arise.

Uniform rates of essential commodities supplied through FPS

301. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to supply certain essential commodities through the Public Distribution System at uniform rates with necessary subsidy throughout the country;

(b) if so, how many and which items and the time by which Government propose to introduce the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government is already supplying certain essential commodities like rice, wheat,

levy sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene through Fair Price shops throughout the country. These are supplied to States/UTs at the issue prices decided by the Central Government. The retail prices are decided by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Levy sugar is, however, sold at a uniform rate throughout the country. A substantial amount of subsidy is involved in the supply of some of these items.

Workers Rendered Jobless due to Closure of Textile Mills

302. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the NTC and private textile mills which have not yet restarted after the 1981 textile workers strike;

(b) the number of the unemployed textile workers due to closure of these textile mills;

(c) the number of the unemployed textile workers, which were not taken back though some mills were restarted; and

(d) the steps Government propose to rehabilitate them and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Two private Textile Mills namely Mukesh Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Bradhury Mills Ltd., Bombay have not yet restarted after 1981 Textiles Strike. No NTC Mill is lying closed due to this Strike.

(b) The number of workers affected due to the closure of the above two mills is 4751.

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

Migration of Nurses from India to U.S.A. for Treating AIDS Patients

303. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Times of India dated 16 February, 1990 about the large scale migration of nurses from India to USA for treating AIDS patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government had received requests from a few America-based recruiting agencies seeking help for recruitment of nurses for working in USA. No request has been received for recruitment of nurses specifically for treatment of AIDS patients.

In view of the shortage of nurses in India, Government has not responded favourably to such requests. However there is no recruitment of emigration check in respect of nurses.

Production and Demand of Sugar

304. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was higher production of sugar during the current crushing season (1989-90); if so, the estimated production as on January 31, 1990;

(b) whether the country is expected to meet the internal demand and also export

sugar as per our commitment for exports; and

(c) the incentive Government propose to give to sugar industry during the current season for late crushing?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Production of sugar during the current season as on 31st January, 1990 was 45.95 lakh tonnes as against 41.86 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date of the previous season.

(b) With the increased level of sugar production during current season and the carry over stocks at the beginning of the season there would be sufficient availability to meet the internal demand during the current season. However, export if any, will depend upon over-all sugar production, total availability vis a vis demand for internal consumption during the current season.

(c) The Government have announced the incentive scheme for late crushing by sugar mills during the current season 1989-90. The said scheme envisages that the sugar factories which achieve excess production during the period from 1st May, 1990 to 31st July, 1990 over the production achieved by them during the corresponding period of last sugar season i.e. 1988-89, shall be entitled to higher free sale quota @ 80% as against the normal free sale quota of 55% in respect of excess production so achieved by them.

[*Translation*]

Corruption Cases

305. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of corruption cases

registered during the current year against the high officials of various Departments of the Ministry and the number of cases on which action has been taken out of those; and

(b) the details of the remaining cases in which the action is yet to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) During the period 1.4.1989 to 28.2.1990, 10 complaints against Group 'A' officers of the Departments of this Ministry involving corruption charges were registered and taken up for investigation by the departmental vigilance agency.

(b) Does not arise.

H.D.F.C. Loan for Houses

306. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of Government to provide residential accommodation to the people belonging to low income and middle income groups;

(b) the number of people of E.W.S., L.I.G., and M.I.G. categories who have so far benefited by the housing loans being provided by Housing Development Finance Corporation;

(c) whether the facility of H.D.F.C. loan is restricted to metropolitan cities only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 'Housing' is a State Subject and the State Governments/UT Administrations formulate and implement various social housing

schemes including residential accommodation for Low income and middle income groups.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd., nearly three lakh borrowers have been sanctioned housing loan as detailed below:

<i>Monthly income</i>	<i>No. of borrowers</i>
1	2
0 to 1000	49,000
1000 to 2000	89,000
2000 to 3000	72,000
over 3000	83,000

(c) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Completion of Pepsi Food Project

307. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Project has completed its first phase;

(b) if so, the amount spent by them on it so far;

(c) whether Pepsi Food have sought Government's permission to complete other phases of the Project;

(d) if so, whether Government have given necessary permission; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (e). A letter of intent had been granted to M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation on

28th September, 1988 (subsequently this letter of intent was transferred to M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.) for an integrated project for the manufacture of the following items:—

-
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Processed potato/grain foods | 8,000 MTs |
| 2. Soft Drink Concentrate | 20,000 units (one unit produces 1800 cases, each case of 24 services of 225 millilitres each) |
| 3. Processed Fruit/vegetable products | 12,000 MTs |
-

As per information made available by M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. the plant for processing potato and grain-based products is already under operation. The plants for fruit processing and soft drink concentrate are at an advanced stage of implementation. The expenditure incurred on fixed assets has been indicated to be Rs. 35 crores.

(a) whether the Pepsi Foods Projects has not been cleared by Union Government;

(b) if so, the main reasons for not granting clearance to the projects; and

(c) the time by which the clearance will be given?

Clearance to Pepsi Food Projects

308. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A Letter of Intent had been granted to M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation on 28th September, 1988 (subsequently this Letter of Intent was transferred to M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.) for the manufacture of the following items for the capacities indicated against each:

-
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Processed potato/grain foods | 8,000 MTs |
| 2. Soft Drink Concentrate | 20,000 units (one unit produces 1800 cases, each case of 24 services of 225 millilitres each) |
| 3. Processed Fruit/vegetable products | 12,000 MTs |
-

Vegetable and Fruit Processing Project in Kerala

309. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a project for vegetable and fruit including coconuts processing and marketing for the help of the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to set up any such unit in the central public sector in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Plots in Lieu of Land Acquisition

310. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to de-notify such acquired land in Delhi which has been inhabited by people and where notice for acquisition of such land has since been issued;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether civic amenities have been provided by the DDA to the residents of those areas which have been acquired;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided;

(f) the number of persons to whom alternate residential plots have been given by DDA against their acquired land and the number of those whom such plots of land have not yet been allotted; and

(g) the reasons for not allotting plots of land to them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

(f) Out of 8176 cases recommended by the Delhi Administration, DDA allotted 5945 alternate residential plots upto 31st December, 1989.

(g) Non-availability of sufficient number of developed residential plots.

Compensation to Farmers

311. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA had acquired the land in the recent past from Farmers of Delhi at cheap rates and is selling the same at high rates;

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

(c) whether Government propose to give additional compensation to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir. The land is being acquired by Delhi Administration under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended in 1984 for the planned development of Delhi and is placed at the disposal of the DDA for its development and disposal according to plan. The rate at which land is allotted for various schemes is determined by taking into account, the cost of its acquisition, development charges etc.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the position stated against (a) above.

(c) and (d). The additional compensation (enhancement) to the farmers is assessed by the Addl. District Judge under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended in 1984. The Act provides that the land owners whose land has been acquired can prefer an appeal with the Court of the Addl. District Judge for enhancement of compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector. Therefore, the question of payment of additional compensation by the Government over and above the amount awarded by the Addl. District Judge does not arise.

[English]

Short supply of edible oils

312. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether short supply of edible oils was made to the Fair Price Shops in the Country after the general election; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Monthly allocations of edible oil in the PDS are made keeping in view the overall availability of indigenous oils. Supplies through PDS are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirement of the consumers. Gener-

ally, by December, the festival season is over, and with the arrival of fresh indigenous oils in the market, relatively lower allocations are made.

Salt Iodisation and Ban on Kesari Dal

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

(a) the policy of Government regarding iodisation of edible salt and the ban on Kesari Dal;

(b) whether non-iodised salt has been banned in the States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Kesari Dal is still being sold in many States; and

(e) if so, the steps Government purpose to take to check sale of Kesari Dal and non-iodised salt?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). In order to control the problem of goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country, the Government of India have laid down a policy for Universal Iodization of salt in a phased manner by 1992. The targets for achieving the universal salt Iodization are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target of Salt Iodization (in lakh M. Tonnes)</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	7.00	7.73
1987-88	12.00	16.87
1988-89	22.00	21.90

1	2	3
1989-90	30.00	16.19 (upto Dec., 1989)
1990-91	40.00	
1991-92	50.00*	

*to be required for universal iodization of salt.

The sale of non-iodised salt has been banned under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules in 26 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The sale of non-iodised salt has not yet been banned in the State of Rajasthan. As regards Kesari Dal, its sale in any form, for human consumption has already been prohibited under the provision of Rule 44-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. All the States/U.Ts except Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have issued ban notification under the provisions of the said Rules.

The State/U.T. Governments have been advised to keep a strict vigil on sale of Kesari Dal and its admixture.

List of Pepsico Products likely to be exported

314. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOM-ABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that 10 per cent of sales of Pepsico-product are to be exported;

(b) whether the select list of items, proposed to be exported, has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND

MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) According to the foreign collaboration approval granted to M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, the project shall export 50% of its total turnover every year for a period of 10 years from commencement of commercial production of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List Products manufactured by others. The foreign exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project during the above mentioned 10 year period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Replacement of PVC Pipes by DDA

315. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply in DDA flats (Janata) in trans-Yamuna area, Shastri Park, Delhi has been provided through PVC pipes which are defective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and section taken or proposed by Government for replacement of these pipes by GI Iron pipes?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)

Standard IS specification P.V.C. pipes have been provided for water supply in Shastri Park DDA flats.

(b). In order to avoid damage by anti-social elements and miscreants, the P.V.C. pipes up to first roof level have been replaced by G.I. pipes.

Utilisation of funds by DDA

316. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is likely to utilise fully the funds earmarked for the schemes of (i) Environmental improvement in slum areas (ii) Housing schemes for economically weaker sections and (iii) The construction of night-shelters during the year 1989-90; and

(b) if not, the reasons for non-utilisation of funds in full on these schemes and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No Scheme entitled 'Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections' has been included in the Budget for the year 1989-90. In regard to the other two schemes, planning has already been done for complete utilisation of the year's Budgetary allocations.

[*Translation*]

Flats under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

317. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered by the D.D.A. for providing houses

under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979;

(b) the category-wise number of houses allotted so far by the D.D.A.; and

(c) the number of persons proposed to be allotted houses during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 1,71,272.

(b) The details of category wise allotments made upto December 1989 is as under:—

MIG	—	17,833
LIG	—	26,152
Janta	—	31,569
Total		75,554

(c) Approximately 15,000.

[*English*]

Hike in Price of Edible Oils

318. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of edible oils and vanaspati increased during the months of December, 1988, January and February, 1990;

(b) if so, the extent of increase registered in respect of average wholesale and retail prices of different edible oils and vanaspati; and

(c) the steps taken to keep these prices under check?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) The increase has taken place Jan. and Feb. '90.

(b) The percentage increase/decrease (–) from the previous month of the average wholesale/retail prices of major traditional oils and vanaspati are as under:—

Wholesale Prices

	<i>Dec. 89</i>	<i>Jan. 90</i>	<i>Feb. 90</i>
Groundnut Oil	(–) 7.0 to (–) 0.5	5.0 to 9.0	4.0 to 9.0
Mustard Oil	(–) 3.0 to (–) 6.0	3.0 to 4.0	(–) 0.2 to 1.5
Sesame Oil	Nil to 1.0	19.0 to 20.0	22.0 to 24.0
Vanaspati	(–) 9.0 to (–) 2.0	(–) 1.0 to 1.0	4.0 to 6.0

Retail Prices

	<i>Dec. 89</i>	<i>Jan. 90</i>	<i>Feb. 90</i>
Groundnut Oil	(–) 10.0 to (–) 3.0	3.0 to 6.0	23.2.90 2.0 to 6.0
Mustard Oil	(–) 2.0 to (–) 1.0	Nil to 4.0	Nil to 1.0
Sesame Oil	(–) 4.0 to 1.0	Nil to 5.0	2.0 to 5.0
Vanaspati	(–) 8.0 to (–) 4.0	(–) 3.0 to Nil	Nil to 6.0

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check the price rise are as under:—

- i) Monitoring of prices in respect of edible oils/vanaspati;
- ii) All State Governments/UTs have been advised to have strict surveillance on the availability and

prices of edible oils and vanaspati;

- iii) Effective supply management of imported oils through FDS;
- iv) State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised to procure 30% of vanaspati pro-

duced within their jurisdiction for supply through State Government nominees or through Public Distribution System (PDS).

Court of Enquiry into Mahavir Colliery Disaster

319. SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to institute a court of inquiry under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 to investigate into the causes of the Mahavir Colliery disaster in November, 1989;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) the persons appointed to the court; and

(d) the period by which the inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). The Central Government is considering to appoint a Court of Inquiry under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 to go into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident that took place on 13th November, 1989 in the Mahavir Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited. The details are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

Issue of New Ration Cards

320. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

enlighten the public by issuing from time to time public notices regarding issue of new ration cards with a view to check the malpractices in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The issue of ration cards is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Decisions on modalities and procedures for the implementation of PDS, including issue of ration cards, are taken by them.

[*English*]

Demolition of Unauthorised Colonies

321. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports regarding demolition of unauthorised colonies during recent past in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into such reports;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the

unauthorised colonies have been demolished during the recent past. There are no unauthorised colonies in the NDMC area.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Target and Achievement of Family Planning

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

(a) the targets fixed for implementing Family Planning programme in Kerala and other States during last year, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made in this direction during 1989-90, State-wise; and

(c) the States/Union Territories which

have made commendable progress in the programme and incentives/award to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) A statement giving State-wise and method-wise Family Planning targets fixed for the year 1988-89 is given in statement—I below.

(b) A statement giving method-wise and State-wise achievements made so far during the year 1989-90 is given in Statement—II below.

(c) List of States/Union Territories which have achieved 100% or more of their respective method-wise targets during 1988-89 is given in Statement—III below. Incentives by way of Cash awards which were being given earlier to the States/Union Territories for the best performance have been discontinued from 1988-89.

STATEMENT—I

Family Welfare Targets for 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Sterilisation	IUD	CC	OP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	321,000	773,000	151,000
2.	Assam	149,000	68,400	119,000	12,900
3.	Bihar	513,000	355,000	202,000	20,700
4.	Gujarat	293,000	317,000	650,000	78,000
5.	Haryana	100,000	187,000	628,000	25,000
6.	Karnataka	325,000	210,000	222,000	65,000
7.	Kerala	200,000	115,000	271,000	34,500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400,000	251,000	961,000	132,000
9.	Maharashtra	500,000	475,000	849,000	181,000
10.	Orissa	200,000	148,000	268,000	37,000

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Sterilisation	IUD	CC	OP
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Punjab	120,000	270,000	462,000	31,000
12.	Rajasthan	225,000	210,000	527,900	45,990
13.	Tamil Nadu	450,000	453,000	320,000	82,100
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	1,151,000	1,183,000	112,000
15.	West Bengal	437,000	168,000	412,000	44,700
16.	Himachal Pradesh	30,000	43,200	69,300	9,500
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	36,600	25,700	21,200	2,600
18.	Manipur	7,000	7,000	3,900	190
19.	Meghalaya	1,000	5,300	13,600	2,500
20.	Nagaland	1,000	4,100	640	980
21.	Sikkim	1,100	1,700	600	2,100

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>OP</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	8,100	2,900
23.	A & N Islands	2,000	1,700	1,300	280
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,800	4,200	1,700	1,600
25.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	14,200	420
26.	D & N Haveli	1,100	180	600	40
27.	Delhi	36,000	110,000	345,000	2,000
28.	Goa	4,500	3,050	17,700	1,950
29.	Daman & Diu	450	250	1,400	150
30.	Lakshadweep	60	100	790	50
31.	Mizoram	3,000	2,700	2,200	920

Sl. No.	State/LTs.	Sterilisation	IUD	CC	OP
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Pondicherry	5,300	3,300	8,000	990
33.	M/O Defence	28,800	18,200	82,000	3,800
34.	M/O Railways	38,400	26,100	402,000	3,700
35.	Commercial Distribution			4,200,000	1,050,000
	ALL INDIA	5,374,000	4,970,000	13,043,320	2,140,260

Note: Targets in respect of CC and OP users of Karnataka State were later on revised and the revised targets have been shown in this statement.

STATEMENT—II*State-wise Achievements of Family Planning Methods during 1989090 (A pr. '89 to Jn. '90)"*

Sl. No.	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation	IUD Insertions	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342850	184428	721096	162313
2.	Assam	33556*	17659*	33220*	1334*
3.	Bihar	205191	155558	131818	33433
4.	Gujarat	170356	274947	749518	115923
5.	Haryana	67227	136771	576616	36684
6.	Karnataka	239013	163394	216366	74233
7.	Kerala	155815	91851	259614	37885
8.	Madhya Pradesh	179369	240154	1096253	199908
9.	Maharashtra	397145	311820	856220	264923

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Orissa	117246	119421	273851	55035
11.	Punjab	90512	274261	546200	56965
12.	Rajasthan	90168	136158	401998	55694
13.	Tamil Nadu	309392	333731	278798	154047
14.	Uttar Pradesh	326183	1042696	1172034	173941
15.	West Bengal	227093	92585	23024	70620
II. SMALLER STATES/UTs					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	23499	25728	59543	8515
2.	J & K	8341*	10651*	13895*	2929*
3.	Manipur	3177	5096	3179	538
4.	Meghalaya	452	1279	2207	1126

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Nagaland	827*	628*	36	146
6.	Sikkim	372	1099	430	1806
7.	Tripura	4465	1721	3610	2330
8.	A & N Islands	1486	1366	1396	362
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1002	1581	723	962
10.	Chandigarh	1636	4548	7092	243
11.	D&N Haveli	574	132	463	120
12.	Delhi	24858	56564	308730	3214
13.	Goa	3700	2523	14409	1818
14.	Daman & Diu	287	77	571	125
15.	Lakshdweep	21	49	288	73

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram	2409*	1834*	1571*	1082*
17.	Pondicherry	6244	3690	11150	1067
III. OTHER AGENCIES					
1.	M/O Defence	14608	10541	55170	4116
2.	M/O Railways	21706	10589	356578	4161
	Total Free Dist.	3070775	3715130	8387667	1527652
3.	Comm. Dist.			3530883	337292
	All India	3070775	3715130	11918500	1864944

*Figures are provisional.

*Figures upto Dec. '89.

STATEMENT—III

States/Union Territories achieving 100% or more of method-wise targets during 1988-89

<i>Sterilisations</i>	<i>IUD Insertions</i>	<i>C.C. Users</i>	<i>O.P. Users</i>
Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Mizoram and Pondichery.	Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Goa and Pondichery.	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, A&N Islands and Pondichery.	Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Pondichery.

Unemployment in North Eastern Region

323. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges, Statewise with their locations in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) the details of registrants on the rolls of these exchanges upto February, 1990;

(c) whether the number of unemployed youths in this region is increasing; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The latest available information as on 31st December, 1989 is furnished in Statement I and II given below.

(c) The job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, in this region has increased in 1989 as compared to the previous year.

(d) Measures to tackle unemployment are related to over-all development policies. The approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan is under formulation.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Naharlagun
2.	Assam	1. Barpeta
		2. Bongaigaon
		3. Dhemaji
		4. Dhubri
		5. Diphu
		6. Dibrugarh
		7. Special Employment Exchange for plantation Labour, Dibrugarh
		8. Digboi
		9. Doom-Dooma
		10. Guwahati

1**2****3**

11. Professional and Executive Employment Exchange Guwahati
12. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Guwahati
13. Employment Exchange Unskilled Guwahati
14. Goalpara
15. Gohalaghat
16. Haflong
17. Hailakandi
18. Hamren
19. Jorhat
20. Karimganj
21. Kokrajhar
22. Mangaldai
23. Morigaon
24. Nalbari
25. Namrup
26. Nazira
27. North Lakhimpur
28. Nagaon
29. Sibsagar
30. Silchar
31. Tinsukia

1 2**3**

32. Tezpur
33. Biswana Thchariali
34. Gossaigaon
35. Hojai
36. Hatsingimari
37. Jonai
38. (Majuli) Garmur
39. Rangia
40. Chapkhowa
41. Sonari
42. Udalguri
43. Garampani
44. Bokajan
45. Jagiroad
46. Moranhat
47. Patherkandi
48. Duliajan
49. Kaliabor
50. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Dibrugarh
51. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Guwahati 14
52. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Jorhat

1	2	3
3.	Manipur	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chandel2. Churachandpur3. Imphal4. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Imphal5. Senapati6. Tamenglong7. Ukhrul8. Bishnupur9. Thoubal
4.	Meghalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jowai2. Nongstoin3. Shillong4. Tura5. East Garo Hills, Williamnagar6. Sohra7. Resubelpara
5.	Mizoram	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aizwal2. Lunglei3. Saiha
6.	Nagaland	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kohima2. Mokokchung3. Tuensang

1	2	3
		4. Zunhebloto
		5. Mon
		6. Phek
		7. Workha
7.	Tripura	1. Agartala
		2. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agartala
		3. Kailashahar, North Tripura
		4. Udaipur, Tripura South.

STATEMENT-II

Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1989.

Sl. No.	State	Number of Live Register as on 31-12-1989 (in thousands)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.1
2.	Assam	973.7
3.	Manipur	252.1
4.	Meghalaya	23.4
5.	Mizoram	42.0
6.	Nagaland	27.0
7.	Tripura	147.9

Setting up of Food Processing Industry in Tripura

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

324. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

(a) whether Union Government pro-

pose to set-up food processing units in the north-eastern region particularly in the State of Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there-for?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has already set up and commissioned a Pineapple Juice concentrate plant in Tripura. Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, another public sector undertaking under this Ministry has already undertaken construction work for a Pineapple Juice concentrate plant at Silcher in Assam.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts Reserved for SCs/STs

325. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in his Ministry and since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(b) the category-wise number of posts filled upto February, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Traders Arrested for Food Adulteration

326. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of traders arrested for food adulteration during 1989, Statewise; and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) There is no provision for arresting a trader for food adulteration under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Food Processing Projects

327. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a new approach to the development of food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to cancel some projects of the existing licences; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government has set up the Ministry of Food Processing Industries with the ob-

jective of encouraging the setting up of food processing units in the country. Various steps have been taken to give encouragement to such industries, such as relief in excise and custom duties, inclusion of such industries in Appendix-I, broad-banding of food processing industries, etc. Plan Schemes for the development of different sectors such as fruits and vegetable processing, fisheries, meat and meat products etc. have been drawn up for the year 1990-91 to give thrust to the sector.

(c) and (d). Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, appropriate action is taken in the event of violation of the conditions of Licences.

Export Deal of CCI

328. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received final report from the CBI in regard to the export deal of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited undertaken in the year 1986 or thereabout;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) what further action is being proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the CBI is under examination as per instructions issued by Department of personnel and Training in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Financial Assistance of Social Organisations in Delhi

329. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration has recently received requests from any social organisations for financial help to meet their requirements;

(b) if so, the details of those social organisations; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Delhi Administration to provide financial help to those organisations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the voluntary organisations who have requested for financial help during the year 1989-90 from the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration are given in Statement-I below.

(c) The criterion adopted by the Delhi Administration to provide financial help to such organisations is outlined in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT—I

Details of the voluntary organisations who have requested for Financial help during the year, 1989-90 from the dte. of Social welfare Delhi Admn. under the Delhi Grants to Social welfare Institutions Rules, 1975

S.No.	Name of the addresses	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	Nari Raksha Samiti, Raj Niwas Marg, Delhi.	Women Welfare.
2.	Harijan Sewak Sang, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	Hostel for Children.
3.	Society for the Rehabilitation of Phy. Handicapped Mentally Backward, 10—Press Raod, New Delhi.	School for Phy. Handicap.
4.	Association for National, Brotherhood for Social Welfare, 21, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.	—do—
5.	Blind Relief Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi.	Hostel for Blind person.
6.	Jain Society for the Protection of Orphan in India, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.	Hostel for Destitute Children.

S.No.	Name of the addresses	Purpose
1	2	3
7.	Akhil Bhariya Vimukat Jati Sevak Sangh, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Partap Nagar, Andha Mugal, Delhi.	School for de Notificied children for training in cutting & Tailoring.
8.	Association for Social Health in India (Shital Chhya), 4 Deen Dayal Uppadhaya Marg, New Delhi.	Hostel for Destitute Girls.
9.	Delhi Foundation of Deaf Women, DDA community Centre, Chandiwali Gali, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	Workshop for Deaf & Dumb Women.
10.	Mahila Imdad Committee, Chelms Ford Road, New Delhi.	Girls Hostel for Destitute.
11.	Delhi Social Welfare Adv. Board, 6-Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.	50% expenses by Delhi Admn. for Admn.
12.	Bal Sahyog, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	Hostel for Children.
13.	Institution for the Blind Andh Vidyalaya, Panchkulan Road, New Delhi.	Hostel for Blind Coildren.
14.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Bakhtawerpur, Delhi.	Hostel for Destitute Girls.

S.No.	Name of the addresses	Purpose
1	2	3
15.	Mahalaxmi Bullion Exchange Charitable Trust, Vinod Nagar, Delhi.	Udyog Shala
16.	Handicapped Welfare Federation 14-Tansen Marg, New Delhi.	Workshop for Phy. Handicapped.
17.	All India Deaf & Dumb Society, 79, Kamla Market, New Delhi.	School for Deaf & Dumb Children.
18.	Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Marg, New Delhi.	School for Mentally Retarded Children.
19.	National Association for the Blind, Sector-V, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	School for the Blind Children.
20.	Shree Mukhtiar Singh Samriti Shiksha Samiti, Pooth Kalan, Delhi.	Non-residential activities.
21.	Blind Welfare Industrial Institute BW-11, K-Block, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	Hostel for Blind.

Details of Voluntary Organisations who have requested for Financial help During the Year, 1989-90 from the dte. of Social Welfare, Delhi Admn. Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and Protection.

S.No.	Name of the addresses	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	Samaj Seva Sangh, N-69/10, Gali no. 16, Brahampuri Delhi.	Home for Destitute Children.
2.	Chandwerwati Chowdhary Samarak Trust, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	Home for Destitute Girls.
3.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Samarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.	Home for Destitute Children.
4.	War Widows Association Shaheed Bhawan, 18/1, Jit Singh Marg, Institution Area, New Delhi.	Destitute home at Shivanand Vidya Bhawan, Dekshinpuri.

Details of voluntary Organisations who have requested for Financial help during the year 1989-90 from the dte. of Social welfare, Delhi Admn. under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for setting up women's Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of women in Distress.

S.No.	Name of the addresses	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	Delhi Women's Educational & Cultural Organisation, 524, Matia Mahal, Jama Masjid, Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring and Embroidary Centre.
2.	Mehila Kalyan Samiti, Sadh Nagar-II, Palam Colony, Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring Centre.
3.	Dalit Utthan Shiksha Samiti, A-24, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring Centre.
4.	Grameen Shiksha Samiti, J-968, Jahagirpuri, Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring Centre.
5.	Usha Bal Seva Sadan, X-101, Street No. 12, Brahmampuri Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring Centre.
6.	Summer Field Education Society, N-31, Gali No. 13-14, Brahmampuri, Delhi.	Socks making project.
7.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development, 5-Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring Centre.

STATEMENT-II

Criteria adopted by the Delhi Administration to Provide Financial Help to Voluntary Organisations

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Quantum of Grants</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Delhi Grants to Social Welfare Institutions/ Organisations Rules, 1975	90% of the total admissible expenditure, Rs 150/- p.m per inmate or deficit, whichever is less
2.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of care and protection	90% of the admissible expenditure or the actual expenditure, whichever is less
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Setting-up of Women's Training Centres/ Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress	90% of the admissible expenditure.

The Grant-in-aid is further subject to fulfilment of the under-mentioned terms and conditions prescribed under the above-mentioned Scheme of Grant-in-Aid —

1. Grants will be sanctioned only after the institution/organisation or its parent body has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860
2. Before grant is sanctioned the institution/organisation shall satisfy the Administration about its aims and objects, financial condition and satisfactory performance during the preceding year. It shall be open for inspection by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi or by any other officer, as may be authorised in this behalf by the Director or by the Delhi Administration.
3. The institution/organisation shall carry out such appointment/suggestions for improvement in the working as the Director of Social Welfare or the Delhi Administration may, from time to time, make
4. The institution/organisation may make such appointment of staff as may be necessary in the discharge of its functions properly and efficiently. The pay scales, qualifications and general terms and conditions of the appointment of staff for which grant is sanctioned, shall be subject to the approval of Delhi Administration. In making appointment to various posts, the institution/organisation shall recruit personnel through approved channel, namely the Employment Exchange or through upon advertisement, where necessary. A representative

of the Director of Social Welfare shall be coopted on the Staff Selection Commission.

No grants shall be payable in respect of additional staff, if any, appointed without the prior concurrence of the Administration in disregard of the prescribed procedure.

5. The institution shall be competent to promote, reduce in rank or dismiss any employee. An appeal against such order shall, however, lie to the Delhi Administration within 3 months from the date of the order. The orders passed in appeal shall be final and binding on the institution.
6. The institution/organisation shall refund the grant to Government in case the Director of Social Welfare is satisfied that the institution/organisation is not maintained efficiently or the grant is not utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
7. An institution which is closed or fails within one year of the receipt of the grant, shall refund the whole or such part of the grant as may be determined by the Director of Social Welfare.
8. The grant, if not actually released, may be reduced, withheld or withdrawn in case the Director of Social Welfare is satisfied that there has been breach or non-fulfilment of any of the conditions laid down in these rules.
9. The assets created by the institution out of the amounts received as grant-in-aid from the Government of India, the Delhi State Social

Welfare Advisory Board or the Delhi Administration shall not be transferred, sold, mortgaged or otherwise disposed off, without the prior approval of the granting authority.

10. Grants for subsequent year will not ordinarily be sanctioned unless the utilisation certificates of previous grants have been duly submitted by the institution and they have been accepted by the Director of Social Welfare after such verification through his representative, as he may deem fit.
11. Amounts found recoverable from the grantee under these rules shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.
12. The appointments of Chartered Accountants for the audit of the accounts of the institution shall be made with the prior approval of Delhi Administration and on such terms and conditions as the Administration may approve.
13. The institution shall exercise all possible economy in its working especially in respect of expenditure out of Delhi Administration grant.
14. The institution shall be open to all citizens of India without distinction of caste, creed etc.
15. The grant shall be subject to General Rules regarding grant-in-aid as laid down in G.F. Rs. as in force from time to time.

Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

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

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the unauthorised construction of houses in the capital during last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to stop forthwith on-going unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Under instructions of Lt. Governor of Delhi a Control Room has also started functioning to facilitate prompt reporting of unauthorised constructions by the public.

Allotment of Land to Defence Colony Club and Welfare Association

331. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land to the Defence Colony Club and the Defence Colony Welfare Association, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the payment for the land has been made and the possession of the land not yet given; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). DDA has not made any allotment of land to the Defence Colony Club or the

Defence Colony Welfare Association. However, Land and Development Office had allotted one acre of land to the Defence Colony Welfare Association for their Club Activity in 1975. Possession of this land has been handed over and the lease deed executed.

Another plot (approx. 1.5 acres) was offered to the Association in 1979 for Gymnasium and play ground. However, possession was not handed over since the Association did not make payment for the land nor did it comply with other terms and conditions in time. The Association has gone to the Court and the matter is presently subjudice.

Water Supply in DIZ Area

332. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the erratic water supply in DIZ area in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to augment water supply and streamline the distribution of water in this area; and

(c) the time schedule of the remedial measures so proposed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two additional connections, one of 2" ferrule in J & H blocks and another of 100 MM diameter in Sector IV of DIZ area, have been provided by the NDMC. In addition, wherever required, modifications in the existing water supply grids, based on computer analysis, are made by the CPWD, which normally takes a year to complete.

Consideration of Non-Practising Allowance for Various Purposes

333. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of the package agreed to with service doctors of Central Health Service, Government had agreed to treat Non-practising Allowance as part of pay for various purposes, including entitlement for allotment of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the same has been implemented and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands and by when the agreement would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (c). As part of the package of benefits offered to doctors in 1987, Non-Practising Allowance is to be treated as part of pay for service matters. However, as general pool accommodation is a facility provided by the Government for the benefit of the employees and the allotment of such accommodation is not a service matter, Non-Practising Allowance is not taken into account for that purpose.

Jurisdiction of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission over Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Telephone Services run by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in Delhi and Bombay come within the purview of the National Consumer Disputes

Redressal Commission set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the protection mechanism available under the above Act has been availed of by consumers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Telephone service fall within the purview of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 under which the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has been set up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The consumers are availing of the protection mechanism available under the Act by filing complaints before the District Forums, State Commissions, and National Commission. So far 9 cases have come up before the National Commission in the field of telephone services.

Import of Edible Oils

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

(a) whether Government propose to import edible oils in the next season (October-November, 1990);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the foreign exchange involved in this proposal and its implications in the context of the present serious balance of payments situation;

(c) the country of import and whether it will be done through global tenders or by negotiations and how its landed cost would

compare to the indigenous production per tonne; and

(d) the manner in which it would be utilised for issue to the Public Distribution System and the quantity earmarked for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Import of one lakh MT of Palmolein for PDS was authorised in October, 1989. A further one lakh MTs palmolein is currently under import.

(b) Rs. 110 crores has been released for import of 2 lakh MTs of palmolein referred to in (a) above to enable distribution of edible oil in Public Distribution System.

(c) Import of edible oil is canalised through STC and purchases are finalised by STC through tenders received from foreign suppliers. Presently palmolein is being imported from Malaysia/Indonesia. Current landed cost of palmolein is around Rs. 11000/- PMT. Domestic edible oils are ranging between Rs. 18,000—Rs. 25,000 per tonne.

(d) Statewise allocations are made on a month-to-month basis.

Import of Sugar

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

(a) whether Government decided last December to go in for the import of three lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) if so, the country of import, the manner in which the deal was negotiated and the outgo of foreign exchange;

(c) when did the shipment arrive at Indian Ports and how was it disposed of; and

(d) whether the deal went through according to agreement and if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). No import of sugar was made in December, 1989 or thereafter.

Retaining of Government Bungalows

337. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the details of charges to be levied against Government Officials, judges of High Courts and others for retaining their respective bungalows after retirement during the last three years;

(b) whether some of the superannuated officials had retained such bungalows for performing certain specific Government duties after their retirement;

(c) whether any consideration has been shown to those officials while working out the arrear of charges; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof and the details of names of the incumbents, their respective charges in arrears, premises numbers and date of retirement and vacation of Government bungalows during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount Spent on Bhadra Project in Karnataka

338. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Bhadra Project in Karnataka so far;

(b) whether the project has been completed; and

(c) the details of the total irrigation and power generation potentialities of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The State Government has reported that a expenditure of about Rs. 64.84 crores has been incurred on the project so far from the irrigation sector.

(b) and (c). Almost full irrigation potential of about 105 thousand hectares has been created. Power House with an installed capacity of 33.2 MW are in operation. A proposal for an additional Power House with installed capacity of 6 MW has been technoeconomically cleared.

Approval for the Bennithora Project in Karnataka

339. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bennithora Project in Karnataka has been accorded approval by Union Government;

(b) if so, the revised estimate cost of that project and the amount of Central assistance sanctioned for it; and

(c) the expected time of the completion of that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Acquisition of Built up Area of Samaypur Badli

340. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6084 regarding acquisition of built up area of Samaypur Badli and state:

(a) whether the report has since been submitted by the Delhi Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Survey team constituted by the Delhi Administration has submitted to the Administration its Survey report and the same and the decision thereon is still under its consideration.

Implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana

341. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Nehru Rozgar Yojana' has been implemented in urban areas;

(b) whether Government have sought information in this regard from States for effective implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Yojana is being implemented in urban areas. The Central share of funds for

the Yojana to the extent of Rs. 145 crores have been released to the various States/ Union Territories for its implementation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A review meeting to assess the progress of the scheme was recently held with the State Nodal Officers of NRY. Most of the States have already initiated measures for the effective implementation of this Scheme.

Plots for Jhuggi Dwellers

342. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots proposed to be developed to rehabilitate jhuggi dwellers in Delhi;

(b) the land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority for the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). As per present estimates about 80,000 plots are proposed to be developed during the 8th Five year plan period. Land will not be acquired specifically for such plots and these will, as far as possible, be a part of integrated development.

Issue of SC/ST Certificates in Delhi

343. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST certificates issued by the Delhi Administration during the last six months; and

(b) the average time taken to issue such a certificate?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates issued by the Delhi Administration during the period from 1.9.89 to 28.2.90 are 17,226.

(b) The average time taken to issue a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate is about 15 days.

[English]

Complaints against various Officials

344. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against various officials of the Ministry during the year 1989-90;

(b) the number of complaints on which action is still pending; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the action on these complaint?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) 59 complaints have been received against various officials of the Ministry and the Dte. G.H.S. during the period from 1st January, 1990 to 28th February, 1990.

(b) Out of 59 complaints, 4 have been closed after investigation. The remaining 55 complaints are at various stages of investigation.

(c) All the Agencies/Investigating Officers have been asked to expedite reports/requisite information for taking further action on these complaints.

Clearance to New Drugs

345. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new drugs that have been cleared by the Government since 1 April, 1989 till date; and

(b) in how many cases clinical trials were conducted and the reasons for not taking trial in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The details of new drugs approved by the Government since 1st April, 1989 till date is given in Statement I below.

Out of the 14 drugs approved, 9 drugs had undergone clinical trials in the country. The remaining 5 drugs, as given in Statement II below did not undergo clinical trials for the reasons given therein and were approved in consultation with experts.

STATEMENT—1*New Drugs Cleared from 1st April 1989 to 28th February 1990*

<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	2
1. Famotidine	: Anti-ulcer.
2. Ciprofloxacin Hcl Monohydrate	: Anti-bacterial.
*3. Sodium Hyaluronate Solution	: Aid to intra-ocular surgery.
4. 5-aminosalicylic acid	: Ulcerative colitis.
*5. Recombinant Human Tissue Type Plasminogen activator Injection (Actilyse)	: Fibrinolytic therapy (to dissolve coronary clot in M.I.)
*6. Desmopressin intra-nasa solution/nasal Spray/injection.	: Central or neurogenic diabetes insipidus bleeding disorders nocturnal enuresis.
7. Enalapril Maleate	: All grades of hypertension.
*8. Piperacillin sodium	: Antibiotic.
*9. Flavopholipol (Flavomycin).	: Antibiotic (Veterinary).

<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	2
10. Purified Chick Embryo Cell Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine.	: Vaccine (Human use).
11. Lofepamine	: For depressive condition only.
12. Haloperidol Decanoate	: For chronic schizophrenia.
13. Ofloxacin	: Anti-bacterial agent.
14. Dinoprostone (PGE ₂)	: For induction of labour.

*Products cleared without clinical trial

STATEMENT—II

Drugs Cleared without Clinical Trial

Name of the drug	Category	Reasons for not conducting clinical trial
1	2	3
1. Sodium Hyaluronate Solution	Aid to intra-ocular surgery	Sodium Hyaluronate solution is an aid to intra-ocular surgery. By its application, it gives mechanical advantage of steps to surgeons for ocular surgery. It is as such not an active drug. Based on the recommendations of the surgeons and its popular use, the drug was cleared.
2. Recombinant Human Tissue Type Plasminogen activator injection. (Actilyse).	Fibrinolytic therapy (to dissolve coronary clot in M.I.).	Is dissolves coronary artery clot and the experts commented clinical trial in Indian condition would be difficult and may not be ethical. Based on their recommendations, the drug was approved.
3. Desmopressin intra-nasal solution/nasal spray/injection.	Central or neurogenic diabetes insipidus bleeding disorders, nocturnal enuresis.	The drug is indicated for diabetic insipidus, a life-threatening condition in children. The clinical trial with anti-nasal solution/injection was difficult to be carried out and based on the recommendations of the experts, the drug was approved.
4. Piperacillin sodium.	Antibiotic	Piperacillin sodium is a newer penicillin and experts in the country were conversant with its use in hospitals particularly for infections caused by resistant pseudo-

<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Reasons for not conducting clinical trial</i>
1	2	3
5. Flavophospholipel (Flavomycin).	Antibiotic (veterinary)	<p>monas and based on the recommendation of experts, the drug was approved.</p> <p>This is a veterinary drug. The decision for approval or conducting clinical trial is taken on the advice of Animal Husbandary Commissioner in the Ministry of Agriculture. The drug was approved for marketing based on his advise.</p>

**Implementation of agreement with
Pepsico Foods**

346. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING
INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsico Foods have started
production in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Pepsico Foods have imple-
mented the agreement in full, if not, the
points of the agreement not implemented
and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)
and (b). According to available information,
the plant for processing potato and grain
based products of M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.
is already under operation.

(c) Which agreement is referred to is
not clear and hence, Government is unable
to indicate the position.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Jute-Based Industries in
Uttar Pradesh**

347. SHRI RAMLAL RAH: Will the
Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand to set up
jute-based industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to set up Jute-based industries in Jute pro-
ducing areas add other areas in Uttar
Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND

MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not considered eco-
nomically feasible to set up new jute mills for
production of traditional jute products for
packaging sector. However, jute based in-
dustries for production of non-traditional and
diversified jute goods will be encouraged in
different parts of the country including Uttar
Pradesh.

