

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 18, 1990/Chaitra 28,
1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Delhi Rent Control Act

+

*493. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Rent Control Act abolition urged" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 25 March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto regarding abolition of the Delhi Rent Control Act?

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

The Government are aware of the news item.

(b) There is no proposal to repeal the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, questions in this regard have been put several times. A large number of people are in difficulty. It is necessary to pay attention to this. This law was enacted in 1952 and thereafter amendments in the law have been made from time to time. But I would like to know as to when the rules were framed? If the rules have not so far been framed, what are the reasons for delay in framing the rules and by what time they are likely to be framed? In the absence of rules, as many as 1900 cases are pending in High Courts and more than 4000 cases are pending in district courts. This is what was said in the Rajya Sabha in 1988. After 10 years when the rent is frozen, neither it is beneficial to the landlord nor to the tenant. Why does not the Government think in terms of setting up a co-operative society and becoming the owner of the society thus set up?

[*English*]

They can build their own building and the land-lord can be compensated equally.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Regarding the first question, I am very sorry to say that the rules are not ready so far. Our Ministry had sent them to the Law Ministry.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: In 1952.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Now I am talking about the Act as amended in 1988. At the same time, the rules are to provide for the procedure of evaluation of the property in dispute by the Rent Controller. The evaluation of a property by the Rent Controller is a matter of his discretion. Therefore, delay in the framing of the rules is not resulting in any delay in disposal of the cases by the Rent Controller. I assure the hon. member that the rules will be ready very soon and they will be laid on the Table of the House. He has also raised a point about freezing of the cut-off amount, that is a rent of Rs. 3,500/-. He has also said that it has caused a lot of harm. It is a very controversial issue. For example, the Jha Commission has said that a rent of Rs. 1000/- or the area should be fixed as the norm. The National Commission on Urbanization has said that the plinth area should be the norm. There is no limit to it. We have to apply a reasonable standard. So, we are waiting and watching the effectiveness of the recent amendment made in 1988. So, after evaluating the same, we will have to reconsider the matter, if necessary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know one thing because it has been stated in the memorandum:

[*English*]

"Implementation of agreement by a Registrar of the courts under whose jurisdiction the terms and conditions should be drawn between the tenants and the landlords."

[*Translation*]

A large number of cases are pending. Due to this, it has become a den of corruption. People who have since retired from service and have no house in Delhi are not getting any house. The reason is that due to non-implementation of Land Reforms Act, the land which was likely to be made available in Delhi was not available. The land

which might have become available has been allocated to landless people and the jhuggi dwellers for house construction. The retired armed force personnel enjoy some legal benefits in this regard. But corruption and bungling is rampant in the system. Will the Government take steps, at least, to provide houses to retired Government employees who do not own a house in Delhi?

[*English*]

SHRIMURASOLI MARAN: This is about the Rent Control Act. Regarding giving land to landless I require notice. He has raised the question about retired Army officials being given houses. Under the Act there is a provision that retired or retiring Army officials should, before retiring within a year, send a notice and they can get possession of their own house before retiring. That has been provided for in the Act itself.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The rules relating to tenancy as well as rent control in Delhi are so complex that they pave the way for unscrupulous tenants to sub-let their premises to sub-tenants. The poor sub-tenants do not have any sense of security as such, although they pay enormous rent to those tenants. Under these circumstances may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will consider bringing about a comprehensive legislation to do away with these unscrupulous tenants? The hon. Minister has already made it clear that the rules have not yet been framed. So, it is my request that comprehensive legislation may be brought out.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This present amendment was made by the previous Government after receiving the recommendations of various commissions and the Petitions Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: You cannot shirk your responsibility like that by blaming the previous Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I am telling you. With good intentions only the amendment was brought in. It was passed just one and a half years ago. We are watching the performance. We feel that this new amendment should be given a fair trial and in the meanwhile as the hon. member has stated the sharing of houses is prevalent, not only here in Delhi but in the other metropolitan cities also. Every city has its own pattern regarding rental housing. So, the Ministry of Urban Development has requested Human Settlement Management Institute to undertake studies regarding the mechanism of rent control and land in Delhi and to suggest specific amendments which will stimulate the rental housing and will protect the interests of both the landlords and the tenants.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of passing the Rent Control Act by the Parliament, views of Delhi and other points were taken into consideration and the form in which it was passed was quite the opposite of what was passed by the Metropolitan Council, which had constituted a Select Committee for this purpose. As you said just now that you have held consultations with all concerned parties, but it is against the wishes of the Delhites. The Act which has been passed here is just the opposite of the proposal which was received from the Metropolitan Council. Does the Central Government propose to amend the Act suitably?

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I have already told the honourable House that we are already evaluating the system. We want to give a fair trial to the amendment of 1988. The hon. member's suggestion will also be taken into account and as I have already stated the Human Settlement Management Institute is now undertaking a study. Naturally all these ideas will be taken into account by us.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I would like to

request the Hon. Minister that he should consult the Members of Parliament from Delhi before bringing any amendment to the Rent Control Act. It is a matter of great importance for a very large number of tenants who number about nine million. It is very easy to talk about abolition of the Rent Control Act. It is very easy for somebody to come and say, abolish it. Some people who represent the landlord lobbies easily talk about abolition of the Rent Control Act, which provides action. A balance has to be struck. We tried to strike a balance. Mr. Khurana, I do not want to enter into an argument with you. All his assertions are totally false. We tried to strike a balance. When you bring forward any proposal, will you kindly care to consult Delhi MPs?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We will definitely consult them. Without consulting Delhi MPs, how can we bring any legislation regarding Delhi.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The hon. Minister has very rightly said that as per one of the provisions of this Act, the Government servants and Army personnel, one year before they retire, can give notice for vacation. To my knowledge, when I was in the Delhi Administration/Ministry, hundreds of applications came. I want to know whether you are going to implement this part of the clause immediately. Otherwise, people retiring from their service cannot enter their homes.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: There are about 58 cases pending in the High Court and the Supreme Court, all regarding Section 14 (b) (c) (d), that is, immediate possession of occupation by the retired or retiring Army personnel, Central Government servants, servants of the Delhi Administration and their widows. So, very soon, we hope if decision is received from the Supreme Court, it will be helpful to the retired military personnel or retiring military personnel and other officers.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, already housing is a problem in the country, particularly in Delhi.

With the prevailing Rent Control Act, I understand, several of the house owners are keeping their houses under lock and key instead of giving them on rent. So, it adds to the problem; also escalation in prices, and so on and so forth. Keeping the impact of the Rent Control Act, will the Minister not lose any more time in making the rules or amend the Act if necessary taking into account the woes of the tenants as well as the owners.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is very simple to say, 'take into account the interests of the owners as well as the tenants'... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.S. RAO: The Government has to do it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We have to do it. That is why, an experiment has been initiated by the previous Government. It is going on. We are watching the situation. We will evaluate it. What the hon. Member has said is correct. It is not only in regard to Delhi, but also in regard to Bombay, Calcutta and other cities.

Anyway, it is a game. But at the same time we cannot simply abolish the Rent Control Act. We have to give due protection to the tenants also. At the same time we have to encourage the rental housing system. So, as you have put it, we have to find a via-media, a balance has to be struck. We are watching the situation. We will bring a Bill, if necessary, very soon.

National Policy on Construction Labour

*494. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:**
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a national policy on construction labour; and

(b) if so, when it is to be announced?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Government is examining various proposals for bringing forth suitable legislation for providing certain protections to workers in building and construction activities.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was as to whether the Government propose to evolve a national policy on labourers engaged in building and construction activities. But the reply that has been given is that the Government is considering various proposals for bringing forward a suitable legislation for providing some protection to building and construction workers. There is a vast difference between national policy and legislation. More than 50 lakh labourers are engaged in building and construction work. But no concrete steps have been taken for them. Besides, there is provision in the rules which ensures payment of minimum wages to labourers, because they are still not getting minimum wages to labourers, because they are still not getting minimum wages. They do not get bonus. The benefits of social security scheme are also not available to them despite the fact that maximum accidents take place in the construction industry. The number is three times more than in other places. A few days ago a seminar was held on this subject and some suggestions were put forward. There is also a National Campaign Committee on construction workers which had prepared a draft bill and made some suggestions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what suggestions were made by the Trade Unions in the seminar? I would also like to know as to whether the Government will constitute a board comprising of representatives of labourers, builders, employers and the Government and look into the matter of providing minimum wages and social security to the labourers and solve their problems?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions that