[*English*]

Physically Handicapped Persons

348. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the
Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of physically
handicapped persons in the country;

(b) the major institutions functioning in
the country to provide suitable training to
them in different skills to make them useful
citizens;

(c) the number of handicapped gain-
fully employed; and

(d) the particulars of schemes under
way for further expanding the training faci-
lities to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) According to a Survey conducted by
National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981,
there were 12 million physically handicapped
persons in the country which constituted
1.8% of total population.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Information regarding total number
of handicapped gainfully employed is not
available. However, during the year 1989

alone employment exchanges/Special Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres were able to rehabilitate over 9000 handicapped persons. In addition a large number of physically handicapped persons are employed in private sector or are self-employed

(d) The existing schemes for handicapped will be expanded during 8th Plan so that more persons may be benefitted under the schemes

STATEMENT

The following are the major institutions functioning in the country to provide vocational training/skill training to the physically handicapped

1. 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are functioning under the Ministry of Labour in various parts of the country exclusively for training of handicapped persons. A list of addresses of the VRCs is given in the Annexure below. 3% reservation for the physically handicapped exists in all ITs also
2. Voluntary organisations have played a pioneering role in helping the handicapped in the country. A large number of special

schools for the disabled, limb fitting centres and sheltered workshops are in the voluntary sector. Under the Ministry of Welfare's scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons, 68 voluntary organisations are receiving assistance for running vocational training facilities.

3. Ministry of Welfare has also launched the District Rehabilitation Centre scheme as a pilot project to provide comprehensive and co-ordinated services including vocational rehabilitation for the disabled. So far 11 such District Rehabilitation Centres are functioning in different parts of the country.

The Ministry of Welfare has also set up four National Institutions for conducting research, training to teachers and para-medical staff and formulation of service modules in each area of disability. These Institutions are the National Institute of Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun and the National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad. In addition there are the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically handicapped, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE*List & Addresses of Vacatioanal Rehab Il Itation Centre for Handicapped:*

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|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | I.T.I., Kuber Nager, Ahmedabad-382340. |
| 2. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Sion, C.T.I. Campus Bombay-400022. |
| 3. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | 38, B.R. Lane, Beliaghata, Calcutta-10. |
| 4. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | 22/1, Hasur Road, Bangalore-560029. |
| 5. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | I.T.I. Pusa Road, New Delhi-110012. |
| 6. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | 4-SA Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur-302004. |
| 7. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | A.T.I. Campus, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad. |
| 8. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Napier Town, Jabalpur-482001. |
| 9. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | C.T.I., Gobind Nagar, Kanpur-22. |
| 10. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | A.T.I., Gill Road, Ludhiana-141003. |
| 11. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | C.T.I., Guidy, Madras-600039. |

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|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 12. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Rehbari, Guwahati-81008 (Assam). |
| 13. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Nalanchira, Trivandrum-15. |
| 14. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | S.I.R.C.C Campus, Unit-VIII. Bhubaneswar. |
| 15. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Mahadev Industrial Estate, Bahucharaji Road, Karejibaug,
Baroda-390018. |
| 16. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | C/o Director Employment and Manpower Planning, Agartala. |
| 17. | V.R.C. for Handicapped, | Plot No. 1 (A-84), Gandhi Nagar, Patna (Bihar). |

Model Industrial Training Institutes

349. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Model Industrial Training Institutes set up by the Union Government together with their location and years of their establishment;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has provided the required site/building for housing the model Industrial Training Institute permanently at Beypore in Calicut District; if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up more model Industrial Training Institutes and if so, the details of location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Four. The Model Industrial Training Institutes have been set up at Haldwani in June, 1981, at Calicut in September, 1981, at Chowdwar in February, 1982 and at Jodhpur in June, 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

The Government of Kerala has provided buildings for temporarily housing the model Industrial Training Institute at Beypore in Calicut. The site/building for permanently housing the model Industrial Training Institute is yet to be provided.

(c) No, Sir.

Recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee on Handloom Sector

350. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-

DRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations the Abid Hussain Committee for the improvement of the handloom sector;

(b) when and how do Government propose to act upon those recommendations to help the handloom sector; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken to review the textile policy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Government is examining the Recommendation of the Abid Hussain Committee including the recommendations pertaining to Handloom sector. No final decision has been taken to review the textile policy so far.

Concept of Cluster Housing

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

(a) whether the concept of Cluster Housing has been well received in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to introduce the same in other cities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). According to Chandigarh Administration concept of cluster housing scheme has been successful and popular in Chandigarh.

garh. HUDCO is generally promoting planning and designing of housing schemes on cluster basis particularly for low income group housing projects. Recently, two demonstration projects at Madhipur (Delhi) for widows and one women headed families and the other at Bhopal for the gas victims have been taken up by HUDCO. HUDCO is actively promoting this concept through voluntary agencies and also extending training facilities on planning and designing of housing based on cluster concept.

Admission of HIV Postive Zambian Diplomat in AIIMS

352. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

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

(a) whether any inquiry has since been conducted first in the admission in the AIIMS of the HIV postive Zambian Diplomat who died in the hospital on 20 January, 1990 and then the embalming of his body at the Lady Hardinge Hospital;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken to protect the doctors and other mortuary staff being exposed to any virus and for the proper disposal of all equipments, instruments, sampling devised used to treat HIV patients and the costly endoscope machine used for the diagnosis of many diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The facts connected with the embalming of the body of the Zambian diplomat found HIV postive, who died at A.I.I.M.S. on 20-1-1990 have been ascertained on the basis of the enquiry conducted by senior doctors responsible for infection control at the AIIMS/Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital. The information collected was assessed by the Directorate General of Health Services in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The report of the enquiry revealed that there was no negligence on the part of doctors of any other staff at the AIIMS and Lady Hardinge Medical College.

(c) Guidelines and procedures laid down for management of HIV.

[Translation]

Development of Districts through N.C.R. Plan

353. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the any decision has been taken to develop some districts of the country as Counter Magnet Cities through National Capital Region plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts and details of the schemes proposed for their development?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Regional Plan-2001 for the National Capital Region has identified the following towns as Counter Magnet Areas:

1. Hissar (Haryana)
2. Gwalior (M.P.)

3. Patiala (Punjab)

4. Kota (Rajasthan)

5. Bareilly (U.P.)

The concerned State Governments have been asked by the NCR Planning Board to formulate development plans for their development.

[English]

Entry of Multi-nationals in Food Processing Sector

354. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have reviewed all the cases of entrances or attempt to enter into the food processing areas by the multinationals;

(b) if so, which are those multinationals and in which field they have already entered and where they were attempting to; and

(c) the steps Union Government have taken to stop or encourage them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) All foreign collaboration are approved by competent authorities under the existing policy on merits.

Anomalies in Junior Engineers' Pay Scale

355. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering steps for the removal of anomalies in the pay scale of the Junior Engineers of the CPWD; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). There is no anomaly in the pay scales of Junior Engineers of the CPWD. However the demands of Junior Engineers for a uniform pay scale is under consideration.

Cabinet Committee on Right to Work

356. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Cabinet Committee on inclusion of "Right to Work" in the Constitution;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) by which date the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of Ministers in charge of Departments who are concerned with the subject.

(c) No time limit has been fixed.

[Translation]

Reimbursement Scheme in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

357. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.S.I. beneficiaries are allowed reimbursement of expenditure incurred on purchase of allopathic medicines prescribed for treatment in ESI Hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) whether similar facility is available to beneficiaries opting for treatment through ayurvedic system;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is proposed to allow uniform reimbursement facility in regard to treatment through both the systems?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Child Labour Population

358. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite several prohibitory laws, the number of working children in the country is the highest in the world;

(b) if so, the annual percentage of increase in the child labour in rural and urban areas since 1987 and how does it compare with the total child population in the country;

(c) the State where the percentage of child labour is highest and whether an analysis of the working of law enforcement machinery in the States has been made; and

(d) how Government propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The data available in the International Labour Organisation's Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1988 indicate that in absolute terms, the number of child labour is the highest in India but as a percentage of the total labour force or the number of children, it is not so.

(b) The latest Census figures available are with reference to the year 1981 and those of National Sample Survey relate to the year 1987-88. It is not, therefore, possible to say whether there has been any increase or decrease in the number of child workers in the country since 1987.

(c) and (d). According to the 43rd round of National Sample Survey, the State of Meghalaya had the highest percentage of child labour among the children of age group 0-14 in Meghalaya.

Employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1987; the Factories Act, 1948; the Mines Act, 1952; States Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts, etc. The State Governments are the appropriate Governments for enforcing these Acts in a majority of areas in which children work. All the State Governments have been addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the legal provisions relating to child labour.

HUDCO Assistance to Maharashtra

359. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE:
SHRI BALASAHEB VJKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes approved and financed by HUDCO for construction of

houses in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the progress achieved so far in implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The year-wise details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of schemes sanctioned</i>	<i>Loan amount (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>No. of dwelling units sanctioned</i>
1	2	3	4
1987-88	81	35	29693
1988-89	78	36	23406
1989-90 (Upto 31.1.90)	45	32	19020

(b) The implementation of various schemes is done by the housing agencies. As per information received by HUDCO, construction of 35962 dwelling units have been completed and 15584 dwelling units are under construction.

Rehabilitation of People Affected by Projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

360. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Control Authority has submitted any report on the rehabilitation of the people likely to be affected by various projects undertaken in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra:

(b) whether the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have submitted any action plan for resettling the affected persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The Action Plans envisaging amongst other things allotment of land, payment of rehabilitation and transportation grants, provision of civic amenities to the project affected families of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, well before the actual submergence of the area have been prepared by the respective States for the resettlement of the affected persons. The progress thereof is monitored by the Narmada Control Authority.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

361. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

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

(a) whether there is a demand from

Kerala for supply of more foodgrains for distribution through the Public Distribution System, if so, the details thereof:

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the total monthly quantity of various foodgrains required for Public Distribution System in the States and allotment made against the required quantity?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (c). A statement giving the information is given below.

(b) The allocation of rice to Kerala for Public Distribution System has been increased from 1 lakh tonnes to 1.25 lakh tonnes from February, 1990. The allocation of wheat has been increased from 15,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes from September, 1989. For the months of October and November, 1989 the allocation of wheat was made at the level of 25,000 tonnes. The allocations of wheat and rice to the various States/UTs. are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allotments are, however, only supplemental to open market availability.

STATEMENT

1989	Rice (In thousand tonnes)		Wheat (In thousand tonnes)	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5
April	200.0	100.0	25.0	15.0
May	200.0	100.0	25.0	15.0
June	200.0	100.0	25.0	15.0
July	200.0	100.0	25.0	15.0
August	200.0	100.0	25.0	15.0
September	200.0	120.0	25.0	20.0
October	200.0	100.0	25.0	25.0
November	200.0	125.0	25.0	25.0
December	200.0	100.0	25.0	20.0

	Rice		Wheat		
	(In thousand tonnes)		(In thousand tonnes)		
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Allotment
1989					
1	2	3	4	5	5
1990					
January	200.0	100.0	25.0		20.0
February	160.0	125.0	25.0		20.0
March	160.0	125.0	25.0		20.0

Low Cost Houses

362. PROF. P.J.KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme to encourage research on low cost houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problem of shortage of houses in the urban areas is becoming more serious; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps being taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, CSIR Laboratories under the Department of Scientific Industrial Research and several other institutions are actively engaged in research on Low Cost Housing. R & D covers aspects like low cost/alternate building materials and components, technology options of housing for low income settlements and rural areas, economical foundations, fire safety and thermal comfort, buildings in disaster prone areas etc. Research Studies on various aspects of low cost housing are also funded by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). To stimulate housing activity in the urban areas, Government have initiated several steps in areas of housing finance, supply of serviced land, building materials & technology and removal of constraints. These include :

- (i) The NHB has launched the House Loan Account Scheme, Refinance Scheme for housing by the commercial banks, Hous-

ing finance institutions and Co-operatives, Land development and shelter programmes.

- (ii) Several regional Housing Finance Institutions have been set up.
- (iii) Operations of HUDCO have been expanded.
- (iv) Strees has been given for increasing production of building materials based on local resources and in the establishment of building centres for technology transfer and training of workmen.
- (v) To provide serviced land, HUDCO has been financing Urban infrastructure and land development schemes.
- (vi) Night Shelters are proposed to be constructed in metropolitan and other cities under the Footpath Dwellers Scheme.
- vii) Shelter upgradation for the urban poor under the Nehru Rozgar Joyana is being promoted.
- (viii) Delhi Rent Control Act has been amended and commended to the States and Union Territories for similar modification in the State Rent Laws.
- ix) Housing being a State subject, State Governments have been advised to reorient and strengthen the Public housing agencies and the local bodies to facilitate faster construction and delivery of housing through private, cooperative and community efforts.

Fishing Trawlers

363. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deep sea fishing trawlers in the country;

(b) how does it compare with the number of such trawlers in Japan, Taiwan and Korea;

(c) the percentage of the total marine wealth in the country exploited so far; and

(d) the measures being taken for the full utilisation of India's marine wealth?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The total number of deep sea fishing vessels as on 31.1.1990 is 171.

(b) No authentic information about the number of deep sea fishing trawlers in Japan, Taiwan and Korea is available.

(c) Against an estimated potential of harvestable marine fishery resources of 4.5 million tonnes, the present production is approximately 1.8 million tonnes.

(d) The following measures have been taken for increasing the exploitation of India's marine fishery resources:

- (i) Aug-mentation of deep sea fishing fleet through indigenous construction, import, joint ventures and charter of foreign fishing vessels;
- (ii) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels;

(iii) Provision of loan facilities by Shipping Credit & Investment Co. of India Ltd. ;

(iv) Construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports;

(v) Training of Deep sea fishing operatives;

(vi) Dissemination of information regarding the types and quantities of fish likely to be available through systematic and intensive surveys of fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone;

(vii) Reduction of duties in respect of equipment for food processing industries.

Separate Directorate of De-Addiction of Drugs in Delhi

364 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to set up a separate Directorate of De-addiction to deal with drug abuse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Procurement Price

365. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cotton growing States

in the country and the approximate cotton produced during last two years in each of those States annually;

(b) the quantum of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last two years from each of cotton growing States; and

(c) the procurement price fixed by Government for cotton during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Figures on production of cotton in the country as estimated by Cotton Advisory Board and the quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1988-89		1989-90	
		Cotton Produced (in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	Cotton purchased by CCI in 1988-89 (in bales)	Cotton produced (in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	Cotton purchased by CCI upto 5.3.90 (in bales)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	19.59	1,43,080	22.00	1,74,772
2.	Haryana	9.25	65,319	10.50	96,181
3.	Rajasthan	6.77	51,044	8.00	1,00,934
4.	Gujarat	16.04	99,459	18.00	1,57,447
5.	Maharashtra	12.54	—*	20.00	—*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	12.03	88,770	7.00	1,69,517
7.	Andhra Pradesh	13.90	74,071	14.00	1,73,418

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1988-89		1989-90	
		Cotton Produced (in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	Cotton purchased by CCI in 1988-89 (in bales)	Cotton produced (in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	Cotton purchased by CCI upto 5.3.90 (in bales)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	9.51	48,218	9.00	15,053
9.	Tamil Nadu	6.35	10,426	5.50	4,452
10.	Others	0.75	342	1.00	850
	Total	106.00	5,80,821	115.00+	8,92,624

*The CCI does not operate in Maharashtra in view of the existence of Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme.

+As per earlier Cotton Advisory Board estimate, new estimated to be over 120 lakh bales.

(c) Details of Support/Procurement Price fixed by Government for cotton during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Sl. No.	Variety	Support prices (Rs. per Qtl.)				
		1988-89	1989-90			
			w.e.f. 5.4.89	4	w.e.f. 23.10.89	5
1.	Bengal Deshi	415	455	485		485
2.	Wagad	435	475	505		505
3.	J-34/Bikanari/Narma	485	525	555		555
4.	V-797	480	510	540		540
5.	Jayadhar	480	510	540		540
6.	F-414/H-777/Agatti	500	540	570		570
7.	G. Col-12	490	525	555		555
8.	Laxmi 'B'	480	510	540		540
9.	Khandesh Virnar/Y-1/Jyoti	500	535	565		565

Support prices (Rs. per Qtl.)

Sl. No.	Variety	Support prices (Rs. per Qtl.)				
		1988-89	1989-90			
			w.e.f. 5.4.89		w.e.f. 23.10.89	
1	2	3	4		5	
10.	A.K. 235 & 277/AKH-4	500	535		565	
11.	A-51/9	535	565		595	
12.	L-147/ANH-486	550	590		620	
13.	Digvijay 'A' (Guj)	535	550		580	
14.	KRA-5166	565	600		630	
15.	1007/DHY	565	600		640	
16.	JKHY-1	600	650		690	
17.	LRA	—	600		630	
18.	H-4	600	650		690	

Support prices (Rs. per Ctl.)

Sl. No.	Variety	1988-89		1989-90	
				<i>w.e.f.</i> 5.4.89	<i>w.e.f.</i> 23.10.89
1	2	3	4	5	
19.	Shankar-6 Sau	610	655	695	
20.	Shankar-South Guj	620	665	705	
21.	MCU-5/MCU-9/MCU-5 UT	620	670	710	
22.	Varalaxmi (Maharashtra)	560	600	640	
23.	DCH-32 (South)	665	715	755	
24.	Suvin	960	1010	1010	
25.	DCH-32 (M.P.)	625	675	715	
26.	DCH-32 (Maharashtra)	625	675	715	

Cotton Procurement by Cotton Corporation of India

366. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has maximised its procurements from various states paying a heavy price; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to export more cotton and to maximise the consumption of cotton at home?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India had purchased 9.02 lakh bales of cotton till 7.3.90 during the current cotton season at prevailing market prices.

(b) Government has so far released quotes for the export of 10 lakh bales of staple cotton during the current cotton year as against a quota of one lakh bales released last year. The Cotton Corporation of India has been provided flexibility in respect of staple length and Minimum Export prices revised from time to time in tune with international prices. Selective Credit Control has been relaxed. Better capacity utilisation by spinning mills has been encouraged.

Uniform Floor Space Index for Urban Construction

367 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a uniform floor space index for all urban areas instead of leaving this to local bodies;

(b) whether any guidelines in fixing this

index are proposed to be sent to the States; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to ensure that adequate open space are left by builders engaged in urban construction ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Fixation of Floor Space Index and other building Controls like coverage of space, etc are part of building regulations which is a State Government subject. Central Government have not issued any guidelines to the State Government in this regard.

Combating Drug Menace

368. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research and All India Radio have agreed to broadcast jointly a new programme to tackle the growing menace of drug abuse, alcoholism and tobacco consumption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Council of Medical Research have contemplated any further action to combat growing menace of drug in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Medical Research have initiated a project entitled 'Radio DATE' in collaboration with All India Radio. The acronyms DATE stand for Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Education. The overall objective of the project is to assess the effect of Radio as an instru-

ment of social change in regard to Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco consumption in the community. The project would be in the form of 28 weekly episodes to be broadcast from 8th April, 1990 by all the 104 stations of All India Radio, in 17 languages. A brief Summary of the project is given in Statement I below.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Medical Research have also undertaken a Project to assess the efficacy of an anti-tobacco community education programme, by involving the health infrastructure. The project is being undertaken at Bangalore, Goa and Agra and Trivandrum. Goa Centre is also studying the role of school children and teachers in anti-tobacco community education. The Council is also undertaking a project at 3 centres, viz. Delhi, Lucknow and Jodhpur to monitor the use of narcotic drug and psychotropic substances, conduct a community survey to assess the magnitude of the problem, and to assess the efficacy of different therapeutic regimes. The list of ongoing intervention projects of ICMR on drugs, alcohol and tobacco usage is given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

SUMMARY

Radio-DATE - Joint project of All India Radio and ICMR on integrated broadcasting

OBJECTIVES

Overall objective

To assess the effect of Radio as an instrument of social change in regard to Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco consumption in the community.

specific Objectives

1. To design and develop a series

of radio programmes aimed at generating awareness in the community on the holistic approach to health hazards of drugs, alcohol and tobacco; and their management.

2. To inform and educate the community in promoting health life styles, that are impaired with the consumption of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.
3. To assess the immediate effect of such radio programmes in a defined group of radio listeners.
4. To evaluate the long term effects of such radio programmes in the same group of listeners.

This collaborative project will be undertaken by AIR and ICMR for a duration of two years. Voluntary agencies would also be involved in the study. The project would design and develop a series of radio programmes in Hindi as well as 17 regional languages.

Approximately one lakh persons are expected to register themselves with AIR, for this programme. A perintervention questionnaire would be mailed to them to test their knowledge, attitude and practices regarding drugs, alcohol & tobacco. A similar questionnaire sent to them after the broadcast on each theme would provide a measure regarding effect of the programme. A community survey before and after the intervention would provide the effect on general population.

The intervention will be carried out for 6 months. The programmes will be broadcast from 8th April, 1990 by all the 104 AIR stations in regional languages. The further assess the effects of the intervention two follow up surveys would be undertaken at six monthly interval. Depending upon the results of these surveys the feasibility of the

programme would be reviewed with regard to his continuation.

STATEMENT-II

List of Ongoing Intervention Projects on Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Usage

1. Radio-DATE- Joint project of All India Radio and Indian Council of Medical Research on integrated broadcasting .

Overall Objective: To assess the effect of Radio as an instrument of change in regard to drugs, alcohol & tobacco consumption in the community.

Centre : Delhi.

2. Assessment of the efficacy of an anti-tobacco community education programme

Overall Objectives :

1. To prevent the uptake of tobacco habit by nonhabitues in the community
2. To stop the tobacco habit in habitues.

Centres: Bangalore, Goa Agra, Trivandrum

3. Collaborative study on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Objectives:

1. To assess the magnitude of the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. To monitor the use of narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances.
3. To assess the efficacy of different therapeutic regimes in its control.

Centres: Delhi, Lucknow, Jodhpur.

Hotel Building Near Indra Gandhi Stadium

369. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four storeyed hotel building near Indra Gandhi Stadium constructed by the DDA in 1982 has been laying unused for over seven years.

(b) if so, how much investment has been made by the DDA to construct the said building;

(c) the purpose for which the said building was constructed and whether Union Government have taken any decision to use the said building for any purpose; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 5.3 crores.

(c) and (d). The building was originally meant to be a Coaching-cum-Athletes Complex. Subsequently, various other uses

were considered for this building. It has now been decided to use it as a Hotel-cum-Hostel for sports persons under the aegis of the Sports Authority of India.

[Translation]

Investment in Pepsi Project

370. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI
SOMABHAI CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be invested by the multi-national company Pepsi Cola while granting approval for establishing a factory in Punjab and the salient features thereof;

(b) the latest estimated cost of this project;

(c) the difference between the original estimates submitted to Government and the latest estimates and if the difference is notable, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have considered the views expressed in this matter by various political parties, public forums and eminent publicmen and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). In approval for foreign collaboration Govt. had approved foreign equity of 39.89 per cent amounting to Rs. 3.59 crores. In March, 1989, M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation to whom the letter of intent and the approval for foreign collaboration had been given wrote to the Govt. that the project cost had gone up from approximately Rs. 22

crores which was estimated in June, 1986 to Rs. 50 crores on account of various reasons such as higher investments in the core areas of fruit, vegetable and grain processing, increased investments in fixed assets such as land, equipment, plant and machinery etc., inflationary pressures, additional investment in product development and devaluation of the Indian rupee. After considering the matter Govt. approved an increase of foreign equity to Rs. 9.97 crores which still constituted 39.89 per cent of the revised equity in the total project cost.

N.T.C. Mills

371. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation and the profit earned or loss incurred by each of these mills during last three years;

(b) the reasons for incurring continuous losses and the action proposed to be taken for modernisation of these mills; and

(c) the total work force in National Textile Corporation mills as on January 1, 1989 and January 1, 1990 respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, there are 124 textile mills under NTC, out of which 122 are operating. A statement showing the mill-wise net profit/loss position in respect of these units is given below.

(b) The reasons for continuous losses of NTC mills are as follows:-

- i) old and obsolete machinery;
- ii) surplus labour force;

iii) inadequate modernisation;

iv) recurring powercuts;

v) acute shortage of funds for working capital etc.

NTC has prepared a Corporation Plan

for VIIIth plan (1990-95) which envisages expenditure of Rs. 523.76 crores on modernisation of its mills.

(c) The total number of workers who were on roll in NTC mills as on January 1, 1986 and January 1, 1990 were 2,20,420 and 1,71,048 respectively.

STATEMENT

Mill wise Net Losses for Last Three Years (1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89)

NTC (DPR) LIMITED

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Units	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Amritsar.	-60.76	-30.16	-64.33
2.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout.	-61.77.	-29.00	-56.57
3.	Sh. Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar.	-61.08	-32.57	-78.17
4.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.	-48.15	-4.82	-35.16
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.	-20.60	-18.95	-45.99
6.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.	-312.82	-352.20	-375.04
7.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.	-46.69	-98.23	-102.70
8.	Edward Mills, Beawar.	-48.94	-83.89	-110.79

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Units	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.	-106.17	-21.05	-250.83
		NTC (M.P.) LTD.		
1.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	-385.18	-394.87	-441.88
2.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.	-317.95	-299.02	-284.43
3.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal.	-142.43	-166.86	-127.94
4.	Burhanpur. Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.	-108.51	-156.27	-426.03
5.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.	-283.64	-248.73	-182.75
6.	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.	-481.98	-567.72	-493.33
7.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.	-431.61	-317.35	-244.54

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>NTC (U.P.) LTD.</i>				
1.	Sri Vikram, Cotton Mills, Lucknow.	-155.99	-138.06	-180.50
2.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.	-136.79	-102.23	-114.10
3.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan.	-6.00	-6.72	-32.65
4.	Raebareli Textile, Raebareli.	-85.96	-44.28	-43.19
5.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini.	-149.57	-143.86	-170.67
6.	Muir Mills, Kanpur.	-169.04	-450.59	-499.84
7.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	-646.93	-775.44	-792.14
8.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.	-361.84	-308.97	-348.48
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	-740.81	-1114.12	-858.46

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Units	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5

NTC (S.M.) LTD.

1.	Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi.	+13.89	+11.73	+8.45
2.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay	-159.98	-214.99	-428.77
3.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	-224.78	-265.42	-381.33
4.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	-179.30	-295.50	-276.54
5.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay	-304.99	-499.21	-507.49
6.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	-315.71	-424.25	-458.81
7.	Mumbai Textile Mills.	-328.53	-404.81	-535.25
8.	Aurangabad Textile Mills.	+2.39	-66.06	-41.10
9.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon	+4.97	-111.74	-93.33

		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>				
<i>Si. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(Prov.)</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>		
10.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.	-40.81	-163.77	-122.09		
11.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.	-79.28	-167.37	-154.85		
		<i>NTC (M.N.) LTD.</i>				
1.	India United Mills No. 1 Bombay.	-554.01	-616.00	-839.21		
2.	India United Mills No. 2 Bombay.	-427.41	-461.29	-542.25		
3.	India United Mills No. 3 Bombay.			-66.30		
4.	India United Mills No. 4 Bombay.	-551.16	-593.16	-714.28		
5.	India United Mills No. 5 Bombay.	-216.29	-255.00	-269.63		
6.	India United Dye Works, Bombay.	-241.33	-370.86	-271.20		
7.	Model Mills, Nagpur.	-327.29	-404.32	-422.92		

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(Prov.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
8.	RSRC Spg. Wvg. Mills, Akola.	-197.43	-155.34	-140.47
9.	RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinghanghat.	-46.60	-140.76	-145.90
10.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.	-126.44	-126.54	-157.34
11.	Vidarbha Mills (Barar), Achalpur.	-123.04	-148.04	-168.20
<i>NTC (GUJ.) LTD.</i>				
1.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.	-81.43	-130.94	-146.61
2.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.	-282.83	-328.79	-341.32
3.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.	-217.84	-281.50	-250.17
4.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-391.34	-392.29	-419.14
5.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-377.50	-491.45	-545.97

		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)		
1	2	3	4	5		
7, 8.	Rajnagar Textile Mills=1&2, Ahmedabad.	-485.54	-471.05	-644.36		
6.	Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-325.53	-438.15	-426.19		
9.	Virangam Textile Mills, Virangam.	-184.37	-226.14	-277.65		
10.	New Maneckenock Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-170.07	-262.22	-233.80		
11.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-158.78	-197.42	-291.49		
		<i>NTC (APKKM) LTD.</i>				
1.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderabad.	-17.23	-38.57	-58.10		
2.	Natraj Spg. Mills, Adilabad.	-24.23	-24.56	-47.12		
3.	Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadaparri.	-114.91	-98.39	-129.60		
4.	Tarupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta.	-18.97	-23.93	+0.12		
5.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills, Tolahunse.	-162.72	-149.94	-145.49		

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore.	-37.02	-1.74	+0.77
7.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur.	-54.51	-54.35	+8.17
8.	Vijaymohini Mill, Trivandrum	-23.09	-24.61	+5.86
9.	Cannanore S & W Mills, Mahe.	-4.43	-9.03	-10.43
10.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.	-30.34	-50.75	-45.83
11.	Algappa Textile Mills, Algappa Nagar.	-118.57	-93.83	+14.25
12.	Mysore Mills Processing Factory, Bangalore.	-298.04	-342.95	-381.10
13.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore.	-404.77	-391.88	-444.45
14.	Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mill, Gulbarga.	-284.52	-457.08	-347.22
15.	Parvathi Mills, Quilon.	-71.34	-135.76	-147.11

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal.	-311.55	-375.45	-355.20
		NTC (TNP) LTD.		
1.	Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	-45.41	-46.82	-52.53
2.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore	+56.48	+34.18	+4.16
3.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills.	+10.70	-8.56	-10.24
4.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Padamedu.	-0.94	-35.45	-28.40
5.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.	+35.59	+15.07	+5.45
6.	Poineer Spinners, Kanudakudi.	-24.03	-25.35	-47.66
7.	Bairama Varma Textile Mills, Shencottah.	+40.34	+47.96	+24.52
8.	Kaleeswarara 'B' Unit, Kalynarkoil.	-1.69	+9.93	+13.61

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Units	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kothendram Spg. Mills.	-0.34	-0.10	N.A.
10.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore.	+85.17	+101.21	+36.33
11.	Somesundram Mills, Coimbatore.	+54.30	-11.31	-40.14
12.	Kaleeswarar Mills, 'A' Unit.	-2.61	-49.85	-186.72
13.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	-52.98	-98.16	-166.37
14.	Srinarathi Mills, Pondicherry.	-11.71	-107.04	-217.18
15.	Swadeshi, Pondicherry.	-40.08	-349.81	-281.62
<i>NTC (WBABO) LTD.</i>				
1.	Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad.	-87.69	-92.12	-117.34
2.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra.	-158.31	-148.14	-196.96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arati Cotton Mills, Howraha.	-102.77	-104.83	-131.93
4.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, No. 2, Kotaganj.	-64.82	-59.73	-79.64
5.	Kanoria Industries, Konnagar.	-76.53	-70.70	-89.40
6.	Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore.	-71.71	-71.52	-93.38
7.	Associated Industries, Kamrup.	-63.95	-102.31	-129.17
8.	Bihar Cooperative Mills, Mokameh.	-58.82	-78.91	-105.70

[English]

Transport System in Metropolitan Cities

372. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of
URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state:

(a) the steps Government propose to
take to strength the public transport system
in Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta,
Madras and Bombay in view of the Study
Report of the Central Institute of Road
Transport, Pune, predicting mega transport
collapse;

(b) the specific plans for strengthening
bus transport system Greater Bombay; and

(c) the progress of introducing metro-
rail system in Greater Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-
OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)
to (c). Urban Transport is a State subject.
However, recognising the acuteness of the
problems faced by the urban areas the
Government of India is attaching a lot of
importance to the strengthening of the public
transport system.

Works on the construction of metropol-
itan rail systems in Calcutta, Bombay and
Madras are already under progress. A sec-
tion of the metro-system of Calcutta has
already become operational. The work on
the extension of the railway line from
Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across
Thane Creek is under progress. The Rail
India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.
(RITES) have been entrusted by the Delhi
Administration with the task of preparing a
detailed Feasibility Report for a Mass Transit
System for Delhi. The Report is due by May,
1990. Road transport has also been strength-
ened in some of the cities including Bombay
through externally aided projects. For ex-

ample Bombay Urban Transport Project
which was completed in 1986 included
financing procurement of 700 busses and
related chasis component; construction of 3
bus depots and a workshops; construction
of 11 bus shelters/termini and execution of
traffic engineering scheme in 40 locations in
addition to providing training facilities etc. to
the Bombay Municipal Corporation, BEST
and other executing agencies.

Central Legislation on Landless Agri- cultural Workers

373. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN : Will the
Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted
in principle the need to bring forward a
central legislation on landless agricultural
workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Central legislation for Agricultural Work-
ers was one of the recommendations made
at the National Seminar on Agricultural
Workers held recently.

(b) This is under consideration.

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

374. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will
the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 May,
1989 to starred Question No. 820 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Urban-Arts Com-
mission has since approved the plan for
allotment of land to Cooperative Group
Housing Societies;

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

(c) whether the need to construct flats for those already registered under various schemes with the DDA for flats has been kept in view before releasing the land to Group House Societies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Urban Art Commission has since approved the conceptual land use plan for part-1 of the project named 'Dwarka' which, inter-alia, caters to the requirement of land for allotment to Co-operative Group Housing Societies.

(c) Yes Sir.

Construction of D.D.A. Flats

375. SHRIRAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the flats constructed by the DDA during the current year and locations thereof, category-wise;

(b) whether the DDA propose to achieve the targets fixed for the construction of flats for 1989-90;

(c) the action plan drawn for the construction of flats during 1990-91; and

(d) the targets fixed for allotment of flats to all registrants?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The category-wise details of flats constructed by the DDA during the current financial year till February, 90 and location thereof are given in the Statement below;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the year 1990-91, it is proposed to construct 12,600 houses in different localities of Delhi.

(d) The target for construction/completion of the houses for the remaining remaining registrants are as follows localities of Delhi.

1990-91	—	12, 600
1991-92	—	19, 000
1992-93	—	26,000
1993 -94	—	26,500
Total		84,100

STATEMENT*Statement showing the Houses completed during 1989-90 (upto February 1990)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EAST ZONE						
1.	Lower MIG (LIG) houses at Kondli Sector	—	—	3376	—	3376
2.	EWS houses at Kondli Sector	—	—	—	2040	2040
3.	MIG/LIG houses at Trilokpuri Pkt. V South of Lake	—	12	48	—	60
WEST ZONE						
4.	Madipur on Rohtak Road	120	—	—	—	120
5.	Madipur in Pkt III	—	—	—	—	—
	Group II	—	—	156	—	156
	Group III	—	—	156	—	156

Sl No	Name of Scheme	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Pachim Vihar in Pkt Group V & VII at Zone G. 17	—	—	256	—	256
	Group III	—	—	224	—	224
	Group IV	—	—	272	—	272
7	Hastal	—	—	—	—	—
	Group IV	—	—	252	—	252
	Group II	—	—	180	—	180
	SOUTH EAST ZONE					
8.	SFS houses at Kalkaji opp. B B 1, Gurudwara	144	—	—	—	144
9.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt H&J, Gr. III	100	—	—	—	100

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt H&J, Gr. IV	120	—	—	—	120
11.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt H&J, Gr. V	120	—	—	—	120
12.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt B, Gr. II (Balance work)	14	—	—	—	14
13.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt C, Gr. I (Balance work)	42	—	—	—	42
14.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt K&L, Gr. I, II & III	424	—	—	—	424
15.	EWS houses at Shahpur Jat	—	—	—	96	96
16.	EWS houses at Lado Sarai	—	—	—	160	160
17.	EWS houses at Dakshinpuri	—	—	—	188	188
18.	LIG houses at Badarpur	—	—	56	—	56

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SOUTH WEST ZONE					
19.	558 SFS houses at Vasant Kunj	558	—	—	—	558
	NORTH ZONE					
20.	C/o 512/520 EWS Bl. B, Pkt 4, Sec. XVII, Rohini	—	—	—	504	504
21.	C/o 512/520 EWS Bl. D, Pkt 1, Sec. XVII, Rohini	—	—	—	520	520
22.	C/o 289/256 LIG Bl. D, Pkt 5&6, Sec. XVII, Rohini	—	256	—	—	256
23.	C/o 936/988 Janta houses at Pkt V (P) Pitampura	—	—	—	774	774
24.	C/o 192 Janta Houses Pitampura Pkt V (P)	—	—	—	192	192
25.	120 MIG at Sarai Khalil SH : 60 MIG Sarai Khalil	—	60	—	—	60

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	1664 EWS Sec. XVI Rohini SH : 832 EWS Sec. XVI Rohini	—	—	—	832	832
27.	120 LIG Pkt 4 Bl. H Sec. XVI, Rohini	—	—	120	—	120
28.	1664 EWS Sec. XVI, Rohini SH : 832 EWS, Sec. XVI, Rohini	—	—	—	832	832
29.	256 LIG Gr. VI, Sec. XI, Rohini	—	—	256	—	256
30.	256 LIG, Gr. VI, Sec. XI, Rohini	—	—	256	—	256
31.	96 MIG at Lawrence Road	—	96	—	—	96
ROHINI ZONE						
32.	Rohini Sec. 15	—	1120	1320	2656	5096
33.	Rohini Sec. 18	—	880	1080	—	1960
G. Total		1642	2168	8264	8794	20868

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Political Parties

376. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which houses or properties have been handed over/allotted to the Cong-I and other political parties and their front organisations during the period 1985-89;

(b) the market value of each of these properties and the rent being realised from them; and

(c) how much amount has been spent by Government on renovations/repairs/up-keep and alterations of these properties during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure of Ministerial Bungalows

377. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on improving, re-constructing or fortifying Bungalow Numbers 5, 7 & 9 Race Course Road, New Delhi during the period 1986-89;

(b) the average amount spent annually on such items on ministerial bungalows; and

(c) the average annual amount spent on such items on accommodation allotted to Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Rs. 16. 27 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 49.33 lakhs.

(c) 26.44 lakhs.

Non-Depositing of EPF by Dunlop India Limited

378. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deductions made for the last three years and the deposited with the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioner by Dunlop India Limited towards Provident Funds of their employees;

(b) whether there has been any default by the company in regard to deposit of the amount with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard and also for recovering the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

[*Translation*]

Review of Upper Sakri Dam Project

379. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation of Upper Sakri Dam Project was laid four years back and its construction work has not yet started in view of the protest of the residents of 61 villages of Gavan and Satgavan Blocks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the setting up of the project; and

(c) whether irrigations problem of Gavan and Satgavan Blocks is proposed to be solved through a cluster programme of lift irrigation schemes on Sakri river ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). As reported by the State Government, the foundation stone of Upper Sakri Dam was laid in October, 1984. In absence of environmental clearance, construction work has not yet started. State Government proposes to take up the work after the requisite clearances are obtained.

(c) There is no such proposal.

[*English*]

Review of National Housing Policy

380. SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:
SHRI D.M.PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the existing National Housing Policy and also propose to bring an action plan to tackle the housing problem:

(b) if so, the details of the changes likely to be made; and

(c) the extent by which the poor people will be benefited by the new policy ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out and will be placed on the floor of the Sabha.

Financial Assistance for Completion of Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal

381. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of West Bengal have requested Union Government to give adequate financial assistance to complete the Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister has been requested to send a formal proposal to the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Restrictions on Crushing Capacity of Sugar Mills

382. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the restriction on the crushing capacity of sugar mills, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) and (b). The Central Government is in the process of formulating a new sugar licensing policy which would be announced shortly.

[English]

Setting up of Mini District T.B. Centre in Lakshadweep

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

(a) whether there is a proposal mooted by Lakshadweep Administration to set up a mini District T.B. Centre in the islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Lakshadweep Administration had proposed to establish a mini District T.B. Centre and sought financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 13.40 lakhs. The U.T. Administration was informed that during the current Five Year Plan, the establishment of District T.B. Centre/mini TB Centre comes under the State Plan Sector. No cash assistance is given to above centres under the National TB Control Programme. The UT Administration has been asked to fulfil certain number of criterion like posting of trained staff to enable the DGHS to recognise the mini Distt. TB. Centre. However, for the benefit T.B. patients in the U.T., anti T.B. Drugs are supplied to them as per their requirements in sufficient quantities.

Implementation of Mandal Commission Report

384. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by the Deputy Prime Minister to consider the recommendations of the Mandal Commission regarding job reservation for the 52 per cent population belonging to the "deprived" category of 'other backward classes' has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions that have been taken for implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Market Rates in Delhi

385. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled market rates of land in respect of different areas in Delhi are issued every year by Government; and

(b) if so, the scheduled market rate of land in Malviya Nagar fixed during the years 1968-69, 1978-79 and 1985-86 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The schedule of market rates for lands leased out by Land and Development Office are issued by Government normally once in two years;

(b) The information is as follows:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Residential rate</i>	<i>Commercial rate</i>
1.	1968-69	Rs. 75/per sq. yd.	Rs. 100/- per sq.yd.
2.	1978-79	Rs. 100/- per sq. yd.	Rs. 200/- per sq. yd.
3.	1985-86	Rs 1320/- per sq. mt.	Rs. 2400/- per sq. mt.
4.	1.4.87 to 31.3.89	Rs. 3600/-per sq. mt.	Rs. 6480/- per sq.mt

However, land rates for the purpose of unearned increase in respect of residential leases upto 100 sq. yds in rehabilitation colonies was Rs. 100/- per sq. yd for residential and Rs. 200 per sq. yd. for commercial for the period 1.4. 81 to 31.3.87 ; and 1200/- per sq. mt. for residential and Rs. 2400/- per sq. mt. for commercial for the period 1.4.87 to 31.3.89.

Protection of Child Labour

386. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a system to redress the grievances and for protection from exploitation of children working in restaurants, obnoxious factories, mines and industries;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the latest assessment about the number of such working children in the country and the number of children engaged in menial jobs and in begging?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b) Employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; the Factories Act, 1948; the Mines Act, 1952; State Shops

and Commercial Establishments Acts, etc. The State Governments are the appropriate Governments for enforcing these Acts in majority of areas in which children work. All the State Governments have been addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the legal provisions relating to child labour.

(c) The number of working children upto the age of 14 years as in 1986 according to the projected figures of National Sample Survey was about 16.7 million. Information regarding number of children engaged in menial jobs is not available. According to 1981 census, the number of children upto the age of 14 years engaged in begging (including marginal workers and non-workers) was 70756.

Children Born With Brain Damage

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

(a) the estimated number of children born with brain damage due to asphyxia (lack of oxygen supply) and from mental disorders/retardation during the last three years year-wise and the total number of persons suffering from resultant retardation/disorder;

(b) whether there are schemes for rehabilitation of such persons to enable them to lead a life with dignity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Asphyxia is one of the important causes of brain damage in children and it most often occurs during the prenatal period. Brain damage can have any adverse consequences of which mental retardation and cerebral palsy are important. No data are available regarding number of such children born during last three years.

The statement given below indicates

the number of patients of mental disorders treated in specialised Mental Hospitals during 1986, 1987 and 1988.

(b) and (c). The National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped Secunderabad, which is under the administrative control of Ministry of Welfare, has reported that about ten centres provide early intervention services and about 300 special schools provide services of sensory stimulation, special education and rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons in the Country.

STATEMENT

Year	No. of Mental Hospitals	No. of Hospitals reported	Admission	Discharges	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986	45	35	54,814	53,160	922
1987	45	34	55,204	52,815	870
1988	45	38	53,075	54,426	1,212

Supply of Essential Commodities to Maharashtra

388. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM
KAMBLE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.
BHOSLE:
SHRI MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

under the Public Distribution System to Maharashtra during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested Union Government for increasing the quantity of these commodities because of increasing demands; and

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

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

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of various essential commodities supplied

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) and (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

The details of demand, allocation and off-take of various Essential Commodities in respect of Maharashtra for the last six months are given below:-

Rice (in thousand tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
September, 89	100.00	57.0	57.8
October, 89	100.00	57.0	48.8
November, 89	100.00	75.0	79.3
December, 89	100.00	52.0	63.2
January, 90	100.00	52.0	51.0
February, 90	75.00	47.0	N.A

Wheat In thousands tonnes

<i>Month</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
September, 89	250.0	100.0	116.1
October, 89	250.0	125.0	133.7

1	2	3	4
November, 89	150 0	150 0	114 4
December, 89	250 0	100 0	124 0
January, 90	250 0	100 0	87 8
February, 90	150 0	100 0	N A

Requests for enhancement in monthly allocation of wheat and rice have been received from Government of Maharashtra. Allocation from Central Pool are made on a month to month basis taking into account

stock position, relative needs of various States market availability etc. The allocations are only supplemental to open market availability.

Imported Edible Oils (In thousand tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allocation	Offtake
September, 89	Annual demand	10 0	9 7
October, 89	1,68 000 MTs	10 0	17 0
November, 89	for the oil	12 0	14 3
December, 89	year 1989-90	6 5	7 1
January, 90		6 5	8 0
February, 90		8 0	9 1

Government of Maharashtra had requested for enhancement of allocation of imported edible oil.

The distribution of imported edible oils

through PDS is to supplement the availability of edible oil in the country and not to meet the entire demand of consumers. Allocations of edible oil to Maharashtra have so far been made on comparatively higher levels.

KEROSENE (In thousands tonnes)

Months	Normal Allocation	Adhoc Allocation	Total Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5
September 89	117 4	—	117 4	118.4
October, 89	117 4	5 0	122 4	122 5

1	2	3	4	5
November, 89	129.6	5.0	134.6	135.1
December, 89	129.6	—	129.6	130.7
January, 90	129.6	—	129.6	N.A
February, 90	129.6	—	129.6	N.A

The requirement of kerosene to the States/UTs assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the last year and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocation, additional adhoc allocation is also considered and released on the request of States/UTS to meet the specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG etc.

The Maharashtra Government had requested for additional allocations and the same had been given to the extent considered feasible

LEVY SUGAR

Allocation of levy sugar to States/UTs are not made on demand or request but on uniform norms of 425 grams per capita monthly based on projected population as on 1.10.1986 effective from February 1987 onwards. Accordingly, the monthly levy sugar quota of Maharashtra State is 29,936 tonnes.

No representation from Government of Maharashtra has been received for increasing the levy sugar quota.

Distribution of Viscose Fibre

389. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of viscose fibre has gone up very sharply during last one year; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to take over distribution and price control of viscose fibre to stop exploitation of small scale units; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The price of VSF have gone up from Rs. 30.36 per kg. in January, 1989 to Rs. 36.58 per kg. in January, 1990. A statement is given below giving VSF prices from January, 1989 to January, 1990

(b) and (c) There is at present no proposal for Government to introduce statutory control over pricing and distribution of VSF. Government have issued LOIs from time to time to create fresh capacities for VSF, so that it could become more freely available at competitive prices.

STATEMENT

Weighted average Prices of Viscose Staple Fibre and HWM Fibre from December, 1988 to January 1990 manufactured by M/s Grasim Industries Ltd.

(Rs. per kg)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Viscose Staple Fibre</i>	<i>HWM Fibre (Polynosic)</i>
December, 1988	30.36	38.24
January, 1989	30.36	38.24
February, "	30.36	38.24
March "	33.43	38.24
April 1989	33.43	38.24
May "	33.43	38.24
June "	34.50	38.24
July "	34.50	38.24
August "	34.50	41.98
September "	36.55	41.98
October "	36.55	41.98
November "	36.55	41.98
December "	36.58	41.98
January 1990	36.58	41.98

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

390. SHRI KARIA MUNDA:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regularise unauthorised colonies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOP-

OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above

HUDCO Loans to Orissa

391 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount released for the development of small and medium towns in Orissa

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Rs 10 00 lakhs	Rs 36 00 lakhs	Rs 71 00 lakhs

(b) During the above period, applications for two towns were received from the State Government of Orissa. However, within the funds available and the needs of their status these could not be considered for inclusion in the Scheme as 5 towns in Orissa

during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of applications in this regard received from Orissa Government and pending with Union Government; and

(c) the details of the HUDCO loans sanctioned and disbursed for various projects in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Under IDSMT Scheme, the year wise release for the towns of Orissa during the last three years are as follows -

for coverage during the 7th Five Year Plan had already been included

(c) The details are given in the Statement below -

STATEMENT

Year	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Project cost	Loan allocated	Loan sanctioned	Loan Released	Dwellings Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989-90 (31.1.90)	16	17	16.87	10	6.32	1765
1989-89	12	21	13.16	15	7.42	4377
1987-88	21	23	10.90	15	15.11	9787
1986-87	23	26	10.67	17	5.71	6832

**Allotment of flats under HUDCO
Scheme, 1979**

392. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allotments to all the registrants of HUDCO Scheme, 1979; and

(b) if so, by when and whether Government propose to take steps to bring down the cost of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No time limit can be given about the allotment to all the registrants as the allotment process is linked with the construction of flats, availability of resources, material etc.

Costing of flats is done 'on a no profit no loss' basis and it may not be possible to go below the actual cost.

Nehru Rozgar Yojna

393. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to recast Nehru Rozgar Yojna;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the major changes to be effected in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Government have decided to recast

the Nehru Rozgar Yojana on the basis of detailed consultation with officials of the State Governments. The major changes in the modalities of implementation of the scheme are as follows:-

(i) Funds will be placed at the disposal of the State Governments & not directly to the Municipal bodies.

(ii) State Governments will be given the flexibility to decide the modalities of transferring to the municipal bodies funds allocated to the State Governments under this programme subject to certain safeguards regarding utilization.

(iii) Urban Development Agencies to oversee and coordinate this programme will be set up similar to DRDAs. The State Governments would be given the flexibility to decide whether such agencies will be at the district, regional or State level.

(iv) Greater emphasis will be given to providing vocational training to the urban poor and to shelter upgradation programmes.

(v) Restriction of 1 lakh population for taking up shelter upgradation programmes would not apply in the case of States in the North-East and the hilly regions.

New Schemes for Urban development

394. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes are being considered for Urban Development in

the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Finalisation of schemes for Urban Development for the period 1990-1995 is a part of the exercise for the Eighth Five Year Plan proposals. However, in the Action Plan for implementation of Government programmes and policies for the year 1990-91 the schemes for Urban Development indicated in the statement given below will be taken up in 1990-91.

STATEMENT

The following schemes have been taken up in the Annual Plan 1990-91

1. *Urban Basic Services :*

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic Services was introduced in 1986 on a pilot basis. Now, it is proposed to implement a revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor in combination with the scheme of Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) which is covered under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Sector.

A provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for the revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor in the Annual Plan such as low cost water supply and drainage, affordable sanitation, provision of bathrooms and latrines, paving of streets and street lighting and provision of essential community facilities as also social amenities such as pre-school/non-formal/adult education, mother and child health care, nutritional assistance and other forms of group action for community welfare in the urban slums.

2. *Low cost sanitation for the liberation of scavengers in urban areas;*

The programme of Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers in Urban Areas aims at the total elimination of manual scavenging in 500 towns commencing from January, 1990 through a mix of subsidy and loans from HUDCO which should be available for all categories of income groups. Subsidies are to be provided to EWS and LIG categories and loans to all income groups from HUDCO through the State or Municipal agencies as follows;—

EWS — 45 % subsidy, 50% loan and 5 % beneficiary

LIG — 25% subsidy, 60 % loan and 15% beneficiary

MIG/HIG — No subsidy, 75% loan and 25 % beneficiary.

In order to ensure better financial discipline and coordinated utilisation of funds the grant portion will also be routed through HUDCO.

Provision of funds to the extent of Rs. 1.82 crores has been made in the year 1989-90 and a provision of Rs. 20 cores has been made in the Budget of 1990-91 towards the grant component for the programme. The corresponding loan component will be made available by HUDCO.

Supply of Cheap cloth to Weaker Sections

395. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to supply cheap cloth to weaker sections at economical prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any changes are contemplated in the scheme to make it more effective and beneficial to the weaker sections of the society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Presently, Controlled Cloth produced by NTC Mills and Janata Cloth produced by Handloom Sector is distributed to the weaker sections of society, at affordable prices, with an element of subsidy. The average consumer prices of Dhoti, Saree and Long Cloth produced by NTC Mills were Rs. 6.21, Rs. 7.66 and Rs. 8.40 respectively.

(c) and (d). The Textile Policy statement of 1985 stipulates that the responsibility of production Controlled Cloth by NTC Mills has to be phased out by the end of Seventh Plan.

At present, there is no proposal to make any changes in Controlled Cloth and Janatha Cloth Scheme, which are found to be working satisfactorily.

Training Centre for Traditional Weavers

396. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for opening a training centre in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh for traditional weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present an Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Institute conducts (i) 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology; (ii) one year Post Diploma Course in Textile Chemistry; and (iii) 4 months short term training course in one aspects of the Trade namely Weaving, Dyeing & Printing and Designing. In the matter of selection of candidates for admission, preference is given to the candidates belonging to hereditary weavers families or those already employed in weavers families or those already employed in weavers co-operative societies.

Sick Textile Units in Uttar Pradesh

397. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sick textile units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Union Government have provided any special assistance under the scheme for the revival of sick units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Reserve Bank of India have classified the following mills in U.P as sick as on 31.12.87.

1. Modi Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.
2. Modi Carpets Ltd.
3. Madan Industries Ltd.
4. Mayur Syntex Ltd.
5. Amitabh Textiles Ltd.

6. Vishal Syntex Ltd.
7. Modi Threads Ltd.
8. Modern Spineers Ltd.
9. Upsana Textiles Ltd.

(b) and (c). Sick units are eligible for concessional financial assistance, including special loan assistance under the **Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme**. A special loan of Rs. 19 lakhs has been sanctioned to a sick textile unit in U.P. In another case the financial institution is examining some takeover proposals, while the cases of 3 sick units are before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

Export of Cotton

398. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton exported during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to further boost the export of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) 45,329 and 88,530 bales of cotton (including waste) were exported during cotton year 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. During the cotton year 1989-90 the quantity registered till 2.3.90 for shipment upto August, 1990 is 4,39,687 bales.

(b) Government has so far released quotas for the export of 10 lakh bales of staple cotton during the current cotton year as against a quota of one lakh bales released last year. The Cotton Corporation of India has been provided flexibility in respect

of staple length and Minimum Export prices revised from time to time in tune with international prices. Selective Credit Control has been relaxed.

Supply of Foodgrains, Sugar and Kerosene Oil to States

399. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment, demand and off-take of wheat, rice, sugar (Levy and non-levy) kerosene oil to States during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria allotment of these items?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The required information in regard to rice, wheat, kerosene oil and levy sugar, is given in the Statements I, II and III. As regards non-levy sugar, the same is released every month in favour of the sugar mills, which in turn, can sell it to any wholesale sugar licensed dealer in the country for sale in the open market. Thus, Statewise allocations of freesale sugar are not made.

(b) The allocations of rice and wheat for public Distribution System from the Central Pool are made on a month to month basis taking into account the stocks in the Central Pool, market availability, offtake trend, relative needs of various States and other related factors.

Under the present policy of partial control, levy sugar allotments to State Governments/ Union Territories are not made on demand or request but on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms per capita monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.86. These norms are effective from 1st February, 1987.

The freesale sugar is released for sale in the open market on month to month basis keeping in view the demand, supply position, stocks availability with a view to ensuring adequate availability of freesale sugar in the open market at reasonable prices.

The requirement of kerosene to the

States/UTs. is assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the last year and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocation, additional adhoc allocation is also considered and released on the request of States/UTs. to meet the specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG etc.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of Rice and Wheat during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	D 2385.0	290.0	2175.0	245.0	2345.0	235.0
		A 1155.0	252.0	825.0	121.0	885.0	135.0
		O 1170.4	85.7	821.0	109.4	719.8	94.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	D 76.5	10.1	96.8	10.7	91.9	18.0
		A 74.5	12.0	80.9	9.68	89.9	11.8
		O 68.1	5.6	66.9	7.3	60.1	6.0
3.	Assam	D 693.0	487.5	744.0	504.0	744.0	504.0
		A 535.0	430.4	420.0	181.5	420.0	190.0
		O 496.3	342.2	424.9	170.0	325.7	165.5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	D 795.0	1900.0	575.0	1644.0	290.0	1300.0
		A 340.0	1110.0	169.0	669.0	143.0	654.0
		O 56.9	760.3	49.2	548.4	38.1	505.6
5.	Goa	D 51.4	*	60.0	24.0	60.0	57.0
		A 50.4	21.2	51.75	18.14	47.4	30.5
		O 50.4	14.0	45.3	18.1	37.5	19.1
6.	Gujarat	D 420.0	980.0	480.0	1220.0	480.0	1080.0
		A 405.0	760.0	406.0	810.0	343.0	740.0
		O 352.8	614.3	343.8	695.5	199.1	377.2
7.	Haryana	D 42.5	427.55	45.5	510.0	44.0	294.0
		A 42.0	370.0	35.3	271.0	30.6	250.0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		O	15.6	146.7	24.5	103.3	17.2	10.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	D	110.7	150.0	81.0	205.0	78.0	130.0
		A	78.0	85.0	67.5	156.0	78.0	120.0
		O	49.8	68.5	64.8	122.2	49.0	80.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	D	*	157.5	340.0	214.0	285.0	272.0
		A	322.0	154.0	248.0	197.0	280.0	255.0
		O	230.7	89.7	212.5	143.4	203.7	96.4
10.	Karnataka	D	780.0	*	900.0	300.0	900.0	305.0
		A	695.0	295.0	570.0	181.5	530.0	260.0
		O	682.2	175.1	554.4	169.8	399.9	193.4

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	D 2300.00	*	2400.0	295.0	2320.0	300.0
		A 1690.0	405.0	1470.0	191.5	1295.0	225.0
		O 1696.6	113.5	1511.3	169.4	1030.8	179.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	D 390.0	600.0	595.0	600.0	655.0	730.0
		A 330.0	590.0	250.0	371.5	310.0	380.6
		C 253.8	266.7	203.3	278.7	169.9	224.5
13.	Maharashtra	D 810.0	1170.0	990.0	1520.0	1140.0	2540.0
		A 750.0	1140.0	729.0	1049.5	652.0	1235.0
		O 671.2	1067.8	731.2	1042.8	527.5	990.2
14.	Manipur	D 96.0	48.0	96.0	32.0	82.0	32.0
		A 63.0	24.0	66.5	24.2	82.0	30.0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		O	49.9	12.9	46.9	5.4	45.3	16.6
15.	Meghalaya	D	168.0	26.0	176.0	30.0	180.0	30.0
		A	111.0	25.2	115.0	25.4	115.0	25.20
		O	112.1	26.4	113.4	24.4	93.8	19.4
16	Mizoram	D	117.5	12.6	94.0	*	109.0	16.20
		A	79.0	12.6	86.0	12.7	94.5	13.80
		O	81.5	1.3	83.9	10.4	77.5	10.6
17.	Nagaland	D	104.0	48.0	108.0	24.5	110.0	86.0
		A	97.0	36.0	103.0	24.2	93.5	70.5
		O	93.7	37.9	82.5	22.5	71.5	51.1
18.	Orissa	D	390.0	316.0	460.0	355.0	373.0	345.0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		A	295.0	276.0	335.0	242.0	298.5	265.0
		O	210.7	127.2	237.0	212.2	148.3	201.2
19.	Punjab	D	18.0	*	18.0	140.0	18.0	117.0
		A	18.0	140.0	17.4	70.5	15.3	61.25
		O	5.0	2.2	5.0	10.6	1.6	4.4
20	Rajasthan	D	*	1020.0	48.0	1250.0	48.0	1180.0
		A	36.0	970.0	46.4	940.0	38.4	800.0
		O	23.3	832.4	12.2	782.3	6.9	490.0
21	Sikkim	D	54.0	5.5	64.0	12.4	54.0	6.45
		A	54.0	3.0	55.0	3.85	54.0	5.75
		O	31.8	3.0	38.1	2.7	13.2	1.4

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Tamil Nadu	D 1250.0	360.0	1200.0	*	1080.0	360.0
		A 630.0	360.0	730.0	363.0	600.0	360.0
		O 566.0	104.9	727.0	179.0	527.7	208.7
23.	Tripura	D *	*	174.0	*	174.0	30.0
		A 169.0	30.0	150.0	30.3	152.68	30.0
		O 139.1	12.6	136.9	15.0	107.3	12.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	D 1360.0	1065.0	720.0	950.0	637.0	800.0
		A 635.0	710.0	464.0	620.5	403.0	695.0
		O 350.9	426.2	369.7	457.1	226.9	346.6
25.	West Bengal	D 1950.0	1620.0	1800.0	1560.0	1820.0	1560.0
		A 1460.0	1486.0	943.0	968.0	809.0	1017.5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		O	850.2	811.7	929.6	451.4	719.2
26.	A&N Islands	D	16.0	18.0	9.8	20.0	9.8
		A	12.0	18.0	9.8	18.0	8.4
		O	7.6	5.4	3.1	6.7	2.0
27.	Chandigarh	D	6.0	6.0	25.1	6.0	29.9
		A	6.0	5.8	21.8	4.9	24.0
		O	3.8	5.5	16.3	3.2	16.6
28.	D&N Haveli	D	4.5	5.8	2.21	6.0	1.2
		A	2.4	4.5	1.22	6.0	1.2
		O	0.7	—	Neg.	0.2	0.1

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
29.	Daman & Diu	D	3.9	*	7.25	2.45	7.2	2.4
		A	3.6	0.9	5.4	1.82	5.45	1.85
		O	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
30.	Delhi	D	30.0	660.0	360.0	720.0	364.2	813.0
		A	300.0	600.0	390.0	620.0	255.0	707.0
		O	191.9	374.3	265.4	551.2	170.1	509.1
31.	Lakshadweep	D	5.5	0.07	5.5	0.08	5.5	0.1
		A	5.5	0.07	5.5	0.08	5.5	0.1
		O	5.2	Neg.	4.1	Neg.	2.7	Neg.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	D 26.25	3.6	30.0	*	29.3	3.0
		A 25.5	3.6	29.0	3.32	24.5	3.0
		O 3.9	Neg.	4.1	Neg.	3.4	1.0

Note :— Offtake for 1989-90 upto January '90 only.

*Demand not received regularly

D : Demand

A : Allotment

O : Offtake.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing Allocation and Releases of Kerosene Oil made to States/UTs. during the years 1987, 1988 and 1989

(Figure in tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987		1988		1989	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	216135	218187	229990	237679	235491	239366
2.	Andhra Pradesh	482900	437251	520100	462671	550771	539520
3.	Bihar	423671	404149	427552	428081	454341	454628
4.	Gujarat	646065	647464	692275	696054	735907	739042
5.	Haryana	131801	132617	137655	137411	142579	143188
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32590	32740	34890	35279	35516	36941
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	56740	57478	60785	61759	65733	71714
8.	Karnataka	377545	371771	398925	404782	420713	421599

(Figure in tonnes)

Sl. No	States/UTs.	1987		1988		1989	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Kerala	227246	221182	238642	239446	251255	250274
10	Madhya Pradesh	329479	320205	346602	345823	362965	362206
11	Maharashtra	1225920	1226571	1311540	1320481	1415842	1419937
12	Manipur	18625	17782	18785	20511	20110	21599
13	Meghalaya	14885	14859	16190	17644	15566	16739
14	Nagaland	9100	10182	9680	10972	9907	10896
15	Orissa	131360	125221	141049	140864	150305	156722
16	Punjab	263580	266916	287480	285754	300450	312750
17	Rajasthan	222368	216782	237586	238347	251164	253278
18	Uttarakhand	6060	11083	6510	8663	7066	13188

(Figure in tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987		1988		1989	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	511150	541857	581580	581422	623573	628154
20.	Tripura	20230	18238	20275	21466	20843	21779
21.	Uttar Pradesh	766204	760847	811748	819845	881067	890049
22.	West Bengal	622880	624935	657820	662818	698556	708864
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	3720	3599	3970	3884	3823	4137
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8680	12293	9570	13553	9589	15082
25.	Chandigarh	17240	14650	18490	15256	19683	17472
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli/ Goa* Daman & Diu	27360	28384	30445	29266	5750	6403 (upto Oct. 89)
27.	Goa	—	—	—	—	25546	6953

(Figure in tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987		1988		1989	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Delhi	196730	193166	210870	200353	224394	189083 (upto Nov 89)
29.	Mizoram	5500	6503	6330	7017	6623	8930
30.	Pondicherry	12190	11814	12920	12977	13967	13072
31.	Lakshadweep	710	20	770	242	822	85

*excludes Goa

STATEMENT-III

Statement showing allotment and offtake of levy sugar during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto January '90)

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90 (Upto Jan '90)	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>FCI operated States/UTs.</i>							
1.	Assam	118647	101413	118624	102183	99390	85571
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3959	3542	3935	3327	3286	3004
3.	Meghalaya	8279	8169	8297	8173	7157	7016
4.	Mizoram	3386	3384	3389	3387	2923	2877
5.	Nagaland ^f	1757	1841	5416	5399	4556	5106
6.	Manipur [*]	2112	256	8664	6291	7278	5470
7.	Tripura ^f	4132	4958	12684	12010	10638	10748

(In tonnes)

SI No	States/UTs	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90 (Upto Jan '90)	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Bihar	411729	387478	411735	386459	344800	332415
9	Orissa	152504	152906	152525	151621	127731	126498
10	West Bengal	318991	316521	319087	303349	267224	249690
11	Sikkim	2045	2045	2033	2032	1706	1681
12	Delhi	95193	87809	95241	95024	81569	82008
13	Jammu & Kashmir	36748	35200	35781	33975	30026	29042
14	Andaman & Nicobar	3044	3030	3044	3044	3181**	3163
15	Lakshadweep	874	874	874	873	874	872
<i>Direct Allottee States/UTs@</i>							
16	Andhra Pradesh	303372		303372		303372	

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90 (Upto Jan '90)	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Chandigarh	4464		4464		4464	
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	612		612		612	
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6468		6468		6468	
20.	Gujarat	194328		194328		194328	
21.	Haryana	76632		76632		76632	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	24228		24228		24228	
23.	Karnataka	213228		213228		213228	
24.	Kerala	143436		143436		143436	
25.	Madhya Pradesh	300372		300372		300372	
26.	Maharashtra	359256		359256		359256	

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90 (Upto Jan '90)	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Pondicherry	3504		3504		3504	
28.	Punjab	95340		95340		95340	
29.	Rajasthan	202968		202968		202968	
30.	Tamil Nadu	270564		270564		270564	
31.	Uttar Pradesh	635112		635112		635112	

£ Sugar operations in Nagaland and Tripura were taken over by FCI w.e.f. December '87.

* Sugar operations in Manipur were taken over by FCI w.e.f. January '88.

** Includes 137.5 MTs extra allotment against wet/sweat stocks available in Andaman and not fit for PDS.

@ The direct Allottee States/UTs are themselves arranging the lifting of allotted sugar from the factories. Monthly levy quotas issued in favour of them are supposed to have been lifted by them.

Indo-French Agreement on Drinking Water Supply Technology

400. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K.ADVANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have entered into an agreement with French Government for induction of technology for management of drinking water supply specially in problem villages, recycling of used water, conservation of water for use in agriculture and industry, etc;

(b) if so, the outlines and time-schedule thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved including the foreign exchange component in implementing the agreement;

(d) the percentage of Indian share in this regard; and

(e) target fixed for the current year and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Ad-Hoc Allotment of Quarters to Wards to Govt. Employees

401. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

examine the existing policy of allotting Government accommodation to serving wards of retired/retiring Government employees;

(b) the number of cases where serving wards have been allotted accommodation (ad-hoc or regular) on retirement of their parents from service; and

(c) the details of action taken or proposed to make available more accommodation to employees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 183 during the year 1989. There is a proposal to make the married daughters of the retiring Governments employees eligible for Government accommodation subject to certain conditions.

Flood Control Measures for Orissa

402. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is one of the most chronically flood-prone states and one of the victims of sea-erosion;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Flood Control Board to effectively formulate and implement the flood control measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other measures being taken to control floods in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Orissa is a flood prone State. The coastal erosion problems are confined to a few reaches.

(b) and (c). Orissa Government has already set up a Flood Control Board for the State. This Board lays down policies and coordinates the Flood Management works. The Board also approves the schemes for implementation and monitors maintenance of flood management works.

(d) Besides river embankment, drainage channel, town protection works and raising of villages, the State Government has constructed Hirakud, Salandi and Rengali Dams to control floods.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Art Silk Industry

403. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the art silk industry is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Projects Monitored by National Water Management Project

404. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-

SIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the National Water Management Project;

(b) the details of the projects implemented by National Water Management Project in various States;

(c) whether any project is being implemented in Karnataka;

(d) if so, the projects for which schemes summary was sent by the State Government to the Water Management Cell for clearance;

(e) the number of schemes which have obtained Central Clearance so far; and

(f) the financial provision made for executing those schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The main objectives of NWMP is to provide a more reliable and predictable irrigation service in existing project to increase agriculture production. 14 numbers of projects are under implementation in three States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(c) to (f). Scheme summaries of 15 projects have so far been received from Karnataka of which 13 schemes summaries have been cleared by Water Management Cell. 6 numbers of detailed reports were received and cleared at the Central level. Financial provision made by Karnataka upto 1989-90 is Rs. 1247.00 lakhs.

Rise in Price of Sugar

405. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar continued to move up despite increase in production of sugar during the current season (1989-90) by about 5 lakh tonnes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The price of sugar at present is much lower than that prevailing during November, 1989.

**Indigenous Potato Chips Manufacturers
Objection to Pepsi Entry**

406. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous potato chips manufacturers have objected to the entry of Pepsi Food Project in the field; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No complaint appears to have been received by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries from indigenous potato chips manufacturers regarding the entry of M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. in the field.

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

**Babies Born to AIDS-Infected Mothers
in Madras**

407. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIDS Surveillance Centre

at Vellore in Madras has recently detected eight babies born to AIDS infected mothers;

(b) whether presently there are no guidelines to be observed by hospital in such cases; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when such guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Christian Medical College has drawn up hospital guidelines and had observed these guidelines in such cases.

**Utilisation of Jute Modernisation Fund
and Jute Special Development Fund**

408. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Modernisation Fund and the Jute Special Development Scheme implemented in 1986 have registered satisfactory progress both in terms of the utilisation of funds made available to the industry as well as in achieving the objectives and targets originally envisaged;

(b) if not, whether Government have constituted a committee to study the various issues pertaining to the fund and the schemes;

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

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government of India instituted the Jute Modernisation Fund and the Jute Special Development Fund Scheme during 1986. The two schemes have not registered satisfactory progress both in terms of utilisation of funds made available to the industry as well as in achieving the objectives and targets originally envisaged.

(b) and (c). Government of India in consultation with the Government of West Bengal constituted a Committee vide notification No. 9/4/90—Jute dated 18th January, 1990, to study the various issues pertaining to the implementation of the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and the Jute Special Development Fund Schemes. This Committee will examine scope for revamping the schemes and suggest measures for effective implementation of the various programmes in Jute Sector covering raw jute production and industry. The composition of the committee is as under:—

- i) Joint Secretary (Jute), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.
- ii) Jute Commissioner, Government of India.
- iii) Joint Secretary (Banking), Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India.
- iv) Agriculture Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.
- v) Finance Secretary, Government of West Bengal.
- vi) Secretary, Agriculture, Government of West Bengal.
- vii) Secretary Department of Com-

merce and Industry, Government of West Bengal.

- viii) Secretary Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal.
- ix) Labour Secretary, Government of West Bengal.
- x) Representative of Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.
- xi) Shri S.K. Bhattacharya, Adviser, Jute Manufactures Development Council... Member Convenor.

The terms of reference of the committee are as under:—

- i) To look into the progress so far made in the implementation of the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and suggest modifications wherever necessary for expeditious implementation of the scheme covering the entire jute industry.
- ii) To review the progress made in respect of the various schemes taken up under the Jute Special Development Fund and suggest measures wherever required and effective utilisation of outlays made by the Government of India.
- iii) To review the problem and issues related to jute agriculture and suggest measures for short-term and long-term development; emphasis would be on making available inputs including seeds on time and on issues related to increasing productivity, production of larger quantum of higher and superior grades of raw jute and ensuring continuously remunerative returns to the jute growing farmers.

- iv) To review the progress made in Jute Research and Development with special emphasis on diversification and suggest measures for effective translation of R&D efforts into marketable projects.
- v) To suggest measures for the promotion of Jute Diversified items in the small scale and decentralised sectors; special emphasis would be laid on Jute Handlooms and Handicrafts and on schemes meant for enhancing gainful employment opportunities.
- vi) Any other matter related to the above and/or immediate or of long-term importance to the Jute Sector.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Review of Commission to FPS Dealers

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

(a) whether a number of representations have been received from Kerala Government and other organisations demanding enhancement of commission for distributing sugar and kerosene by ration shop dealers in Kerala, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) All Kerala Retail Ration Dealers Association has represented for enhancement of commission for distributing by ration dealers in Kerala. State Government has also received such representations from ration dealers.

(b) As regards sugar, the retailers margin was fixed in September, 1987 and would be due for review in 1990, on receipt of a proposal from the Kerala Government.

Regarding kerosene, Central Government in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have undertaken a review through a Committee which will, among other things, look into the question of commissions to kerosene retail dealers.

[*Translation*]

Decontrol of Essential Commodities

410. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol all the essential commodities in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to ensure that consumers in rural areas get uniform quantity of sugar, edible oil, kerosene oil etc. throughout the country;

(c) whether there is a proposal to manage ration shops in rural areas through Gram Sabhas to streamline the Public Distribution System; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Allocation of the PDS items from the Central pool are made to a State/Union Territory as a whole and further sub-allocations of these items between rural and urban areas as also among various districts in a State are made in turn, by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

(c) and (d). Actual management of PDS is done by State Governments/UTs. Central Government has no proposal for suggesting running of ration shops exclusively through Gram Sabhas/Panchayats.

Opening of Primary Health Centres during 1990-91

411. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state total number of Primary Health Centres likely to be opened during year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): During Annual Plan discussion held with States and Union Territories it has been agreed that 1344 Primary Health Centres will be established during 1990-91. These figures do not include the target for Punjab which is yet to be finalised.

[English]

Modernisation of N.T.C. Mills in Backward Areas

412. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of modernisation, if approved, for the National Textile Corporation's Mills in Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) whether there is a directive that while undertaking modernisation of N.T.C. Mills, preference should be given to units situated in backward and less developed areas;

(c) whether N.T.C. units situated other than in Bombay and developed districts of Maharashtra, had been sanctioned modernisation funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In the last two years, the following modernisation schemes pertaining to NTC mills in Maharashtra have been submitted to Financial Institutions for their approval:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay (Rs. lacs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Barshi Mills, Barshi	555.45
2.	Chalisingaon Mills, Chalisingaon	424.25
3.	Indu Mills No. 1, Bombay	1314.00
4.	Indu Mills No. 3, & 4, Bombay	1693.00
5.	Indu Mills No. 5, Bombay	800.00
6.	Bharat Mills, Bombay	735.00

1	2	3
7.	Digvijay Mills, Bombay	1992.00
8.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay	624.00
9.	Apollo Mills, Bombay	691.00
10.	Jupiter Mills, Bombay	585.00

(b) No, Sir.

in various nationalised mills of NTC located in Maharashtra is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the modernisation schemes sanctioned

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Model Mills, Nagpur	408.37
2.	R.S.R.G. Mohta Mills, Akola	161.34
3.	Indu Mill No. 1, Bombay	792.61
4.	Indu Mill No. 2, Bombay	398.63
5.	Indu Mill No. 3, Bombay	458.68
6.	Indu Mill No. 4, Bombay	251.41
7.	Indu Mill No. 5, Bombay	279.69
8.	Indu Mill No. 6, Bombay	409.27
9.	R.B.B.A. Mills, Hinganghat	424.41
10.	Savatram Mills, Akola	230.26
11.	Vidhrbha Mills, Achalpur	112.11
12.	Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad	223.52
13.	Digvijay Mills, Bombay	425.70

1	2	3
14.	Chalisgaon Mills, Chalisgaon	249.12
15.	Jupiter Mills, Bombay	460.46
16.	Apollo Mills, Bombay	349.03
17.	Bharat Mills, Bombay	362.29
18.	New Hind Mills, Bombay	491.59
19.	Barshi Mills, Barshi	304.06
20.	Dhule Mills, Dhule	348.68
21.	Nanded Mills, Nanded	498.59
22.	Mumbai Mills, Bombay	485.18

Grant of Recognition to Private Medical College in Maharashtra

413. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of private medical colleges (Allopathic) recognised by Union Government and Indian Medical Council so far;

(b) whether private medical colleges set up at Amravati (Maharashtra), Karad and in Ahmednagar District had been refused recognition by the Indian Medical Council and if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether Union Government are aware of decision of Maharashtra Government that despite non-recognition by Indian Medical Council the Medical graduates of these un-recognised medical colleges will be permitted to practice within the State of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) 13 private medical colleges have been recognised by the Medical Council of India/Government of India so far.

(b) The MCI have reported that in view of the deficiencies pointed out in the Council Inspector's Report, the Executive Committee of the Council did not agree for recognition of the M.B.B.S. degree granted by Amravati Medical College, Maharashtra. As regards Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad, the question of recognition of this college is still under consideration of the Council. The Rural Medical College of Pravara Medical Trust, Loni, Ahmednagar District, has been approved/recognised temporarily for 3 years from the passing out of the first batch of students as per decision of the Council at its meeting held in April, 1989.

(c) No information has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(d) The Government of India have already introduced a Bill in Parliament to amend

the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to ensure that the Medical Degrees are recognised college-wise and not university-wise. As and when this Bill is enacted, no person will be allowed to practice medicine in any State unless he is registered in the Indian Medical Register, or Branch Register and unless he possesses medical degrees recognised by the Medical Council of India.

Purchase of Jeeps/Cars

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

(a) the number of jeeps and cars pur-

chased by his Ministry for official use in the Union Territory of Delhi in each of the last three years and also the cost of purchase and average annual maintenance of each of such cars and jeeps; and

(b) the average annual expenditure on hiring of such vehicles by the Ministry in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) No vehicle has been hired on regular basis.

STATEMENT

(a) The number of jeeps and cars purchased by his Ministry for official use in the Union Territory of Delhi in each of the last three years and also the cost of purchase and average annual maintenance of each of such cars and jeeps.

Year	The number of jeeps and cars purchased by the Ministry for official use in the Union Territory of Delhi in each of the last three years		Cost of purchase		Average annual maintenance of each of such cars and jeeps	
	Jeeps	Cars	Jeeps	Cars	Jeeps	Cars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87	1	—	Rs 1,10,000 00	—	Rs 16,000.00	—
1987-88	17 (including 1 Standard Van)	10 (including 1 Maruti Van)	Rs 20,51,686 15	Rs 8,48,123.00	Rs 35,081 00	Rs. 8,040.00
1988-89	16	12 (including 1 Maruti Van)	Rs 22,09,164 00	Rs 12,15,622.63	Rs 15,107.00	Rs.22,707.00

**Proposal to Upgrade and recognise
Neurosurgery and Cardiology Department
of Dr. RML Hospital**

416. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to upgrade and recognise the Departments of Neurosurgery and Cardiology of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, for Diplomat of National Board super specialities, has been under consideration and necessary inspection of the respective Departments for the purpose has been done:

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present in respect of each of these Departments; and

(c) by what time necessary recognition is likely to be granted and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Departments of Neurosurgery and Cardiology in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, have been recognised for National Board of Examination with effect from 15th September, 1989.

Re-examination of Pepsi Food Project

417. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING
INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two of the production units of Pepsi Foods are fast coming up in Sangrur and Hoshiarpur and contracts for delivery of tomatoes during April-June, 1990 had already been signed with farmers:

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government are reported to have undertake a fresh

re-examination of the project at this late stage; and

(c) the steps being taken for smooth working of the project?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken to modify the letter of intent given to M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (Subsequently transferred to M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.).

As per information made available by M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., the plant for processing potato and grain-based products has gone into operation. The plants for fruits processing and soft drink concentrate are in an advanced stage of implementation.

Water Scarcity in Madras City

418. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the fresh initiatives taken to solve the problem of water scarcity in Madras city;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have agreed in respect of sharing of Krishna water through Telugu-Ganga Project to meet the water requirements of the people of Madras; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Recently, the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to the Union Ministry of Urban Development a project with an estimated cost of about Rs. 505 crores to solve the problem of water supply in Madras.

(b) and (c). As per inter-State agree-

ment of April, 1976, Krishna Basin States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, have agreed to spare 56 TMC each out of their respective shares of Krishna Waters for Madras Water Supply.

Regularisation of Illegal Constructions in Delhi

419. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to regularise in Delhi the illegal construction made by people in their houses or shops by imposing penalty on them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No such decision has been taken in respect of the unauthorised construction which cannot be compounded under the relevant building regulations.

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

Steps to Check Heart Attacks

420. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of heart attacks in the country have increased by 300 per cent during the last two decades two decades whereas in the developed countries it has declines by 35 per cent:

(b) if so, the reasons for increase of

such cases in the developed countries including India;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt curative, preventive and educative actions to check the disease; and

(d) if so, by when and what other steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). There is no scientific data available on trends of incidence of heart diseases in India. However, there is slight increase in mortality due to heart disease. In developed countries, cardiovascular disease trends have varied. An apparent increase in heart disease cases may be due to increase in awareness amongst doctors and the public about the disease and better diagnostic facilities available and more cases in younger age group being checked.

(c) and (d). Organised facilities are available for treatment of heart disease at secondary/tertiary level. At present ten cardiac Centres with facilities for diagnosis and treatment on modern lines are available in the country. Government is seized with the problem of cardiac diseases in the country and efforts are being made to strengthen the health education activities, prevention and treatment of disease with guidance of an Expert body.

Land to Social Organizations by D.D.A.

421. SHRI RAVI NARYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rules under which the land is provided by the DDA to the registered social organisations; and

(b) the number and details of plots

allotted during the last three years to social organisations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The allotment of land is made by the DDA to

the Social organisations under Rule 5 of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazual land) Rules, 1981.

(b) 39 as per the statement given below.