the question raised up by the hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharia is very important. The construction workers are being exploited everywhere whether it is the case of payment of minimum wages, providing them social security or the payment of compensation to accident victims. Their names are not shown in the pay rolls. These are very serious problems. The hon. Member made a reference to the seminar. Yes, a seminar was organised in Delhi on 12th February 1990 which was attended by representatives of labourers, Government officials and the building association. A number of good suggestions came before the Government in the seminar and the Government is considering them. The National Campaign Committee was Constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Krishna Iyer. The said committee made a number of suggestions, one of which suggests for constituting a board which would look into the labourers' problems, viz; providing guarantee to their engagement, deciding labourers' contribution to the board, registering their engagement and their recruitment through the above board. It is a good suggestion and the Government is considering it. Last year i.e. in 1989, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha about the National Campaign Committee and a discussion was about to take place on the said Bill. In the meantime, a memorandum was presented to the hon. Prime Minister through the Petition Committee with the request to consider the points given in the memorandum. The Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha now. What I want to say is that the Government is considering the above suggestions and the question of constituting the board is also under consideration of the Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the biggest problem is that of the uncertainly being faced by the labourers. As soon as the work on some project is completed, the labourers are retrenched and they do not get some other work immediately. Will the Government consider a proposal under which a definite percentage of labourers—say 30 or 40 per cent—will be transferred to some other Government or

private projects or will be recruited by such projects as soon as a project work, they are engaged in, is completed whether it is a public sector undertaking project or a Government project? For example, certain States have made such arrangements. In West Bengal, the Government has taken such a decision. The West Bengal Electricity Board has also taken the decision that out of the labourers working under them, a definite percentage will be given the status of permanent employees and they will be employed in some other work. Is the Central Government considering any such proposal?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: At present there is no such proposal before the Government. But while bringing forward a legislation on this subject, proposals which will come up with the general consensus of the House will be taken into consideration.

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of the total labour force in Delhi, 6 lakh labourers are the natives of Rajasthan and most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a proposal to issue identity cards to labourers coming from other States is under consideration of the Government? There have been instances in which labourers while on work meet with accidents and die. Generally, most of the labourers work under contractors. In the event of death of a labourer, the contractor bluntly denies the fact that the accident victims was working under him. If he says yes, he will have to pay compensation. For the above reason, the condition of casual labourers have become very deplorable. Keeping in view the above facts, will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion for issuing identity cards to all labourers? A large number of construction workers coming from other States are working in Delhi. They are engaged in the job of beautifying Delhi. Will identity cards be issued to all labourers, viz., permanent, temporary and casual?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When a Bill in connection with the labourers is brought

forward in the House, the question of issuing identity cards will also be examined. It is a fact that if the labourer does not possess an identity card the Labour Commissioner cannot do anything for him. Therefore, such a provision is essential. We propose to provide for constitution of a board in the Bill and it is under consideration. It is also quite but natural that the labourer will register his name with the board and the board will maintain the detailed particulars of the labourer and also have the record of his employer and the site of work. The labourer will take up the work only with the permission of the board. The labourer also will have to make some contribution to this effect so that he could be assisted at the time of an emergency. Therefore, when the Bill is brought forward in the House, a detailed discussion with regard to issuing identity cards will also be held.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are now between four thousand to five thousand construction workers building the first phase of the Metro rail Project in Calcutta and once this project is completed, they are going to be at a loose end, without any security or any future opportunities for employment.* Of these, there are 250 tunnel workers whose health has been ruined. They are suffering from all kinds of diseases like deafness, rupture of blood-vessels, arthritis and impotency. So, my question to the hon. Minister is that when this Board for construction workers is constituted, when this Bill is enacted, will the Ministry consider the case of these workers who have been risking their life and health on a national project. In fact, they are mostly employed by sub-contractors under the Hindustan Construction Company. Now they are *na ghar ka na ghat ka*. No one wants to take their responsibility. So, will the Ministry do something about them?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, on the 20th, we have convened a Conference of

Labour Ministers of States here in Delhi. There is a conference of the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) on 21st and 22nd. As to the question raised by him, I have already said that the Board which will be constituted will have to guarantee permanent employment to registered labour. The Board will be accountable for this.

[English]

SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I welcome the suggestions of the hon. Minister that a Tripartite Committee can be constituted to look into these problems. But my apprehension is whether this Tripartite Committee will have the same fate of the Tripartite Committee which looked into the D.A. and when that Tripartite Committee were going into the entire structure, Government unilaterally declared D.A. Sir, there is one major problem, that is, the insurance coverage. Sir, already there are some of the Union which are functioning in this area with the help of the Insurance Company in the country. Now, they have started their own insurance policy. I would like to know whether the Government will give direction to the Insurance Companies that they should encourage the insurance system which can function both by way of financial help to the workers and also ask the contractors who make use of their services.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, the hon. Member's second question relates to insurance. This is not relevant here. In reply to the first question, I want to state that the Board will not play a merely advisory role, but it will also have the necessary powers.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the labourers who work under labour contracts, face problems, but there is another aspect to this matter. Registration is done in case of small-scale industries. Does the Government have any policy which necessitates the registration of the new business community of builders and contractors? These people exploit

labourers and do not pay them even the minimum wages.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, as I have already said, when the proposed Board is constituted, a provision will be made to ensure that builders will first have to take permission before starting construction work.

[English]

DR. VENKATESH KAHDE: Sir, the construction workers are at the mercy of the contractors or the middlemen who are making all the money. It is a sort of capitalist system. There is no consideration for the welfare of the labour. It is a good idea that the Minister is considering some reform in this direction. However, my question to the hon. Minister is whether in the interim period, the existing State machinery or the Central Government machinery could be used for making random checks at the construction site to see that the minimum wages are paid to the labourers, they are insured as also to see that there is no question of inequality in wages between men and women. There is a great deal of difference. I would like to know whether these matters could be checked by the existing State machinery or the Central Government machinery.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, the

laws are still in force and there is no laxity. In fact, it is the duty of State Government officials to ensure that minimum wages are paid and other labour laws are enforced. Whenever I get time, I shall also look into it.

[English]

Training to Orphans

*495. **SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of orphans living in orphanages in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether training is being given to them in technical skills under different technical trades to enable them to earn livelihood;

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

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Centre to provide necessary training to the orphans?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection through which assistance is being provided to voluntary organizations for the maintenance of orphaned and destitute children in Children's Homes. The State-wise number of children covered under this Scheme are given below:—

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Children covered upto 31.3.90
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3125
2.	Assam	1020

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1450
4.	Gujarat	1218
5.	Haryana	540
6.	Himachal Pradesh	82
7.	Karnataka	4690
8.	Kerala	1200
9.	Madhya Pradesh	875
10.	Maharashtra	3045
11.	Manipur	175
12.	Meghalaya	525
13.	Nagaland	425
14.	Orissa	2853
15.	Punjab	260
16.	Rajasthan	2850
17.	Sikkim	100
18.	Tamil Nadu	10493
19.	Tripura	475
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3142
21.	West Bengal	5285
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	145
24.	Delhi	1134
25.	Goa	375
26.	Mizoram	25
27.	Pondicherry	350
Total		45957

However, information regarding the number of orphans living in orphanages in the States which are assisted directly by the State Governments or orphanages which are not receiving any assistance either from the Central or State Governments is not available.

(b) to (d). The objective of the Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection is to rehabilitate orphaned and destitute children in the community through a range of ameliorative services. One of the main objectives of this Scheme is to provide vocational training and vocational guidance to the children being maintained in the Children's Homes. These include training in occupations like, tailoring, carpentry, radio mechanics, printing, book binding etc. In addition, education is also provided to the children in schools either within or outside the institution. The guidelines which have been issued under the Scheme mention that non-formal vocational training, especially through apprenticeship and expansion of vocational training facilities in the form of service and repair centres and production-cum-training centres should be major plank for enabling such children to earn an honourable living.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, in the statement of the hon. Minister, he has not mentioned the list of orphan Homes and Voluntary Organisations dealing with the orphan children. Sir, millions of orphaned and destitute children are in the country and the assistance and subsidy given to them are very meagre. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether a list of welfare measures sent by the Orissa Government for extension of Orphanages and construction of buildings is pending before the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have the list with me. It includes the details regarding Orissa also. The list prepared by us has two heads. One is that of children staying in orphanages which are given assistance by

the Central Government. Assistance is given at three levels. 45% assistance is given by the Central Government, 45% by the State Governments and 10% by voluntary organisations. A list of organisations which receive Central Government assistance is attached. Apart from this the State Governments and private organisations also give assistance but that list is not available with me. So far as Orissa is concerned there are 51 organisations which are functioning as orphanages in the State.