STATEMENT*Social Culture 1986-87*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>File No.</i>	<i>Name of the society</i>	<i>Area allotted in Acres/Metres</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	F. 11 (16) 80/Inst.	Ganesh Dass Chawla Charitable Trust (Regd.)	1 acre (Rohini)
2.	F. 12 B (18) 85	Bar Council of Delhi	1000 sq. mt. (Siri 0.247 acres)
3.	F. 12 (48) 71	Bureau of Holiness the Delai-lama	2 acres
4.	F. 12 (37) 84	New Artistes Form	1000 sq. mt. (Siri 0.247 acres)
5.	F. 12 B (11) 86	Association of Metropolitan Development Authority	1200 sq. mts. (0.247 acres)
6.	F. 12 B (2) 85	Malaria Research Centre	7 acres
7.	F. 12 (22) 86	National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment	1000 sq. mts. (0.247 acres)
8.	F. 12 (33) 83	Nemyal Insti. for Research of Lodhabi Art & Culture	1.52 acres

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of the society	Area allotted in Acres/Metres
1	2	3	4
9.	F. 12 (35) 82	International Society for Krishna	3 acres
10.	F. 12 B (24) 85	Authomobile Association of Upper India	866 sq. mts. (0.214 acres)
11.	F. 12 (19) 82	Omjee Vikalang Kalyan Samaj (Regd.)	500 sq. mts. (0.124 acres)
12.	F. 7 (2) 80	Panch Sheela Ladies Club	0.155 acres
13.	F. 14 (13) 80	All India Instt. of Local Self Government	0.464 acres
14.	F. 2 (22) 83	Hari Nagar Malayali Assoc.	0.148 acres
15.	F. 12 B (2) 85	Associated Agricultural Dairy Foundation	0.297 acres
16.	F. 10 (3) 85	Rajyoga Edu. & Research Foundation	0.173 acres
17.	F. 11 (38) 81	Mai Kamilwali Jain Kalyan Charitable Trust	0.297 acres
18.	F. 11 (26) 83	Parmartha Mission Hospital (Zone H-4 & 5 Pitam Pura)	0.5 acres

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of the society	Area allotted in Acres/Metres
1	2	3	4
19.	F. 12 (27) 79	Academy of Fine Arts & Cul.	0.25 acres
20.	F. 12 (13) 86	Instt. of Trade Devel.	0.297 acres
21.	F. 12 A (1) 86	Society for participated Research in Asia	0.247 acres
22.	F. 12 (8) 84	Kouikoodam Kamla Vardhan Institution for Art	0.297 acres
23.	F. 12 (46) 84	Physically Handicapped Book Binding Association	0.173 acres
24.	F. 12 (54) 83	Sanskrit Parthisthan	0.247 acres
25.	F. 12 (27) 83	Mangalam Karkardooma Trans. Yamuna Area	0.37 acres
26.	F. 12 (14) 86	All India Qami Ekta Com.	0.198 acres
27.	F. 12 (20) 83	Elder Home Society	2.00 acres
28.	F. 12 (10) 75	Rajeshwari Kala Sangam	0.494 acres
29.	F. 14 (14) 86	Gandhi Samarak Nidhi	1.5 acres
30.	F. 12 A (4) 86	Rajyoga Edu. & Re. Found.	0.025 acres

Sl. No.	File No.	Name of the society	Area allotted in Acres/Metres
1	2	3	4
31.	F. 7 (7) 84	Lions Club East Delhi	0.049 acres
32.	F. 12 B (14) 83	Indian Council for Phylogophysical Research	0.247 acres
33.	F. 2 (19) 86	Nizzamuiddin West Assoc.	0.091 acres
<i>Social-Culture allotted list during the year 1988-89.</i>			
34.	F. 12 (7) 85	Shri Mukandi Lal Memorial Foundation	6852.64 sq. mts.
35.	F. 11 (22) 85	Pariwar Sewa Sansthan	1/2 acres
36.	F. 12 (35) 86	DDA Builder Association	500 sq. mts.
37.	F. 11 (89) 86	National Society for the Prevention of Blindedness India	800 sq. mts.
38.	F. 11 (22) 87	D. Gola Ram Memorial Dantal Hospital Society	500 sq. mts.
39.	F. 12 (C&E) 87	Centre for Science and Environment	1000 sq. mts.

Ambedkar Awas Yojana

422. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recently registered by the DDA under Ambedkar Awas Yojna in each category; and

(b) the details of flats available for allotment under the said scheme; category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The figures are as given below:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>
1	2
MIG	6,160
LIG	18,024
Janta	8,716
Total	32,900

(b) Draw of lots for drawing up the priority list, has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, and the question of earmarking/making available flats for allotment under this scheme does not arise at this stage.

Hiring of Godowns in A.P.

423. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the rate at which private godowns were hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) whether any of these godowns were kept vacant, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India hired two private godowns during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh. One godown with a capacity of 2800 tonnes was hired at Kakinada at Re. 1/- per square feet per month and the other with a capacity of 378 tonnes at Jadcherla at Rs. 1000.00 per month. According to FCI these godowns were fully utilised till their vacation.

Loss of Foodgrains in FCI Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

424. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity, the value thereof and the percentage of paddy which was declared as spoiled by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Amalapuram Division of East Godavari District during the last three years;

(b) the quantum and value of the procured paddy and rice which was lost or spoiled annually in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Food Corporation of India to check this loss?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) During 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto January, 90) there was no damage to paddy stocks with Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh region including Amalapuram Division of East Godavari District. However, a quantity of 27 tonnes of paddy

valued at Rs. 41058 was damaged/spoiled during 1986-87 in Amalapuram Division of East Godavari District. The percentage of damaged/spoilage was 0.41.

(b) The Food Corporation of India have

suffered the following losses in paddy and rice during the last three years by way of (a) storage/transit shortages, (b) storage loss due to natural calamities and (c) transfer from sound to damage account:—

STATEMENT

Loss of account of	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	*Paddy	Rice	*Paddy	Rice	*Paddy	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Storage/Transit shortages	Quantity	3.37	0.15	4.00	0.11	2.69
	Value	87.33	3.02	106.90	2.44	79.69
(b) Natural Calamities	Quantity	361.64	—	—	817.27	36.54
	Value	2.261	—	—	25.54	1.109
(c) Transfer from sound to damage account	Quantity	0.20	0.02	0.13	0.06	0.14
	Value	1.44	0.29	0.08	1.24	2.22

(Figures for quantity in lakh tonnes and for value in rupees crores)

*Paddy in terms of rice.

(c) The steps taken to minimise losses consist of storage of foodgrains in damp-proof and rodent-proof godowns to the extent possible; procurement of foodgrains within the specifications; reduction in the quantum of filling of each bag; weighment and counting of bags and installation of weigh-bridges; minimising the use of open wagons; administrative measures such as tightening of security, intensifying surprise checks, quality control; avoidance of movement in open wagons to the extent possible; machine stitching of bags etc.

Treatment of AIDS cases in AIIMS

425. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of AIDS which have been treated in All India Institute of Medical Sciences so far;

(b) whether the AIIMS is properly equipped to treat any kind of disease as in the existing Government hospitals of the advanced countries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The AIIMS hospital has treated six cases suffering from AIDS from 4-5-87 to 29-1-90.

(b) and (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is well equipped to treat any kind of disease. Almost all facilities are available in the hospitals as compared to any hospital in a advanced country, however,

procedures for handling patients suffering from HIV infection are being streamlined and the facilities for management of such cases are being up-dated.

Election by Cooperative Group Housing Societies

426. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cooperative group housing societies in Delhi have not held mandatory Annual General Meeting and elections in accordance with Rule 62 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 during the last three cooperative years;

(b) whether the office bearers of many societies held office for more than two consecutive terms in violation of Sec. 30 (5) (a) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated against the erring societies; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There are 13 Group Housing Societies whose office bearers have held office for more than two consecutive terms in violation of Section 31 (5) (a) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. The names of these societies and the action initiated against them is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	Pink Enclave CGHS	Society has been directed to conduct fresh election.
2.	Westend CGHS	—do—
3.	Mandakini CHGS	—do—
4.	Adarsh Arya CGHS	The societies have been directed to choose other Managing Committee members for the post (s) in question.
5.	Nalanda Enclave CGHS	Election officer appointed.
6.	Door Sanchar CGHS Ltd.	The officer who had remained in the office for more than two consecutive term has been directed to resign from the post.
7.	Nav Sena Coop.—G.H. Society Ltd.	Society directed to hold fresh elections.
8.	Sweets Home CGHS Ltd.	The officer bearer who had committed violation of rule has resigned from his post.
9.	New Goodwill CGHS Ltd.	Election Officer has been appointed to conduct fresh elections.
10.	Rang Rasayan CGHS Ltd.	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Action taken
1	2	3
11.	Sant Tuls Das CGHS Ltd.	Society has been directed to conduct fresh elections.
12.	IllCoop. G.H. Society Ltd.	—do—
13.	Natraj Vihar CGHS Ltd.	—do—

[*Translation*]

Steep Hike in Price of Essential Commodities

427. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the prices of various essential commodities during the last four months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the behaviour of the prices during the last four months between November, 1989 and February, 1990. The Wholesale Price Indices of rice, wheat, pulses, like gram, *arhar*, *moong*, *masur*, vegetables like potatoes, onions,

sugar, *gur*, milk and fish have declined during the last four months ending February, 1990, while there has been increase in the price indices of *bajra*, mutton, salt, mustard oil, coconut oil, cotton cloth and laundry soap. The price indices of essential items like soft coke, kerosene and toilet soap remained steady.

(b) A statement showing Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Essential Commodities is given below.

(c) The Government is aware of the rise in prices of some of the essential commodities and is, therefore, reviewing the prices and availability situation of essential commodities at the highest level. Appropriate measures both short-term and long-term are being taken. These include measures to increase production of essential commodities which are in short supply, strengthening the Public Distribution System and monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities; strict enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, and other regulatory measures, and if necessary augmenting domestic supplies through imports so as to check any abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities due to demand and supply gap.

STATEMENT

Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities in November, 89, December, 89, January, 90 and February, 90 (Base 1981-82 = 100)

(Wholesale Price Indices)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>November, 89</i>	<i>December, 89</i>	<i>January, 90</i>	<i>February, 90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Rice	170.7	166.8	164.0	163.2
2.	Wheat	151.8	151.0	150.8	145.1
3.	Jowar	142.6	142.4	134.9	130.5
4.	Bajra	124.7	128.8	130.7	133.9
5.	Gram	213.4	199.9	192.1	183.7
6.	Arhar	197.5	190.6	187.6	194.1
7.	Moong	201.8	198.3	194.7	200.5
8.	Masoor	195.7	192.0	183.2	176.6

(Wholesale Price Indices)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>November 89</i>	<i>December 89</i>	<i>January 90</i>	<i>February 90</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Urad	256.0	253.6	245.6	241.9
10.	Potatoes	174.0	139.0	119.7	116.7
11.	Onions	185.1	150.7	113.9	90.7
12.	Milk	201.7	197.5	193.8	194.6
13.	Fish	171.2	166.7	163.8	166.5
14.	Mutton	204.4	204.4	206.4	207.3
15.	Chillies (Dry)	152.7	138.7	135.3	123.3
16.	Tea	298.7	283.4	299.2	309.5
17.	Coke	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2
18.	Kerosene	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.9
19.	Atta	175.2	170.1	174.7	172.7

(Wholesale Price Indices)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>November 89</i>	<i>December 89</i>	<i>January 90</i>	<i>February 90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
20	Sugar	145 9	141 9	141 0	140 9
21	Gur	167 1	147 3	147 6	143 0
22	Vanaspati	198 4	194 1	190 8	190 0
23	Rapd & Mustard Oil	141 1	141 8	141 4	142 5
24	Coconut Oil	172 3	175 8	175 0	182 2
25	Groundnut Oil	166 7	157 8	162 1	174 0
26	Cotton Cloth (Mills)	151 7	152 4	153 1	153 6
27	Cotton Cloth (Powerloom)	163 2	162 0	166 1	175 0
28	Cotton Cloth (Handloom)	164 0	177 3	164 0	180 8
29	Household Laundry Soap	153 0	153 3	153 3	153 3

(Wholesale Price Indices)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>November 89</i>	<i>December 89</i>	<i>January 90</i>	<i>February 90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
30.	Toilet Soap	200.1	200.2	200.3	200.3
31.	Salt	154.3	156.4	156.2	158.2

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry. WPI of January, 1990 and February, 1990 are provisional.

[English]

New Sugar Licensing Policy

428. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new sugar licensing policy; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government is in the process of formulating a new sugar licensing policy which would be announced shortly.

Expansion and Diversification of Food Processing Industry

429. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for the expansion and diversification of processed food industry in the country;

(b) if so, the possibilities explored by Union Government in that regard so far;

(c) the success achieved thereon during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the schemes drawn in that regard for Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Development Councils have been constituted under the Ministry to iden-

tify the problems and constraints faced by the different sectors of the food processing industries and to advise the Government about the steps to be taken for the overall development of the processed food industry. At the instance of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the State Governments have also set up Nodal Agencies in order to coordinate and initiate activities pertaining to the growth of food processing industry within the state. Detailed sectoral studies have also been conducted to assess the status of different sectors of this industry.

(c) As the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was created only towards the middle of the fourth year of the VIth Plan, the existing Plan schemes of the other Departments, from which subjects had been transferred, were continued. Under the existing scheme in the Fruit and Vegetable Processing sector, the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Corporation has set up an integrated processing unit at Hajipur with Central equity and loan assistance. In the Grain Milling sector, the support to R&D institutions was taken up for the modernisation of rice mills. A scheme for modernisation of Huller through subsidies was also operated during the period in various States. A Trawler Development Fund scheme has also been in operation during the Seventh Plan period for encouraging acquisition of trawlers for deep sea fishing.

(d) In order to encourage the growth and development of the processed food industry, several development schemes have been prepared for 1990-91. In the F&V processing sector, these include schemes for strengthening the backward linkages between growers and processors, for strengthening quality control, for extension and education, for development of infrastructure facilities, etc. Schemes have also been proposed for processing of poultry and pork, modernisation of the grain milling industry for effective utilisation of its by-products etc.

Target set for Export of Garments

430. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government to increase the export of garments;

(b) whether the target fixed for the export of garments during the Seventh Plan period has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to set higher target for the export of garments in Eighth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Exports in the terminal year of VIIth plan is expected to be Rs. 3100 crores against a target of Rs. 2600 crores. Exports at the end of VIIIth plan are expected to reach Rs. 9,000/- crores.

Import of Looms by NTC

431. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation imported looms in 1987;

(b) if so, the countries from which such looms were imported and the cost thereof;

(c) whether the Government evaluated the workability of those imported looms;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether National Textile Corporation have further placed orders for the import of looms from Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and other countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. National Textile Corporation imported 200 STB shuttleless Looms from USSR at a cost of Rs. 5.2 crores, after Government's approval.

(c) and (d). The looms are working at 90% utilisation and their performance is found to be satisfactory.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Prevention of Ganga-Erosions in West Bengal

432. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have since received requests from Government of West Bengal for financial assistance to implement the master plan for the prevention of Ganga-erosion in some districts of West Bengal viz Murshidabad, Maldah and Nadia;

(b) the details of the master plan prepared by State Government with its financial implications; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A revised scheme for protection of three vulnerable reaches totalling Rs. 19.15 crores has been received from State Government in January, 1990. After examination these may be considered for inclusion in the State's VIIIth Plan.

Thefts in FCI Godowns

433. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns of Food Corporation of India where thefts have taken place during 1989-90;

(b) the details of the loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against persons found guilty and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) 44.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir. Suitable action has been initiated against the defaulters where investigations have been completed and responsibility fixed.

STATEMENT

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity (MT/Bags)</i>	<i>Value (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3
Wheat	17.00 (179)	40998.95
Rice	42.53 (461)	142332.25
Sugar	89.01 (891)	431740.40
Paddy	14.95 (230)	49657.00
Misc.	—	219203.75
		883932.35

Hike in Price of Essential Commodities

434. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of daily essential consumer items like hydrogenerated vanaspati oils, tea, sugar, cereals etc. are reeketing skyhigh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices; and

(d) whether steps are also being taken to provide the items of daily need to the working classes at subsidised rates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA)

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the behaviour of prices of consumer items like cereals, sugar, tea, vanaspati etc during the last three months (between December, 89 and February 1990) The wholesale price indices of rice, wheat, *jowar*, pulses like gram, *masoor*, *urad*, *arhar*, vegetables like potatoes, onions, sugar and *gur* have declined during the last three months ending February, 1990 However, price indices of *bajra*, edible oils like groundnut oil and mustard oil, tea and cotton cloth have recorded some rise during the same period

(b) to (d) The uptrend in the price of groundnut oil may be attributed due to short fall in the production of groundnut and the lean season for mustard seed during this part of the year In the case of tea also rise in prices is attributed to the lower production and pressure of both domestic and export demand

The Government is aware of the rise in prices of some of the essential commodities and is, therefore, reviewing the prices and availability situation of essential commodities at the highest level Appropriate measures both short-term and long-term are being taken These include increase in production of essential commodities which are in short

supply, strengthening the Public Distribution System and monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities, strict enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures and if necessary, augmenting domestic supplies through imports so as to check any abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities due to demand and supply gap

There is at present no such separate proposal exclusively for the working classes The Government is already making available seven key items of essential commodities namely rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth for distribution under Public Distribution System State Governments are free to include additional items under Public Distribution System

Sale of Sugar from Super Bazar

435 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the purchase and selling price of sugar by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

(b) whether there is big margin between the two, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA)

(a) Cost price of sugar with Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar and its selling price are as follows

<i>Imported Sugar</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
Super Bazar	Rs 8 20	Rs 8 55 (Loose)
Kendriya Bhandar	Rs 8 16*	Rs 8 75 (Packed)
<i>Indigenous Sugar</i>		Rs 8 50
Super Bazar	Rs 8 66	Rs 9 00 (Loose)
		Rs 9 20 (Packed)

*They use their own transport and labour to lift the sugar from FCI Godowns.

- (b) No, Sir.
 (c) Does not arise.

Ownership Rights to Market Allottees

436. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the allottees of some of the markets in Delhi were given the ownership rights;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted therefor;
 (c) whether the allottees of some of the other markets in Delhi were ignored in this regard; and
 (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Ownership rights were conferred in four rehabilitation markets, viz., Kamla Market, Sarojini Nagar Market, P.G. Market and Shankar Market with the approval of Cabinet in 1979-80. No land premium was charged from them as it was intended not to commercialise the transaction but to give as much benefit as possible to the allottees who were mostly displaced persons. Terms and conditions for the transfer were as under:—

- i) The structures were transferred to the eligible allottees/occupants on payment of the capitalised value equal to 20 years rental amount, by executing conveyance deeds.
- ii) As long as the lease-hold system is not replaced by free-hold system, land underneath the structures will continue to be leased at a ground rent of 2.5% per annum of the market value of land.

(c) and (d). As the benefit was intended to be given only to the allottees of Rehabilitation Markets, other markets were not included in the list of those granted ownership rights.

Essential items at subsidised rates

437. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to supply essential commodities to the people living below the poverty line at subsidised rates; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Government is already supplying certain essential commodities like rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene oil through Public Distribution System. A substantial element of subsidy is involved in supply of some of these items and the coverage by PDS is universal. In addition, a scheme for supply of foodgrains at further subsidised rate to the people in Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas is also in operation. Some of the State Governments are, operating, on their own, schemes for supply of subsidised foodgrains to people below certain income limits.

Construction/Allotment of D.D.A. Flats

438. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of houses constructed and completed by the DDA during the last three years under the various schemes, year-wise, scheme-wise and place-wise;

(b) the total number of houses allotted to the eligible persons during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the number of houses which were completed but not allotted, scheme-wise, with the details showing the date of their completion and the reasons for their non-allotment;

(d) the number of completed houses which were allotted but not handed over to the concerned allottees and the reasons thereof; and

(e) what concrete measures are proposed to be taken for speedy completion of the houses and their allotment to the concerned persons within stipulated time, keeping in view the difficulties faced by the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Details are given in statement-I below.

(b) to (d). Details are given in statement-II below. Among the reasons for

the non-allotment of the few flats under column 6 are earmarking of some flats pending decision in some court cases, for allotment as alternative accommodation and on compassionate grounds, use as staff quarters, under process for re-allotment etc.

Reasons for non-issue of possession letters in the few flats under column 5 is mainly non-completion of requisite formalities by the allottees.

(e) Among the measures taken by DDA to minimise the time lag between completion of houses and their allotment are:—

(i) Draws are now held in advance so that the allottees know their priority numbers, mode of payment etc.

(ii) Under the automatic cancellation clause, flats are cancelled and re-allotted immediately.

(iii) Before making allotment, it is being ensured that services are available so that handing over possession is not delayed after the allotment is made.

STATEMENT-I

Houses constructed during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Zone	SFS	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	East Zone	368	1084	2242	120	3814
2.	South West Zone	—	—	304	—	304
3.	South East Zone	36	—	—	2522	2568
4.	Rohini	—	160	—	—	160
5.	North Zone	76	784	912	—	1772
6.	West Zone	—	32	188	—	220
		480	2060	3646	2642	8828

Houses constructed during 1987-88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>SFS</i>	<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>Janta/EWS</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	East Zone	—	400	656	926	1982
2.	South West Zone	4803	—	—	120	4923
3.	South East Zone	820	—	128	172	1120
4.	Rohini	—	1376	—	—	1376
5.	North Zone	565	992	710	960	3227
6.	West Zone	1076	2496	788	1772	6132
		7264	5264	2282	3950	18760

Houses completed during, 1988-89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>SFS</i>	<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>Janta/EWS/LCH</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	West Zone	1131	884	1574	1256	4855
2.	East Zone	1556	1200	1562	—	4318
3.	South West Zone	2788	—	324	—	3112
4.	North Zone	336	696	1872	1120	4024
5.	Rohini	400	272	1664	2416	4752
6.	South East	2880	—	—	—	2880
<i>Total:</i>		9091	3052	6996	4792	23931

STATEMENT-II

Comparison Statement of Construction of Houses an Allotment of Houses during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (Scheme-wise and Place-wise)

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No of flats	Cat.	No of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1986-87							
1	130 CSP houses at Anand Vihar	Janta	120	Janta	112	—	8
2	816 LIG at Jhilmil	LIG	816	LIG	816	9	
3	904 SFS north of Lake at Trilokpuri	SFS	368	SFS	363	6	
4	850 MIG/LIG at South of lake at Trilokpuri	MIG LIG	44 176	MIG LIG	44 176	2 7	
5	960 MIG at Nand Nagri	MIG	800	MIG	800	—	
6	256 LIG at Dilshad Garden Pkt 5	LIG	288	LIG	288	23	

Sl No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	1026 LIG at Nand Nagri	LIG	610	LIG	610	16	
8.	240 MIG at Nand Nagri	MIG	240	MIG	240	44	
9	320 LIG at Dilshad Garden Pkt B	LIG	352	LIG	352	17	
10	304 LIG flats at Kalkaji	LIG	304	LIG	304	—	
11	West of community Centre at Alaknanda Kalkaji	SFS	36	SFS	36	—	
12.	320 Janta at JJ Tigri	Janta	320	Janta	312	20	8
13.	450 Janta at Dakshinpuri	Janta	262	Janta	255	10	7
14.	808 Janta at Sarita Vihar (Medanpur Khadar Pkt. M&N)	Janta	808	Janta	55		

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No of flats constructed by Engg Wing		No of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Dept		No of houses P L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat	3	4	5	6	7		
15	240 Janta at Khirki Gr I								
16	248 Janta at Khirki Gr II	Janta	488		Janta	488		33	
17	686 EWS at Mathura Badarpur Road	Janta	644		Janta	644		52	
18	Sec VII Pkt 0-10 Rohini	MIG	160		MIG	160		03	
19	312/240 SFS at Motiakhani	SFS	016		SFS	016		-	
20	240/188 SFS at Mal Road	SFS	051		SFS	051		01	
21	192 LIG Wazirpur Ph-I Block-J	LIG	192		LIG	192		09	
22	120 MIG Pitampura Pkt QU	MIG	160		MIG	160			

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	480 LIG at Pitampura Pkt. QO	LIG	480	LIG	480	—	
24.	240 LIG Shalimar Bagh Block-B, Pkt. C	LIG	240	LIG	240	—	
25.	624 MIG Shalimar Bagh Block-B, Pkt. C	LIG	312	LIG	312	02	
26.	405 SFS Ashok Vihar Ph-IV	SFS	009	SFS	009	—	
27.	208 LIG LI-6A Paschimpuri	LIG	188	LIG	188	—	
28.	48 MIG Pkt. C-6A Janakpuri	MIG	032	MIG	032	—	

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		No. of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Dept.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1987-88									
1.	1026 LIG, Nand Nagri	LIG	416	416	—	—	—	—	—
2.	640 EWS, Chilla	Janta	320	315	35	35	5	5	5
3.	584 EWS, Trilok Puri	Janta	560	560	31	31	—	—	—
4.	46 CSP, Bhat Nagar	Janta	46	40	—	—	7	7	7
5.	960 MIG, Nand Nagri	MIG	160	160	10	10	—	—	—
6.	272 MIG Mansarover Park	MIG	240	240	5	5	—	—	—
	272 LIG Mansarover Park	LIG	240	240	3	3	—	—	—
7.	686 EWS Badarpur	Janta	12	—	—	—	—	—	12

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	120 SFS (Cat. II), Sidhartha Extension, Pocket-C	SFS	120		120	—	—
9.	East of Kailash, Cat. III	SFS	186		186	9	—
10.	48 SFS, Kilokri, Ph. II	SFS	48		48	—	—
11.	32 SFS Cat. II Saket 64 SFS Cat. III Saket	SFS	96		96	7	—
12.	13 SFS Cat. II 13 SFS Cat. III Gautam Nagar	SFS	26		26	3	—
13.	120 SFS Cat. II, Sidhartha	SFS	120		120	—	—
14.	160 EWS, Lado Sarai	Janta	168		156	4	—

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	136 SFS Sidhartha Exn.	SFS	136	136	—	—	—
16.	32 SFS Cat. II 32 SFS Cat. III Alaknanda	SFS	04	04	—	—	—
17.	12 SFS Cat. II 12 SFS Cat. III Mandakini Enclave	SFS	24	24	1	—	—
18.	LIG Madanpur Khadar	LIG	128	112	16	—	—
19.	Sec. 8, Pkt. I, Rohini	MIG	640	640	1	—	—
20.	Sec. 3, Pkt. III, Rohini	MIG	352	352	7	—	—
21.	384 MIG, Sec. 3 Rohini	MIG	384	384	—	—	—
22.	396 SFS Ashok Vihar, use-IV	SFS	396	396	—	—	—

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		No. of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Dept.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
23.	448 MIG Pitam Pura								
	— 256/144 MIG, Gr. I	MIG	144		144	1			
	— 192/17 MIG, Gr. II	MIG	176		176				
24.	560 MIG Pitam Pura (192)	MIG	192		96 LIG 96				
25.	468/414 LIG Motra Khan	LIG	468		468	5			
26.	240/180 SFS Mall Road	SFS	9		8				1
27.	192/112 MIG, B (P). Pitam Pura	MIG	112		112	2			
28.	208 MIG, Pkt A (P). Pitam Pura	MIG	80		80				
		LIG	80		80				
29.	256/288 LIG Ashok Vihar Phase-IV	MIG	288		288	6			

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	180/162 LIG, Phase-IV Ashok Vihar	LIG	162		162	3	—
31.	960 Janta, Lawrence Road	Janta	960		960	33	—
32.	160 SFS Shalimar Bagh	SFS	160		156	119	4
33.	180 LIG Bodella	LIG	180		180	—	—
34.	89 SFS G-8 Rajouri Garden	SFS	80		80	—	—
35.	208 LIG BG 5, Paschimpuri	LIG	20		20	—	—
36.	12 SFS Sukhdev Vihar	SFS	12		12	—	—
37.	47 SFS Sukhdev Vihar	SFS	48		48	—	—
38.	48 MIG C6A, Janakpuri	MIG	16		16	1	—
39.	320/528 SFS	SFS	528		527	54	1

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing			Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
40.	208 SFS Paschim Puri							
40.	120 SFS Janak Puri	SFS	120		120	—	—	
41.	168 LCH Raghbir Nagar	Janta	168		168	18	—	
42.	44/4B LIG A/4A Janak Puri	LIG	44		44	1	—	
43.	112 LCH Bodella Bk-C	Janta	112		111	1	1	
44.	40 LIG C4/F Janakpuri	LIG	40		40	—	—	
45.	208 Janta Madipur	Janta	208		208	24	—	
46.	504/492 Janta Paschim Vihar	Janta	492		492	10	—	
47.	136/80 LCH Todapur	Janta	80		78	14	—	
48.	528 SFS G-17 Paschim Vihar (Merged at serial No. 39)							

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing			Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.			No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
49.	1200 M IG Paschim Viahir	MIG	1056		1056		8		
50	576 Janta Raghur Ngr.	Janta	576		576		26		
51	152/136 Manglapuri	Janta	136		134		5	2	
52.	464/416 MIG Bodella BG-3	MIG	416		3 x 413		2	3	
53.	280 SFS Rajouri Garden	SFS	288		288				
54.	654/672 MIG Paschimpuri	MIG	192		192		1		
55.	384 LIG Pkt GH. 1 Paschimpuri	MIG	192		192				
56.	504 LIG Paschimpuri	LIG	504		496		3	8	
57.	640 MIG Vikaspuri	MIG	624		618		2	6	
58.	Vasant Kunj, Sec. 8	SFS	290		290				

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg Wing		No. of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
59.	Vasant Kunj, Sec. 8 Pkt 7	SFS	144		144				
60	SFS Vasant K. r Pkt. 2	SFS	256		256				
61	Sector C Pkt 2, Vasant Kunj	SFS	560		560				
62.	Vasant Kunj, Sec. C, Pkt. 2	SFS	819		819				
63.	Vasant Kunj, Sec. C, Pkt. 9	SFS	238		238				
64.	Vasant Kunj, Sec. C Pkt. 2	Janta	120		120				
65.	Katwaria Sarai	SFS	112		107	—			5
66.	Vasant Vihar, Opp. JNU	SFS	160		160		3		
67.	Sec. D, Pkt 1 Vasant Kunj	SFS	384		384				

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
68.	Sec. D, Pkt. 2, Vasant Kunj	SFS	624	624	624		
69.	Sec. D, Pkt. 3, Vasant Kunj	SFS	640	640	640		
70.	Sec. D, Pkt. 4, Vasant Kunj	SFS	240	240	240		
71.	Kishangarh, Sec. A	SFS	144	144	144		
72.	Kishangarh, Sec. A, Pkt. A	SFS	192	192	192		
1988-89							
1.	144 Janta at Posangipur	Janta	144	141	141	4	—
2.	84 MIG at Vikaspuri	MIG	84	84	84	—	—
3.	240 SFS at Sukhdev Vihar	SFS	3	3	3	—	—

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	608/688 LIG DUs. at Paschimpuri	LIG	656	656	15	—	—
5.	1312 LIG in Pocket GH 5&7 (SH: 288 DUs Gr. I) SH: 256 DUs Gr II	LIG	544	544	3	—	—
6.	144/128 MIG in Pocket BD Block-B, Janakpuri	MIG	128	128	3	—	—
7.	656/672 MIG at Paschimpuri SH: 240/288 DUs Gr. II SG: 160/192	MIG LIG	288 192	144 144 96 96	(MIG) (LIG) (MIG) (LIG)	24	—
8.	384 LIG at Pkt. GH-I at Paschimpuri SH: 192 DUs Gr. I	MIG LIG	96 96	192 —	— —	— —	— —
9.	360 LIG houses at Jaidev Park	LIG	342	306	15	—	—

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	1140 SFS houses at Paschimpuri SH: 160—Gr. II SH: 152—Gr. IV SH: 160—Gr. V	SFS	160	1128	536		
			152				
			160				
11.	1140 SFS houses at Paschimpuri at GH-13 SH: 156/168—GH-13 SH: 160—Gr. III SH: 180—Gr. VI SH: 160—Gr. VII	SFS	156	903	279		
			160				
			180				
			160				
12.	1112 EWS houses at Hastal	Janta	1112	209			
13.	378 LIG houses at Nand Nagri	LIG	378	337	10	—	
14.	320 SFS houses at Trilokpuri	SFS	320	318	63	2	
15.	1184 LIG houses at East of I nni Road	LIG	896	896	56	—	

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		No. of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
16.	904 MIG/LIG houses	SFS	339		339		339		—
		LIG	113		113		113		—
17.	1536 houses at Loni Road	MIG	912		912		912		—
18.	816 SFS at Trilokpuri	SFS	784		774		334		10
19.	576 at Trilokpuri	MIG	288		288		11		—
		LIG	288		288		32		—
20.	SFS houses at Vasant Kunj								
	Sec. B, Pkt.-1	SFS	690		690		55		—
	Sec. B, Pkt.-8	SFS	188		188		10		—
	Sec. B, Pkt.-9	SFS	312		312		28		—
	Sec. L, Pkt.-10	SFS	504		504		65		—
	LIG Sec. B, Pkt.-11	LIG	324		198		10		—
	Sec. C, Pkt.-1	SFS	460		460		48		—
	Sec. C, Pkt.-3	SFS	198		198		10		—
	Sec. D, Pkt.-7&8	SFS	456		456		42		—
21.	128 SFS houses at Pitampura Pkt. D	SFS	128		128		36		—

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	720 LIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. W (P)	LIG	720		624	26	52 44
23.	320/288 LIG houses at Rohini Sec. XVII, Pkt. 1 & 10	LIG	288		265	19	23
24.	408 MIG Pkt. A (D) Pitampura	MIG	408	MIG	408	013	
25.	656/672 LIG at Jahangirpuri	LIG	672	LIG	672	045	
26.	208 SFS at Shalimar Bagh, Block-B, Pkt. W	SFS	208	SFS	208	064	
27.	512/608 EWS Block-A Pkt. 1 and 2 Sec. 17 Rohini	Janta	608	Janta	589	119	
28.	512 EWS Block-A Pkt. 3 & 4 Sector 17, Rohini	Janta	512	Janta	500	152	

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses PAI not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	288 MIG at Shalimar Bagh, Block-C, Pkt. A	MIG	288	MIG	288	018	
30.	192 LIG at Shalimar Bagh, Block-A, Pkt. J	LIG	192	LIG	192	192	
31.	1664 LIG & 472/824 EWS Sector II, Rohini	LIG Janta	1664 472	LIG Janta	1644 455	123 127	
32.	144/160 MIG Rohini Pkt. 8, Sector IV	MIG	144	MIG	144	003	
33.	128 MIG Rohini Pkt. A-1, Sector V	MIG	128	MIG	128	016	
34.	1944/1952 EWS Rohini, Sector V	Janta	1944	Janta	1882	375	
35.	400 SFS Rohini Cat. II Pkt. 5, Sector 8	SFS	400	SFS	400	126	
36.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt. A Gr. II	SFS	175	SFS	175	7	

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		No. of flats		Flats allotted by the Housing Dept.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
37.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt. A Gr. III	SFS	210	SFS	210				
38.	—do— Pkt. A Gr. IV	SFS	070	SFS	070		15		
39.	—do— Pkt. A Gr. V	SFS	196	SFS	196				
40.	—do— Pkt. B Gr. I	SFS	175	SFS	175				
41.	—do— Pkt. B Gr. II	SFS	189	SFS	189		10		
42.	—do— Pkt. B Gr. III	SFS	196	SFS	196				
43.	—do— Pkt. C Gr. I	SFS	196	SFS	196				
44.	—do— Pkt. C Gr. II	SFS	238	SFS	238				
45.	—do— Pkt. C Gr. III	SFS	238	SFS	238		10		
46.	—do— Pkt. H&J Gr. I	SFS	120	SFS	120		Nil		
47.	—do— Pkt. H&J Gr. II	SFS	120	SFS	120		—		
48.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar Pkt. F&G Gr. III	SFS	070	SFS	070				

Sl. No. Year	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats constructed by Engg. Wing		Flats allotted by the Housing Deptt.		No. of houses P/L not issued	Houses not allotted vacant
		Cat.	No. of flats	Cat.	No. of flats		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Pkt. F&G Gr. IV	SFS	090	SFS	090		
50.	—do— Gr. V	SFS	120	SFS	120	218	
51.	—do— Gr. VI	SFS	100	SFS	100		
52.	—do— Gr. VII	SFS	070	SFS	070		
53.	—do— Gr. VIII	SFS	070	SFS	070		
54.	SFS at Saidul-Jaib opp. Saket	SFS	120	SFS	108	016	012
55.	SFS at Sidhartha Ext. Pkt. C Group IV	SFS	128	SFS	128	025	
56.	EPDP at Kalkaji	SFS	001	SFS			001

Housing Shortage in Delhi

439. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under-
taken a fresh study about the requirement of
houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have formu-
lated any plan to meet the housing shortage;
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). DDA's plan is to provide
approximately 4.8 lakh dwelling units during
the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Unemployed Registered in Delhi

440. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of unemployed post-
graduates, graduates and under graduates
waiting for employment in Employment
Exchanges in Delhi upto 31 December, 1989;
and

(b) when these unemployed youths are
likely to be provided with employment jobs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The number of post-graduate, graduate
and under-graduate job-seekers on the live
register of employment exchanges, not all of

whom are necessarily unemployed, in the
Union Territory of Delhi as on 31.12.1989
were as under:

	<i>No. on Live Register (Provisional) (in thousands)</i>	
Post-graduate	40.1
Graduate	155.1
Under-graduate	369.0
(Matric but below graduate)		

(b) Employment Exchanges are only
one amongst several agencies doing place-
ments. The placement of job-seekers by the
Employment Exchanges depends on the
number of suitable vacancies that are noti-
fied to them.

**Sale of Surplus land for Modernisation
of Textiles Mills in Bombay**

441. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether National Textile Corpora-
tion (NTC) and certain private textile mills in
Mumbai have sought approval of Union
Government for sale of the surplus land
under the plea of funds for modernisation;

(b) if so, the names of the NTC units and
private textile mills; and

(c) whether the interest of textile labour
will be protected in their rehabilitation, if
Government permit the sale of surplus land?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV). (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of sale of surplus land in Indu Dye Works, Bombay, a textile unit under NTC is under consideration of Government.

As regards sale of surplus land belonging to private textile mills, the power to grant permission for such sale rests with the State Governments concerned.

(c) The proposed sale of surplus land belonging to Indu Dye Works, will not lead to retrenchment of workers. Hence, the question of rehabilitation does not arise.

Food processing units in Kerala

442. SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have proposal to set up more food processing units during the coming financial year,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the state of Kerala too is being considered for the setting up of such units, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) (a) to (d). Modern Food Industries Ltd and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited which are public sector undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries have proposals to set up some new units in the food processing sector in various States. However, there is no proposal to set up any food processing unit in the State of Kerala in the central public sector.

ESI Benefits to Coir Industry

443. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the coverage of the ESI benefits to more sectors of industrial and manufacturing activity,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider extending the ESI benefits to the Coir Industry in Kerala, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ESI Scheme is being implemented area-wise, in phases. According to the phased programme for extension of the scheme for the year 1990-91, the scheme is to be implemented in 60 new industrial centres covering about 1.13 lakhs additional employees in the country.

(c) Coir factories, which are either run with power and employing ten or more persons or run without power and employing twenty or more persons and located in the areas where the scheme has already been implemented, are already covered.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Water by Haryana to Delhi

444. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether unfiltered water being supplied to Delhi by Haryana for drinking purposes is highly contaminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that raw water being supplied by Haryana at Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant sometimes gets contaminated due to discharge of semi-treated waste from Co-operative Sugar Mills and Distilleries located at Panipat and Yamuna Nagar and untreated waste of Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhari Townships discharged into the Canal System

(c) Central Pollution Control Board, the Haryana Pollution Control Board and Irrigation Department of Haryana Government have been requested to check discharge of untreated waste into Western Yamuna Canal. At the Treatment Plant of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the quality of raw water is closely and constantly monitored and it is ensured that treated water released by the Undertaking remains safe for drinking

Civic Amenities in Unauthorised/ Regularised Colonies

445. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the policy of Government regarding provision of public amenities like electricity, water, sewage system and construction of roads in unauthorised/regularised colonies in Delhi; and

(b) the details of the programmes being undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the decision of

the Government for the regularisation of the unauthorised colonies, a colony becomes eligible for the provision of all the public amenities on its regularisation, subject to payment of prescribed development charges by the residents of the colony. The amenities which are being provided in these colonies include electric supply, water supply, sewerage, roads and storm water drains and community services.

[English]

States without Medical Colleges

446. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where there is no medical college;

(b) whether in the absence of a medical college in Tripura, students of Tripura are facing various difficulties;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to establish at least one such college in Tripura; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The States of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya have no medical college.

(b) As in the case of other States with no medical college, the students of Tripura are allotted seats from the Central Government quota for admission to medical colleges of other State Governments/UTs having medical colleges of their own.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) In view of the availability of a large

number of qualified medical practioners in the country and in light of the recommendations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare not be allow opening of any new medical college in the country, the Government of India is not in favour of establishing of any new medical college in the country.

Supply of Hank Yarn at Reasonable Price

447. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to supply hank yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial help is also being proposed to be given to the handloom weavers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Central Government have been making efforts to ensure the regular supply of yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices through various measures such as (i) the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, (ii) Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expanding the capacity of the existing Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills in various States in order to build up captive production for the handloom sector and (iii) setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the primary objective of arranging supply of yarn to handloom sector at reasonable prices. In addition the State Governments have been asked to

formulate State level yarn price fixation committees and fix the prices of yarn produced by cooperative spinning mills at reasonable levels. Such Committees already exist in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. A Hank Yarn Monitoring Committee has also been constituted to continuously monitor and review the position of availability as also the prices of hank yarn.