[English]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there have been large-scale irregularities in most of the orphanages in Orissa, and also I would like to know whether the roster-wise study has been made on the outgoing children of the orphanages or not because in the case of rehabilitation, economic rehabilitation and vocational education are neglected very much. So, I would like to know how many orphan children coming out of these orphanages has been rehabilitated so far.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is very important. We have received complaints and action has also been taken but the steps taken are not adequate. In 1989-90, a grant of Rs. 3.7 crores was given to voluntary organisations. In 1990-91, a grant of Rs. 5 crores is proposed to be given. This amount is meagre considering the number of orphan children. An orphanage spends Rs. 250 on each of its inmates. Rs. 125 is paid by the State Government and Rs. 125 by the Central Government. Previously this amount was Rs. 150, but after I joined the cabinet, I increased the amount to Rs. 250. Previously Rs. 6,000 was given to orphan homes but now this amount has been increased to Rs. 10,000. But it is surprising that though money is being spent on orphan children there is no machinery to monitor it. Such organisations are granted funds ac-

cording to the provisions made for this. When the Ministry was asked to supply information on how the orphanages were looking after orphans and the steps being taken by these homes to rehabilitate the orphan children neither the Ministry nor the State Government could supply this information. The Centre will monitor this process in future and organisations which receive funds directly from the Centre will be asked to explain as to what action they take for the welfare of orphans.

[English]

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: Sir, there are certain voluntary organisations and individuals who have taken up the issue of these orphans. But at the State level there is no machinery to extend the concessions announced here by the Minister. So, I would like to know whether a machinery can be evolved to take up this responsibility of enumeration and extension of benefits.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, my reply pertains to all States and not Orissa alone. Now we are trying to extend the facilities being given to orphans to street children and other children also.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: The officials of orphanages in Bihar misuse the funds received by the orphanages from the Central and State Governments. With the result that orphans do not get the facilities that they should get. Have any directives been issued by the High Court in this regard?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Actually, the question does not relate to each State individually but to all States taken together. So far as Bihar is concerned I shall get the information and place it before the House and shall pass on the same to the hon. Member as well. At present there are 45,957 children in the orphanages. As you are aware, these are not orphanages; they are Beggars' Homes. I have personally looked into this matter Hon. Shri Khurana also raised this

matter a few days back and had said that there was corruption in the running of these Homes. I agree that corruption is there. We are trying to make surprise visits. In this we need the cooperation of all hon. Members and I urge them to personally conduct surprise checks in beggars homes. The complaints received by them should be communicated to us. We shall certainly take follow-up action.

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, till what age are orphans permitted to stay in orphanages?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, orphans stay in the orphanages till they are 18 years of age. But the law provides that orphans can stay on in the orphanages and avail of all facilities if they do not become self-dependent even after 18 years of age.

[English]

Environment Monitoring Committee

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*496. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted an Environment Monitoring Committee to ensure effective implementation of environmental safeguards in irrigation, multi-purpose and flood control projects;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have asked the Committee to submit reports in the matter from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Committee will

prepare and submit an annual report on the status of environmental management of different projects in various river basins.

COMPOSITION

(i)	Member (WP), Central Water Commission	Chairman
(ii)	Joint Commissioner (PP), Ministry of Water Resources	Member
(iii)	Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
(iv)	Dy. Adviser (I&CAD), Planning Commission	Member
(v)	Subject Matter Specialist, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	Member
(vi)	Director, Ministry of Welfare	Member
(vii)	Chief Engineer, Basin Planning and Management Organisations Central Water Commission	Member
(viii)	Chief Engineer (Monitoring), Central Water Commission	Member
(ix)	Director (Environment), Central Water Commission	Member-Secretary

TERMS TO REFERENCE:

- (i) To oversee the implementation of the environmental safeguards stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests at the stage of clearance of irrigation, multipurpose and flood control projects.
- (ii) To review the mechanism established by the project authorities to monitor the ecology of the project areas, irrigation command areas and the catchment areas.
- (iii) To suggest additional compensatory measures/facilities wherever necessary.
- (iv) To bring to the notice of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry

of Environment and Forests important cases of default, which may lead to the review of the projects clearance or the funding arrangements. Such cases where there is default in implementation of rehabilitation schemes for displaced tribals, will be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Welfare also.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many irregularities are being committed in regard to the clearance of irrigation projects. Agitations in support as well as against such clearances are being launched at various places. We want that whatever rules have been framed in this regard, these should be enforced strictly. This is essential. Take Narmada project for instance. Just now, in his reply, the hon.

Minister has stated about the terms of reference of the Monitoring Committee:

[English]

to review the mechanism established by the project authorities to monitor the ecology of the project areas, irrigation command areas and the catchment areas.

[Translation]

So these are the functions assigned to it. I would like to give you the example of Sardar Sarovar project. What was the basis on which the capacity of the project was fixed? Did the department assess the quantum of water that flowed there? It took your department 42 years to determine the flow of water at Gardeshwar which they put at 24 M.A.F. But the proposed height of the dam has been fixed on the basis of 28 M.A.F. In the first place, you are not going to get this much of water. Secondly, it is likely to ruin numerous people. If the height of the dam is fixed on the basis of 24 M.A.F. of water, it will result in full use of water besides avoiding displacement of people. Therefore, I would suggest that you should finalize the project after giving due consideration to the report of your department, so that the funds do not go waste.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question. You have two questions to ask.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: My question is simple. I want to know whether there is any gauge in Gardeshwar as per the latest report? Is it a fact that the reading of the last 42 years is 24 M.A.F.? If so, whether the Government propose to recast it on that basis so as to scale down its height to the level of the quantum of water? Secondly, Tehri Dam has raised a big controversy in the country. The committee has submitted its appraisal report recently. However the Government has been reluctant to present the report in the House. I had raised this issue under Rule 377 also. Why has it been suppressed and why is it being kept secret from the people and the Parliament? The Government must admit at least this much

that where the environmental report is negative.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is over. You have two questions. ask the first one.

SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT: I would like to know whether the Government would consider the project of Tehri Dam in accordance with the environment report? I would also like to know whether the report on Tehri Dam will be presented in the House?

SHRIMANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, this is not related to the main question. The main question was whether the committee has been constituted; if so, what is its composition and what are its terms of reference. So far as the hon. Member's concern in regard to Sardar Sarovar Project is concerned, I would like to tell him that similar concern might have been expressed elsewhere also and that is why this committee has been constituted. This committee will go into all these aspects and submit its report. So far as the question of Sardar Sarovar is concerned, Narmada Control Authority (NCA) has formed a separate committee for the purpose.

SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT: I want specific reply to my specific question, I do not agree with what the hon. Minister says. I have read out the reply given by the hon. Minister and my supplementary emanates from his reply, he cannot say that this is not a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you put your second supplementary question.

SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT: I am asking specifically whether it is not a fact that the project has been designed on the basis of 28 M.A.F., but the reading for the last 42 years has been 24 MAF?

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying that a committee has been set up.

SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT: But do you agree with him? I want your protec-

tion. My straight question is that what is all this?

MR. SPEAKER: Put your second supplementary question.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Secondly, the appraisal report of the Environment Committee is considered before the clearance is given. Clearance cannot be given without that. Let me read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not read it in detail. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: The report concluded that Tehri Dam has not been given clearance. Then how was it that about Rs. 300 crores were spent on the project; how the work is continuing without getting clearance?

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already submitted that in order to understand and find solution to the controversy relating to Sardar Sarovar Project, this committee has been constituted. So far as Tehri Dam is concerned, that project does not come under my department. It is the concern of the Department of Environment.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Sir, I want your protection, this is not a proper reply. I had submitted my question to the Ministry of Environment and they should have replied to it. This question had been admitted last time also, but somehow it got transferred. My question should have been sent to the Ministry of Environment. The first thing is that as the question was related to the Ministry of Environment, the concerned Minister Shrimati Maneka Gandhi was to reply to it. But I do not know how it was transferred to some other date. I seek your protection, this is my right.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be that.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: My question relates to environment and I want to get its reply. Otherwise I must be given another chance to ask the question.

MR. SPEAKER: His submission is that it would be better if you put the question to Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: It has been transferred. Why?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This question should be again answered.