In the context of continued increase in the prices of yarn, Government had also introduced a Yarn Depot Scheme under the aegis of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) to supply yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices. Under the Scheme, one lakh bales of yarn costing Rs. 80 crores is expected to be supplied in a year. Government subsidises the operation of the NHDC to the extent of 5% of the value of yarn supplied to provide for part of the cost of transportation, interest on working capital and other overhead charges so as to enable it to sell yarn to the weavers at mill-gate prices. The NHDC has already supplied 30,928 bales of yarn during September '89—January '90 under this Scheme.

Scheme to update the Technology in Textiles Sector

448. SHRI DMARMESH PRASAD VARMA :
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any schemes to update the technology in the textile sector, especially in design and quality and diversification of production etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The textile machinery industry has been included in the Technology Upgradation Scheme. In the decentralised powerloom sector there is a scheme to upgrade technology with regard to design, development and diversification of production.

Directive of Supreme Court to States to Provide Medical Seats

449. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether Supreme Court has issued a directive to all the States/Union Territories regarding allotment of medical seats for Central quota;

(b) if so, the details of the directives issued by the Supreme Court; and

(c) to what extent these directives have been implemented by the States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY). (a) to (c). Yes. The Supreme Court had issued directives to the concerned States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh for allotment of 15% MBBS/BDS and 25% Post-graduate Medical/Dental seats in each medical college or institution other than private colleges without taking into account any reservations. All the concerned States/UTs have fully implemented these directives and are contributing

the seats to the Central quota.

[*Translation*]

Thefts in FCI Godowns, Sitapur

450. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of thefts reported in the godowns of Food Corporation of India situated in Sitapur District of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the action taken so far in regard to these thefts;

(c) whether Government propose to take any corrective steps to prevent thefts in the godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a)

1988	—	89	—	Nil
1989	—	90	—	1

(b) An FIR has been lodged with the police. Departmental action against the defaulters has also been initiated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Existing security measures have been tightened by inducting more watchmen and increasing the frequency of checking during night.

Appointment of Public Health Visitors

451. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed public health guides in villages during the year 1978;

(b) if so, whether they are still being paid only Rs. 50/- per month and proper medicines are also not being provided to them for treatment of patients in villages;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the amount of contribution being made to them and also to provide proper medicines to them; and

(d) whether Government propose to made the services of these Public Health Guides permanent and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The Village Health Guide Scheme was launched in 1977. They are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month in order to meet their out of pocket expenses. The health guides are volunteers, selected by the Community having a vocation of their own. Owing to resource constraints it has not been possible to provide medicines to the Village Health Guides since July 86

(c) The matter is under consideration

(d) No, Sir.

Agricultural Labour below Poverty Line

452. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agricultural labourers living below poverty line; and

(b) the steps being taken by Union Government to improve their economic and social conditions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Occupation group-wise like agricultural labour, estimates relating to incidence of poverty are not available.

(b) Seminar has also been held on 8th and 9th March, 1990. Central Legislation is under consideration. Apart from various Labour Laws that are applicable to agricultural labourers, the package of poverty alleviation programmes such as NREP, RLEGP and IRDP was aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorest sections of the community which includes the bulk of agricultural labour.

Reservation for Handicapped Persons

453. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a provision for reservation of 3 per cent class III and IV posts for handicapped persons in public services;

(b) whether out of 3 per cent reservation meant for handicapped persons, 1 per cent posts are to be filled by recruiting blind persons;

(c) whether blind persons have been appointed against all such 1 per cent posts;

(d) whether Government propose to make reservation for blind persons in Class I and II posts also; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to provide livelihood to all blind persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 3% of vacancies in Group C and D posts are reserved for the physically handicapped in Central Govern-

ment offices and Public Sector Undertakings i.e. 1% each for visually handicapped, hearing handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped

(c) No, Sir To clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for blind in Group C and D posts in Central Government Ministries/ Departments and public Sector undertakings a special recruitment drive has been taken up

(d) The matter for extending reservation in Group A and B posts is under examination of the Department of Personnel and Training

(e) Special Employment Exchanges, Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges, Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped have been set up through out the country for rehabilitation of handicapped including blind Through various other schemes/programmes the handicapped including the blind are benefited in self-employment ventures such as allotment of shops/kiosks by States/Union Territories allotment of gas agencies kerosene depots, bank loans at differential rate of interest etc

[English]

Development Board for Maharashtra

454 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted revised drafts of development Boards for Marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkan areas of Maharashtra to Union Government,

(b) if so, when

(c) the main features thereof and

(d) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) A draft scheme for giving effect to the provisions of Article 371 (2) of the Constitution was received from the Government of Maharashtra in February, 1989. It comprised of a draft order to be made by the President under the said provision and a draft order to be issued by the Governor in pursuance thereof, providing inter-alia for establishment of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. After examination, the Government of Maharashtra were requested to consider recasting the Governor's order keeping in view the requirements of the State and the legal opinion of the matter. The reply of the State Government has since been received and the matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by D.D.A.

455 SHRI TARIF SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the agricultural land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority so far,

(b) the area of the acquired land used and the position in regard to the remaining land

(c) the amount of compensation fixed and the amount increased by Sessions Court and High Court remaining outstanding for payment,

(d) the reasons for which payment has not been made to the farmers, and

(e) the help rendered to the families of farmer whose land has been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Land required for planned Development of Delhi is acquired by the Delhi Administration and placed at the disposal of the DDA. According to Delhi Administration, just over 57,000 acres of land has been handed over to DDA so far.

(c) Compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collectors and paid by Delhi Administration is Rs. 280 crores approximately and the enhancement made by the Courts of Addl. District Judges and paid by Delhi Administration amounted to Rs. 115 crores approximately for the period 1961-62 to 31st Jan. 1990.

(d) Compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collectors are disbursed to farmers/land owners whose titles to the land are clear. Any disputed compensation is remitted to the Court of ADJ for adjudication and apportionment under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The compensation enhanced by the Courts is remitted to them for disbursement to the concerned/interested persons/land owners. This is thus a continuous process.

(e) Besides compensation, the DDA also makes allotment of fully developed alternative residential plots and built-up shops at pre-determined rates.

Ownership Rights in Resettlement Colonies

456. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give ownership rights in the resettlement colonies in Delhi and make adequate arrangements for sanitation, development of parks, electricity and water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India had decided to grant lease hold rights to the allottees of plots and tenements in the resettlement colonies under the Jhuggi Jhonpari Resettlement Scheme as far back as in September, 1980. However, the response from the allottees has been negligible as a very small number of the allottees have paid the prescribed liquidation charges. Civic services such as regular sanitation, electricity and water have been provided in these colonies. Sewerage facilities and horticultural development are also being provided in phased manner. The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have so far spent over Rs. 300 crores on the maintenance of the resettlement colonies and strengthening and provision of additional facilities therein.

[English]

Bonded Child Labour

457. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "10 Million children are bonded labourers" appearing in the "National Herald" dated January 26, 1990;

(b) if so, Government's assessment about the number of bonded child workers;

(c) the steps being taken to get them

released and to pay them the amount payable to such liberated workers; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against firms/employers who had kept bonded labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of Bonded Labour under Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is that of the State Governments concerned. As on 31.3.1989, the State Governments had reported identification of 2,42,618 Bonded Labourers. Under the Act, no distinction has been made between 'child' and 'adult' bonded labourer.

(d) The enforcement of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 are reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Labour and State Governments advised to take various steps in the matter of identification and rehabilitation. Recently a letter was addressed to all the Chief Ministers to ensure proper enforcement of various labour laws in the unorganised sector, including the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

[*Translation*]

Agitation by Nurses in Delhi

458. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nurses of various hospitals of Delhi launched any agitation recently; and if so, their main demands thereof;

(b) whether an agreement was reached with the Nurses Organisation earlier in regard to some of these demands;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the said agreement; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demands of the nurses?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Main demands include better promotion prospects and reduction in duty hours and more family accommodation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have taken all necessary steps to implement the agreement. The Cadre review was to be done after consulting various departments. However the decision of the Government for creation of additional supervisory level posts was not acceptable to Delhi Nurses Union.

(d) A memorandum of settlement has been signed by Directorate General of Health Services with the Delhi Nurses Union on 9.2.1990 in full and final settlement of all the pending demands of the Union. Action is being taken to implement all the clauses of the memorandum on priority basis.

[*English*]

Self Employment Scheme

459. SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a self-employment scheme for the youth by way of low interest loans, infrastructural support and training in appropriate trades and crafts; and

(b) if so, the blue print thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A number of Self Employment Schemes for the Youth are already being implemented. A Statement containing the details regarding some of the important schemes sponsored/implemented by the Central/State Government for the Promotion of Self Employment is given below.

STATEMENT

From the information available, the following important schemes are being sponsored/implemented by the Central/State Governments for the promotion of self employment:

(A) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

This programme aims at assisting rural families living below the poverty line by taking up activities in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry etc. The scheme is funded by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. The extent of subsidy is 25 per cent for farmers, 33.3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and Artisans and 50 per cent for tribal families. The subsidy varies from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/-. Credit is available to IRDP beneficiaries at 10 per cent concessional rate of interest.

(B) *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)*

TRYSEM is a scheme for improve-

ment of technical skills to rural youth to take up self-employment. The expenditure on account of training is met out of funds earmarked for the IRDP. The assistance is in respect of monthly stipend to the trainees, supply of tool-kit once during the training period, payment to Institutions/Master Craftsman and payment for the purpose of raw materials. The scheme also provides provision for strengthening of training infra-structure of training institutions.

(c) *Scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth*

The programme covers matriculates and above, between 18-35 years of age, in cities upto one million population and whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/-. Composite loans varying from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 35,000 depending on the activities is paid, of which 25 per cent is the subsidy. The scheme is implemented through the District Industries Centres and is fully financed by the Central Government. Loans sanctioned under this scheme attract interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for specified backward areas and 12 per cent for other areas.

(D) *Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)*

This programme covers cities having population exceeding 10,000 and not covered under IRDP. Persons whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 600/- p.m. are eligible for assistance under the programme. A borrower is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 5,000/- at an interest rate of 10 per cent per annum. A capital subsidy @ 25 per cent is provided.

(E) Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development**(i) Training on Entrepreneurship**

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for imparting various skills in planning and managing Enterprises are conducted in various parts of the country. Each of these programmes is of six weeks duration and train about 20-20 participants.

(ii) Infra-structural support for Self Employment

In order to assist the prospective entrepreneurs a number of Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs) and Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks (STEPS) have been established in various educational institutions. Facilities for technology development and transfer, training, information etc. are provided to the Science and Technological persons to get themselves self employed.

(F) Nehru Rozgar Yojana

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana has inter-alia been designed for setting up Micro Enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing for which there is lot of potential in urban areas and providing training and infra-structure support for urban poor beneficiaries. On an average a trainee will receive a stipend of Rs. 250/- p.m. and materials for training at an average average rate of Rs. 100/- p.m. A trainer will receive on an average Rs. 1000/- as fees p.m. Training institutions can be provided support for equipments, materials, training space etc. by the District

Nehru Rozgar Yojana Committee to the extent of 15 percent of the funds provided for training and infra-structure support. The spare capacity available in the existing training institutions are utilised by running double shift and by suitable amendments in the curriculum and course duration. Loans will be available under this at 10 per cent concessional rate of interest. Borrowers will not be required to give collectal security and will not be required to hypothecate the assets created by these loans.

(G) Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)

This scheme offers need-based financial assistance to those who intend taking up any productive activity and has been tailored for persons whose income is very low. Under this scheme composite loan upto Rs. 6500/- or term loan of Rs. 5,000/- for acquisition of fixed assets and Rs. 1500/- for working capital is granted. The rate of interest is only four percent. These loans are advanced for agricultural/allied activities, cottage/rural industries.

Special Courts for cases of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

460. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Courts are required to be set up by the States under the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to deal with the cases relating to atroci-

ties on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the names of the States these Courts have been set up and are functioning;

(c) the States where these Courts have not been set up and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Union Government to see that these courts are set up in all the States so that cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are dealt with speedily?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and UTs of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

(c) The Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland have not specified the Special Courts on the ground that generally there are no cases of atrocities. The Governments of Goa and Sikkim have intimated that they are awaiting the concurrence of their High Courts for specifying the Special Courts. Interim replies have been received from the Governments of Bihar, Meghalaya and Orissa stating that they are taking necessary action. The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry could not specify Special Courts for the reason that the powers of State Government under the Act were delegated to them by the Ministry of Home Affairs only very recently.

(d) The Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland have been told that they have to specify Special Courts irrespective of whether there is any reported case of atrocity or not. The other State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to complete action for specifying Special Courts without further loss of time.

Small and Medium Towns in Punjab

461. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of small and medium towns in Punjab which had been identified for development during the Seventh Plan under the schemes of "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns"?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): The towns covered under the Scheme of IDSM in the Seventh Plan in Punjab are Barnala, Kapurthala, Gurdaspur, Nabha and Ropar (Roopnagar).

Release of Excess Water from Cauvery Basin to Water Deficit Areas of Tamil Nadu

462. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess water from Cauvery Basin is proposed to be released to water deficit areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) whether any meeting was held between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have reported that though there is an excess water in Cauvery basin, yet action has been taken by them to release 5 TMC of water from the storages in Cauvery basin in Karnataka meant for its own use to Tamil Nadu, to save the standing crops on 6th February, 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not fair. I am on my legs. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

12.01/2 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RELEASE OF SHRI
NELSON MANDELA, FREEDOM
FIGHTER OF SOUTH AFRICA

MR. SPEAKER: I am now placing before the House a resolution

"1. This House warmly welcomes the release of the great freedom fighter Nelson Mandela after 27 years in South African prisons, during which period his dignity and indomitable spirit became a source of inspiration and strength not only for the suffering majority of the people of South Africa but also for the downtrodden and exploited people in the world

2. draws the attention of the international community to the fact that even with the release of Dr. Mandela other steps necessary to create a climate for negotiations for the dismantlement of apartheid have yet to be taken;

3. urges the international community to maintain pressure through sanctions on the South African regime in order to steer it towards negotiations;

4. reiterates India's commitment to the eradication of apartheid, which is based on national consensus evolved from the days of India's freedom struggle and Mahatma Gandhi's experiments with non-violation opposition to forces or racism and imperialism in South Africa itself;

5. notes with satisfaction the acceptance by Nelson Mandela of the invitation of the Prime Minister to visit India;

6. welcomes the establishment of the Nelson Mandela National Reception Committee, consisting of prominent citizens from all walks of life in India, with the Prime Minister as its Chairman; and

7. resolves to give Nelson Mandela a befitting welcome when he visits India."

I hope we adopt this Resolution unanimously — The Resolution is adopted unanimously

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

[*Translation*]

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The way people have been killed during the election in Meham.... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 193 to discuss the violence during the recent elections. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats I am coming to you.

[*Translation*]

Rawatji, you are a senior Member, please do not do like this.

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN. (Tirunelveli). I have given an Adjournment Motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: (Salem): Sir, I have given an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kumaramangalam I am on my legs, will you please take your seat ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Today, the Railway Budget is to be presented. I think you will agree with me that we should proceed with the Railway Budget. I do not deny and I have never denied you the opportunity to raise any issue. Now, I will urge all the leaders of the parties to allow the House to proceed with the Business of the House because today, the Railway Budget is there.

SHRI T. BASHEER: You fix a date for taking up the discussion under rule 193.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: We are 11 Members in this House. It is a question of the life of our leaders. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Today, the Railway Budget is to be presented. That is also very important.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. Please take your seats. Now, Mr. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: (Baramulla): People's Union for Civil Liberties has sent a delegation to Kashmir valley. It has prominent people in that delegation, like Shri Surendra Mohan, Justice Tarkunde and many others. They have succeeded in talking to a cross section of society there. That is what the earlier delegation could not do. They have sent us two messages. They have made an observation in Srinagar and in Jammu. Full details will be available tomorrow.

They say two things: one, communal harmony, and the other thing is the kind of atrocities that are going on there. I will not

mention the Governor. But they say that the present administration has completely alienated Kashmiris through continuous curfew and mass killings. *(Interruptions)* I am coming to real issues, Sir. People are being arrested. Officers are being dismissed. But they have sent another message. It is a message of harmony. They have found there that Kashmiri Muslims are very anxious for their brethren, Kashmiri *Pandits*—some of them left that valley. They are very anxious to receive them back because they are part of their body and part of their flesh. We cannot live without Kashmiri *Pandits*.

But, Sir, they have also found that some elements are responsible for provoking some Kashmir *Pandits* to leave that valley because some elements are out to tarnish the secular image of Kashmir. Some elements are out to tarnish the secular image of Kashmiri Muslims. That should not be done. *(Interruptions)* We have the richest traditions of secularism and communal harmony.

I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, to request the hon. Prime Minister to let us go to our brethren and tell them to go back to their homes. They must return to their homes and the Government must take necessary measures. We are with them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: There is a total failure of law and order and breakdown of constitutional machinery in Tamil Nadu. Actually, every single elected representative from Tamil Nadu has been harassed, victimised and treated inhumanly in jail in the most awkward manner. There are 35,000 political workers in jail who have been unfairly treated and are being victimised in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have given an adjournment motion. We want

that adjournment motion to be permitted to be taken up. We want the DMK Government to be dismissed. *(Interruptions)* Sir, this is not a simple thing. Every single member from Tamil Nadu has been arrested and victimised. The adjournment motion should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted your adjournment motion.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN: We have also given adjournment motion *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Muthiah only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: (Periyakulam): Sir, we have given a notice of adjournment motion on a very serious and sensitive issue. The life of our leader, Jayalalitha is in danger. She had met with an inhuman and plotted accident in which we doubt the hand of the ruling DMK Party and the Government. The same thing had happened during the last year also in the premises of the Assembly itself. An attempt was made on her life. We have brought the incident of attempt on her life to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. But they are closing their eyes tightly. We want a fair and free inquiry into the matter. This Government is still closing their eyes. So, in protest we are walking out of the House. *(Interruptions)*

12.11 hrs.

Shri Muthiah and some other hon. Members then left the House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I call Mr. Basheer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: There were booth

capturing and violence and other incidents in the recent Assembly elections in various parts of the country including what happened in Meham. I have given a notice under Rule 193 for a discussion regarding this subject. It is a matter of great concern for all of us. One of the Ministers, Shri Ajit Singh said that what happened in Meham is a murder of democracy. So, you should allow a discussion on this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhajan Lal.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Democracy is the ideal democracy of the world. But that democracy has not murdered in Haryana. I am not saying this, this is what the Election Commission has stated in its report.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already stated that the Election Commission is an independent body. It is written in the Constitution. I will not permit this. The question of Meham will not be raised here... You speak on the President's Address.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Rao..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basheer, you know that we have the Election Commission.

[Translation]

This is under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No I have not permitted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sharad Yadav.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and meet me in my chamber.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I have given a calling attention notice. Both the passenger ships plying between the mainland and the Andamans have been withdrawn by the Central Government. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say. I will look into the matter. Now Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong for 1988-89 and Statement for delay in laying these papers and Annual Report and preview on the working of and Annual Accounts of Central Silk Board, Bangalore for 1988-89 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): 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 North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the 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- 286/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 under section 12(A) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

(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- 287/90]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (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- 288/90]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 289/90]

[*Translation*]

Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1989; Review of the working of and Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur; Annual Accounts and Annual Report of Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi for 1988-89 etc., etc.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employees and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 290/90].
- (2) 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 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 291/90]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 292/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council, New Delhi, for the year

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Council, New Delhi for the year 1988-89.
- (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- 293/90]

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi for the year, 1988

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1988 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi for the year 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 294/90]

Sugar (price Determination for 1989-90 Production) Amendment Order 1990; Notifications under Essential Communalities Act, 1955 and Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 etc.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1989-90 Production)

Amendment Order, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1990 under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 295/90]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:—

(i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1990.

(ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Powers and Duties of Director-General) Amendment Regulations 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 69 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1990.

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 107 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1990 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 376 (E) dated the 26th May, 1989 issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 296/90]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

Airbus A-320 of Indian Airlines at Bangalore

- the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, for the year 1988-89.
- (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- 297/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central warehousing Corporation, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1988-89.
- (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- 298/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Act, 1973.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for the year, 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 300/90]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 3rd May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7832 by Shri C. Janga Reddy, M.P., regarding losses in I.S.B.T and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 301/90].

Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules 1989; Annual Report Annual Accounts of Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 265 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 299/90]

[English]

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ACCIDENT TO THE AIRBUS A-320 AIRCRAFT OF INDIAN AIRLINES AT BANGALORE ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1990

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, it is with deep anguish that I recall the accident to the Airbus A-320 aircraft VT-EPN of the Indian Airlines on the 14th February, 1990. The aircraft was on a flight from Bombay to Bangalore and was carrying 135 passengers, 4 infants and 7 crew members. The aircraft crashed outside the Bangalore airport about 800 metres short of the runway while on its final ap-

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]

proach to land. During the crash, the aircraft caught fire and we burnt except for the tail portion and the wings. The weather at the time of the accident was fair with a visibility of 10 kms.

2. Unfortunately, 92 persons have lost their lives in this accident including the commander and the co-pilot, two cabin attendants, four infants, and the two passengers who succumbed to their injuries later. Fifty four persons have survived in the accident, including three cabin attendants.

3. The survivors of the accident were admitted to the Air Force Command hospital and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited hospital at Bangalore and were given prompt and efficient medical service. Indian Airlines also made necessary arrangements for the transportation of the relatives of the victims to Bangalore and subsequently for the transportation of the bodies to various places at the request of the next of kin. Of the 90 persons who died on the day of the accident, the relatives could identify 66 bodies and the remaining 24 bodies were mass cremated on the 17th February observing the last rites of various religions.

4. Immediately, on receipt of information about the crash, I rushed to Bangalore along with senior officials of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, DGCA and Indian Airlines and visited the accident site and the hospitals where the injured were undergoing treatment. I also visited the mortuary and shared my grief with the relatives of the victims. I had also directed the hospital authorities and the Indian Airlines to provide every possible assistance to the injured and the relatives of the victims. Later, I also attended the mass cremation of the unidentified victims at Bangalore on the 17th February.

5. I should like to take this opportunity to place on record my deep appreciation of the cooperation and assistance extended by the Government of Karnataka as well as the Air Force Command Hospital and the Hindus-

tan Aeronautics Ltd., Hospital at Bangalore. I would also like to pay my tribute to the alertness, presence of mind and selfless action of the three surviving airhostesses viz Ms. Sujaya, Ms. Neela and Ms. Sadhana.

6. The ill-fated aircraft had arrived in India on 24th December, 89. It held a current certificate of airworthiness valid upto 21st December, 1990. The aircraft had done a total flying of 366 hours and 300 landings till the date of the accident. On the accident flight, the aircraft was under the command of Capt. S.S. Gopujkar who had a total flying experience of 10340 hours including 60 hours on the A-320 aircraft. Capt. Gopujkar was a Check Pilot on A-320 aircraft approved by the DGCA. The Co-pilot of the aircraft was Capt. C.A. Fernandez who had a total flying experience of 9307 hours including 68 hours as Co-pilot on the A-320 aircraft. Both Capt. Gopujkar and Capt. Fernandez had undergone the prescribed training with Aeroformation, Toulouse, France and had received their completion certificates.

7. Immediately after the accident, Shri Satendra Singh, Director of Air Safety, DGCA was appointed on the 14th February, as inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules for commencement of investigation of the accident. Both the Digital Flight Data Recorder (DFDR) and the Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) of the accident aircraft were retrieved on the same day. Considering the seriousness of the accident, I announced on the same day the appointment of a Court of Inquiry by a sitting Judge of High Court to investigate the cause of the accident. The formal notification under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules was issued on 17th February, 1990 and Justice K. Shivshankar Bhatt, a sitting Judge of the Karnataka High Court was appointed to head the Court of Inquiry. Capt B.S. Gopal Director Flight Safety, Air India, Capt. C.S.R.Rao, Director Training, Air India (Retd). and Shri S.G. Goswami, Director, Airworthiness DGCA (Retd) were appointed as Assessors to the Court of Inquiry. The Court of Inquiry has been requested to submit its report by 31st May, 1990. The Court has already held its first

sitting on 27th February, 1990 and has called for affidavits from the public and interested parties by 31st March, 1990.

8. The CVR of the ill-fated air craft was decoded by the officers of the DGCA in Delhi. As the facility for decoding the DFDR is not yet available in India, it was take to the Canadian Aviation Safety Board, Ottawa, by a team consisting of Shri H.S. Khola Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation, Capt. Iri-gaonkar, Indian Airlines and Sq. Ldr. Yag-naswami of the Indian Air Force. Under their supervision, the DFDR was decoded at Ot-tawa in the week of 19th February, 1990 and brought back to Delhi. The CVR and the DFDR data have been provided to the Court of Inquiry.

9. I should like to say here that the decod-ing of the CVR and the DFDR as well as the appointment of a court of inquiry were done with the utmost speed after the accident.

10. Considering the deep apprehension in the mind of the travelling public, Govern-ment has appointed a high powered Techni-cal Committee under the Chairmanship of Air Marshal S.S.Ramdas to evaluate the state of preparedness of the Indian Airlines for safe operation of the A-320 aircraft. Pending the submission of an interim report by the Committee, the operatins of the A-320 aircraft were temporarily suspended with effect from 19th February, 1990.

11. The Ramdas Committee has submit- ted its interim report on 6th March, 1990. The report is under the consideration of the Government.

12. I would like to apprise the House about the acquisition of A-320 aircraft by Indian Airlines. The airlines had signed an agreeemnt with Airbus Industries on 15th March, 1986 for the purchase of nineteen A-320 aircraft with option to buy twelve more aircraft. According to the agreement, the supply of the ninteen aircraft was to start in April, 1989 and end in March, 1990. Be-tween June, 1989 and till date, Indian Air- lines has received fifteen A-320 aircraft,

including the one which met with the acci- dent at Bangalore.

13. The agreement for the purchase of the additional twelve aircraft under the option was signed by the Indian Arilines on 5th June, 1989 According to this agreeemt, six of these aircraft are to be delivered during the period December, 1990 to March, 1991 and the remaining six are to be delivered during the period December, 1991—Janu- ary, 1992. The original project cost of acqui- sition of neneteen Airbus A-320 aircraft was Rs. 1238 crores involving a foreign exchange component of US \$ 952 million. The project cost of the additional twelve A-320 aircraft was Rs. 959 crores involving a foreign ex- change component of US \$ 633 million.

14. I would like to frankly say that the Indian Airlines is passing through a very difficult period at the moment. The need of the hour is to provide the airlines with sound and efficient management and the restore its morale and confidence. I seek the coopera- tion and understanding of the House in this task. Let me conclude my statement by assuring the House that there will be no compromise whatesoever on the safe op- eration of our airlines and Government would spare no efforts in this direction.

12.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: TELECOMMUNICA-
TION TARIFFS

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) On behalf
of my colleague Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan,
Minister for Surface Transport and Commu-
nications, I rise to make the following state-
ment:—

2. The Honourable Members are aware
that Telecom serivces form a basic infra-
structure and the Government is committed

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to its faster development and providing better accessibility, connectivity and improvement in the quality of services. It is also the policy of the Government to extend the telecommunications into the rural sector so that the remote villages are brought into the main stream of national life. The emphasis will be on a balanced development including rural sector and efficiency in the services.

3. Telecommunication services are capital intensive. However, owing to constraint of resources and priorities of other competing demands, the telecom sector has not been able to adequately fund its expansion programmes. At the same time, investments in telecom fetch additional resources which can, in turn, be ploughed back to accelerate development. Given the right impetus, the telecom sector could grow into a self sufficient service. Also, there are certain anomalies in the tariffs—which I will presently mention—which need to be rectified. Keeping these factors in view, I propose to make the following modification in the existing tariff structure as a measure of rationalisation:

A. Charges for metered calls.

Presently, the charges for metered calls are as under:-

Upto 275 calls	—	Free
276 to 2000 calls	—	80 paise per call.
2001 to 5000 calls	—	Rs.1/- per call.
Over 5000 calls	—	Rs. 1.25/per call.

The above tariff structure is somewhat irrational. Those who use the telephone most have to pay relatively higher tariffs. The existing tariff structure also results in more telephones being cornered by a person just to save on call charges. To rectify these defects, it is proposed to make the call charges Re. 1.10 ps. per call, for calls in excess of 1000, including free calls. For calls

upto 1000, including free calls, the existing rate of 80 ps will continue.

B. Rates for operator assisted trunk calls - national and international.

Presently, there two systems of trunk calls viz. , Subscriber Direct Dialling 9 (STD & ISD) Facility and Operator assisted calls. Operator assisted calls involve the handling of a call by a number of operators before it matures. The line are also held up for a longer time than in the case of directly dialled calls. Hence, the cost to the Department of an operator assisted trunk call is much higher than that of a subscriber dialled call. However, the tariffs for booked trunk calls are less than the revenue for STD calls of Standard duration. It is therefore, proposed to revise the prescribed trunk call rates to levels which broadly correspond to STD revenue for a call of equal duration. The details are contained in Annexure —1.

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGRAWAL (Chandni Chowk): Is it a statement or you are presenting the Budget? This is my point of order you are showing disrespect to the House. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has been authorised by the Minister concerned to read this statement on his behalf . It is taken as official. You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My hon friend is a very experience Member of the House. You should know what happened earlier also. This is not part of the Budget. This has always been done. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGRAWAL: Will this hike in the rates have any impact on the Budget ?

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Why should he read it like this?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Budget.

SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI: C. Telephone rentals and free calls.

Another anomalous situation now obtaining is that, in several cases the value of free calls is far in excess of the rentals payable. This is untenable. The alternatives are to keep the number of free calls unchanged and increase the rentals correspondingly or to reduce the number of free calls, in which case the increase in the rentals will not be so steep. I propose to adopt the latter and reduce the number of free calls to 150 for a bi-monthly period and to modify the rentals so as not to be less than the value of free calls. At the same time, I am glad to inform the House that for small exchanges of less than 100 lines each on measured rate system, the rental is now proposed to be reduced from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 100/- This concession will largely benefit the rural sector. A Table showing the existing and the revised rentals/free calls is placed at Annexure-II.

SHRIVASANT SATHE (Wardha): I beg your pardon (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is being read in the form of a statement. When shall we have an opportunity to discuss its implications? Will it be a part of the Budget? According to rules no discrimination is allowed. When shall the House have an opportunity to discuss it so that we can express our views?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My hon. friend is a very experienced member of the House. If he recalls he will find that this is the procedure which is always followed. This is not part of the Budget; it is part of the Notification.

D. Telex rentals and call charges

(i) Rentals

The present system of telex rentals is not quite satisfactory. The rentals are related to the distance of the subscriber from the main telex exchange. Accordingly, they vary from Rs. 1500 per annum to about Rs. 20,000/- if the distance exceeds 20 kms. Such wide disparities are totally unjustified. There have been several complaints from telex users about this irrational feature. To rectify this, the revised tariff structure provides uniform rate of rental for all telex subscribers located within the local area, irrespective of the distance from the Exchange. The new rates will be as under:-

<i>Telex Exchange capacity</i>	<i>Rental</i>
1	2
Less than 300	Rs. 1500 per annum.
301—1000	Rs. 2000 per annum
1001—5000	Rs. 25000 per annum.
Above—5000	Rs. 3000 per annum.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When shall we have a discussion on this?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When the Demands for Telecommunications are dis-

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cussed, all the members will have an opportunity to express their views. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: (Pune) I am sure, Prof. Madhu Dandavate had not objected to this procedure earlier.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I had not objected.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: (ii) Telex Call charges

The present rate of telex call charges is Re. 1/- per unit, which was fixed in 1976 when the telephone call rate was 30 paise. A rate of Rs. 3/- would be now justified. However, in order to encourage telex usage, a uniform rate of Rs. 2/- is now proposed.

E. *Time and Zone metering.*

I propose to introduce the concept of time and zone metering for local calls. A major advantage of this feature will be a relief on the telephone exchanges which are already congested. The introduction of revised tariff in this respect would depend on the availability of necessary equipment and how soon the same can be provided. My Department is examining... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do not he lay it on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says: "lay it on the Table of the House"... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: If the Members agree, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the Minister can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: In deference to the wishes of the Members of the House, I lay it on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now that it has been laid on the Table of the House, I would like to know from you, Sir, when will fix time for us to discuss this... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it during the discussion on Demands for Grants.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The demands of this Ministry might get guillotined. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You raise the matter under Rule 193.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We will discuss it in the BAC today Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. The House should get the opportunity.

SHRIMATI RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI(Sitapur): As this is a financial proposition, we want to get an assurance that it will not be guillotined and will be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the meeting of B.A.C.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO : Are there any other statements also by the Ministers before the Railway Budget is presented? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I say?

Shri Nilamani Routray.

[English]

12.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(I) **All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(ii) **Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (g) of

the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as member of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adoption

(iii) **Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of items (17) and (18) of rule 15 and rule 18 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of items (17) and (18) of rule 15 and rule 18(2) of the Rules, Regulation and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research,

[Mr. Speaker]

the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted

[English]

12.40 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1989-90 and Budget Estimates for the year 1990-91.

Financial Performance 1988-89

To begin with, I shall briefly review the financial results for the year 1988-89. At the time of presentation of the Budget, the Railways had projected a surplus of Rs. 28 crores. The actual surplus achieved is Rs. 21.67 crores after payment of full dividend of Rs. 715.66 crores. Thus the year 1988-89 was the fourth year in succession when the Railways discharged their dividend obligation to the General Revenue in full and also ended with a surplus.

Freight Traffic 1989-90

In the budget for 1989-90, revenue earning originating loading was forecast at 316 million tonnes. Although the Railways were geared to load the targeted traffic, the performance during the first ten months fell short of the proportionate target by about six million tonnes. This was mainly due to lower offer of traffic of foodgrains (4.40 million tonnes) and coal (4.11 million tonnes) partly offset by improved loading of some other

commodities. It may be mentioned that the traffic under all major commodities is programmed in advance and it is difficult to make good the loss fully if the traffic offered is not up to the target. Performance was also affected by the frequent bandhs and agitations in the North Eastern region, public agitation against Reservation policy, etc. The revised estimate for the total revenue earning loading in the current financial year is now placed at 311 million tonnes which is about nine million tonnes more than the previous year's loading of 302.1 million tonnes.

Passenger Traffic 1989-90

The number of passengers originating and passenger kilometres in the first ten months of the year compared to the ten months of the year previous, have increased by 2% and 5.3% respectively, which is indicative of a healthy growth.

Financial Prospects 1989-90

In spite of the shortfall in originating revenue loading, I expect the budget target of Rs. 7,611 crores for goods earnings to be maintained. This is possible due to higher realisation per million tonnes of freight traffic. Passenger earnings are expected to be about Rs. 87 crores above the budgeted figure of Rs. 2,544 crores. After taking into account a small shortfall of about Rs. 21 crores under "Sundry Other Earnings" the revised estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts would be higher by Rs. 99 crores compared to the Budget.

Under Ordinary Working Expenses, during the course of the year, certain items of expenditure have arisen which could not be foreseen at the time of framing of the Budget. These include arrears of house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance, higher rates of night duty allowance, increase in outgo on account of productivity linked bonus, increase in cost due to upward revision of power tariff by State Electricity Boards, arrears of payment of line wire rental to P & T Department, revision of work-

shop incentive bonus rates and cost of restoration works in certain Railways arising from floods and cyclone damage. The impact of these factors works out to about Rs. 128 crores. I am asking for an increase of only Rs. 74 cores under Ordinary Working Expenses, absorbing the balance Rs. 54 crores by effecting stringent financial control and through internal economies.

The balance in the Pension Fund has come down considerably following higher outgo because of liberalised benefits and increase in the number of pensioners. In the Budget for 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 700 crores was allocated for the Pension Fund. I propose to enhance this contribution by another Rs. 28 crores, raising the total for the year 1989-90 to Rs. 728 crores. With this, the Total Working Expenses will be higher than the Budget by Rs. 102 crores. After taking credit for the expected increase in Gross Traffic Receipts of Rs. 99 crores, the Net Traffic Receipts are expected to be Rs. 842 crores. There is a minor increase of Rs. 13 crores expected under Net Miscellaneous Receipts which will be partly offset by an increase of Rs. 10 crores in payment of Dividend to General Revenues. In the net, therefore, the Railways expect to end the financial year 1989-90 with a surplus of Rs. 140 crores budgeted.

Passenger Services

Sir, I am aware that there is need for provision of more passenger trains. This is understandable, as in a developing country, with the increasing pace of economic activity, there is more demand for passenger traffic. But, Sir, the resources are limited and it is difficult to meet the pressure of demand fully. Then the Railways have to cater to the needs of freight traffic which is of utmost importance to the economy. Within the constraint of funds the Railways are trying their best to strike a judicious balance between these two major segments, that is freight and passenger services.

Despite the constraint on resources, I am happy to inform the House that in the summer time table, several new trains will be

introduced. These are:

1. Surat-Varanasi bi-weekly Express.
2. Jammu Tawi-Nizamuddin-Mangalore/Tiruchirapali weekly Express
3. Gorakhpur-Howrah weekly Express.
4. Hatia-Varanasi bi-weekly Express.
5. Jammu Tawi -Guwahati weekly Express
6. Gorakhpur-Gonda (MG) Express.
7. Katihar-Siliguri inter-city Express.
8. Gevra Road-Bilaspur passenger train (one pair)
9. Jasidih-Baidyanathdham shuttle train.
10. Bombay- Muzaffarpur weekly Express.
11. Sahibganj-Rampurhat passenger.
12. Chopan-Dhanbad weekly Express.

The frequency of the following trains will be increased

1. Chhapra-Bombay VT Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
2. Chhapra-Sealdah Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
3. Ahmadabad-Rajkot-Hapa Express from 3 days to 6 days a week.
4. Tata-Patna Express from 6 days a week to daily.

Runs of existing trains are being extended. These are :

1. Ahmadabad -Gwalior Express to Gorakhpur.

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2. New Delhi-Chandigarh Shatabadi Express to Kalka.
3. Ganga-Yamuna Express to Danapur.
4. Tirupati-Kakinada Tirumala Express to Visakhapatnam.
5. Rampurhat-Tilbhita Passenger to Barharwa.
6. Asansol-Jasidih Passenger to Simultala.
7. Porbandar-Kanalus Fast Passenger to Hapa.

It is my conviction that the reconstruction of our country must aim at a certain level of egalitarianism. The existing disparities between the rich and the poor must be reduced to make that possible. Perhaps nowhere else is this gap between the rich and the poor so markedly manifest as on the railway system where, alongside the luxury of the air-conditioned first class is displayed the misery of those who have to travel in over-crowded second class coaches and even on roof-tops, after having paid for their tickets. It is as much to create an egalitarian atmosphere as to provide of more accommodation in trains that I have decided to curtail the production first class coaches and build more of second class coaches with cushioned seats. The Production units have been directed not to undertake any further manufacture of first class coaches except for those on the assembly line, whose configuration cannot now be altered. All new coaches from now on will be either second class general and sleeper coaches, or airconditioned coaches, mainly comprising sleeper coaches and chair cars. This decision alone will provide over 15,000 additional seats during the next two years.

Computerised Passenger Reservation

Computerised passenger reservation

system, which was first introduced in 1985-86, has brought about a distinct improvement in the quality of service. It has also been widely appreciated by the users. The queues at reservation counters are now shorter and service time has been cut down considerably. In addition to the four metropolitan cities covered earlier, the facility has been provided in five more cities, namely Ahmadabad, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bhopal and Lucknow. The facility of obtaining return and onward reservations has also since been made available between Delhi and Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, Delhi and Madras and Calcutta and Madras. This is being further extended to cover Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-Madras. Work of computerised reservation at nine more important stations, namely, Pune, Jammu Tawi, Patna, Guwahati, Gorakhpur, Jaipur, Trivandrum, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1990-91. With the completion of these, 66% of the train reservations on Indian Railways would be on the computer.

Passenger Enquiries

For improving the system of passenger enquiries, the Railways are providing additional telephone, electronic display boards and hot lines between the Enquiry Office and the Control Office.

Drinking Water Facilities

With a view to improving the present arrangements of supplying cool drinking water to passengers in trains, experiments have been initiated with the provision of water collers in each of the coaches in two pairs of express trains.

Rail Yatri Niwas

Two Rail Yatri Niwas at New Delhi and Hawrah have started functioning from 1988 and 1989 respectively. This facility to cater to the needs of middle and lower income groups has proved quite popular.

Passenger Amenities

Emphasis continues to be laid on providing better facilities to the travelling public. The average annual allocation for passenger amenity works in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 15.6 crores. The House will be glad to know that the allocation in 1990-91 for these works is proposed at Rs. 28 crores.

Loss and Damage Claims

As a result of various claims prevention and security measures, the number of compensation claims for loss and damage to goods has come down considerably during the Seventh Plan period, despite the growth of traffic.

The departmental machinery for settlement of claims has been geared up for expeditious disposal. At the same time, the Railway Claims Tribunal, with benches at 17 places, has been set up in November, 1989. The main objective to be served by the Tribunal is to expedite the settlement of claims in accident cases as well as disposal of suits pertaining to compensation for goods damaged or lost during transit, and in regard to refund of fares and freight.

Rail Tariff Committee

An expert committee is being set up to examine the fare and freight structure of rail transport and to go into all aspects of costing and pricing of rail services after ascertaining the views and the problems of the railway users.

Railways Act, 1989

As the House is aware, the Railways Act, 1989 has already been passed by the Parliament. The rule to be framed under the new Act are being drafted and it is proposed to bring provisions of the Act into force from 1st July, 1990. As soon as this Act comes into force, I propose to enhance the amount of compensation payable in the case of death of a passenger in a train accident from the present limit of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs,

and also to double the amount of compensation payable to the passengers injured in train accidents.