SHRI A. CHARLES: There is no Government here. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is just possible that afterwards you may get reply from the Ministry of Environment too.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: What should I do?... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: So far as reply to this question is concerned, the matter was discussed with the Ministry and it was decided that the Ministry of Water Resources would reply to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I could not know what exactly they want.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is as to why the report was not laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already stated, Tehri Project is not the concern of my Ministry; it is a power project..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Why has the hon. Minister not replied? The hon. Minister has to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell the hon. Minister that because he has accepted the responsibility of replying to the question, it is expected of him to give the reply to you afterwards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the irrigation projects which are submitted by the States to get environmental clearance and no objection certificates from Central Government are kept pending for years together. Due to this reason, irrigation projects cannot be executed. This leads to another problem—escalation of cost. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any time—schedule for issuing objection certificates for the irrigation projects submitted by the States?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a good question. I would like to inform the House that earlier the projects were not being cleared even in ten to fifteen years. But as per the latest information, the duration of 14 months for major and multi-purpose project and seven months for medium project has been fixed.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The Monitoring Committee relates to environment. I would like to know whether it will go into the question of rehabilitation too? If not, whether a separate monitoring committee will be constituted for this purpose?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: This committee relates to environment. As the

hon. Member has submitted, there is no compulsion in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Sir, as the Minister knows, the Ministry of Environment is holding up clearance of so many projects, especially the irrigation projects in a backward State like Orissa where only about 20 per cent of the irrigation is available now, from the environment angle. So, this Committee has been formed. This Committee's report happens to be under the Ministry of Water Resources. Therefore, if the Committee gives clearance, will it affect the Ministry of Environment also? Will the clearance be given by the Ministry of Environment automatically?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: It is with this purpose that this committee has been set up. It was set up on 22nd February.

[*English*]

Unemployment Allowance

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*479. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:**
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A proposal to provide some kind of an employment guarantee to all citizens is under examination but the details have yet to be worked out.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: The hon. Minister has said in his reply that a proposal is under examination. He may be aware that the hon. Prime Minister has given a statement in this regard and our hon. Finance Minister has also stated that a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted and it will submit its report shortly. I would like to know what are the terms of reference of this committee and by when this committee will submit its report.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It relates to the internal working of the Government. We cannot disclose in the House as to when the Cabinet Sub-Committee will submit its report. But the Government has resolved to include the right to work in the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution and is considering the issue seriously. Your question is related to the unemployment allowance. The Government is serious about including the right to work in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Until this committee gives its report and the right to work is included in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right, will the Government direct those State Governments to remove the ban on employment, where it is existing at present? In Rajasthan, this ban has been imposed from 1982. Secondly will directions be given to provide travel facilities to the unemployed youths, who are called for interviews, as the Haryana Government has done by providing free passes to those youths, who are called for interviews? Will the system of taking postal orders from them, when most of them do not necessarily get the job, be stopped though it is a means of income to the Government?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is for the Cabinet Sub-Committee to consider this question raised by the hon. Member. All State Governments have their own rules. In many States, unemployment allowance and similar other facilities are provided. We want to include the right to work in the Fundamental Rights and it is under serious consideration of the Government. While considering

this issue, all these questions will also be borne in mind. As regard the reference by the hon. Member to the ban on employment in several States, the Governments have already changed in those States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. This does not concern only one State. This ban is there in Union territories also. When will the Government take action to lift this ban. Until this is done will Government provide travelling facilities to the unemployed youths called for interviews.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please help me. His question was whether the Government is considering to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed and the details thereof. But this supplementary is not related to unemployment allowance. I do not have any particular information about lifting the ban. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a mention has been made about the right to work. It is true that the Government's intention and policy about providing employment to every youth of this country is very clear, but I would like the hon. Minister to define what he means by work. What is the definition of work? Is washing utensils in a hotel, selling groundnuts on a bus stand or polishing the shoes termed as work. The hon. Minister should define what he mean by work.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, work means work. (*Interruptions*) I will only say that right to work is right to work and not right to employment only. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Government have formed several committees. A Cabinet sub-committee has been formed regarding unemployed youth. Before the Cabinet sub-committee gives its decision, would the hon.

Minister, who looks after so well the Labour Department—at least from the newspaper speeches I have found it—find out a way to give some *ad hoc* allowance to these unemployed youths, because during the last 13 years, in West Bengal alone, the number of registered unemployed youth has gone up from 18 lakhs to 48 lakhs? Would he, therefore, kindly consider giving this *ad hoc* allowance to the unemployed youths?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of unemployment is concerned, the hon. Member has put the problem in right perspective. In 1952, the number of unemployed youths was 3 lakhs, which has now gone up to 4 crores. Under these circumstances no Government and for that matter no sensible party would say that everyone should be provided right to employment. So, I have said that when right to work becomes justiciable, those who will not be provided with employment, will have the right to get the *ad hoc* allowance. (Interruptions)

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are near-about three and half to four crore unemployed persons in the country. Until they are provided with employment and available man-power is utilised, the country cannot progress. I would like to know how many sittings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee have been held so far, and when is the report likely to be submitted to the House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is thinking over it seriously and soon we will come with some concrete proposals.

(Interruptions)

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

Hike in Prices of Vanaspati and Edible oils

S.N.Q. 1. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of vanaspati and edible oils have increased considerably after the general budget; and

(b) if so, the action taken to bring down the prices of vanaspati and edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hon'ble Member has wanted to know whether the price of vanaspati and edible oils have increased considerably after the General Budget. He has also desired to know action taken by the Government to bring down the prices.

There has been a rising trend in the prices of edible oils including vanaspati mainly since the last week of December, 1989. While during the month of January, 1990, the increase in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of edible oils over the preceding month was to the extent of 2.4 per cent, this increase came to be 4.8 per cent by the end of February, 1990. By the end of March, the increase was 6.3 per cent over December ending prices.

From the third week of March till the end of the month (between 17.3.1990 and 31.3.1990), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for edible oil rose by 0.3%. During the first part of April, while groundnut oil price showed a marginal decline, some other oils exhibited a marginal to modest increase.

While there has been a rising trend in

the oil prices in the recent months, it would not be correct to say that there has been any substantial rise in the oil prices after the General Budget was presented on 19th March, 1990. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of edible oils including vanaspati registered an increase of 0.3% on 31.3.1990 over the prices obtaining on 17.3.1990. During the corresponding period in the last year there was almost a similar increase of 0.3%. Coming to specific oils, there is an increase of 0.1% in rapeseed and mustard oil during this period as against a marginal decline of 1.3% in the preceding year. In case of groundnut oil, there is a marginal decline of 0.8% during this period, as against a marginal rise of 1.9% during the preceding year. The prices of vanaspati were steady over the fortnight mentioned above as against a marginal rise of 0.6% during the preceding year.

The main reason for increase in oil prices during the current year is the expectation of a lower oilseeds production. As against the actual production of 178.9 lakh tonnes during the last year, the present estimation of oilseeds crop is placed at the level of 169 lakh tonnes only. Reduced supplies in the market following lower crop estimation coupled with reduced allocation of imported oil supplied through PDS have affected the market sentiments. There has also been a seasonal increase in the demand of vanaspati on account of current marriage and festival season. The increase in the prices of sesame seed oil and other oils permitted for manufacture of vanaspati also exercised an upward pressure on vanaspati prices.

Members are aware that while presenting the Budget proposals for the year 1990-91, the Finance Minister has already announced some concessions which are expected to have a moderating effect on the prices of edible oils. Excise duty on refined rapeseed oil and mustard oil has been completely exempted. The credit of money scheme already available in case of vanaspati has been extended to minor oils used in the manufacture of margarine. Solvent extracted sesame oil and salseed fat have

been included in the list of inputs for vanaspati eligible for the benefit under the scheme.

With a view to curb the rising trend in edible oil prices, the Government have stepped up oil supplies through PDS since March, 1990. While 35,200 tonnes were allocated during March, 1990, 40,000 tonnes have been allocated during April, 1990. Government have also taken a decision to import edible oil to augment indigenous availability of edible oils. Use of mustard oil upto 20% has been permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati which is likely to have a sobering effect on vanaspati prices. Government have also ordered lowering of stock limits of oils and are intensifying de-hoarding operations. Constant touch with the State Governments is also being maintained.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: When the Budget was presented in the House the hon. Finance Minister declared some concessions to these Vanaspati and Edible Oil Companies, so that the price of edible oil will come down. This was the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister. He announced a number of concessions given by the Government. What has actually happened is that in January if the whole-sale price index had gone up by 2.4% compared to December, after giving these concessions in the Budget it has gone up to 6.3% by March end. That is, per tin of Vanaspati the price has gone up by Rs. 60. The ordinary people cannot afford it. It is only because of the wrong policies of the Budget.

What steps you are taking now to see that at least the price will be brought down to the level prevailing before the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the hon. Member said before asking the supplementary is far from true. He said that there has been 6% increase in the whole-sale price index. This is wrong. There has been only 3% increase in the edible oil price index. (Interruptions)

[English]

I have circulated a note. It is not my note; it is a statement of facts. I will read out the relevant paragraph:

"From the third week of March till the end of the month (between 17.3.1990 and 31.3.1990), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for edible oil rose by 0.3%. During the first part of April, while groundnut oil price showed a marginal decline, some other oils exhibited a marginal to modest increase." (*Interruptions*)

I am giving the facts. If they do not want to hear, I have nothing to say..... (*Interruptions*).....

"While there has been a rising trend in the oil prices in the recent months, it would not be correct to say that there has been any substantial rise in the oil prices after the General Budget was presented on 19th March, 1990. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of edible oils including Vanaspati registered an increase of 0.3% on 31.3.1990 over the prices obtaining on 17.3.1990."

I am giving the figures of before and after the Budget.

"During the corresponding period in the last year there was almost a similar increase of 0.3%. Coming to specific oils, there is an increase of 0.1% in rapeseed and mustard oil during this period as against a marginal decline of 1.3% in the preceding year." (*Interruptions*)

Are you going to challenge statistics? I get these prices from the market. (*Interruptions*) I am not telling anything. These are the details. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

I have not prepared these figures. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me first.

[English]

In case of groundnut oil, there is a marginal decline of 0.8 per cent during this period, as against a marginal rise of 1.9 per cent during the preceding year. The prices of vanaspati were steady over the fortnight mentioned above as against a marginal rise of 0.6 per cent during the preceding year.

So, these are the figures. I am talking of the position during the same year, before and after the presentation of the Budget. (*Interruptions*) Whatever price rise was there, I have indicated. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: This will not do. Give us the correct reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Joshiji, please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, if you read the last paragraph of the reply given by the hon. Minister, you yourself will get convinced that there is a rise in prices of vanaspati and edible oil. In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated, "While 35,200 tonnes were allocated during March 1990, 40,000 tonnes have been allocated during April 1990". So, there has been an increase in the allocation of oil. But the prices are going up. I would like to know where is the oil going. Has this Government been purchased by those manufacturers of vanaspati and edible oil? Sir, it is the responsibility of the Minister to see this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Is it a fact that the Civil Supplies Minister of Gujarat had come here to request the Centre that as there is shortage of groundnut oil in Gujarat, the people are facing lot of hardships and therefore groundnut oil in bulk quantity should be released from the central pool. The Chief Minister himself wanted to come, but as the law and order situation was not good he was unable to come. The Gujarat Government had also requested that one lakh tonnes of palmoline oil and three lakh tonnes of groundnut oil should be provided from the N.D.D.O. Otherwise there may be an agitation there. Our Government is not like the previous Government that it will not help the people out there. We do not want edible oil for blackmarketing, but we want it for actual consumers.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut oil. But the production of groundnut has gone down this year resulting in sudden increase in the price of this oil there. I have spoken to the Chief Minister and also to the concerned Minister in Gujarat in this regard. They will be given more quota of the imported oil and this will have its effect on the prices. Since groundnut oil is not being imported, they will be given other edible oils that are imported. As a matter of fact, this issue concerns the Ministry of Agriculture. A meeting was recently held in which the stock of edible oil lying with N.D.D.B. was taken into account.

A committee will be set up to monitor the release of edible oil in the open market.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The figures that have been given are of wholesale price Index. Dalda Ghee has gone up by Rs. 5 to 7 per Kg. in the retail market. The hon. Minister should kindly tell as to why did the prices increase and also give the retail prices. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, what is all this?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I am giving you the figures, the price of 15 kg tin.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Kindly tell the price of one kilo. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I don't want the price for 15 kgs. But I want to know the price for one kilo. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: You can divide it by 15. It is a very simple procedure... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

..... I am giving you the rates for the month of January 1990. Price of a 15 kg tin was as follows:—

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>
	1	2	3
7th January	353—370	380—386	395
14th January	350	380—385	400
21st January	356—370	385—390	390—400

Now I come to the month of April. I have already mentioned the rates prevailing in January. I am giving it weekwise and the rates in Delhi were:

7th April	425—445
14th April	432—462
17th April	435—466

During the month of April, the price of 15 kg. tin was between Rs. 425 and Rs. 445 in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Kindly tell us the increase in percentage. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat please. Listen to the Minister first.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Kindly listen to the rates in Calcutta too. It was Rs. 380 to 386 per tin during January which rose to Rs. 455 to 458 in April. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen patiently, the Minister is coming to per kilo rates.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIDAUDAYALJOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a full half an hour discussion on it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is ready with all types of answer. Please sit down and listen.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I will tell you everything that you wish to know.

MR. SPEAKER: This question concerns you and the entire nation. Let him speak. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Now

listen to the per kilo rates. It is Rs. 28 in Guntur, Rs. 29 in Kurnool, Rs. 30 in Chittoor, Rs. 29 in Hyderabad and Rs. 29.50 in Vishakhapatnam. (*Interruptions*)

Have I to tell you now as to where Guntur is? (*Interruptions*) I am coming to Delhi as well. Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*) It is Rs. 30 in Silchar, Assam, Rs. 29 in Ranchi and Rs. 28 per kg. in Dhanbad in Bihar. Now, coming to Goa, it is Rs. 29 in Panaji. (*Interruptions*) It is Rs. 27 per kg. in Gandhinagar Gujarat and Rs. 28 both in Surat and Vadodra

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, absolutely wrong. I doubt whether he is giving the up-to-date and the latest figures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRINATHU RAM MIRDHA: In Hissar and Karnal in Haryana, it is Rs. 29 and Rs. 28 respectively, Rs. 28 per kg. in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Coming to Karnataka, it is Rs. 29 in Bijapur and Rs. 30 per kg. in Chikmagalur. Rs. 29 per kg. in Bhilai and Durg in Madhya Pradesh. Again Rs. 29 in Nagpur, Bombay, Aurangabad and Pune. In Mizoram, it is Rs. 32 per kg. (*Interruptions*) I have with me the figures from all the States and I am giving you all the figures. (*Interruptions*) I have got the old figures as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mitra Sen Yadav.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a village called Raipur in District Basti of Uttar Pradesh where, due to food poisoning, 300 men.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, not yet. Discussion on short notice question is still going on.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that there has been an enormous increase in the prices of the day-to-day mass consumption goods and essential commodities. The prices of most essential items like the sugar and the salt have doubled. The prices of kerosene oil have increased and those of pulses have

also doubled. The prices of edible oils have increased from 20 to 25 percent. Thus, the prices of all the essential commodities of daily use have risen not only in a particular area but in the whole country. Vegetables are no exception. This is a matter of serious concern and the most important question about which the whole nation is worried because everybody is affected. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is ready to hold discussion on the issue of containing this trend of price rise so as the voice of the nation is heard in this House through this motion and whether the Government contemplate on taking steps to check and control price rise?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the question was related to 'Vanaspatti Ghee' and I have given all the rates thereof. Now, he is talking about the general price rise. Many hon. members have expressed their concern about it. Another motion regarding this is coming soon. You can have a full-fledged discussion then. I have replied to your short notice question. A discussion will be held on your motion of price rise also and I will answer to that as well.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important question. A discussion on price rise will be held next week but I see that people are very much worried and concerned about this edible oil. So, we will have a half an hour discussion on this issue too. I can understand your anxiety. All of you are raising your hands. Therefore, we will have a Half-an-Hour discussion on this issue. Now we conclude the question hour here. You can send your notices for participating in the half-an-hour discussion on edible oils immediately.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Import of pulses

*498. **SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pulses have registered fifteen to twenty per cent increase during the last one year in spite of bumper production of pulses this year;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to sell pulses at concessional rates to the consumers;

(c) whether Government propose to import pulses also; if so, the quantity thereof;

(d) the quantity of pulses likely to be made available to Rajasthan; and

(e) the cost of imported pulses thereof?

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

(a) Available information indicates that the wholesale price index of pulses has gone up from 187.9 as on 25.3.1989 to 206.6 as on 24.3.1990 registering a percentage increase of about 10.0.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. However, import of pulses continues to be allowed under Open General Licence

(d) The Government do not maintain stocks of pulses in Central Pool for distribution to consumers through Public Distribution System by the State Governments.

(e) During 1989-90 (upto December, 1989) an estimated quantity of 2.51 lakh tonnes of pulses was imported at an estimated value of Rs. 128.08 crores.