Safety

Safety of operations has been receiving the highest priority and, as a result, train accidents on Indian Railways have been showing a downward trend over the years, dropping from 1,013 in 1980-81 to 545 in 1988-89, that is a reduction of 46%. The incidence of train accidents per million train kilometres, which is the true index of safety performance, came down from 2.0 in 1980-81 to 0.90 in 1988-89. This improved position has been maintained in the current year also.

Among the various factors contributing to the railway accidents, failure of the human element has been the largest. Continuous efforts are made to instil degree of safety consciousness amongst railway men through proper training as well as counselling and guidance. Besides, to minimise the risk of human failure, Railways are going in for modern safety aids like auxiliary warning system, track circuiting, panel interlocking installation of axle counters, route relay interlocking and train actuated warning devices at level crossings.

Proper upkeep of assets is an essential pre-requisite for safety. As the House is aware, high priority is being accorded to track renewal. Similarly, steps are being taken to rehabilitate all distressed bridges. The maintenance standards in carriage and wagon depots, loco sheds and workshops are being constantly improved with the induction of modern equipment. I would like to assure the House that safety in train operations will continue to be accorded the highest priority and there will be the utmost endeavour to provide safe travel to the public.

Performance in the Seventh Plan

The main thrust areas of the Seventh Plan were rehabilitation of assets, modernisation, optimal utilisation of resources for

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greater economy and productivity and thus maintaining the financial health of the system.

The Seventh Plan outlay for the Railways, as originally fixed, was Rs. 12,334 crores and the freight traffic target of total originating tonnage was 340 million. In the mid-term appraisal, the Plan outlay of the Railways was placed at Rs. 16,715 crores. It is now estimated that the Railways would be investing about Rs. 16,437 crores in the entire Seventh Plan.

The freight performance by the end of the Plan is now estimated at 334 million tonnes of originating traffic. The target of 340 million tonnes would have been achieved but for the shortfall that has occurred due to less offer of certain important commodities in the current year. The incremental revenue earning tonnage is expected to go up by as much as 75 million tonnes, that is, to a total of 311 million tonnes compared to 236 million tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. This increase in revenue freight traffic during the Seventh Plan period is equal to the increase in 19 years previous. The corresponding transport output, measured in terms of billion tonne kilometres, is estimated to rise to 232 which is an increase of as much as 28% over the last year of the Sixth Plan. The increase in passenger kilometres is also expected to be about 22%. All this has been achieved with only a marginal addition of about 1% to running track kilometres and to manpower and despite a slight decrease in wagons, in coaching fleet and aggregate motive power (tractive effort.) The leading efficiency indicator of asset utilisation, that is Net Tonne Kilometres Per Wagon Per Day (Broad Gauge), the target for which was fixed in the Seventh Plan at 1350 for the terminal year of the Plan, was surpassed in the second year of the Plan itself and this utilisation factor is likely to rise to about 1475 by the end of the year, 1989-90. There have been matching improvements in utilisation of coaches, locomotives and output of traffic units per employees. The end result is that

freight transport is no longer a constraint in the economy.

12.55 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

The improved productivity was duly reflected in the financial performance. Indian Railways ended with a surplus in each of the four years, accounts for which have already been closed. The year 1989-90 is also expected to end with a surplus as projected at the Budget stage. In the Plan as a whole, the surplus generated by the Railways will amount to about Rs. 527 crores which has been used for execution of developmental works and works connected with passenger amenities and staff amenities. As a result of this surplus, it was also possible to reduce the deferred dividend liability of the Railways by about Rs. 117 crores during the plan period. This surplus has been reckoned after payment of full dividend to the General Revenues in each of the financial years of the Seventh Plan and the aggregate of dividend paid to General Revenues would amount to about Rs. 3255.41 crores. A noteworthy feature of the financing pattern of the Seventh Plan outlay has been a greater reliance on internal and extra-budgetary resources compared to the previous Plans. Sixth Plan, has come down to 41% in the Seventh Plan. In keeping with the higher needs of rehabilitation of assets, greater contribution was made for the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The annual contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund as a percentage of the Capital-at-charge during the Seventh Plan has been stepped up to 11.4% compared to 7.9% in the Sixth Plan. Further, in order to manage a higher contribution from within the system and as a support to the national effort, Railways have to resort to market borrowings through Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). The cost of servicing the funds raised from the market is considerably higher as compared to the cost of the budgetary support, but through better efficiency and productivity, the system's viability has been maintained. At the same

time considerable restraint was exercised in adjustment of railway freight rates and fares.

13.00 hrs.

Eighth and Ninth Plan Perspectives

The formulation of the Eighth Plan is on hand and its size is yet to be decided. Railways' Eighth Plan proposals, as submitted, aim at an incremental originating revenue earning freight traffic of 102.5 million tonnes and an annual growth of 3% in passenger traffic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the hon. Members the House will adjourn for lunch after the Minister's speech is over.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A review of Plan investments in the past would indicate that outlay on the Railway sector, which as a percentage of the total Plan outlay, was at the level of 15.5% to 11.1 in the first three Plans came down to as low as 6.9% to 5.2% in the next four Plans up to the Seventh Plan. As a result, the investment planning for Railways in the recent years has been barely adequate to meet the immediate needs of traffic growth and inputs on network expansion have been marginal. This will be evident from the fact that the increase in traffic output of Indian Railways during the 38 years from 1951-89 of planned development has been over fourfold and the increase in running track kilometre of the network was only 32%. As on date, nearly 11,500 kilometres of route are in a state of saturation. Keeping in view the further increase of nearly 60% in the traffic output anticipated by the turn of the century, it would be absolutely essential to plan for a substantial expansion of the railway network. This will also call for commensurate increase in inputs on other assets like rolling stock, electrification etc. to generate the required capacity. Besides, it will also be necessary to maintain the tempo achieved during the Seventh Plan in rehabilitation of assets like track, rolling stock and signalling untill the backlog of renewals and replacements accumulated over the previous Plan

periods is cleared.

Keeping the above aspect in view and considering that Railways are the lifeline that is vital for economic growth of the Nation, the size of the investment in Eighth and Ninth Plans needs to be substantially stepped up.

Thrust of the Eighth Plan

The Eighth Plan document of the Railways envisages modernisation and technological upgradation of the system to achieve reduction in maintenance costs, improvement in efficiency and productivity, financial viability, greater safety, energy conservation, manpower planning and human resource development, reliability and quality of service, and, above all, customer satisfaction.

Annual Plan 1990-91

The outlay for the Railway Plan, 1990-91 is fixed at Rs. 5 000 crores as compared to Rs. 4,450 crores in the current year. I would have liked a higher allocation for the Railway Plan but I know that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have done their best for the Railways keeping in view the overall resource position of the Government and the priorities of different sectors.

In the matter of allocation of funds to different Plan heads, emphasis continues to be placed on the acquisition of rolling stock, electrification and rehabilitation of assets, like track renewals etc. In spite of the resource constraints, we have been able to provide Rs. 371 crores for the new railway lines which means an increase of Rs. 105 crores over the Rs. 266 crores invested in the current year. Gauge conversion and traffic facility works will also get higher allocation. As in the current year, the financing of the Plan places greater reliance on internal contribution of resources by the Railways, which include market borrowing of Rs. 1,170 crores by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for procurement of assets to be given on lease to the Railways. The level of budgetary

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support works out to Rs. 1,420 crores that is 28.4% of the total Plan outlay—the lowest ever so far.

New Lines

Sir, I am aware that there are numerous demands from the different of our country for construction of new railway lines in their respective areas, but, the House would appreciate that the resources available are extremely limited and these would, therefore, have to be used most judiciously, giving priority to those lines which are urgently needed to meet the immediate demands of traffic. It may also be appreciated that construction of new lines would also entail additional expenditure on rolling stock and would require additional input of manpower for operation and maintenance. According to conventional wisdom, and perhaps more because of the resource problem, construction of new railway lines is taken up only after detailed techno-economic surveys when it is established that a railway line will provide the best and most economic mode of transport to meet traffic needs. Construction of new railway lines is considered justified in the following cases:-

(a) Project-oriented lines, to serve new industries or tap mineral or other resources.

(b) To serve as a missing link which can form alternative routes to relieve the congestion on existing busy rail routes.

(c) On strategic considerations.

(d) As developmental lines to establish new growth centre, or give access to remote areas.

At the end of the current financial year, Railways will have on hand 27 new line projects involving a length of 2,829 km. The requirement of funds for completing these projects is estimated at about Rs. 1,695 crores. To study future needs of IR for network development, the Planning Commis-

sion had appointed a Committee for Expansion of Railway Network (CERN). In their report in December 1988, the Committee had recommended a further growth of network through a combination of new lines (2,902 km) and gauge conversion (2,306 km) aimed solely at capacity generation. The estimated cost of the recommended projects was about Rs. 4,400 crores. According to the Committee, these are the minimum required up to the year 2000 A.D. While the recommendations of this Committee are under examination, the House will appreciate the magnitude of funds needed for expansion of network.

In order to overcome the constraint imposed by paucity of funds, I have asked the Ministry to explore possibilities of some non-traditional sources for financing new line projects. One of the approaches would be to get the State Governments' financial participation in these new projects. In the case of the Chitauri-Bagaha rail-cum-road bridge, on which we started work in January this year, the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are contributing towards the cost. The long-felt need for a direct broad gauge rail line from Mangalore to Bombay, popularly referred to as Konkan Railway, has been a dream for the people on the West Coast. This line would provide the necessary transport infrastructure of development of the entire region. When completed, it will reduce the distance between Bombay and Mangalore by 1050 km, giving tremendous boost to the economic development of the area. This will also meet the long-standing aspiration of the people. The House is aware that the Apta-Roha line has already been completed and Mangalore to Udipi was included in the Budget for 1989-90. I am happy to inform the House that Planning Commission have now conveyed their approval for inclusion of the entire West Coast Railway line from Mangalore to Roha in the Budget of the Railways for 1990-91 subject to formal clearance after reassessment of the project on the basis of updated costs and benefits. Accordingly, the project has been included in the Budget. Considering the importance, it is proposed to take up execution of the

project with high priority. To further this objective and to ensure that the project execution does not suffer any delay due to administrative and other constraints, it is proposed to create a separate authority for undertaking the construction. The Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala will be associated in the setting up of this authority. The Konkan Railway is estimated to cost about Rs. 969 crore at present price and we hope to complete this project within a period of five years. The modality of financing this project will be discussed with the Ministry of Finance. I propose to approach the House separately on this issue at a later date.

I am also examining the possibility of similarly associating the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan in the construction of the broad gauge track from Kandla to Bhatinda and have already received positive response from both State Governments.

With the decision of the National Front Government to allocate 50% of resources

towards rural development projects. I believe it should be possible for us to dovetail some rural development works into the Railways' construction programme, particularly earthwork for new lines. We are also exploring the possibility of local administrations and social organisations coming forward to provide labour on a voluntary basis.

In spite of the financial limitations, I am glad to inform the House that during the current financial year, new lines were commissioned on the sections, Miana-Badrawas (19 km), Ernakulam-Alleppey (57 km), Chanderiya-Chittaurgarh (8 km), Rai Mehatpur-Una (11 km), PENCHARTAL Kumarghat (11 km), Gamani-Bhalukpong (21 km), Chitradurga Chellakere (35 km), totalling 162 km. We also hope to complete work on section Badarwas-Kolaras (28 km), Bhatinda Bye pa (2 km) and Silchar-Jiribam (49 km), totalling 79 km, by March, 1990.

In the ensuing financial year, 1990-91 the sections of the new lines that are proposed to be commissioned are:-

<i>Project</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Km</i>
Koraput-Rayagada	Machiliguda-Rayagada	144
Guna-Etawah	Kolaras-Shivpur Gwalior-Panihar	25 23
Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch	Chittaurgarh-Neemuch	56
Talcher-Sambalpur	Sambalpur-Maneswar Talcher-Angul	16 18
Lalabazar-Bhairabi	Jamira-Bhairabi	18

Gauge Conversion

During the current financial year, Bhatni-Mau Section (71 km) of Varanasi-Bhatni gauge conversion project was commissioned. In the next financial year, 1990-91, the gauge conversions on the sections Guntur-Macherla and Mau-Varanasi are likely to be completed.

I am happy to inform the House that it has

been decided to commence work on the gauge conversion project from Samastipur to Darbhanga which had been approved in 1974. It will be a parallel broad gauge line in addition to the existing MG route.

In 1990-91 Budget, new gauge conversion projects between Viramgam-Jodhpur (436 km) and Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Phulera Jodhpur (443 km) and Lalgah-Merta Road (177 km) have been proposed.

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At the beginning of 1990-91, Railways will have 14 gauge conversion project on hand with a total requirement of funds of about Rs. 1,310 crores.

Track Renewals

In the matter of rehabilitation of assets, about which a brief mention had been made earlier, Railways have achieved record progress in renewal of overaged track-accumulated arrears of which, at the beginning of the Seventh Plan, had stood at over 19,000 km, with the attendant high incidence of rail fractures affecting operation as well as safety. Substantial allocation of funds during the Seventh Plan, averaging 21.3% of the total outlay for Railways, was made for this Plan head. A total of 15,960 kilometres of track renewals was achieved in the first four years and another 3,550 kilometres is expected to be done during the current year, which averages 3,902 km per annum. After allowing for current arisings which are of the order of 2,300 km per annum, overdue track renewals at the end of the current year are expected to be around 12,000 km. As a result, it has been possible to bring down the incidence of rail fractures from the figure of 9,148 in 1985-86 to 6,025 in 1988-89. It had earlier been proposed to wipe out arrears of track renewal completely by the end of the Eighth Plan, with matching provision of funds. However, with the limitations in the resource position being what they are, it appears likely that some arrears may have to spill over to the Ninth Plan. Efforts will all the same be made to ensure that track renewal on the high density routes is current by the end of the Eighth Plan.

Railway Electrification

The total route length of electrified network on the Indian Railways at the end of the Sixth Plan was 6,440 route kilometres. A special thrust was given to the electrification programme in the Seventh Plan, and during the first four years of the Plan, 2,458 route kilometres have been brought under electric traction. In the year 1989-90, another 278

route kilometres are likely to be energised. Thus, the achievement during the Seventh Plan would be about 2,738 route kilometres. Another 417 route kilometres which have also been substantially completed would be commissioned next year. With this, electrification of two more major trunk routes, namely Delhi-Madras (G.T. route) and Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur, would be completed. A further 623 route kilometres have been targeted for electrification in 1990-91.

Metropolitan Transport Project

Metropolitan Transport Project at Calcutta has recorded an overall progress of 81% by the end of January, 1990. As the House is aware the two sections Esplanade to Tollyganj and Dum Dum to Belgachia, totalling 10 km, had already been commissioned in 1984. Construction of the remaining 6 km stretch between Esplanade and Belgachia is continuing in full swing. Final completion of the project would, however, depend on acquisition of the balance of land needed at certain locations en route. A sum of Rs. 90 crores has been provided for this project in the Budget for 1990-91.

In the case of Calcutta Circular Railway Project, the overall progress till January, 1990 was 93%. A stretch of about 10 km from Princep Ghat to Uktadanga Road is already operational. Will the Minister of ork on the remaining 3.5 km of the project up to Dum Dum, which was for long held up due to encroachments on railway land, has just been resumed, and the project is expected to be commissioned by June, 1990.

In Bombay, the extension of the railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur is progressing satisfactorily, including construction of the 2 km long bridge across Thane Creek, which is the most critical activity in this project. The overall progress till January, 1990 was 49%. The comparatively smooth progress of this project has been rendered possible by participation of the State Government who are contributing two-thirds of the funds required for this project. The Railways, allocation to this project in 1990-91 will be

Rs. 12 crores. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has also been made for another important work in this metropolis, namely an additional pair of this between Bandra and Andheri, to accelerate its progress.

The Madras Beach-Luz Rapid Transit system registered a progress of 32% up to January, 1990. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made for this project in the Budget for 1990-91.

Production Units

I now proceed to apprise the House of the performance of our Production Units. In the current year, the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur will be producing 925 coaches which is its present capacity. The capacity of this factory is proposed to be raised to 1,000 coaches next year.

Production of coaches in Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala has picked up. 170 coaches are expected to be turned out in 1989-90. The production is expected to be stepped up to 300 in the coming year.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to produce 144 locomotives in the current year, as per target. This includes 100 mainline electric locomotives. The production capacity of electric locomotives is being raised from 100 to 120 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.5 crores.

Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, is expected to manufacture to its full capacity of 140 locomotives. The capacity is proposed to be raised to 150 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.5 crores.

The target for the Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore for the year 1989-90 is 23,000 wheel sets.

The Diesel Component Works, Patiala, set up in 1985 for manufacture of critical components and spares for diesel locomotives, has been making steady progress. During 1989-90, it is expected to record an outturn of Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 14 crores in 1988-89.

The Railways have large workshops spread all over the country employing thousands of workers who possess various specialised skills. In recent years, with the change in the technical profile of the Railways, there have been redundancies in many of these workshops and the strength of the work force has come to be reduced. I believe that at least some of these workshops could, with addition of balancing equipment and some retooling of the existing machines, be converted from their present status of maintenance units into production units particularly for coaches and components of rolling stock. In this manner the skilled manpower created by the Railways over these many years would be put to far more effective use. Exercises in this direction have already been set in motion.

Employment

While there may be differences in coming to a firm view on the number of unemployed in India, there can be no two opinions that unemployment is a colossal problem which is at the root of most of the current social and political conflicts in our country. Railways are the biggest single employing unit in the country and there are expectations from people everywhere that they should provide more jobs. During the last 10 years, the average annual increase in the jobs on the railways has been just about 0.6% and I do not see any great scope to generate additional jobs. However, I believe that the Railways can be instrumental in creating employment in other sectors particularly in the traditional rural and cottage sectors. It is precisely for this reason that I have decided to introduce kullars in catering establishments of the Railways. This, it is estimated would generate employment opportunities for thousands of potters all over the country without a single rupee of new investment. The use of handlooms as upholstery material and as linen in the trains, railway offices and guest houses and for uniforms would similarly provide jobs to many more weavers and artisans in all parts of the country. We also intend to identify railway land alongside the track in the vicinity of villages for growing vegetables and for tree plantation, thereby

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making a contribution towards eradication of rural unemployment.

Promotion of Village and Cottage Industries

To encourage the Village and Cottage Industries in the country, the Railways have been directed to extend maximum patronage to their products and also allot some more stalls at railway stations to the State Undertakings and Cooperatives marketing these products.

Environment

Railways, as part of their contribution to maintaining ecological balance and improving the environment, had initiated and massive programme of tree plantation in the recent years. With the joint efforts of the Railways and the State Forest Departments, about 10 crore tree have been planted so far on railway land in the past nine years. Out of a total area of about 88,000 hectares of railway land identified for tree plantation, 34,000 hectares are likely to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Indian Railways are going in for increasing numbers of concrete sleepers which provide safer and sturdier track, and economy in track maintenance. During 1989-90, the total production of such sleepers is expected to be over 32 lakh, an increase of 1.7 lakhs over the previous year. This also help to reduce dependence on wooden sleepers with consequent advantage in preservation of forests. The yearly procurement which had been of the order of 30 lakhs has progressively been reduced to 6.5 lakhs during the 'sleeper year' November, 1988 to October, 1989 and this is proposed to be reduced further to 4 lakhs in the current year.

Public Sector Undertakings

There are four Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways. In 1988-89, the turn-

over recorded by the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) was Rs. 175 crores with an after-tax profit of Rs. 13.77 crores. The direct foreign exchange earned by the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 32.3 crores. The Company is at present operating in nine foreign countries apart from having several prestigious contracts within the country. During the current financial year 1989-90, IRCON bagged three new contracts in Indonesia, Iraq and Nepal and was recipient of awards for outstanding export performance as also for its turnover and foreign exchange earnings.

Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) also maintained their record of excellent performance during the year 1988-89, with a profit after tax of Rs. 6.95 crores and foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 18.35 crores. In the current year, RITES secured new contracts in Algeria, Zambia, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Nepal, Botswana, Indonesia and Swaziland.

In the current financial year, Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) has raised Rs. 1,000 crores through market borrowing as was contemplated at the Budget stage. So far the total amount raised through market borrowing by IRFC is about Rs. 2,560 crores for procurement of assets for use on Indian Railways.

The Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) is expected to go a long way in giving a fillip to the country's foreign trade, CONCOR has already taken over the existing seven Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and is planning for further extension of the network.

Technology Upgradation

Significant savings in cost of operations as also improvement in quality of services can be realised through upgradation of the existing technology in various spheres. For improving the track structure, we are now using heavier rails of higher tensile strength on busy routes and more and more of long-welded rail and prestressed concrete sleep-

ers. In signalling and telecommunications is under way. The existing technology of both electric and diesel locomotives is almost three decades old. We have under consideration the introduction of higher horse-power locomotives which are also more fuel-efficient. For passenger traffic, coaches of lighter weight with higher speed potential are envisaged. In the matter of wagons, plans are on hand for bogie freight stock with better payload to tare weight ratio and improved bogie design which would cause less wear and tear both on the wheel and the rail.

For improvement in the Management Information System, the telecommunication network is being upgraded and computers will be used wherever fund essential for obtaining the desired level of efficiency. The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) will continue to be associated in selected areas of computer-based applications.

The rate of growth of technology is so fast nowadays, that it is necessary for us to develop a technology base of our own, capable of not only selecting and assimilating the latest and most appropriate technologies but also of developing these continually, so as to achieve, near self-sufficiency in know-how by the turn of the century. With this in view, Indian Railways have drawn up a perspective plan for technology development outlining the strategies to be adopted and identifying the missions to be taken up on priority.

In regard to R & D effort, the technology development is proposed to be carried out through the process of synergy with close association and interaction of the Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways (R.D.S.O) with the concerned industries (including the Railways' own production Units) and centres of relevant learning like Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology.

Conservation of fuel continues to receive high priority on the Indian Railways. Some of the important measures which have

been initiated are:

- (i) Installation of fuel efficiency kits on diesel locomotives which are expected to yield a fuel saving of 3% to 4% and reduction in lube oil consumption by about 10%.
- (ii) Introduction of flange lubricators which help reduce friction between wheel flange and rail. Apart from saving fuel, this is also expected to reduce wear and tear of both wheel and rail.
- (iii) Proposals are also under consideration for import of high horse power diesel and electric locomotives which are more energy-efficient.
- (iv) Accelerated phasing out of team locomotives.
- (v) Use of long-welded rails.
- (vi) Induction of capacitor bank.

Staff Quarters

The outlay for Staff Quarters has been considerably stepped up in the Seventh Plan, achieving an annual average of about Rs. 26 crores as compared to Rs. 12 crores in the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the current year, 1989-90, is Rs. 35.26 crores and for the next year, Rs. 40 crores.

Indian Railway Welfare Organisation

The House will recall that in the last Budget, an independent organisation was proposed to be set up for helping railwaymen in construction of their own house on self-financing basis. I am happy to inform the House that a Society called Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO) has already been registered and has started its activities with a loan of Rs. 3 crores provided by the Ministry of Finance in the current year. An additional sum of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed as loan to the IRWO by way of

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seed capital in the Railway Budget, 1990-91.

Medicare

Indian Railways have a network of 111 Hospitals and 668 Health Units to provide medical facilities to about one crore railwaymen and their families during service and after retirement. There are a number of centre of excellence, for cardiac surgery at Madras, orthopaedic surgery at Howrah and Ajmer, cancer treatment at Varanasi, and plastic surgery at Bombay and Delhi. There has been continuous qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Railway Medical Services. In the last three years, extension of medical services and modernisation of Railway Hospitals were undertaken for improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities in various hospitals at a cost of Rs. 19.5 cores. Facilities are available for the doctors on the Railway to keep abreast of the latest developments in the medical profession. Health education, preventive health, immunisation of children and family planning efforts receive adequate attention on the Railways.

Productivity Linked Bonus

Productivity Linked Bonus equal to 43 days' wages was declared for the year 1988-89.

Industrial Relations

In keeping with the old adage that any thing positive is propaganda any anything negative is news, no one notices it when the trains run on time carrying over a crore of people to their destinations every day. It is the delayed train and the accidents that make news and project a negative image of the railway workers. By the same token, the honest and dutiful workers, who form an overwhelming majority of the work force on the Railways, do not get any kudos, but it is the black sheep who get projected in the public eye and bring a bad name to the entire railway system. I have had a nearly four-decade old relationship with the railway

workers and I am aware of their problems and grievances more than most others. Even so, I had to become the Minister of Railways to understand what a fantastic job the railway employees do and how much all of us owe to them. While industrial relations during 1989-90 continued to remain cordial, there are several outstanding issues that are agitating the minds of the railway workers. I am taking steps to settle them to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Manpower Planning and Development

Manpower Planning and Human Resource Development have been recognised a crucial to the ability of the Railways to handle the challenge of freight and passenger traffic increases which are expected in this decade. Major expansion of facilities is envisaged for training and re-training of staff at all levels to improve their skills and productivity. The draft Eighth Plan has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 280 crores for such improvements. These will include development of multi-skills amongst staff, greater use of simulation equipment for training, training of trainers and special focus on improving the professional and managerial abilities of supervisory staff. The shift from steam traction to diesel and electric traction and consequent introduction of higher loads and speeds on existing tracks together with modernisation of the signalling system has resulted in the need for re-training a large number of existing staff.

During the year 1988-89, 1,06,173 officers and staff were imparted training in Initial, Refresher, Promotional and Specialised Courses in the various institutes, which included training in new technologies adopted by the Railways to achieve higher efficiency, productivity and better quality of service.

Sports Activities

In the year 1988-89, the Railway retained their prominent position on the national sports scene, winning 21 National Championship titles as against 18 in the previous year. Two sportspersons from Railways were proud recipients of the Arjuna

Award. In the international sphere, Railway sportspersons represented the Nation in various contests, including the Olympic Games. The Indian Railways team annexed the World Railways' Badminton Championship held at Netherlands. Railway players also gave a sparkling performance in the Commonwealth Wrestling Championship. The year also saw the signing of a protocol with the Soviet Railways for cooperation in the sports field.

Railway Protection Force

The Railway Protection Force, constituted under the RPF Act, 1957 for the protection of Railway property including the goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage, has a strength of 69,000 personnel. Dog Squads are also maintained to protect Railway property and to assist in detecting thefts. RPF personnel have been vested with limited powers of arrest, inquiry and prosecution under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966. The amendment of the RPF Act, 1957 in 1985 has given the Force the status and privileges to which members of other Armed Forces are entitled, and would help the RPF to protect Railway property and safeguard booked consignments more effectively.

Budget Estimates 1990-91

I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 1990-91. The Gross Traffic Receipts for the year, at the existing level of fare and freight rates, are estimated at Rs. 11,168 crores recording an increase of Rs. 436 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. This increase in traffic receipts is based on an estimate of 3% growth under passenger and an additional revenue earning freight loading of 14 million tonnes over the current year's envisaged target of 311 million tonnes. Other Coaching and Sundry Other Earnings are expected to rise by 2% and 4% respectively.

The estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses has been placed at Rs. 8,241 crores involving an increase of Rs. 794 crores over

the Revised Estimates for the current year. The higher provision takes into account the effect of annual increments, payment of Dearness Allowance, costs related to higher level of activity as projected, full impact of increase in power tariff as also increased outgo on account of lease rental payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund is proposed to be raised to Rs. 1,950 crores as compared to Rs. 1,715 crores in 1989-90. This higher allocation is necessary keeping in view the faster pace of renewals needed in the Eighth and the Ninth Plans.

It is considered desirable to augment the Pension Fund in view of the increasing outgo from the Fund, following liberalised pensionary benefits and higher number of pensioners in future. The contribution to the Fund is, therefore, proposed to be raised to Rs. 900 crores which is an increase of Rs. 172 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current year.

The Total Working Expenses will thus amount to Rs. 11,091 crores leaving the Net Traffic Receipts at Rs. 77 crores. After adding a sum of Rs. 149 crores on account of Net Miscellaneous Receipts, the Net Revenue would amount to Rs. 226 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues in the next financial year has been estimated at Rs. 932 crores, with the result that at the current level of fares and freight rates, there will be a short-fall of Rs. 706 crores.

The Railway Convention Committee 1985 had not made final recommendations on the rate of dividend payable on the Capital-at-Charge. Memoranda on the rate of dividend and other ancillary matters will be submitted to the Railway Convention Committee 1989, in due course. In the meantime, provision for dividend for 1990-91 has been proposed at same rate as for the year 1989-90.

Tariff Proposals

Sir, I am sure the Honourable Members

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will agree that it is in the long term interests of the Railway system as well as the country to maintain the financial viability of the Railways. To offset the increases in the cost of inputs, dividend liability and contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund, certain adjustments in railway fares and freight rates have become absolutely essential.

It is proposed to increase the freight rates by 10%. However, in order to provide incentive to rail users to offer more traffic during the slack months of April to September, it is proposed that during this period from 1-4-1990 to 30-9-1990, the increase in freight rates be only 7%, and thereafter, it will be 10%. Further, keeping in view the interests of the common man, I have decided to exempt certain essential commodities from the proposed increase. These are foodgrains, pulses, salt for human consumption, edible oils, fruits and vegetables, sugar, gur and jaggery.

It is also proposed to increase the rates for parcels and luggage by 10%.

As the Honourable Members are aware, no increase was made in passenger fares during the last budget. Railways are incurring heavy losses in the carriage of passenger traffic. In order that this traffic also makes its contribution to meet the additional revenue needs of the railways, revision of passenger fares has become unavoidable.

It is proposed to increase the fares for upper classes, namely, Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper Class, First Class, and Air-Conditioned Chair Car by 17%.

The fare of Second Class Mail/Express is proposed to be increased by Re. 1.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 for distances beyond 1400 km. The fare of Second Class Ordinary is proposed to be increased by 50 paise at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 for distances beyond

300 km. In keeping with the increase in the minimum fare of Second Class Ordinary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00, the price of platform ticket is also proposed to be raised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00.

For Second Class Monthly Season Tickets, increases in fare, varying from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 12.00 per month according to the distance, are proposed. The increase in the case of First Class Monthly Season Tickets is to range from Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 48.00.

It is also proposed to raise the sleeper surcharge in Second Class from Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 15.00 for distances upto 500 km, from Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 20.00 for distances from 501 to 1000 km, and from Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 25.00 for distances beyond 1000 km.

The changes in freight rates and parcel and luggage rates will come into force from 1-4-1990, and changes in passenger fares from 1-5-1990.

The above-mentioned proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 892 crores. Taking this into account, and after paying the proposed dividend of Rs. 932 crores to the General Exchequer, the financial year 1990-91 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 186 crores. The projected surplus is just sufficient to execute works chargeable to the Development Fund, such as, passenger amenities, staff amenities, and certain operating improvements.

Sir, I consider it a privilege and also a unique opportunity to lead the Railways and to make a sincere effort to translate into reality some of the dreams of millions of countrymen who have been yearning for a change in direction towards a more egalitarian society and a more open and responsive Government. On 2nd March, I have released a Status Paper to elicit the views of economists, intelligentsia and rail users. I shall take cognizance of their views for shaping the Railways to serve the common man. I acknowledge the enthusiasm and unstinted support of railwaymen without whose dedicated and untiring efforts, the creditable achievements of the Railways would not

have been possible. I believe, that in order to achieve the best results, there should be even closer relation and purposeful interaction between labour and management. As the head of the vast family of railwaymen, I pledge on their behalf, that we shall march forward with total commitment and dedication towards achieving the corporate goal of meeting the growing traffic needs of the country, at the least cost of the society, while at the same time, maintaining the financial viability of the system.

With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget for 1990-91 to the House

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to promote sale of coffee**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The fall in price of Coffee in the international market has adversely affected the coffee growers of all coffee exporting countries, especially of India. Some of the countries have tried to help the growers by removing all levies on coffee. In

India also it is necessary to help the coffee growers not only by suspending all levies but also by attempting to find better markets for them. It is reliably understood that thousands of tonnes of coffee is lying in the godowns for want of a remunerative market.

My constituency of Cannanore, which includes Wynad also contributes considerably to the coffee produce of the country. It is, therefore, requested that all levies on coffee may be suspended at least until the international situation improves. The Government may also kindly render assistance to the coffee growers by exploring the domestic market to promote sale of coffee.

(ii) **Need to popularise 'Bag and Mask System' to save new born infants from untimely deaths**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berrampur): Nearly 2,40,000 new born babies die and another same number develop brain damage annually in our country due to lack of oxygen within the first 30 minutes after birth. All of them could be saved if their problem is recognised by trained birth attendants and mid-wives. Every 30 seconds a child dies or gets mentally handicapped due to asphyxiation.

While a measure of success has been achieved in combating visual and orthopaedic handicaps, not many strategies have been developed for combating mental handicaps in the country.

Until now, the traditional birth attendants and mid-wives generally clean the mouth to remove secretions or pat the baby to start the breathing complex. Sometimes mouth to mouth resuscitation is also given, but it could lead to the baby getting infections.

Bag and mask system is a single system under which the mask is tightly fitted on the face of the baby and the bag connected to it is regularly pressed to see that air passed into the child, leading to the expansion of the lungs. This device, costing approx. Rs. 200 only has been found success-

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

ful. Such devices should be popularised in the hospitals and mid-wives can use them provided they are properly trained. Thus millions of children can be saved.

In view of the high child mortality rate in the country, I urge the Government to popularise Bag and Mask System to save the new born infants from untimely deaths.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to implement the Abid Hussain Committee Report to revive the Powerloom Industry in Ahmedabad and its adjoining areas

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL (Godhra): During the last few weeks, the supply of all types of synthetic yarn to Ahmedabad has been very much curtailed. It has seriously affected the production in 3000 powerlooms in and around Ahmedabad. According to the handloom industry sources, this shortage is due to the diversion of large supplies of yarn to the markets in Uttar Pradesh, where a number of new handloom cooperative societies have been set up recently.

The difference in price of yarn in the markets of Uttar Pradesh and that of Ahmedabad indicate that the handloom cooperative societies buy that yarn on large scale and re-sell it to the consumers at high prices.

Due to the large scale export of indigenously produced yarn in the country, there is shortage of yarn which results in continuous pressure on its price. The recommendation of the Abid Hussain Committee with regard to the price structure of yarn should be considered.

So, I would request the Central Government to assist the Government of Gujarat so that the powerloom industry is not affected adversely.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to provide 'Local Call' telephone facility between Bombay and New Bombay

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-INCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North-East): New Bombay was built keeping in view of the growing population of Bombay and many business enterprises and industries have been shifted from Bombay to New Bombay. If a person in Bombay has to talk to another person in New Bombay or *vice-versa*, on the telephone, he can do it only through STD call. There is no provision for a direct call. One can make a direct call to Thane from New Bombay which is situated at a still longer distance. Due to big difference between local call and STD charges, common people face a lot of inconvenience in making a call between Bombay and New Bombay and have to spend a lot of money for this purpose. Owing to these reasons, I request that necessary provisions may be made in the telephone exchange to provide direct call facility between Bombay and New Bombay.

[English]

(v) Need to bring down the prices hank yarn

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, sharp rise in prices of hank yarn in recent times has seriously affected the handloom industry of our country.

Handloom and powerloom sectors of our country are seriously suffering from the high prices of hank yarn in the domestic market. Particularly, the poor weavers of our country have been placed in a very serious situation. The consumers, particularly the poorer section of the people, are forced to purchase cloth at a higher price.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to review the whole situation and take necessary steps to bring down the prices of hank yarn.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Need to declare Jahanabad district of Bihar as 'No Industry District'

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, right from inception, Jahanabad district of Bihar has been extremely sensitive and terrorist infested area. Jahanabad is an industrially backward area. There is no industry there. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to declare Jahanabad district as a 'No Industry District' so that it may make progress through special programmes in terms of industrial development.

(vii) Need to set up T.V. Centres in Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila hill areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1990

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry deserves congratulations for its declaration regarding opening of three hundred Doordarshan Kendras. However, the resolve to give priority to hilly, backward and border areas has not been reiterated in the declaration. The hilly areas of Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila adjoining the borders of Uttar Pradesh, which are sub-divisional headquarters as well, are even now deprived of the Doordarshan telecast.

Every time, Government gives the same answer in respect of these areas that they would be covered in 1990. Hence, I request the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting to see that Doordarshan Kendras are set up in Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during this year itself.

14.58 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking

up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1990."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address is a document which gives us a bird's eye view of the achievements of the Government and also unfolds its plan of action. Here while hundred days are not enough to assess the achievements of any human institution, much less that of a Government but it does give an inkling into the direction towards which the Government is going to take the country. Viewed from this angle the achievements of the Government during the last hundred days have been substantial, solid and positive. It has succeeded in instilling a feeling of hope and fulfilment in the populace at large and gone are the days of gloom and despair which were the hallmark of the last years of the previous regime. The President has rightly referred in his opening remarks about the situation prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

15.00 hrs.

He has very correctly drawn the attention of the entire nation to the seriousness of the situation and the challenges to the unity and integrity of our nation. Kashmir is an integral part of India and any attempt to split away has to be resisted with all the might of the Indian nation. The Government deserves our congratulations for taking a firm and decisive action and steps to stem the tide of divisive and fissiparous tendencies and forces therein.

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

In Jammu and Kashmir, the challenge is not only to the integrity and unity of India but to the whole concept of our body politic, of our existence as a free and independent nation because the whole polity of our country in the last four decades has been founded on the concept of secularism, which has been an eye sore of the people in some other parts of the world. The concept of our democratic, secular nation is that those who are born and live here are equal citizens irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or sex and they have equal rights for the fruits of freedom of this country. What is being attempted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is exactly the opposite of it. It is because there are jealous eyes across the border who cannot see and stand quietly a vibrant democratic, secular and socialist society and polity in our country. They and their cohorts, agents and some misguided souls are deliberately trying to create a situation to undermine not only the efforts and sacrifices made by us in the last four decades to build a socialist, and secular and democratic India but also the legacy of the freedom struggle. This is deliberate because a secular India is an eye sore for the ruling establishments of Pakistan and a change of Government there makes no difference. Their concept of 'two-nation' theory is undermined in the success of a secular polity in our country and, therefore, we shall have to learn to live with this problem of periodic overt and covert attempts at undermining the foundations of our polity.

In this context, the Government has to be congratulated on its initiative towards evolving a national consensus on the issue Kashmir and the debate and the Resolution passed in this House clearly reflects and mind of the Government, the mind of the nation, the mind of this Parliament. While I have no intention of casting aspersions on anybody since it is a very sensitive issue, very delicate issue and we are all trying to evolve the national consensus on this, but those who have been responsible for running the administration over there must share

the blame for the present mess and the fast deteriorating situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The other difficult problem to which the President has very correctly referred to is the Punjab tangle. Here, in pursuance of our policy of obtaining the national consensus, the Government has taken the initiative in involving all sections of the population towards finding a solution to the problems on the basis of reconciliation and consensus. Here, the faith and confidence of our Sikh brethren have to be restored in the impartiality and good faith of the Administration which was rudely shaken during the last months or so of 1984. The riots, the killings, the arson and the loot which were witnessed in Delhi, in Kanpur or in Bokaro and other places have left a lasting ugly scar on our body polity and must be erased delicately and softly with persuasion and efforts.

I congratulate the Government for its courage and determination to constitute special courts to bring the guilty of the Delhi, Kanpur and other riots to justice and that should be appreciated. These courts shall act with firmness, fearlessness and shall not spare anybody irrespective of his right, status and other things. This is essential if we have to make any progress towards reconciliation on Punjab issue which has tended to alienate a substantial section of our brethren from the main-stream of the national life. Here the visit of the Prime Minister to the sacred Sikh shrine in Amritsar Golden Temple and the Akal Takhat has to be appreciated. The courage which the Prime Minister has shown in going to Amritsar in open jeep is something to be admired and appreciated. Let us hope that in the years to come, with the cooperation of all parties, a solution to the Punjab tangle shall be achieved and the Sikh population, in particular, shall be brought into the national mainstream and shall continue to contribute to the prosperity of this nation.

Another point to which the President has drawn our attention is that "the dignity of the nation and the individual rest in no small

measure upon strong and vibrant democratic institution. These, in turn, are closely linked with certain sound and lasting values in our public life." He has rightly emphasised the Government's resolve to fight those trends and tendencies which have tried to undermine the vision and vitality and strength of our democratic polity. This is not an easy task. The power of muscle and of black-money has vitiated the body polity of our country. What was witnessed during the last Assembly elections is something very sad. But, there is no need to be despondent because during the parliamentary elections, the operation and effectiveness of black money and muscle power was nullified, totally and categorically, by our people. So, while legal and constitutional measures, as has been envisaged, in the form of reforms in electoral processes is to be appreciated and welcomed, but the real check on the operation of blackmoney and muscle power is the vigilance and consciousness of the people and here we are proud that our people have reacted firmly and promptly whenever the occasion has arisen whether it was during dark days of emergency or during the rule especially of the last few years of the Safare Clad Coterie. Whenever they have perceived threat to the body polity, they have acted and brought down the regime through their vigilant exercise of ballot papers.

Sir, another problem has to be analysed i.e. the tendency among major political parties to grant party ticket to some of the known criminals. I think that this tendency has to be checked. A consensus has to be evolved on this because a few seats gained here and there with the help of criminals is not going to affect any political party. But it inflicts lasting injury to our body polity. There is a real need for evolving a consensus on this issue. Known criminals should never be encouraged by any political party whether it is our party or their party.