[English]

Inclusion of Orissa Communities in SC/ST Lists

*499. **SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sent a proposal for inclusion of some communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from State Government during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The contents of the communication received from the State Government cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(c) A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The cabinet in its meeting held on 26.12.88 had deferred the matter. The present Government are examining afresh all the proposals, recommendations, suggestions, etc., received in this regard. In view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution, any amendment to the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Central Clearance to MP Irrigation Projects

*500. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in according approval to the irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh pending clearance with Union Government; and

(b) the steps being taken to grant approval to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Out of 10 major and 5 medium projects on the list of Central Water Commission by December, 1989, 4 major and 4 medium projects have been appraised by the Central Water Commission and were found techno-economically acceptable but environment and/or Forest clearances are not received in the case of 2 major and 4 medium projects, revised cost estimates not received for one major project and Resettlement plan for oustees not yet settled in another major project. State has to send the compliance of the appraisal agencies' remarks in the rest of the cases.

[*Translation*]

Conference of Housing Ministers at Guwahati

*501. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government organised a two days Conference of Housing Ministers of North Eastern States at Guwahati in March, 1990;

(b) if so, the names of Ministers from the States who attended the Conference; and

(c) the details of subjects discussed and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Regional Meeting of Housing and Urban Development Ministers of North

Eastern States and Sikkim was held in Guwahati on 2nd and 3rd March, 1990, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Union Development.

(b) The names of the Chief Ministers and Ministers who participated in the Conference, Statewise is given below:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Chief Ministers and Ministers</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Shri P. K. Mahanta, Chief Minister Shri Atul Bora, Minister of TCP & PWD. Shri S. Alam Chaudhary, Minister for MAD and PHE. Shri K. Kalita, Minister of State for Health.
2.	Meghalaya	Shri P. A./Sangma, Chief Minister Shri A. Marak, Minister for Housing.
3.	Mizoram	Shri Zalamma, Minister (LAD & Revenue)
4.	Sikkim	Shri K. N. Upreti, Minister (LSG, Housing, Food and Civil Supplies).
5.	Tripura	Maharani B. Devi, Minister (LSG & Revenue).

(c) The meeting discussed issues pertaining to augmentation of housing and infrastructure, urban development strategy, the development of a housing finance system and problems of materials and manpower, with reference to the specific needs of the region and Sikkim. The major follow up actions identified at the end of the Conference were:-

(ii) To initiate steps for the creation of an exclusive Housing and Urban Development Finance Institution for the Region and Sikkim to be set up jointly by the participating States and the Government of India which can respond flexibly to the special needs of the region.

(i) HUDCO and TCPO would set up a Cell under the North-Eastern Council (NEC) to assist the States in the region and Sikkim in the formulation and implementation of housing and urban development.

(iii) HUDCO will henceforth finance construction of pucca plinth houses in the areas prone to floods which will help the beneficiaries to raise the superstructure after the floods.

Public Distribution System*[Translation]*

***502. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:**
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deficiencies have been noticed in the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the States have pointed out any difficulties in its working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or contemplated?

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

(a) to (c). The Public distribution System (PDS) plays a significant role in providing key essential commodities at reasonable prices with a view to keep a check on inflation. Some of the deficiencies noticed in the operation of Public Distribution System include non-availability of some commodities at certain points of time, lack of viability of fair prices shops in certain areas and inadequate infrastructure in remote areas. Apart from these, States have pointed out difficulties like inadequate allocation of PDS items during certain periods.

The strengthening and streamlining of the functioning of the PDS is a continual process. The State Governments/UT Administrations with whom the implementation of PDS rests, have been advised from time to time to improve the delivery systems and the viability of the Fair Price Shops, set up consumer Advisory/Vigilance Committees, tighten enforcement and inspection arrangements, and give special attention to strengthening infrastructure in remote areas. Steps are being taken by them on a continual basis.

Budget for the National Institute of Fashion Technology

***503. SHRI RAM PRASAD CHAUDHARY:**
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced allocations for the National Institute of Fashion Technology; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The reasons, inter alia, include

(i) Constraints of overall availability of plan funds;

(ii) To reassess various components of on going and proposed activities in order to effect all possible economies and reduce expenditure;

(iii) To minimise budgetary support and alter the situation of heavy dependence on Government;

(iv) To respond better to specific programme requirements of industry;

(v) To identify alternative options of funding from the apparel/garment/textile industry and other organisations related to this field.

[English]

Children export Racket

*504. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the modus-operandi adopted in the recently unearthed racket involving export of children to Gulf countries for being used in connection with camel races; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to check recurrence of such rackets in future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The cases that have come to notice reveal the taking of children by a parent or a falsely claimed parentage/guardianship on the basis of forged passport or forged endorsement made thereon. The Children were subsequently used as Camel riders. The Concerned Indian Mission had suitably intervened to arrange repatriation back to India of children so employed and criminal cases have also been instituted in India against the persons involved. All Indian agencies concerned with emigration have been alerted to exercise due circumspection in the scrutiny of cases where minor children are sought to be accompanied on a passport before granting the requisite clearance.

Freezing of Yarn Prices

*506. SHRI SHANTIJAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether powerloom and handloom sectors have requested Government to put a price freeze on the prices of Viscose Filament Yarn (VFY) and Nylon Filament Yarn (NFY); and

(b) if so, the action Government have

taken to control the rising prices of viscose filament yarn and nylon filament yarn?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Representations from various segments of the weaving sector have been received in Government for price stabilization of Viscose Filament Yarn (VFY) and Nylon Filament Yarn (NFY).

(b) Government have been constantly reviewing and monitoring the prices of these yarns and have periodically convened meetings between "Spinners and Weavers with a view to ensure reasonable prices of these yarns. In line with the agreement between Spinners and Weavers reached in November, 1989, the prices of Viscose Filament Yarn have declined from Rs. 139 in November, 1989 to Rs. 127 per kg. in March, 1990 a decline of 9.4%. Further consultations with both Spinners and Weavers are continuing. Regarding Nylon Filament Yarn, in order to balance the demand and supply, Government have continued the import of most Nylon Filament Yarn varieties on O.G.L., and have also reduced the import duty from 130% to 100% in 1990-91 Budget.

Protection to Aged and Handicapped

*507. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide protection to the poor who are old and physically handicapped; and

(b) the criteria adopted for providing them protection?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) All State Governments and Union Territories are providing pensions to the destitute and poor, aged and the physically handi-

capped people.

(b) The criteria adopted for eligibility, and the rate of pension, differ from State to State. The subject falls within the purview of State Governments. According to information available, in many States, the pension is admissible to destitute and poor aged women of age 60 and handicapped are also subject to certain specified age-limits in some States. The pension provided ranges between Rs. 30/- and Rs. 100/- per month.

Facilities in AIIMS and other Hospitals in Delhi

*508. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the causes identified for growing number of patients at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to reduce the number of patients at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences as to limit them to referral and serious diseases treatment;

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated to provide modern facilities in other Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the budget allocation and actual expenditure during the last three years for each Govern-

ment hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). Better diagnostic and therapeutic facilities available at AIIMS and the reputation it enjoys as an Institute of national importance are the main causes for the rush of patients. Besides, some super-speciality treatment provided by the Institute is not available or available only to a limited extent in other hospitals in the country. The over-crowding in AIIMS can be reduced only if similar hospitals come up in other parts of the country. The question of making AIIMS mainly a referral hospital has been examined in the past. A simultaneous two pronged approach seems necessary, viz. arrangements to screen OPD/Clinic patients at AIIMS and planned increase in the level of clinical care in general hospitals in and around Delhi. Proposals on both counts will form part of the Eighth Five Year Plan of the Central Government, Delhi Administration and State plans concerned. Appropriate specialities and sub-specialities are developed in major Government hospitals in Delhi according to need and subject to resource constraint. A number of new hospitals are also planned for the peripheral areas around Delhi with a view to reduce over-crowding in AIIMS and other major Government hospitals in Delhi. Statement - I shows the location of such new hospitals and funds ear-marked. The budget allocation and actual expenditure during the last three years for each Central Government hospital is at Statement - II.