One of the major achievements of this Government is about the feeling of hope it has generated among the young men especially the educated young men. There has been a feeling of frustration among a large

number of unemployed young men and women all over the country—especially the educated ones. This Government is to be appreciated. Its intention is to be appreciated. I hope that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will come before this House in this Session to provide constitutional guarantee to gainful employment to the people of this country. It is for the first time in our existence as an independent nation for the last four decades that such a guarantee is being considered and is going to be enshrined in our Constitution. I think it will go a long way in creating hope and enthusiasm among the educated population. Similarly, the Government's pledge before the election to grant debt relief to the agrarian sector, to the peasants, to the landless labourers, to the artisans and to the weavers to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- has been mentioned by the President in his Address. I am sure that in this Session measures will be taken to ensure that this relief is granted to the needy in the agricultural sector. I am sure it will go a long way in removing the debt burden on the agrarian people of this country.

Sir, a word about the external situation. There has been tremendous changes in the world situation. The atmosphere of thaw has melted into an ever-expanding scenario of goodwill and understanding among the Super Powers. There has been a marked changes in the Soviet-American relationship. A trend of democratic change is sweeping the entire Eastern Europe and the socialist countries. Even freedom and dignity and democratic institutions are being restored and revived in this part of the world which augurs well for the entire human race. The renunciation of monopoly of power by the Communist countries in Eastern Europe especially by the Soviet Union is a matter of utmost importance for the freedom lovers and democracy all over the world. The developments in the Eastern Bloc of nations once again go to show that men's quest for freedom and dignity cannot be denied for long. Here, the leader of this movement who is responsible for bringing about the changes and in fact the one who has acted as a catalyst i.e. President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union must be

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congratulated and praised. He deserves our gratitudes in a large measure. While there has been a marked improvement in the international situation all over the world, unfortunately in our neighbouring countries the situation is not obtainable and conducive especially when it concerns Pakistan. Unfortunately, Pakistan has failed to respond to the gestures shown by this Government. It is bent upon undermining the unity, integrity and dignity of this nation. As has been shown in the debate, a resolution has been passed by this House stating that it should be clear to Pakistan that, come what may, they are going to be defeated in their designs to undermine our unity and integrity. Indian nation stands united in the defence of territorial integrity and sovereignty.

While talking about our relations with Pakistan and their efforts to encourage divisive and secessionist forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also in Punjab, a mention should be made of the diplomatic initiative which the Government has taken to blunt the edge of Pakistani propaganda. I am glad to mention that today Pakistan stands largely isolated in the comity of nations on this issue.

Sir, the President has rightly referred also to the Sri Lanka situation. While talking about foreign affairs, the initiative shown by this Government to tackle the Sri Lanka situation and extricate ourselves from the Sri Lankan impasse is worth mentioning. The President has rightly referred to the Sri Lankan situation in his Address as one of hope. Let us share his expectations that the Sri Lankan Government shall fully honour all the obligations under the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement and ensure the safety, security and democratic aspirations of Tamil speaking people.

While discussing about foreign affairs, a mention of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation should be made. The Government in its endeavour to improve its relations with its neighbours has rightly fo-

cused its attention on strengthening the extremely delicate fabrics of SAARC. Let us hope that all member States shall strive to strengthen this valuable instrument for promoting regional cooperation and good neighbourliness. Let us pray that this institution shall one day emerge as an effective instrument for ushering in economic prosperity in the region.

Talking about the international situation, a mention has to be made about the situation in Southern parts of Africa. Namibia is to achieve independence. Our Prime Minister is going to be present on that occasion. It is in accordance with the awareness of the Government and the significance of the emerging scenario in the Southern part of the African continent. The presence of our Prime Minister on the auspicious occasion of Namibian Independence celebration deserves special mention. It is in tune with our close cooperation and association with the freedom struggle in Africa particularly the Southern part of Africa. Right from the beginning specially with the advent of Gandhiji in the Indian political scene, we have been closely associated with the liberation struggle in the Southern part of Africa. The relentless battle waged against colonialism and racialism in and out of the United Nations has been our glowing tribute not only to the memory of the Father of the Nation, but also to the legacies of the freedom struggle. Now when Namibia is going to attain the nationhood, it is too natural that our Prime Minister should be there. Let us hope that the wind of change which is sweeping this region would soon assume cyclonic proportions and bury all the remnants of colonialism and racialism into the Indian Ocean.

The President in his address has rightly mentioned that there is a fresh hope in the atmosphere in the country. The Government is striving for building a strong and purposeful polity to usher in a new order based on equality and social justice so that the poorest of the poor can have his share in the developmental cake.

With these words I move the Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to support the Motion. The President's Address elaborates the achievements of the Government during the past 100 days and its future plan of action. A period of 100 days is too short to assess the performance of a Government. But one thing can be noticed that when the Janata Dal Government came to power after the last Lok Sabha Elections, the opposition, especially the Congress (I) and some vested interests spread rumours that this Government is unstable and could hardly last for a week or two or a month or so. It was also propagated by the Congress (I) that the Janata Dal misguided the people and won the elections deceitfully. But the Legislative Assembly elections belied their claims. The congress party was routed in 7 States and the Union Territory and non-congress parties came to power in these States. This verdict of the people is indicative of the fact that the National Front Government is stable and can deliver the goods.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTARJEE *in the Chair*]

Sir, this Government inherited a number of problems and had to face a number of challenges. At the same time our party had resolved to fulfill the promises it made in its election manifesto and had to shoulder these responsibilities. All the democratic institutions presently functioning in the country had been degraded and made ineffective by the previous Government and their dignity was undermined. The first step that the National Front Government took was to revive these institutions, ensure stability and upgrade their dignity. In this respect, the first thing to be done by this Government was to constitute the Inter-State Council as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in conformity with the provision of federal structure in the Constitution. The previous Gov-

ernment with a view to perpetuate its regime tried to scuttle these relations by its conduct and deeds. It tried to down grade the position of the States and make the Chief Ministers of the States dependent on the Centre. The Central Government, by announcing the constitution of the Inter-State Council, strengthened the federal structure of our Constitution. It also tried to provide statutory status to the Planning Commission. Though the Planning Commission was set up, it became ineffective with the increasing influence of the former Prime Minister. No plans were ever chalked out by the Planning Commission. Various projects and funds were allocated in public functions during the course of Prime Minister's election tours just as the former Maharajas' used to do. It had no basis and no appraisal either. In this manner billions of rupees were wasted. Our Government reconstituted the Planning Commission and inducted prominent social scientists and economists into it as its members. It revived the National Development Council. The Chief Ministers' who attended the council meeting were given due regard. It appears that the present Government is reviving and strengthening the federal character of the country. The Government also introduced a procedure in which requirements of various States were taken into consideration and their schemes were approved accordingly. All of us know the effects of the economy which was functioning for the last several years. Our coffers are empty. Our country is burdened with internal and foreign debts. Our agriculture and industry has suffered a big set back. The production process has come to grinding halt. There is a need to make improvements in the field of agriculture. Even at the time when our country became independent, Gandhiji, various leaders of the National Movement, prominent economists, educationists and planning experts had expressed the view that without improvement in agriculture, country's economy cannot be strengthened. Today, agriculture has become a profitless profession and people engaged in agriculture are shifting to other professionals, Agriculturists are becoming landless. According to a survey conducted by Shri

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Bandopadhyay the then Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Rural Development during the years 1971 to 1980, about 4 percent of country's agrarian population comprising 1,10,00,000 families have been deprived of their holdings. On one hand the previous Government proposed distribution of land to the farmers but on the other hand they went on becoming landless. What are the reasons for this? The main reason is that agriculture is no longer a profitable occupation. The farmers were not given remunerative prices for their produce which they should have got. The first commitment that the present Government of the National Front made to the farmers was to give remunerative prices to them. It defined the term remunerative prices and constituted a committee to go into it. The Government took steps to link cost of production with the prices. Dr. Dilip Swamy, an economist, made a survey about the prices of major crops and came to the conclusion that during 1971 to 1980, a period of 10 years, about Rs. 40,000 crores were diverted to other areas from agriculture and similarly between 1985 to 1990, a period of 5 years, Rs. 40,000 crores were diverted from agriculture to other areas. It is because the terms of trade were unfavourable for the farmers. As compared to agriculture produce, the prices of industrial products went up manifold. There is no comparison price fixation. It is, therefore, necessary that the farmers should be paid remunerative prices for their produce with a view to strike a balance between the prices of agricultural products and industrial products. Under the various policies and schemes, formulated so far, agriculture was not given due weightage. Hardly 20 to 22 or say 27 percent at the maximum of the Budget used to be allocated to agriculture. But the National Front Government made an announcement that 50 percent of the Central Budget will be allocated for rural development. Irrigation has been the most essential thing for agriculture. In the beginning, our leader Dr. Lohia had said in very clear terms to introduce a seven year master plan for irrigation soon after

independence and had the Government implemented his suggestions in letter and spirit and fixed a target to provide irrigation facilities to every inch of land in the country, the country's economy would have been in different shape and there would have been prosperity everywhere in the villages in place of poverty and starvation what we see today. No attention was paid to it. Sometimes stress was laid on agriculture and sometime priority was accorded to industry. The former Prime Minister placed a number of proposals, viz. raising plants on flower pots, roof tops, cooperative farming etc. before the people. But neither the former Prime Minister, nor the previous Government paid any attention to the basic problems. Instead of taking up major projects, every effort should be made to execute small irrigation schemes and these should be carried out within a definite time schedule. If it is done, I am fully confident that we will become up to date and self-reliant the field of agriculture and make agriculture a profitable profession as has been indicated by the hon. President in his Address. Besides, it is also necessary that we should reduce the cost of agriculture production. Because there has also been a wide spread propaganda that the rise in the prices of agricultural products will affect the poor consumers. But I feel that such propaganda is malafide which has been spread by the industrial lobby and top bureaucrats. I call them beetles. It is a class which is emerging in the country. It does not work. It raises money through manipulations, commission and brokerage. It manages to swallow others' income. There has been rapid growth of such a class during the last five years. It has become more powerful, more organised during these years. It is, therefore, every essential to encourage the agriculturists, upgrade its status and provide them with remunerative prices so as to break the backbone of the parasite class. For this, the cost of inputs required for agriculture should be lowered. The farmers should be provided tractors, pumping sets, machines, fertiliser at a low price. In this way, both the consumers and the farmers could be benefited.

Similarly, due attention should be paid

towards flood and drought. The country suffers huge losses due to floods. Permanent arrangements should be made to check floods. The constituency, I represent is located on the Indo-Nepal border. It was the birth place of Gautam Budha and Kapilabastu used to be the capital. But the district to which I belong has been very unfortunate. Three-fourth of its area remains submerged under flood water. The communication system comes to a standstill and the roads are washed away. Rivers originating from hills and passing through Nepal flow in this area. There have been concerted efforts to sign an accord with Nepal and regulate the waters of these rivers, but to no avail. When the Janata Party was in power, there was a plan to execute Saraju Canal Project which was to be completed in 1985. But later, the Central Government did not provide funds for this project. The Chief Ministers of the States concerned were too weak to pursue the development programmes of their respective States with the Centre and get their due share. Sir, I therefore, plead that until and unless proper arrangements are made for drainage of water to check the floods, there could be no improvement in agriculture.

Right to employment—the National Front Government has proclaimed that it would grant right to employment. But right to employment does not mean that the Government would provide jobs to all immediately. Right to employment means implementation of economic policies an devolution of a technical system in such a way that more employment avenues could be created. Today, our technology and the system is based on capitalism. The fault with the schemes framed so far has been that only funds have been invested, but the very aspect as to how many avenues of employment would be created as a result of this investment has not been taken into consideration. A recently conducted research indicated that with an additional investment of Rs. 20,000 crores in the public sector in 1985-86, 12 lakh employment avenues were reduced. Similarly, with an additional investment of Rs. 12,000 crores on the private sector, 8 lakh employment avenues were reduced. It

is evident that mere investment of capital does not serve any purpose. We will have to launch such schemes and adopt such policies which would create more employment avenues. For this, we will have to evolve employment guarantee schemes for the youth and constitute an employment guarantee corporation. It gives me pleasure to note that the resolve by the Government to adopt these policies and the plan of action prepared by it and a mention of this fact by the hon. President in his Address makes this point clear that we will march in that direction.

Besides, our economic policies are not meant to benefit a few industrial houses only. Economic policies hitherto adopted were not to eliminate poverty and unemployment from the country. Earlier sycophant, corrupt and dishonest people were sitting in the top positions in financial institutions including banks and there was unprecedented bungling in these institutions during the tenure of the previous Government. It was a dangerous trend in the country. Now we are putting an end to it.

For the first time Janata Dal Government have given autonomy to the Board of Directors of these financial institutions. Now they can work without any outside pressure and there is no interference in their work but they have been made accountable too. I would like to congratulate Shri Madhu Danavate who has done all these things.

Our economic policies will become more clear in the forthcoming budget and it will dispel all sorts of misconceptions and doubts being created about our economic policies.

National Front Government have pledged simplicity in administration. We have observed that earlier, instead of simplicity a strong desire for luxurious way of life was there and there was more emphasis on modernisation of consumption. All the Ministers, Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers used to live luxurious life. Crores of rupees were being spent on their security. Just now our Prime Minister has said about the curtail-

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ment of expenditure. As regards the security of the opposition leader, his party men have tried to make it an issue and alleged that Janata Dal Government wanted to put his life in danger. In this context I would like to say that such an expensive security arrangement has not been provided to any other Prime Minister of a democratic country of the world.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You just give an instance of any other Prime Minister whose mother was shot dead by the terrorists. Just quite a single name.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Is it not a fact that such security arrangements have not been provided even to the President of USA and the Prime Minister of England? European countries are more prosperous and have developed most sophisticated equipments for security purposes. In those countries they need not make such elaborate deployment of their constabulary. Earlier policemen on duty used to stand facing the road but now they have to turn their back to the road. Today, security has become a status symbol. Today the status of a person is adjudged by the number of security persons accompanying him.

Once I accompanied Dr. Lohia to Kanauj area. On the way Dr. Lohia saw some police men on duty and asked as to why they were there. Later on we came to know that a Minister was passing through the area. Commenting on it Dr. Lohia asked whether a time would come when a Minister would pass through any area unnoticed by the people? What does it mean? It means that there should be no place for ostentation in a democratic country.

You might remember that once Gandhiji went to Banaras Hindu University to attend a function where Shri Madan Mohan Malviya was also present. A large number of policemen were deployed there. Gandhiji asked Malviya the reason of deployment of such a large number of policemen there. Shri Malviya

told him that they were deployed for the security of His excellency Lord Governor. On this Gandhiji said on the face of Lord Governor himself that if such a huge amount was to be spent on this security, then a person like him would wish him to die. Today the need of the hour is that we should cut our coat according to the cloth. For what purpose we have been taking loans? We took it to repay the interest on our previous loans, to meet our day-today expenditure and to lead luxurious life. It is the country of Gandhiji and there have been many other great leaders who led an active public life. They took risks and endangered their lives but they led a simple life and it is their simplicity which is inspiring us even today.

Sir, I would like to say that austerity may bring the biggest revolution in this century. If the leaders lead a luxurious life and ask the people to work hard for the progress of the country then it would be nothing but to ridicule themselves and betray their own people. For that matter, you should follow the example of our Prime Minister and several other Ministers including Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri George Fernandes who are present here in the House. These people did not keep a large number of police personnel for their security and they said that they were like all other ordinary citizens of the country. However whatever is necessary from the security point of view should be done but unnecessary expenditure on security should be reduced to the minimum. In addition to it, the functioning of National Front Government has instilled confidence among the people of minority community and the poor. It is a matter of pride that no communal riots have taken place in the country since the Janata Dal Government assumed office. As regards the Ram Janambhoomi-Babari Masjid issue, I would blame the present opposition for inciting communal feelings. A lot of hue and cry was raised that this Government would not service because it would be fiction of indecisiveness. But it is a matter of pleasure that our Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh handled the situation with firmness and sincere efforts. On the one hand, they appealed to the

Sadhus and other people associated with Ram Janambhoomi and told the members of the Action Committee that as, at the moment, unity and integrity of the country was in danger and country was facing a challenge, no such step should be taken that may threaten the public life. On the other hand, the Government also issued warning that if any section of the society violated the law, Government was bound to deal with it firmly. It had its positive effect on the people and they realised it. I remember, during the election when I was in Bihar, I read in a newspaper that the present opposition leader said in a meeting in Patna that people associated with Ram Janambhoomi were in hurry for the construction of temple during his time but now they were not in that hurry. He very cleverly said this thing to influence the muslim voters and to make them realise that the workers of Bharatiya Janata Party had very good relations with the people who were raising the issue of Ram Janambhoomi and they are working at their instance. But it is not so. The need of the hour is honesty and sincerity. Today we need men of character. Our former President Dr. Rajender Prasad once said that it was not important that our constitution was weak or strong but the important thing is the type of people who are enforcing it. We have to see whether they are men of character, they have credibility and self-confidence or not and if they do not have these qualities no constitution or system can work.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are all the people of Janata Dal in Bihar, the men of character?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: As compared to you we have persons of high character. Do we need to tell this fact to you? What I want to say is that only men of character will be able to rule the country. The dishonest men and commission agents will not be able to manage the show. The previous Government had been trying to keep the Lok Pal Bill pending since 1984-85 but the Janata Dal Government took initiative in this regard and introduced it. Investigations regarding the Bofors Gun deal and Submarine deal have been started. In an effort to cover

up these scandals former Prime Minister lost his credibility. It has also lowered the prestige of the country. Indian democracy is appreciated all over the world. Earlier it was said that most of the people in India were illiterate and after independence how they would exercise their franchise. On this, Gandhiji had remarked that though we might be illiterate but people of this country are wise. What you did in 1975 and 1977, what was your intention and what you intended to do?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, how many more minutes you want?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Five minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking you because we have a long list of speakers.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Today they talk like this. I would ask as to how their leader got elected from Amethi. What I want to say is that during elections I went to my constituency and found that blind women and old men who were getting pension at the rate of Rs. 60/- per month, had not been paid the amount of pension for the last six months. When I tried to find out the reason, I came to know that in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, payment of pension had been withheld and the entire amount earmarked for the purpose was distributed among the oldmen and widows only in Amethi Constituency by the then State Government. You can go to any extent for getting votes. In spite of this the people have displayed their wisdom, power and changed the Government which enhanced the prestige of our country as well as democracy. It has been catagorically stated in the President's Address that changes will be made in the process of appointment of the judge in our Judiciary. Efforts shall be made to do away with sycophancy and enhance

[Sh. Brij Bhushan Tiwari]

the dignity of the judges. This is our faith and so long as dignity is maintained, no harm can be done to our democracy. The National Front Government has taken a fresh initiative in the international sphere. Our foreign policy has not so far been constructive and dynamic. Now it is intended to create a feeling of fraternity, harmony and mutual co-operation. There is an attempt to end the feeling of regional boss or 'Big Brother' of the region. Therefore, I would like to laud the efforts of Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pakistan has become isolated in so far as Kashmir issue is concerned. Shri Arif is present here. He has toured various countries recently. The traditional supporters of Pakistan are also no more prepared to speak in its favour.

Our relations with Nepal were not harmonious. Efforts are being made to establish cordial relations with them. A people's movement is going on there for the restoration of democracy. It is a fact that our Government respects territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring countries and does not like to interfere in their internal affairs but wherever there is a movement for the establishment of a democratic Government, it will receive our moral support because we are committed to democracy. For example, we welcomed Shri Nelson Mandela and it is mentioned in the President's Address that Shri Mandela has expressed his desire of visiting India on his first foreign tour. A committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister to welcome him. This is because India condemned the policy of Apartheid forcefully. The policy of Non-Alignment adopted during the course of our freedom struggle did not imply associating with U.S. at one time and with U.S.S.R. at another according to our own convenience. It meant that whenever there is a struggle against imperialism whether it is economic or political, our country is committed to extend all support to it and connect it with our own freedom movement. It had its effect and these countries have also been inspired with the idea of achieving

independence. The manner in which democratic institutions are functioning and Governments are changing through the election process displays a deep commitment of the people to democracy. Whenever there is any campaign for the establishment of democracy anywhere and in any of our neighbouring countries, in particular, with people wanting to acquire their rights and participation in the Government, our moral support shall be there as a matter of policy. As to what has been the performance of the Government is also indicated in this Address although 100 days time is very limited but I have full confidence that the honesty with which the Government is tackling the problems shows that Government will continue to remain in power and the elements which have vested interests will become weak. In their place the labour class and those who are responsible for production will get due respect and they will be equal sharers in the nation building process.

With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1990."

Before I call upon the next speaker, the hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send chits to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

16.00 hrs.

A list showing the serial number of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer of the Table without delay. This is the arrangement with the amendments.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: What is the draft of the amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. You are a newcomer. Amendments have already been circulated in the Bulletin and they have reached us. Your address is already there; they must have reached you also.

Now the question is that there are a lot of amendments.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): He has asked your assistance for drafting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be a greater help than I can be. Now, instead of moving them in the House, the procedure that is being followed is that you just mention the number and your name and they will be treated as moved.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the continuing upward trend in prices of all essential commodities especially sugar and rice despite the claims of the Government of having brought down the prices." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's

failure to ensure the safety of Tamilians in Sri Lanka whose influx into the Indian mainland has assumed alarming proportions with shiploads of Tamil refugees having started landing in Orissa as Tamil Nadu could no longer hold them all." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the serious threat to the Indian Security posed by the establishment of Sri Lankan Naval base in Kachchathivu Island which was conceded to Sri Lanka in 1974." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to ensure devolution of powers to the North Eastern Provincial Council in Sri Lanka before withdrawal of IPKF." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's serious commitment to restructuring and revitalising local bodies in the country." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government would strive to reserve Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the country for women in proportion to their strength in the total population." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will

[Sh. Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan]

make sincere efforts to rectify the regional imbalances in industrial development." (39)

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the miserable condition of rural roads and utter lack of transport facilities in the rural areas of the undeveloped hilly districts of states like Kerala." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for the fulfilment of the long-cherished and just aspirations of the Scheduled Castes converts to christianity by the extension to them of the facilities available to the Scheduled Castes." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for solving the long standing drinking water problems of the rural people of the high range districts of Kerala like Idukki, etc." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the tremendous progress India achieved during the last 43 years after Independence." (43)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for review of the existing Crop Insurance Scheme so as to provide relief to the larger number of farmers in the villages when their crops are damaged due to natural calamities like, cyclones, floods, droughts, etc." (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention effective measures that will be adopted to fight terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the ceiling on urban property while there is ceiling on rural land owners whose property's worth is far less as compared to the multimillioners in the urban areas." (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention Central pension scheme for the landless agricultural labourers and other poor persons who toil all their life but suffer in the old age for want of basic requirements like food, shelter and medical treatment." (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the vocationalisation of education, linking up the educational institutions to the industry and other institutions of application of science and technology and the concentration on the human resources development which is prime need for the growth of any nation or the people." (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the scheme to give employment or unemployment allowance to all who are unemployed." (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of the need to include 'right to housing; among the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution.'" (50)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the check on population growth and a scheme of incentives for voluntarily undertaking family planning measures to have not more than one child or two." (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the concrete measures to check the atrocities on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis in different parts of the country." (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any declaration of a clear cut policy of the Government to change the present election system and to bring all the electoral set up under the control of the Election Commission." (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures and

immediate need to protect farmers in Krishna-Godavary Delta affected by cyclones and floods." (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for setting up an oil Refinery at Machilipatnam in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh despite the fact that oil has been found in abundance in Krishna-Godavary basin." (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about need for early clearance of Telugu Ganga Project." (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about construction of new railway lines for bringing several of the under-developed regions in Andhra Pradesh with high potentiality for development and to bring the people living in these areas on par with the main stream of life." (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the concrete steps to check the huge industrial sickness." (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Address fails to mention the concrete steps to ameliorate the pathetic conditions of the millions of slum-dwellers." (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

"but regret that the Address does not mention the concrete steps for controlling the floods and droughts by concentrating on immediate completion of on going irrigation and power projects and undertaking projects with huge irrigation and power potential." (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the special courts for early clearance of several pending cases which involve Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention about the need to develop the communications i.e., highways, ports telecom etc., which play a vital role in the rapid development of any nation." (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to protect the handloom weavers from starvation because of increased input costs and lack of marketing facilities to sell their products at remunerative prices." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give clarity about the measures to provide house sites, permanent houses and common latrines to the poorest of the poor who have been suffering for decades." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make to mention anything about the housing policy and programme particularly for the poor and lower middle class." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to any timebound programme to provide drinking water facility throughout the country." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any timebound programme for eradication of illiteracy from the country." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any concrete price policy to curb inflation." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the power crisis in the country and the steps taken to solve the problem." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate measures to provide T.V. Sets for community use freely in the areas where the poorest of the poor live." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking concrete measures for ensuring equal opportu-

nities to women in services and legislatures." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the urgent need for preventing drug pedalling and drug addiction." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the concrete measures taken by Government to meet the challenge of Pakistan's processing six atom bombs and also Pakistan's claim that they could make a hydrogen bomb." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to motivate the farmers to produce more and more oil seeds particularly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands sugar, cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. etc. and avoid imports to save the foreign exchange." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the incentives that will be given for starting food processing industries in rural areas or the quantum of public investment in rural areas or the quantum of public investment in them to enable the farmers to get remunerative price for their produce and save them from the clutches of middlemen." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any special scheme of education for women in order to enable them to avail facilities provided under the proposed reservation policy." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in Address about the need for stern steps to be introduced in the law to check child labour abuse and molestation of women." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strategy and the policy of the Government for removing the economic and social, provincial and regional and caste and language imbalances." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about distribution of essential commodities through cooperative societies and panchayats." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete policy or strategy to improve the economic condition of those people in the country who are living below the poverty line." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to be taken by the Government for reduction of prices of essential commodities." (81)

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the Government’s policy on permitting the private sector in power generation.” (82)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that that Address does not mention our options on nuclear arms in the context of Pakistan having acquired ability to make nuclear bombs.” (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the power crisis in the country and the proposals before the Government to counter it.” (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need for restructuring our judicial system” (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any Government proposal for revamping and revitalising the traditional industries like cashew, coir, handloom, etc.” (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any Government proposals for rehabilitating the Indian workers

returning from abroad, especially from the Gulf countries.” (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the parallel prevailing economy of black money in the country.” (98)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the consensus arrived at amongst all the political parties relating to the plan of action to be taken to deal with the Kashmir situation and the contributions made by all national parties in working out the action plan.” (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address while seeking cooperation of all to create conditions conducive to restoration of normalcy in Punjab, fails to refer to circumstances created by controversial statements made on the eve of the all party meeting convened to arrive at a consensus to deal with the Punjab problem which prevented the leader of the largest majority party in this House from attending the same.” (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to take note of the re-entry and occupation of religious places in Punjab by terrorists and stockpiling of arms and ammunition by them therein.” (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

an embarrassing position and as I said, I sympathise with them.

Sir, it is not necessary to make a long speech on such an Address which contains hardly anything. But it contains a very significant thing. The nation is asking for action. And what do we get? Para six says that National Integration Council has been set up; para seven says that a three member Committee on Ram Janam Bhoomi has been set up; para eight says that a panel has been set up on Gujral Committee; para nine says that an Inter-state Council will be set up; para ten says that National Security Council will be set up; para thirteen says that a Committee on Electoral Reforms and a high level Judicial Commission will be set up; para twenty says that a Standing Committee on Agriculture has been set up; para twenty three says that Department of Small Scale Industries has been set up; para thirty says that a Cabinet Committee on Mandal Commission has been set up; and para thirty three says that National Commission will be set up. So, this is a 'set-up' Government. It is going to upset the nation! We ask for action and we get a Committee! The reason is this. The Prime Minister has a reputation of indecision and hesitation. He cannot take decisions. And therefore there is a Committee, which is a body of persons who singly cannot decide anything but collectively decide that nothing can be done! This is a Committee. And I can visualise what will happen now. Prof. Laski used to tell us, what do such type of Committees do. The Committee meets to adjourn and adjourns to meet again. That will go on for five years. Nothing will come out.

When the nation asks for action, we are given Committees. This is the great programme contained in this Address.

Then, Sir, I want to warn them. All right, you set up Committees. But later on, the tendency will be to go on praising the Committee and there is a danger that when you institutionalise an ideal it leads to idealisation of the institution. That is what will happen. And therefore, these Committees will be of no use. This kind of programme is not

worth the paper.

This is a Government of inaction and non-performance; a Government of inaction and non performance; political initiative—we have spoken enough about Punjab and Kashmir; nothing; no action; no plan; no initiative.

I will presently come to economic side. But before that, I want to remind the House of what we were promised. We were promised two things—value-based politics and alternative model of governance. And in three months, we have seen the alternative model of governance. First, there is a mass resignation of Governors. That is the alternative model of governance;—a constitutional impropriety of monstrous magnitude, institutionalising the very institution of Governorship. And who are appointed? Most of them are politicians. This is your alternative model of governance.

Then there is a new theory and new value involved. What is the value contributed to value-based politics—the Governor's tenure must depend upon the result of the election. I thought, Chief Minister changes with the change of elections. But here is a Government which says officially—the Home Minister has said—that Governor's tenure must depend upon the result of the elections. This is the new value-based politics!

Then, Sir, we have honours—*Padmabhushan* and *Padmashri*. What is the qualification? Your animosity to the previous Government is your charter to get *Padmashri* and *Padmabhushan*. That is the new value-based politics!

Then, Sir, immediately after this Government comes in power, a number of officers were transferred, a number of officers were superceded, a persons supercedes many and becomes a Cabinet Secretary—that is the new value-based politics and that is the new alternative model of governance we were promised!

[Sh. V.N. Gadgil]

Then, Sir, you have promised value - based politics and fair election. You know what happened in Meham. The only good thing is that it rhymes with the word 'Mayhem'. That is all that has happened in the elections. Then, Sir, we were much criticised and wrongly about dynasty rule. But I would like the House to remember that Mrs. Gandhi never became a Prime Minister or a Minister during the life-time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi never became Prime Minister during the life-time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But today we have Grandfather, Deputy Prime Minister, son, Chief Minister and the grandson MLA and he is very likely to be a Minister. What a dynasty that the country has got. This is the alternative model of governance and value-based politics. What do we get instead of action? Some gestures. They will be annoyed if I say gimmicks. "I will wear synthetic cap in consideration for the extinct lamb. I will not travel and I will travel only in Indian Airlines and I will go by Indian Airlines but I will return by Indian Air Force Plane. Then my photograph should not be in any office." So, whom are you trying to fool? This is a kind of gimmick which may be appreciated in the cocktail circuit, or if I may say so, by the middle-class, middle-aged, middle of the road, reader of the Hindustan Times, Nobody else.

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: I know why you are there.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: This is not going to help you. These are gimmicks. Instead of giving concrete suggestions, we get this kind of gimmicks. Then what values have you got on the economic front?

Then, Sir, the twin basic issues are inflation and unemployment—what Americans call them 'misery index'. For this misery index—unemployment and inflation—what have you got? Mr. Dandavate said that within one month prices will come down. In the election campaign he said that within three months they will come down. Now, he says again within three months, the prices will

come down. Sir, I am a lawyer. We have some bad thing in our profession. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will bear me out. Some bad lawyers who want to cheat the clients always take postponement and dates. That is what Mr. Dandavate is doing by saying one month, six months or it will go on for a year or even for five years. But it is not going to befool anyone.

Then, for removing unemployment we had a scheme which said that there are 4.4 crores of poor agriculture families below the poverty line in India and under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we will give them employment for a minimum of 100 days for one person per family and for that Rs.2500 crores were earmarked. Now, Mr. Dandavate says why for 100 days, it must be for a full year. I welcome this. Let him announce this. But I know he will not announce. Then, Sir, in the whole Address, the word 'socialism' does not appear. Of course, I agree that the Prime Minister is a great Leftist. He is really a great Leftist. He joined 'Bhoodan Movement' and left it; he become Chief Minister and left it and he became follower of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and left him. I am only watching for the day when I will be able to say that he led the National Front Government and left it. So, Sir, a great Leftist that we have got here. Sir, I can list out but I do not want to make a long speech. Sir, there is nothing significant said in this Address about Assam, Assam, Bodos, illiteracy—1990 is supposed to be the Year of literacy—slum dwellers, agricultural labours, education, etc. except a bland line of growth rate, nothing about them. A solemn Address by the President omits to make mention about the serious problems facing the country. What kind of Address is this? Sir, I am a little apprehensive. I do not know whether it is authentic, but from what appears in the newspapers, we understand that the Planning Commission in its wisdom now says that the growth rate should be reduced, says that we should have no place, or less place for powerloom industry. We all thought that intermediate technology is a kind of technology that the nation needs. So, under the pretext of Gandhian economists, they want to take back the country to several

years. So, my apprehension is that if this goes on, you will have an Indian economy which will have a mixture of Poland and Burma. That is what will happen to this country. It is a kind of economic thinking that they have. But this is not surprising. A party which has no ideological consistency or any policy coherence, what else can we expect of the party or the Front? It is a Front which is all the time looking back whether somebody is going to stab. That is the kind of Front we have, always suspicious about the colleagues, about the outsiders. Let it be somebody who is going to topple, we are not going to topple. You will be toppled by your own contradictions.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT(Jaunpur): That is your wishful thinking.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Then about the legislative programme, what have we got? Lokpal Bill—I will speak on that later, but I will only mention one thing. One omission that jumps to your eyes when you read that Bill is that there is no mention of consultation with the Leaders of the Opposition while appointing the Lokpal. This is the value-based politics, totally ignoring the Opposition, no consultation with the Opposition in appointments.

Then Prasar Bharati Bill. Sir, on that I can speak more knowledgeably, but I will speak when the Bill comes before the House. But we are told that the spirit of autonomy is already in Doordarshan. I think it is, because in the Bombay public meeting the Prime Minister said, "If you think that I am being shown too much on TV"—mark the words—"write a postcard"—and the next words "I will instruct the Doordarshan not to show me". That statement betrays two things. One is, he himself is conscious that he is being shown too many times, and the second is, if it is autonomous, how does he instruct? He could have said, 'I suggest to the Doordarshan'. You give instruction and you talk of the spirit of autonomy.

Sir, there are other number of examples, but I will reserve that ammunition when I

speak on the Prasar Bharati Bill. Whether it is in the political field, whether it is in the economic field or whether it is in international affairs, you see the perception of others, how do the other countries see us. Their perception also is that this is a weak government. See the change in the attitude of Sri Lanka. See the change in the attitude of Nepal. The Bangladesh President says, 'I am going to add one more division to my Army because we perceive threat from India.' Pakistan has tried to internationalise the Kashmir question. All along the border our neighbours and others, Iran for example, are perceiving this as a very weak government and it is natural. Sir, coalition governments are not only unnatural governments, but axiomatically they are very weak governments. That is what has happened today, and that is what the country has to suffer.

Sir, the programme is promise, propose, postpone, and procrastinate. This is what has been happening for the last three months, whether it is in the economic field or in the political field or in the foreign affairs. Sir, the whole Address, I can go on talking about the details of it, but it is enough to say that this is a document of *Suppreto veri* and *suggestio falsi*. What we have achieved is not mentioned. Leave aside others, what the country has achieved in the last 40 years there is no mention in the Address. What we have achieved—8 per cent rate of growth, 170 million tonnes of food production last year, record production—there is no mention. You say, 'If something bad has happened, it is because of the previous government, if something good has happened as a result of the action of the previous government, we have done it.' So, it is *suppreto veri* and *suggestio falsi*—this is the kind of document that this Address is.

Sir, many things can be said about other so-called achievements of the Government. But since there is no point worth replying to be made out, and my friend Shri Hari Kishore, I can understand his difficulty, and his seconder,

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in
the Chair]

I do not propose to prolong any further. I will only say this. This is a very curious Government in which Ministers go on making policy pronouncements on subjects which are not their own. Sometimes, I wonder whether we have in India, today a Government with a Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Additional Prime Ministers, Joint Prime Ministers and Under Prime Ministers because everybody is speaking as if he is the Prime Minister and makes the policy pronouncements. In the Government, everybody thinks that he is important, he is a netha, he is a leader, he is a wise man and there is no other wise man but himself. This is the kind of collection we have. I want to tell them only one thing which our ancients in their wisdom have said and more than that I do not want to say anything. Our ancients have said:

"when everybody is a leader...
when everybody considers himself to
be a wise man...
when everybody thinks he is impor-
tant...
that house collapses within a short
time."

This is the future of this Government.
That is all I want to say.

16.21 hrs.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been hearing my
lawyer friend making a self-contradictory
speech. If I have heard him rightly, he has
just said that Bangladesh is raising a division
for its army because they perceive a threat
from India. In the same breath, my lawyer
friend said that foreign nations perceive this
Government as a weak Government. I
wonder if a weak Government can be a
threat to make any Govt. to raise a Division
for its defence. He has just done what every
lawyer does, when he has nothing to argue,

abusing his opponent office. That is what he
has just performed and may I congratulate
him as a very good briefless lawyer of abus-
ing his opponent.

Sir, yesterday, I was hearing the debate
on Kashmir, people shouting blue thunder
as if the Governor there is a modern version
of Changez Khan who had been burning
villages, shooting boys and probably, in short
terms, who was supposed to be modern
devil incarnate. I wonder, in this House,
when national questions are involved, are
we to talk of like bursting air-bag full of smoke
and nothing else. My friend Shri Soz, who
was very loud claiming that repression is
being done in Kashmir himself has admitted
in the speech, the terrorists are being swayed
by the fundamentalists and by the anti-na-
tional elements. That is a clear-cut admis-
sion. Who are these terrorists? They are
clear-cut anti-nationals. Now, would you
welcome anti-national elements by *rasagul-
las* and *laddus* and by things that my con-
gress friends are fond of distributing them in
the Central Hall yet would you crush anti-
national elements? My friends have just said
that the leader of the Opposition was very
great in playing with numbers and saying
that 200 people were killed or whatever the
number be. Now, may I ask if the masses are
shouting anti-national slogans bent upon
anti-national activities, It is not written on
their foreheads that they are terrorists? In
the process of controlling them they are
bound to be hurt, and hurt badly.

What have the Russians done in Azer-
baidjan battle? Have they forgotten it? The
only answer to anti-nationals—I have not
used the word 'traitors'—is what the Rus-
sians have done in Baku against Azerbaijan
revolters. You crush them first and then talk
to them.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The
terrorists have been released by your Gov-
ernment.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am com-
ing to that.

Let us turn the other way round. I am talking of the administrative part of it. I am not talking of the political part of it yet. These terrorists want separation. What do they want by blowing up of bombs, shooting army personnel and ambushing lorries? They want that people will recognise them as equals, come down to them and talk to them. By talking to them, you give political status to them. If you talk to them, what will be their issues? Their issues will be: Release the anti-nationals, prosecute the officials and put those who called them anti-nationals behind the bar, and probably hang the Governor also. Either you concede or you fight. If you concede and this demand is given publicity in the country, what will be the morale of the Administration? You have to look at that. I am afraid, you are destroying the morale of the Administration. When the hon. Leader of the Opposition talked yesterday of a political point of focus, I do not know whether he remembers the incident when his grand father was the Prime Minister here, Sheikh Abdullah entreated with U.N.O. and with America in a conspiracy to declare an independent State of J.K. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was sent from here with an army and there was a *coup d'etat*. Sheikh Abdullah was arrested and probably taken to Ootacamund. My friend, Prof. Ranga may enlighten me on that point. Is the situation more worse today as was then? To whom are you going to give a focal point. Now the suggestion of focal point of the Leader of the Opposition is also very interesting. In one breath, he says that if Delhi appoints anyone to administer Kashmir, he is perceived as a puppet and yet he called on the Government to appoint someone. What do you burn? Do you want to light the fire of separation and hatred in Kashmir more or do you want to crush it? First, crush the traitors and then talk to the people. The people of Kashmir are afraid. They cannot come out and say openly. Who has created that position, I need not go into? Then again, was not there a conspiracy in Kashmir when the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had Sheikh Abdullah arrested? The same sort of crisis has been created now. This Government in its good sense has not arrested Farooq Abdullah as

yet because it believes in dialogue. (*Interruptions.*)

So, I will say, while dealing in Kashmir, it has to be brought into the mainstream of the nation. Who was the man who brought Kashmir into the mainstream of the nation, for the first time?

Your policy of appeasement has thrown Kashmir away from the mainstream of Indian politics. Sheikh Abdullah introduced passports to enter Kashmir and my friend Prof. N.G.Ranga perhaps knows in his heart of hearts that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee died in Kashmir fighting for abolition of passports and his sacrifice brought back Kashmir into the mainstream with the abolition of the passport system. Who was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee? He was the founder and head of Bharatiya Jansangh. Has my hon. friend the cheek to call us communal? I wonder what is the definition of the word 'communal.' A Christian can say a Christian is not communal. My Muslim friends can talk, several of them, on the ground of religions. They are not communal. If I talk on the ground of nationalism and take the name of Hindustan, the name by which this country is known, I am called communal. What a travesty of facts? What a travesty of arguments? May I, on my own—it is nobody's responsibility but my own—offer a suggestion? There is too much talk of plebiscite. Will Pakistan and Bangladesh accept a plebiscite in the whole country whether they wish to remain one with us or divide? Are they prepared for that plebiscite? I am sorry there are no Ministers here.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): There are two Ministers here.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I hope both the hon. Ministers will carry this suggestion of mine to the Government and if the Government thinks it proper, they should put it forward.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Are you talking of confederation?

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am talking of plebiscite, my friend, plebiscite in the whole country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Address the chair. Hon. Member may please address the Chair. There should not be dialogue between the two Members. They can address the Chair.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I can give them the logic. I can give them the argument. I cannot give them the brains to understand. I offer this suggestion of my own on the floor of this august House, on the simple question whether the whole country will remain one or divided. Let them hold a plebiscite on this. If they do not accept it, I doubt their bona fides. Benazir Bhutto's statement today was that the Kashmiris will have their full support who are these Kashmiris whom she is supporting? They are anti-nationals. Is it not time now for us to say that no foreign interference be tolerated and if Kashmir is attacked overtly or covertly, then God help Pakistan. No soft words are of any use now. Why can't you play the game of tit for tat with Pakistanis? There is an infinite amount of combustible elements there—I do not name them: the Government will understand what I am saying—from Peshawar to Baluchistan. The combustible material can be lighted and Pakistan will burn. It is not only to burn it but to repeat the famous Latin phrase "*Delenda -Et-Cartegna*" burn it up and not only to bury it up but to repeat that famous phrase, Pakistan must be destroyed. If peace is to be maintained in India, then Pakistan has to go. (*Interruptions*) I say only one thing. Emotional sentiments have to be honoured. When you ask for proof on Ram Janmabhoomi, Jan Sruti itself is a proof. Let us argue it either way. Can any man say that he is the real son of his father? The mother can but not the father. The only proof is faith and faith is Janshruti. So, Janshruti has to be honoured. I hope The Government in its wisdom will honour it.

Sir, there has been a lot of talk about Meham. What about the Amethi incident? Unfortunately, I happened to be a neighbour

of it. 97 booths were captured there. The candidate was beaten. The SP and the Collector were transferred. Can there be any greater proof of muscle power than this? It is surprising that the then Prime Minister indulged in it. How far has it been followed? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I can very glad to say that this Government has raised the age for the boys of the villages to enter the Central Government services. I would suggest that this Government should advise the States also to raise the age for competitive examination conducted by the States. When the Centre raises the age for All India Services similarly the States should also raise the age for entering the State services.

Sir, our foreign policy is good as far as it goes. We have been talking too long of the Simla spirit. I would like to remind my friend that there ought to be two to a kiss and not one man. We are talking of Simla Spirit but Pakistan is murdering it and it is not believing in it. How long will it survive? Let us face the facts however unpleasant it may be. It should be on a reciprocal basis and not in an empty and emotional way. Further, I would like to say that fast events are taking place in Eastern Europe.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Yes. I am on a point of order.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am not yielding the floor to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my prerogative. If it is a point of order, I will allow. What is your point of order?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, respected Datt is speaking. In the Treasury Benches no Minister is taking notes. It is a very important thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. The Chair cannot instruct any Minister to take notes. You yourself were a Minister. Please resume your seat. Mr. Datt may continue his speech.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, don't worry if the Minister does not care to hear me... (*Interruptions*) I now come to my point. Fast events are taking place in Europe. The entire past agreement leading to the Yalta-Potsdam settlement has broken down. Now, what is happening in Eastern Europe? Has any indepth study been made? How will it affect our international trade in Europe? What will be the repercussions? I hope the Minister of Foreign Affairs will ask the Departments to make an indepth study in this regard before formulating a policy. Let us not have *ad hoc* policy. Let us have a policy based on facts. Let us know what is happening in Soviet Georgia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Datt, how many minutes do you want more? You have already taken about 20 minutes.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I hope you will give me 10 more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is too much.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: All right. Please give me five more minutes. I will finish it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be precise.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: It is his maiden speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: What is happening in the Central Asia? The entire Central Asian Republics from Georgia to *Alma Ata* are in ferment.

The Turkish nationalism is arising. I hope not and I pray not. But suppose, if Russian power fails. If it fails what have we on our head? Regarding the entire fundamentalist bloc from *Alma Ata* to Istanbul a study in depth should be made on that issue also. Today the Lithuania has declared her

independence. What is the position in Ukraine or in *Moiwaria*. A study must be made on that so that we are not taken by surprise. Our policy should be based on facts.

My friends are very fond of Sri Lankan policy. What has been the result? Who are coming back from Sri Lanka and landing in Orissa or Madras? The Indian army. Is it not a repetition of the American failure in Vietnam? When the American army was defeated what happened in Vietnam? And who are these gentlemen coming back? They have also been terrorists coming with the army. A potential for mischief is there.

Again, I wish to bring to the notice of my Government that after all, we are friends and as a friend, we are offering our political support. An honest friend's duty is to speak out even the bitter truth for the benefit of the friend. We are not their colleagues. My friends, do not be happy about it. What is happening in China itself? China is in motion. Who knows when that volcano will burst. We have sacrificed our security by sacrificing Tibet. Nobody asked us to offer Tibet on a silver platter to China. When you say that Tibet is autonomous part of China then you strengthen the case of Pakistan that occupied Kashmir is also an autonomous part of Pakistan. Do not do that. Therefore, a detailed study should be made on that.

In Cambodia, we want peace. After all, our geo-political situation demands that the Bay of Bengal should be an area of peace and the key to peace in Cambodia is Thailand because they can cut off all the supplies from outside to the other Thai groups. How will they use that power? That is also a point which must be studied in depth.

In the end, I may tell the Government and to my friend Mr. Paswan that so far the report, *the Prashasthi Patra* that we get from the Government, it is beautifully printed on a glazed paper but we do not know the actual functioning of the department. Previously, we were given administrative reports. In democracy, our failures, when opened up,

[Sh. Yadvendra Datt]

go to strengthen democracy. Therefore, I request him to ask the Government and the Departments to give us administrative reports during the Budget session giving details about where we have succeeded and where we have failed and the reasons thereof.

With these few suggestions, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend on the *Rashtrapati's Address*.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the President's Address makes a mention of most of the problems that the country faces today. As you know the new Government which has come is no doubt a minority Government. We support this Government on the ground that they will implement their programme. We have said in this House that we have our programme which is more radical. We do not want our programme to be implemented because as we know the programme that the National Front promised at the crucial time was to deal with the crisis to which our country was driven.

Whatever our friends in the Opposition may say, our country was in danger. Its unity was in danger. For what is happening in Punjab and Kashmir today, before blaming the present Government, those who were in power should think of what it was. At this crucial stage of our country when its unity is threatened the people have voted the Congress out; but our friends there are not ready to recognise this. They are not even thinking over it.

We have reached a stage in this country where the people want that this Government should continue and implement their programme. So the Prime Minister has rightly said that in this age we must know that confrontation politics have no place. Those who want to take to confrontation will definitely lead the country to destruction. The time has come when consensus and reconciliation should be encouraged. I think the policies that the Government will announce will reflect this.

Yesterday in this House on the Kashmir issue the whole House came to a consensus and that consensus should be encouraged. I am thankful that the Prime Minister at this crucial stage wants to bring the strings together to keep the country united. Therefore the President's Address has clearly reflected this aspect also. There are certain areas which the Government should have taken for serious consideration. During all these years regional imbalance has grown large. The Inter-State Council was never formed even though it is in the Constitution. The previous Government never implemented it and this Government wants to set up an Inter-State Council. I think regional imbalances must be taken up for consideration in this. But today I was surprised that when the Railway Budget was placed, this element was not present there. Areas which have been neglected are being neglected and there stress has not been given.

The present Government has spoken about agriculture. Our peasants have no doubt been exploited and that is why the Government has rightly taken a decision to waive the agricultural loans upto to Rs. 10,000/- . The loan that the peasants have, in the villages today, as you know, is the result of the agrarian policy.

The fixation of price for the agricultural produce was mainly responsible for affecting the production in the adverse way. But, now the Government, has taken a decision, no doubt, to the effect that the peasants will be given remunerative prices, which is a welcome step. I want that it should be immediately implemented. For this year, the Government has promised that the prices of the agricultural produce will be fixed soon. So also, the Government has kept its promise that it will waive the loan. You will waive the loan. It is true. But the poor peasants, the marginal farmers and the artisans are not identified. And also, there are so many statements coming out which are creating suspicion in the minds of the people. So, when the people are not identified there, the Government will say that who are the people whose loans should be waived. There will be lot of corruption.

At present, land reform law is there and I welcome it. But the difficulty the country is facing today is how the previous land reforms laws should be changed, which did not find a place in the President's Address. The Government while helping farmers to increase the agricultural production, should also go in for a joint cooperative voluntary farming, where it will be possible to use the modern technology. If it is not done, then the agricultural production will not go up.

The Government has promised that it will make the right to work as a Fundamental Right. The right to work as a Fundamental Right is, no doubt, a difficult task, as you all know. So, it will have to be concretised. Concrete measures, as to how the Government is going to involve the young people those who have played a very important role in the recent elections in which the Congress was defeated, should be taken. Moreover, there should be schemes to utilise the youth in different walks of life, so that they can be inspired to build a new India. So, this depends on the Government.

I want to suggest another thing. We all know that the housing problem is a very big problem. So, the poor farmers, specially the agricultural labourers, those who have no houses and the dwellers should be given houses. Just like making the right to work as a Fundamental Right, I think, right to own a house should be made as a fundamental right.

Our planning so far, had been such that there is a huge disparity and the disparity in the country has been growing over the years. This disparity is the cause for social tension and it leads to confrontation so, in order to narrow it down, the Government should take into consideration, the planning process also.

Finally, I would request that this Government should not let the promises remain as promises, but they should be implemented and concrete action programme involving the people should be immediately brought before the nation. That is how the Government should really function and take the

country forward. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that hundred days are too short a period to draw definite conclusions about the performance of any Government. But they do indicate the trend and the direction of its programmes and also the priorities. We have got within a short span of three months two Presidential Addresses and we do not know how many more would come in this year.

At the very outset, I may submit that when the Prime Minister was in the company of the Indian National Congress, he was having a clarity of views and also he was firm in the administration. When he went to the other side, he has become a confused personality. In fact, he is not in a position to give any direction to the nation. The Central Government has become very weak. The Government of India is today rudderless.

It was promised to the people of the nation that the prices had gone up during the Congress rule just prior to the parliamentary elections and the National Front and other parties—who were then in the Opposition—would bring the prices down. But today the country feels that the prices are going up and these have not been brought down.

Further, the happenings in Kashmir and Punjab are also an eye-opener for all of us. So far as Kashmir is concerned, we have to give it a serious thought. I am sorry to state that after 13th December, 1989, the developments in the valley have shown to us that the Central Government has lost the confidence of the people of the valley. What is the reason? The Central Government, which is headed by the National Front, is having the support of BJP which is not a secular party according to some of the people, particularly according to the minorities. Now, their policies, their promises in the manifesto—stating that they are not for Article 370 and they are going to have a common civil code and also the removal of the Minorities Commission—clearly show that this National Front

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Government at the Centre is not for a particular section of the society.

The other day I heard the speech of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He has given a piece of advice to the National Front Government stating that they should leave the company of Congress Party if at all they want to survive.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

17.00 hrs.

I want to make an appeal to the hon. Members on the other side. Please don't sail with the BJP if you want to survive and if you sail with them, I can definitely say that you will not survive in the political arena of this country. Sir, it is very clear that the Government has become very weak so far as that section of the country is concerned

Coming to the leadership, the leadership of India towards the foreign countries has also become very weak. The honourable Prime Minister did not establish the strength of his leadership in the outside world. When other countries were looking forward for the advice of India, not only India but about 110 other countries were waiting for the news about the leadership of India and about the Indian Government. Today it has established beyond doubt that we are not in a position to give any leadership to other countries and so, even small countries like Nepal and Ceylon are neglecting us and are thinking that they can take us for granted. These factors show that we are not in a position to lead the nation with this Government. Hence, there is distress everywhere to the effect that there will not be any growth in any sector so far as the policy of the Government is concerned.

Coming to the Indian capital market, the stock market has fallen and in fact, the Government is not in a position to give any direction to our industries including the agricultural sector. On the contrary, they have been claiming that they have inherited an

empty coffer. Here, it is pertinent to mention the performance of the previous Government which the present Government did fail to recognise. It will not be out of the way to say that today we heard attentively the performance of the previous Government as stated in the Railway Budget. Various positive aspects on the performance of the previous Government have been mentioned in the Railway Budget and it cannot be stated that our previous Government failed in any sphere. If you take into consideration the Seventh Plan outlay, the total outlay at the beginning of the Plan was Rs. 1,80,000 crores. As against this, the achievement was about Rs. 2,22,000 crores. In real terms, the performance was 109 per cent. It had never happened before. What is the reason for this growth so far as the performance in all the sectors is concerned? You are aware of the fact that we had a production of 172 million tonnes of foodgrains in the year 1988-89 and so far as this year is concerned, it is expected to be more than 175 million tonnes. Who is responsible for this achievement? The seconder of the motion, Shri Tiwari has stated that there was no growth in industrial sector as also in the agricultural sector in the regime of the previous Government. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would like to mention that in the industrial sector the growth rate was over nine per cent and in the agricultural sector it was more than twenty per cent in the year 1988-89. If you go through the Report of the Economic Advisory Council brought out by the present Government, it says:

"In 1988-89 the economy rebounded sharply from the setback of the countrywide drought experienced in the previous year. GDP is estimated to have increased by 9 per cent or higher in real terms with agricultural production increasing sharply by 20 per cent or so and industrial production recording a growth of 8.8 per cent."

It is, therefore, very clear from these facts that the performance during 1988-89, and particularly during the 7th Plan period was very impressive. This has been commented upon by the World Bank also. In its latest

report submitted by the World Bank, it has gone to the extent of saying that the performance in the Indian capital market is also very impressive.

As regards the performance during the 7th Plan period, it was stated that the performance was not all impressive. Even the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have gone on record outside the Parliament particularly during the election campaign that they have inherited empty coffers. Let us see whether it is a statement based on facts, or it is just contrary to the facts. As submitted by me earlier, the 7th Plan outlay was Rs. two lakh and twenty two thousand crores and what is the foreign assistance, bilateral and multilateral? That includes the assistance from IMF also? The assistance from the foreign countries is not more than seven to eight per cent. Is it a mean achievement of the previous Government? Then, there is another factor which will show the strength of the Indian economy. The rate of domestic savings during the 7th Plan period is about 21 per cent, and the rate of investment is about 23 per cent. There also, the foreign assistance is not more than two per cent. Hypothetically, if the foreign countries withdraw the foreign collaboration, foreign assistance, what would be our position. Even in that case, the country would be in a position to have production to the extent of 30-31 million tonnes of crude oil, 15-20 million tonnes of steel, 40-45 million tonnes of cement and 170-175 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is the strength of the economy which has been inherited from the previous Government.

I do not say that there is no area of any concern. So far as trade gap is concerned it is an area where we have shown concern. It is not a new phenomenon. What did we inherit in the year 1980 from the then previous Government prior to our party's Government coming to power in 1980? There was a wide gap. During 1978-79 also, there was a drought. Compared to the drought faced by us during 1987-88, that drought was not at all serious. Please take into consideration the severity of the drought during 1987-88: about

265 districts, about 2.5 lakh villages and 26 crores of people were affected by that drought. The country had combated the severity of that drought, and we have come out successfully, without losing any lives because of it. That is the strength of the economy of the nation. To belittle us now, saying that we were not in a position to lead the country between 1980 and 1990 is nothing but a wrong statement, not only by the hon. Prime Minister, but also by the Finance Minister.

Let us take into consideration the performance of the present Prime Minister as the Finance Minister during the period 1985-86 and 1986-87. If you say that the economy during the 7th Five Year Plan was not at all impressive, I would submit that you are also equally responsible for that performance. You do not want to take credit for the grand performance of the economy during that period. In the present Government there are Ministers who were with us during the period 1985 to 1987, viz. Mr Arun Nehru and Mr Arif Mohammad Khan. Some other colleagues who were with us, in our previous Government, have joined your Government today. If you take their performance into consideration during that period, and if they now say that we had failed during that period, it means that they say they were incompetent. If that is so, they will not be in a position to govern the nation now also.

If the present Prime Minister wants to say that he has inherited empty coffers, I would say that it is better for him to resign. It may be a harsh word to be used by me. Why should I ask for his resignation? He had given a long-term fiscal policy and a mid-term import policy for the nation, under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. At that time, he was praising those policies not only inside Parliament, but also outside. He had stated at that time, that those policies of his were going to lead the nation and give a thrust to the Indian economy. Now he does not want to accept that position.

I now come to their claim that they are going to give 50% of the budgetary resources

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to the rural sector. Is this a new thing which they are going to give the nation?

Has it already been achieved by the previous Government? From the outlay of Rs. 1.18 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan, more than 50 per cent has gone to the rural sector. The break-up is like this. For agricultural sector, a provision to the extent of Rs. 10,574 crores was made; for rural development, a provision to the extent of Rs. 9,074 crores was made; for irrigation and flood, a provision to the extent of Rs. 16,979 crores was made; for special area investment in desert and tribal areas, a provision to the extent of Rs. 3,145 crores was made; for village and small scale industries, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,753 crores was made, for minimum need programme, health, housing in the rural area, nutrition programme, a provision to the extent of Rs. 9,676 crores was made; for rural water supply, a provision to the extent of Rs. 1,201 crores was made; for fertiliser for rural area, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,661 crores was made; for backward classes, scheduled castes welfare schemes for rural area, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,450 crores was made; for energy for rural area, a provision to the extent of 45 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 54,852 crores was made; it comes to Rs. 24,540 crores; for social services, women welfare, a provision of 40 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 10,756 crores was made; it comes to Rs. 4,302 crores. For post offices in rural area, a provision of 30 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 295 crores was made; for telecommunications, a provision of 10 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 4,534 crores was made; for railways, a provision of 15 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 12,342 crores was made. All this accounts for more than 55 per cent. If the hon. Prime Minister is to tell the nation that he is going to give more than 50 per cent, it is not a new thing. We have already spent more than 55 per cent in the rural sector. That is not a new thing which is going to be given to the nation by this Government.

I agree that he is still not in a position to adjust himself with the changed political and administrative scenario in the country. He has not still expanded his Cabinet because he is feeling some difficulty in getting good people. He is not familiar with a large number of MPs. That is why still he does not find some of the MPs according to his choice who can be relied upon and help to tone up his administration to his liking. His problem is compounded further because there are many senior and top leaders in the Party who do not see eye to eye with him. I am sorry to say that he is a confused man today. He has stated that he is for honest and clean administration and also for value-based politics. Unfortunately, I have seen a write up in *The Statesman*, which is not given by our Party. It has given a call to the Prime Minister by saying; "Wake up Mr Prime Minister." The *Indian Express* has written in their editorial that the Prime Minister is not effective; that is the conclusion of the editorial. Why have they stated like this? So, there was a lot said on the decency, on the democracy of the country because of the rigging which has taken place in Haryana.

Sir, it is the press which has gone to the extent of saying that here is a Prime Minister who has advocated for the value-based politics. But unfortunately I can submit that the hon. Prime Minister has not uttered a single word against the happenings in Haryana, that was regarding the booth capturing. People were butchered, murdered; even pressmen were mishandled; they were beaten and they were prevented even from moving to Haryana. Even the Election Commission it never happened in the history of the nation - countermanded the election for rigging. It is the definite verdict of the media, press and also the police and the administration in Haryana that there was rigging, there was misuse of the administration and rigging had taken place after using the police administration and civil administration. Even after that, the Prime Minister had not raised his finger against this misuse of power by the hon. Chief Minister.

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the recent increase in terrorist activity in Punjab which culminated in massive and indiscriminate massacre of innocent men, women and children, like that in Abohar." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the massive exodus of minorities from the terror-ridden areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the steps to be taken to deal with the Bodo agitation in Assam." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the need for effective population control and with a view to containing the explosive growth of population which threatens to nullify all efforts aimed at economic and social development of the country." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any steps to ensure due position and status to women in the society by way of reservation of seats in legislatures and civil services and ensuring them jobs according to their merit, by such schemes as the Indira Mahila Yojana." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while speaking about the constitutional 'Right

to Work' fails to indicate any schemes to provide jobs to the unemployed youth such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for unemployed rural areas and Nehru Rozgar Yojana for unemployed youth in urban areas." (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the urgent need for preventing drug peddling and drug addiction which is eating into the very roots of the nation and its posterity." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address shows concern about the malady of child labour, child beggary and child exploitation and abuse." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the lead taken by India in efforts towards the emergence of Namibia as a free nation and to secure the release of the South African Black leader Mr. Nelson Mandela from prison and also fails to indicate further steps that are proposed to be taken to ensure that sanctions are continued to be enforced by the international community against South Africa to pressurise it to give up the policy of Apartheid." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the plan mooted by the former Prime Minister at the UN for phased elimination of nuclear weapons by nuclear powers and to secure a nuclear weapon free world and to the success so far achieved in implementing the said plan." (111)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the dissolution of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly.” (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not condemn the Pak interference in Kashmir in an express manner.” (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concern over the exodus of people belonging to minority community from Kashmir and the need to make necessary arrangements for the displaced persons.” (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any attempt to console the families of Central Government employees of para military forces and police personnel killed by the anti-national elements in Kashmir while expressing concern over the killings.” (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any initiative taken by the opposition Leader in respect of coming to an all party consensus and making attempts therefor on the issue of Kashmir.” (117)

That at the end of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the mass arrest of political leaders in Tamil Nadu.” (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any tangible and time-bound measures to be taken to check the secessionist forces in Jammu and Kashmir.” (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal of the Government to hold elections in Punjab before the expiry of the President's rule.” (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not condemn the failure of the Government to waive all the outstanding agricultural loans expeditiously against the poor farmers.” (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about disbanding of technological mission on making arrangements for drinking water resulting in acute shortage of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh.” (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal for taking radical steps to remove the industrial backwardness of Uttar Pradesh.” (123)

That at the end of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express concern over the misuse of electronic media during Assembly elections." (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference regarding reorganisation of States and creation of new States." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for industrialisation and time-bound development of hilly areas in U.P." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to prevent unabated killings in Punjab and the consequent exodus of Hindus from there." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to steps for removing economic backwardness of Eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to any resolution to make available adequate funds for all-round development of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

stress upon the need to engage the youth in nation building activities." (130)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the demand of the State Government of Kerala for allotting 1.60 lakh tons of rice every month even though the procurement of rice has touched an all time record." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any project or proposal for Providing jobs to the unemployed when the right to work is enshrined in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the legitimate aspirations of the Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity have been completely shattered since there is no mention about their case along with those of the converts to Buddhism." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increase in incidence of dowry deaths and the atrocities caused on women for non-payment of dowry." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in

[Sh. A. Charles]

the Address of any programme for achieving universal literacy even though the year 1990 has been declared as an International Year for the purpose." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any welfare scheme for bringing fishermen above the poverty line." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the welfare of children under the age of 14 who are engaged in hazardous occupation." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the programme for providing shelter to the several lakhs of homeless people." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any attempt being made in giving voting rights to the several lakhs of minorities in the Assam State." (139)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL (Pune): I have been put in an embarrassing position, because whatever the Mover the Secunder have said, after that there is nothing left for me to reply. I sympathise with them because there is hardly anything to say. Therefore, I would confine myself to general observations. The text of this Address has to be understood in the context of the political situation after the Lok Sabha Election. I

respect the verdict of the people. But the verdict is unclear, incomplete and ambiguous; the verdict is not in favour of any particular political party. Therefore, we have a very strange result, very curious result. A small party has become the Ruling Party and the largest single party has become the Opposition Party. Therefore, in this Address, which is coming from a government, which is (1) coalition, (2) minority, (3) hybrid and if I may add a front government; coalition, minority, hybrid and front—four characteristics.

"Eko Api Anarthaya
Kim Yatra Chatushtayam."

Only one bad element is enough. When the whole is combined you will have the result of the NF Government.

What is this Address. This Address is based on the recommendation of the Government which is a Government which has no fixed Address. Sometimes its Address is C/o BJP; sometimes its Address is C/o CPM. I understand their difficulty.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sometimes the Address is not known.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): But the letter is delivered.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: I understand their difficulty that they have to carry every one with them.

I remember when I was a young boy. My mother took me to see a traditional play. The traditional play started with a hero coming on the stage with a sword in his left hand. The hero was wearing a false moustaches; and the false moustaches was all the time slipping, dropping down. He was busy all the time to see that it stayed on. So, he had to no time to use the sword. As a boy I wondered whether I will see anything like this collectively. Fifty years afterwards, I get a government here which is a collection of heroes with false moustaches, all the time falling, slipping, trying to control. And that is the situation of the Government. So, they are in

Sir, the BJP which is supporting them not only here but also in Haryana and the CPI Party have also gone to the extent of saying that the Chief Minister must get out. But unfortunately the hon. Prime Minister has not shown any respect for upholding the high traditions of democracy, which he has been propagating during the last two years after leaving our Party. Now Sir, I feel sorry for him because he is not in a position to condemn this act of the Chief Minister. He wants to continue in his office. Nobody can say that here is a Prime Minister who is not interested in his office. But he has shown to the electorate during the election that he was not after the office. I am sorry to say that he had fooled the BJP, CPM, CPI and other parties. Why I say that he has fooled these Parties because I have seen the BJP and the Communist Parties working effectively as the opposition parties for the last 42 years. They have been effective as opposition parties for the last 42 years.

Sir, Mr. V.P. Singh, the present Prime Minister left our Party in the year 1987. What a marvellous performance of the present Prime Minister; Within two years, he entered your fort.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must caution you about the time. You have taken about half an hour.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will conclude.

Sir, I must appreciate his capacity. He entered your fort and he created a confidence in your mind that he is the only honest person. There is nobody like him in your party or in the Communist Party and he manoeuvred in such a way that he could only be the Prime Minister. I am sorry to say that you, the opposition parties, who have been effective, could not give the nation a leader who could be the Prime Minister and you waited for 40 years for a leader from our party to come to your side and you projected him as the future Prime Minister. This is your remarkable performance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Are you distressed or happy about it?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am coming to that. He is capable of fooling not only you but he has fooled us also. For your information, I was working under him for two years in the Finance Ministry. And everyday when we used to meet at 9 O' clock in the morning, he used to say that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the great leader and honest person and like him we cannot get any person in the Indian politics. After that when he was shifted from one Department to another—I also felt sorry for it—I came to know his actual state of mind.

In conclusion, I can only say that he is particular about his image only and he is not particular about the interest of the nation. If his image is going to be at stake, he will leave your company and he will not be worried about the interest of the nation.

You have seen the performance of our Government and also that of your Government during the last three months. I have seen the Presidential Address. There you have mentioned about the Lokpal Bill and the Prasar Bharati. My socialist friend, Mr. Paswan, is in the Government. He must know that Prasar Bharati and Lokpal are not going to develop this country. It is not going to provide shelter to the poor, employment to the unemployed and clothes and food to the needy. What you require today is the stable economy. We have given you a vibrant, dynamic, forward looking economy. Please maintain that; otherwise, it will be disastrous for you. Your Prime Minister has stated at the time of joining you that he was not after power and he was not going to contest the election. He is not going to become the Prime Minister. He is not after any office. He had stated that. But he contested the election. He went in for office. He has gone on record saying that he is going to be a disaster

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

as Prime Minister. I am bringing to your notice his own words. He said, he was going to be the disaster as Prime Minister. And if he is going to be a disaster as Prime Minister, as stated by him in his own words, I say that practically there is nothing in this presidential Address to support or to oppose..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Nothing to oppose also!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, unfortunately for you, nothing to oppose also. That is why my previous speaker from our party has stated that practically there is nothing to reply also. If there is nothing, there cannot be any question for answer also. Hence, I conclude by saying that do not go on saying that there is openness in the Government. If at all there is openness in the Government, you come before the House stating what had happened in the Bofors case, what was the endorsement given by the officials when our previous Prime Minister made enquiries and put questions to them regarding the performance of the Bofors at the latest stage. So, I request you to be a constructive Government. Then there will be constructive opposition from us. Go in for the development of the nation. Do not go on setting up committees. Already there is a talk in the street that your Government has become a Government of committees, as it was during 1977-79. At that time your Government was a government of inquiries. Please stop all these things. Instead of that, give the direction, give the action plan as stated by the Opposition Leader the other day and also without any fear and favour. Give honest administration to the nation. That would help you in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Just now I listened to the learned hon. Members of the Opposition. Hon. Member who was speaking prior to me said that there was nothing in

the President's Address which could be opposed or supported by him. How could he see anything worthwhile in it because they had always been looking towards the elite during the congress regime and never bothered about the plight of villages. They had never thought of unemployed youth. Did they ever think about the condition of the people who migrate to cities from the villages and the conditions in which they live there. You have never paid any attention towards them. All these things, including the right to work have been mentioned in the President's Address.

Hon. Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh has said that loans of the farmers upto Rs. 10,000 will be waived. This also finds a place in the Address. Our Government has announced and the Hon. President has also mentioned in his Address that it will be the endeavour of the Government to develop the villages and the development of the urban areas will not be taken up till our villages where 80 percent of the people live, are developed. There was loot, theft, bribery and dishonesty during the congress rule and the unemployed people could not get employment. This is why they have to sit in the Opposition. Today they say that the four parties. B.J.P., C.P.I., C.P.I.(M) and Janata Dal - are all ideologically opposed. I want to say that it has been the tradition and history of India that whenever we faced crisis, the entire country worked unitedly. The country is facing the same situation today. You have driven the country towards rising prices, corruption, unemployment and many other malpractices and the result is that Shri V.P. Singh has emerged as leader. We are going to do something very great in this country but they will not be able to tolerate it. Our colleague, Shri Kalpnath Rai had asked during the last session as to how Shri V.P. Singh would be able to accomplish this task. A shortwhile ago, it was said that the congress had left emptied coffers as their legacy. The farmers who constitute about 80 percent of the population live in villages. The Congress Government spent only Rs. 14-15 on them. We and our leader, Shri V.P. Singh have said that we will spend Rs. 40 on them and

another Rs.50 will be spent on the development of villages. It comes to Rs. 90. This fact has been mentioned in the President's Address. When Rs. 90 will be spent in the rural areas, development of villages is certain. The development of villages will surely lead to the development of the country. Development of India is not possible with the development of a handful of people living in urban areas. The hon. Member who spoke just now is also a learned lawyer and he said that nothing concrete will be achieved under the leadership of Shri V.P.Singh. I want to ask my learned colleagues as to what has been their achievement during the last 45 years when the Congress Party was given the opportunity by the people to rule this country barring the three year period of Janata rule. What did they give to the villages? Just nothing. They have defrined them of irrigational facilities and supplied spurious fertilizers to the farmers. I am unable to understand why the flood water could not be utilised for irrigation purposes in a country which is hit by floods and drought both. The result is that both these calamities have brought havoc in the country.

While participating in the debate on the Railway Budget, some hon. Members have referred to the prepared increase in the Railway freight and fare. This increase had become necessary. The procedure which the previous Government adopted from the very beginning and the budget structure that was prepared in the past 5-6 years, had necessitated to make this provision in the Budget. I hope that in the next Budget, the Government will try to cut down this increase and certainly there will not be any further increase. Our Deputy Prime Minister toured Punjab in a bid to solve this issue. Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to hoist the National Flag from behind the bullet proof glasses, what to talk of going to Punjab and Assam. They talk of the Prime Minister who never came out from the P.M room. I know it very well that he did not come in direct contact with the people. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the hon. Members of Parliament needed three months time to seek interview with him. Was this the democracy of which

they make an outcry? Timely solutions to problems were not found. Chief Minister of states used to get appointments to meet the Prime Minister. Dr. Jagannath Mishra was the one who used to return Bihar without getting an appointment. This was the result of the type of democracy practised by their party. The time has now come to make amends and to extend full cooperation to our leader, Shri V.P. Singh who is interested in development. Coming to the foreign policy, I would like to submit that relations with the neighbouring countries were spoiled. Neither their employment policy nor economic policy was correct. Big capitalists like Tata, Dalmia and Modi were only able to get various facilities. Our Government is going to provide loans to the labourers, poor and unemployed people. You can notice the results of the functioning of this Government in a short span of three months. They have done nothing in 40 years. Shri V.P.Singh was their senior colleague. There was definitely something wrong with the Congress Party and that is why he left that party and became the leader of our party. There are so many problems which have only one solution. To solve the problem is not a difficult task. Problems relating to Punjab, Kashmir and Assam were solved in the past and I hope, solution will be found in future too. Nothing has been done by the Congress Government to provide Bihar State its due share. There are a number of coal and steel mines in the State, but nothing was done to provide the due share of profit to Bihar from these mines and other resources. While sitting on this side, all they did was to support the President's Address and rule the country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harish Rawat may speak. There are only 15 minutes left.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I will try to conclude within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want more time? Because it will have to come out of the total party allocation which is there for your

party. If you take more time, then others will get less. It is up to you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I will try to speak within the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to say this because rather than fracturing your intervention, if you conclude it within 15 minutes, then your intervention would not get fractured between today and tomorrow. It is for your convenience.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Okay. Thanks you very much for your suggestion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you can start.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the National Front Government assumed power, every one had good wishes for it. Only three months have passed and even our good wishes were also with it to some extent. We saw some faces and personalities who made their political career with the help of culture, ideology and guidance of the Congress. We may take the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Commerce Minister or the Energy Minister of this Government. We hoped that a clear and effective policy would be formulated atleast in respect of two issues, viz. National prestige and the security of the country. We hoped that this Government, at least, under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh would not show any leniency in dealing with the communal forces. It would not allow those forces to raise their head. But, what we see today, any person who is a well-wisher of India, any such person, who is proud of our democratic and secular traditions and ever-growing prestige of the nation, would definitely be sad. There is a general feeling of doubt in the minds of the people about the danger on our borders and the Union Government, whatever they may say, has not been able to dispel those apprehensions. What is the reason that today,

even small countries are threatening us. Today, we are not in the Government, you are in the Government and you have to respond to this situation, today we are in the opposition. The situation today has come to such a pass that we make a request to Iran to go there for discussion and they refuse. Today, Bangladesh, which was created with the blood of our people and our brave soldiers, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that it is deviating from its old policies and changing its stand on the Kashmir issue and threatening us and trying to put us in the dock. Sri Lanka, whose unity and sovereignty, we defended, is costing a threatening look and compare it with that day, when militants brought about a coup in Male and a request was made to us, when the Rajiv Gandhi Government was in power, then we had sent the troops there. No country in the world could dare say anything that could question our action. Troops were sent to Sri Lanka, no one dared to say anything but many people were struck with jealousy and they felt restless, yet they could not muster enough courage to question us. But now, when Pakistan is trying to interfere in our internal affairs openly— When the Prime Minister of Pakistan is openly saying that they will support the forces demanding plebiscite and arm them, in such a situation we could observe a lot of support with them. Earlier, when Pakistan used to make such statements, it used to receive insignificant support. But today, the situation is worse. They are getting more support now, which is due to your weak foreign policy. You have lost contacts with foreign countries and the people have very poor opinion about you.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I don't want to interrupt, but only for the sake of clarification, I would like to submit that even now no Muslim country is supporting Pakistan which is unprecedented.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Now-a-days, you might have been preoccupied with your labour problems, so you could not get the information regarding this issue. Ram Vilas ji, you are our friend. What is the stand of Iran

and Saudi Arabia? Except Iraq and Palestine....even you have to talk with Palestinians only then you are in a position to give this reaction. When Congress Government was in power, Palestinians always stood with us on this issue. May be one or two Arab countries were helping them clandestinely, but most of them either remained silent or stood with us.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Not a single neighbouring country was with you. Why should it be with you?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is nothing but wishful thinking of Ram Vilas ji but no one can ignore the facts. At present all other countries of the world, including our neighbouring countries consider the present Government in Delhi as a weak Government and they have doubts about its stability and its foreign policy. As a result thereof, no one is offering its concrete support though you are seeking the same. But no one is willing to come forward and support you openly although they have done so earlier.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is distressing to know that Kashmir is not the solitary case, there are certain other issues also on which the present Government appears to be supporting the communal forces. No doubt, they have been successful in diffusing the tension with regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babari Masjid issue temporarily by using good offices of the leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party and we also wish that they will be able to diffuse it for some more time and ultimately diffuse it permanently. You might doubt our good wishes but I was just trying to offer our support for you.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now see the persons who try to diffuse the tension.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: What is the harm in praising the persons who diffuse tension. You can inflame the sentiments whenever you find an opportunity to do so.

AN HON.MEMBER: We will solve all

the problems created by you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Try to solve two-three problems. It is just beginning, let us see.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was Submitting that even though they have diffused tension with the help of BJP, but at what price? Now it is not we alone, but most of the Members sitting on this side and the people at large in the entire North India and prominent States of North India doubt the role being played by the Bharatiya Janata Party, because their policies are based on communalism. They are based on the protection of one particular religion. The people of this country consider B.J.P. as a supporter of Janta Dal and instrumental in bringing the Janta Dal into power. Take the case of Jammu-Kashmir or any other intricate problem, every one feels that the National Front Government is working as per the dictates of the Bharatiya Janta Party. Although the Hon. Prime Minister has stated in the House yesterday that he has no intention of tampering with or scrapping Article 370 in the case of Kashmir, but the leadership of Bhartiya Janta Party is continuously insisting on scrapping Article 370. Their intention is very clear. They want to influence the Hindu opinion by doing so and they want to establish their hold, particularly in Northern India. It is creating a lot of doubt among the masses of the whole country. This party is trying to take advantage by spreading communal feelings. Their intention is that Bhartiya Janta Party must get advantage of the situation in one way or the other. Knowingly or unknowingly our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is proving to be helpful in achieving their goal. This is my charge against the Government and the council of Ministers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many promises have been incorporated in the President's Address for the welfare of the country. But if one goes through the Manifesto of Janta Dal issued in 1989, promises has been made in more revolutionary manner. This is the second Address of the Hon. President after this Government came into power. The first

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Address was made in a hurry, as the new Government was having very short time at its disposal, so we hoped that the promises given in 1989 manifesto will be included in this Address more categorically and resolutely. The Right to work was included later, after pressure from Congress, because when we moved an amendment here in this regard.....(*Interruptions*)If they were so honest, why they were trying to avoid it, when we moved this amendment in the Lok Sabha during the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and when it was moved in Rajya Sabha by our friends. The right to work was included in the Address as a result of pressure from the Congress. In this regard, I very much respect Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri. It was his life-long conviction. As I am saying this in the House today, he will be very happy. We are also happy that arrangements are being made to incorporate the right to work as a fundamental right in the constitution, but merely resolving or amending the constitution will not do. Besides this, the Government will have to take some follow-up action also. Firstly, we should pay attention to the problem of large scale unemployment in the country. There is a large number of unemployed youth in the country, who have helped this Government in coming into power, but in the Hon. President's Address, nothing has been mentioned about payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): The country would have been benefited to some extent, had this Address been repeated during the last 40 years.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I can assure you that our Government will do all these things, which we are asking you to do today, whenever it gets the opportunity.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit

through you that when this Government is trying to be so honest by including the Right to work as a fundamental right in the Hon. President's Address, surely there was no harm in adding one more line in this respect. Neither it would have raised the expenditure on printing, nor it was any problem for the Hon. President, if a line was inserted that so long the right to work is not included as a fundamental right in the Constitution, all the unemployed persons whether registered or un-registered and the unemployed in the rural areas, will be immediately paid Rs.200/- per month as an unemployment allowance after an extensive survey of the unemployed is completed. (*Interruptions*)

Had we done everything, your Government would not have got the opportunity to come in power. You can say that you lack the courage, just say it for once. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, order. Don't interrupt the hon. Member. I request the hon. Member to address the Chair. Please don't interrupt. It applies to you also.

[*Translation*]

Hon. Member, how much more time you require?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I will take ten-fifteen minutes more. If you allow, I can speak tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak tomorrow, you can speak tomorrow. Please continue your speech tomorrow. Now I call Dr. Laxmi Narain Pandeya to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Second Report

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYANA PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present the Second
Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
P.UPENDRA): Sir, I have a submission to
make. In the Business Advisory Committee
meeting today, we discussed the time to be
allotted for this discussion. Members wanted
more time because a large number of speak-
ers are there. The suggestion was that we sit
today and tomorrow up to 7 p.m. in the evening
so that more Members can participate in the
discussion because the Prime Minister has
to reply day-after-tomorrow at 2 p.m since he
is going to Namibia on 20th. On 19th, he has
to reply in the Rajya Sabha. There are some
constraints of time. So, it has been agreed
that we will sit today and tomorrow up to 7
p.m. It is for the House to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put it to the

vote of the House, I appreciate the constraint
under which the Government is working. But
if you come with the proposal at 6.0 Clock
even the speakers who have to participate in
the discussion have left under the under-
standing that they will speak tomorrow. I will
not be fair to the House then.

SHRI P.UPENDRA: As you like, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: However, I would like
to take the sense of the House in this matter.
Does the House want to sit till 7 O' Clock
today?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not inter-
rupt when I am taking the sense of the
House. There is an extent to the levity in
which you can engage yourself. I would like
to take the sense of the House. Is it the
consensus of the House to sit till 7 O'Clock
today?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest to the
hon. Minister that from tomorrow you may
request the House to sit a bit late.

The House stands adjourned to meet
again at Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
the 15th March, 1990.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, March 15, 1990/
Phalguna 24, 1911 (Saka)*