STATEMENT-I

Location and Funds Earmarked for the New Hospitals.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Outlay (1990-91) (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	100 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	Mangolpuri	100.00

53	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 28, 1912 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	54
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
2.	100 bedded Rao Tula RamJaffarpur Hospital			120.00
3.	100 bedded hospital	Khichripur		85.00
4.	100 bedded hospital	Jahangirpur		100.00
5.	100 bedded hospital	Maidangarhi		10.00
6	100 bedded hospital	Pooth Khurd		2.00
7.	100 bedded hospital	Siraspur		2.00
8.	100 bedded hospital	Raghubir Nagar		2.00
9.	500 bedded hospital	Rohini		2.00

STATEMENT-II

The Allocation and Expenditure there against during the last three years (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sub-heads	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90					
	Plan		Non-Plan	Plan		Non-Plan	Plan		Non-Plan			
	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc. Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc. Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc. Exp.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.												
(i) Main	546.37	567.47	2055.05	2014.06	719	715.94	2215	2285.63	651	651.00	2262.82	2200.00
(ii) Super Specialties	320.00	355.05	89.00	79.97	500	548.62	90	100.83	518	518.00	188.73	188.73
(iii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for	66.00	60.58	186.52	176.23	120	127.87	211	203.05	120	120.00	241.65	241.65

Sub-heads	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90						
	Plan		Non-Plan	Plan		Non-Plan	Plan		Non-Plan				
	Alloc.	Exp.		Alloc.	Exp.		Alloc.	Exp.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ophthalmic Sciences													
(iv)		33.32	33.03	40.00	41.15	25	18.21	62	69.38	51.00	80.75	84.80	84.80
(v)		74.50	64.00	—	—	60	61.00	—	—	70.00	70.00	—	—
(vi)		10.00	11.84	—	—	40	33.03	—	—	10.00	2.50	—	—

Note : 1. The figures of expenditure during the year 1989-90 are tentative based on AIIMS booking and may slightly vary depending upon the actual expenditure worked out on the finalisation of accounts for the year 1989-90.

2. The Non-Plan allocation is meant to cover the committed expenditure like Salary, Electricity, Water charges, Municipal taxes and Maintenance of Building, running of the Hospital and Telephone charges etc.

Sub-heads	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90					
	Plan			Non-Plan			Plan					
	Non-Plan			Non-Plan			Non-Plan					
	Alloc.	Exp.		Alloc.	Exp.		Alloc.	Exp.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Safderjung Hospital	160.00	123.60	1025.98	1193.33	185.00	*	1183.00	*	200.00	*	1350.00	*
3. Doctor Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	90.00	78.02	697.39	819.07	125.00	*	775.00	*	125.00	*	864.00	*
4. S.K. Hospital & Lady Harding Medical College	65.00	67.89	484.00	657.42	65.00	98	655.00690		65.00	76.00	755.00	877.00

*—Figures not available.

[Translation]

Greater Gangau Dam Project Dispute

*509. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint studies undertaken by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Governments regarding the availability of water in Greater Gangau Dam Project have been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor:

(c) since when the dispute on the project is pending and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to resolve this dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The issue was first brought up before the 15th meeting of the Central Zonal Council in 1985. The National Water Development Agency was thereafter entrusted with the study of water availability. On the basis of the comments from the States on National Water Development Agency's studies and the subsequent discussions held by the Central Water Commission, National Water Development Agency has been requested in November, 1989 to finalise their report on the water availability in the Ken River at the Greater Gangau Dam site.

[English]

Ultra Sound and CAT Scan Equipment in Safdarjung Hospital

*510. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Radiology in Safdarjung Hospital have ultra sound and CAT Scan equipments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the arrangements made for the patients particularly the poor ones to get these tests done; and

(c) whether Government propose to instal ultra sound and CAT Scan equipments in Safdarjung Hospital and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Whenever required, patients are being referred to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences where these diagnostic equipment are available.

(c) An Ultra-sound unit in Radiology Department has already been procured and is expected to be installed within a period of 2 months. Arrangements have also been made for obtaining the CAT SCAN machine under a Government of Japan Aid Programme and the machine is expected to be installed in 1991.

[Translation]

Spread of Bacillary Dysentery in Bastar District

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the spread of the bacillary dysentery disease in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh for the last five years;

(b) whether any medical team from Centre was sent there last year to find out the causes of the disease and if so, the findings

of the said team;

(c) whether medical team had cautioned Union Government that if effective and permanent remedial measures were not taken in time, the death figures of adivasis will multiply in the coming years;

(d) the number of persons affected and died during the last three years, years-wise; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by Government so far for the prevention of this deadly disease and measures Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). The Government is aware of the incidence of Bacillary Dysentery in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

The teams from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) had visited Baster District in April and September, 1989. The important findings of the teams are as under:

- i) During 1989, three villages in two Primary Health Centres were affected. The number of cases and deaths were 18 and 12 respec-

tively during the period April-June, 1989.

- ii) The case fatality was due to the fact that the local population did not report cases to the Health authorities for treatment and depended on traditional medicines.
- iii) The disease was caused by contaminated water and food.

The teams recommended argumentation of surveillance, adequate treatment facilities, health education and provision of safe drinking water.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that efforts are being made to ensure availability of safe drinking water by the bleaching of water sources and distribution of chlorine tablets to the population exposed to risk of infection. Steps are also being taken to provide safe drinking water by sinking bore-wells with hand-pumps on a large scale. In the tribal areas, mass education activities regarding preventive measures are being undertaken.

According to the information furnished by the State Government, the number of cases/deaths in Bastar District during the last 3 years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>
1987-88	3240	278
1988-89	95	22
1989-90 (Provisional)	100	8

The long term measures necessary for preventing morbidity and mortality are

- a) Provision of safe drinking water;
- b) Safe disposal of sewage;
- c) Improvement of general environmental sanitation; and

d) Health and Nutritional education of the population.

The Central Government has been assisting the State Government by deputing medical teams to the affected areas for investigation and recommending remedial measures. The State Government has also been sending medical teams to the affected Primary Health Centres (PHCs) for purposes of case detection, treatment and supply of medicines, Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and Chlorine tablets.

[English]

Working of Social Welfare Institutions in Delhi

*512. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the working of various social welfare institutions in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any probe has been ordered into the working of these institutions;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or contemplated to improve the working of these institutions?

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

(b) to (d). Appropriate action has been taken/initiated.

New Drug for Rare Disease Among Kids

*513. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 25 March, 1990 stating that new drug approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration would improve the lives of children born with a rare disease that makes them unable to fight infection;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the efficacy of the drug; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to ensure the benefit of this new drug to those children who are affected by the rare disease?

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

(b) and (c). Congenital Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is a rare disease. Many types of intervention have been tried in the past (introduction of foreign proteins, introduction of immunoglobulins). The new drug mentioned in the news item is yet to be evaluated under Indian conditions.

[Translation]

Revision of Pay Scales of CGHS Doctors

5255. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while revising the pay scales of CGHS doctors, instead of giving high scales their pay scales have

been down-graded during 1988;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[English]

Modernisation of Sugar Industry

5256. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the working of sugar industry by way of modernisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the main sugar producing States have given some suggestions for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). Modernisation is a continuous process and is the responsibility of individual sugar factories. However, to enable the sugar

factories to undertake modernisation, financial assistance is provided from the Sugar Development Fund at concessional rate of interest to meet the shortfall in promoters' contribution. The Central Financial Institutions are also providing loans to sugar factories for their modernisation/rehabilitation/expansion to viable capacity on soft terms.

Capacity Utilisation of Hindustan Lever Limited

5257. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4021 regarding excess production of vanaspati and State:

(a) whether The vanaspati production capacities granted to Hindustan Lever Limited, Shamnagar in West Bengal and Bombay in Maharashtra are not being fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the extent of utilisation of its installed capacity for vanaspati by the said company and the unit-wise tonnages of imported oils granted to the company during the oil years 1987 to 1990, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of utilisation of the installed capacity for manufacture of vanaspati by Hindustan Lever Limited, Shamnagar and Bombay and the imported oils allocation to the company during the oil year 1987 to 1990 is as under.

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Capacity Utilisation (%)</i>		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Shamnagar, West Bengal	24.3	20.8	21.5

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Capacity Utilisation (%)</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
M's. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay	5.7	0.1	Nil

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Allocation of Imported Oil in MTs</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
M's. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Shamnagar, West Bengal	9,062	1,876	Nil
M's. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay	5,915	Nil	Nil

Lepers in Maharashtra

5258. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lepers in Maharashtra and the number out of them cured and rehabilitated by the Government/voluntary organisations during the last 3 years in the State and Vidharbha region in particular;

(b) the total amount spent on the leprosy eradication programme during the last 3 years in Maharashtra State and Vidharbha region separately; and

(c) the details of the schemes proposed with financial outlays for the year 1990-91 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) 25,87,564 cases are on record in the State of Maharashtra as on March, 1990. The cases discharged as cured during the last 3 years is given below:

YEARS

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Cases discharges as cured	574598	605302	592276

There are 2 LRPUs (Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units) and 11 Reconstructive Surgery Units in Maharashtra providing rehabilitation service to leprosy patients. As per information available 3860 persons have been medically rehabilitated and 5290 persons have been vocationally rehabilitated in the State.

Separate figures of Vidharbha are not available.

(b) The amount spent under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme in Maharashtra during the last 3 years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
1987-88	35.00	30.00	65.00
1988-89	35.00	50.00	85.00
1989-90	30.00	35.63	65.63

The information in respect of Vidharba region is not available

(c) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme would continue the same activities which includes:

- i) early detection of cases and their treatment,
- ii) identification of endemic areas in the country,
- iii) treatment of leprosy cases with a combination of drugs,
- iv) identification of Health Education activities, and
- v) rehabilitation for cured leprosy patients.

For 1990-91 Rs. 90.00 lakhs have been allocated for the State of Maharashtra under the Programme

Medicinal Herbs in Garhwal

5259. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of tremendous potential for exploiting medicinal herbs in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to exploit these herbs for benefit of ailing public;

(c) whether Government proposed to open a branch of Natural Institute of Ayurvedic in Chamoli/Pauri Garhwal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Botanical Survey of India and Survey Units of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha have conducted ethonobotanical survey of the various localities of the Garhwal from time to time. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have taken the following steps for protection of endangered species of Medicinal Plants used/marketed in Garhwal:

- (i) Captive breeding in the gardens of BSI.
- (ii) All India Coordinated Scheme of tissue culture under which some gravely threatened plants are taken up for multiplication.
- (iii) Creation of public awareness.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Edible Oils

period;

5260. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of edible oils imported during the last three years and the foreign exchange spend on imports, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries from where imports were made during the above

(c) whether the imports are likely to rise despite our indigenous edible oil production programme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) The quantity of edible oil imported during the last three years and the amount spent on imports, yearwise are as under:

Year	Quantity (Lakh MTs)	Value (CIF) (Rs. in crores)
1987-88	19.67	947.77
1988-89	10.89	765.16
1989-90	2.94	165.78

(unaudited Provisional)

The above imported quantity is inclusive of purchases made against payment in rupees and gift/aid imports.

(b) The countries from where the above imports were made, oil wise, are the following:

Crude Soyabean Oil	—	Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, France, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain, U.S.A.
Crude Rapeseed Oil	—	Belgium, Canada, France, Germany (FRG), Netherlands, Sweden, U.K.
Sunflower Oil	—	Argentina, France, U.S.A.
Neutralised Palm Oil	—	Malaysia.
Refined Bleached Deodrised Palmoil	—	Malaysia, Indonesia.
Refined Bleached Deodrised Palmolien	—	Indonesia, Malaysia.

(c) and (d). Edible oil is imported to bridge the gap between demand and supply, subject to availability of foreign exchange for this purpose. The future import of edible oil will thus, depend on the above.

Provision of Fund to States for Prevention and Control of Encephalitis

5261. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide funds to State for prevention and control of encephalitis; and

(b) the amount likely to be allocated to each State during the current financial year along with the criteria for allotment of money?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have approved a total central Outlay of Rs. 4 crores for the current financial year for this purpose. The tentative allocation of this amount to Japanese Encephalitis affected states is as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	52.06
Assam	75.26
Bihar	6.33
Goa	5.65
Karnataka	38.78
Manipur	9.58
Tripura	1.00

1	2
Tamil Nadu	44.21
Uttar Pradesh	104.37
West Bengal	60.76
Nagaland	1.00
Orissa	1.00
Total	400.00

The criteria for this tentative allocation are based on the past incidence and population at high risk. However, the allocations are purely tentative and will be ultimately finalised with each of the State Governments. The State Governments will have to provide a matching contribution.

Homoeopathic Education

5262. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote and expand homoeopathic medical education in the country and thereby opening new avenues for homoeopathy treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes drawn up for the purpose during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Medical education is primarily a State subject. However, it is proposed to introduce Post Graduate education in homoeopathy in selected colleges

for which the Central Council of Homoeopathy has notified the necessary Regulations in 1989.

(c) It is proposed to develop and upgrade homoeopathy colleges to achieve minimum standards of education and for Post Graduate training and research.

White paper on Textile Policy

5263. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a white paper on "Textile Policy"

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Government had appointed the Abid Hussain Committee to review the progress of implementation of textile policy of June, 1985. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under examination.

Suicide by Young Scientists/Research Students

5264. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of young scientists/research students who committed suicide in various research organisations of the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) whether any investigation was made in each case; and

(c) if so, the findings of each case.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Only one Research Officer committed suicide on 19th September, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From the findings of the Inquiry Officer as well as investigations made by the Police, it was found that Dr. R.K. Saxena, Research Officer committed suicide. His action for committing suicide had nothing to do with his professional life at the Institute of Pathology, New Delhi.

Cancellation of DDA Flats Allotted to Scheduled Castes

5265. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has received representations since September, 1989 regarding cancellation of DDA flats allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and other general categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by DDA to expedite restoration of such allotments to all people, especially people belonging to scheduled castes?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority has reported that 121 representations including 19 from persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category have been received. 44 cases have since been decided. This is an ongoing process and each case is examined on its merits in the light of policy guidelines laid down in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Alcohol in Gripe Water

5266. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of alcohol in the gripe water meant for children;

(b) whether it is injurious for the health of children; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the use of it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). The gripe mixture contains 9% ethyl alcohol. The gastric secretion evoked by this quantity of alcohol is rich in acid, normal in pepsin content and there is no interference with peptic digestion. The other ingredients present in it are either carminative or antacid. Gripe mixture is not injurious for health of children. Government does not have proposal to ban it.

[*English*]

Sugar Production

5267. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual sugar production, State-wise,

(b) by what percentage it falls short of the installed capacity;

(c) the impact of restrictions on the movement of sugarcane from one area of a State to another and diversion of sugarcane to Khandsari units on the shortfall of sugar;

(d) whether Government propose to remove the restrictions on the movement of sugarcane;

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction; and

(f) the strategy formulated to boost sugar production in the country and to reduce dependence on import?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement giving State-wise production of sugar, installed capacity and percentage capacity utilisation during the last 3 seasons is attached.

(c) to (e). As would be seen from the statement referred to above, capacity utilization on all-India basis has been more than 100%. In order to ensure regular and adequate supplies of sugarcane to sugar factories, the State Governments are required to reserve areas for drawal of sugarcane by respective factories and the factories are not generally expected to go beyond their reserved areas before the bonded cane has been crushed. However, in case of surplus cane availability, State Governments can allow movement of cane from one area of the State to another. The percentage utilization of sugarcane by sugar factories has been fluctuating year to year and depends on various factors like sugarcane production, prices of alternative sweeteners etc. and variation in capacity utilization cannot be quantified separately for each cause.

(f) Government has been taking various measures to augment indigenous sugar production some of the measures adopted are given below:

- 1) Statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1989-90 season has been fixed at Rs. 22.00 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5% with propor-

tionate premium for higher recoveries. For 1988-89 the price was Rs. 19.50 per quintal.

- 2) For 1990-91, a still higher price of Rs. 23.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5% has been announced.
- 3) Additional freesale quota of sugar was allowed to sugar mills on excess production during the period 1st October 1989 to 15th November, 1989. Under this scheme, free sale quota on excess production during the period 1st October, to 15th November, 1989, over the average production achieved by the sugar mill during the corresponding period in the preceding three years was allowed at 80% as against normal freesale entitlement of 55%.
- 4) Licensing of new capacity commensurate with the internal requirement of sugar is being allowed.
- 5) Financial assistance on easy terms is being granted to sugar mills out of the Sugar Development Fund for development of sugarcane in their

areas of operation and also for modernisation of the units.

- 6) The ratio of levy: freesale has been changed in the last few years to improve the economic viability of the sugar industry, enabling them to pay a good price to farmers. In 1984-85 the levy: freesale ratio was 65:35. In 1985-86 it was changed to 55:45 in 1986-87 to 50:50 and in 1988-89 to 45:55.
- 7) It has been decided to give higher freesale quota @ 80% instead of normal 55% on sugar produced during the period 1st May, 1990 to 31st July, 1990 which is in excess of the production during the corresponding period of last seasons.
- 8) Further, higher free sale quota would also be allowed for the sugar produced during the period 16.11.1989 to 30.4.1990 out of the sugarcane transported by sugar mills from areas outside their reserved areas under orders from the State Government, subject to limit of excess production during the period over the production achieved during the corresponding period in the last season.

STATEMENT

Statewise Sugar Production, Installed Capacity and Percentage of capacity utilization during last three seasons (Capacity calculated on the basis of earlier norms)

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	%age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	2.34	1.21	193.4	2.10	1.43	146.8	2.45	1.562	156.85
2.	Haryana	2.89	1.55	186.4	2.72	1.55	175.5	2.80	1.55	180.64
3.	Rajasthan	0.23	0.27	85.2	0.06	0.27	22.22	0.14	0.27	51.85
4.	Uttar Pradesh	25.57	18.656	137.1	26.66	19.291	138.2	23.02	19.571	117.62
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.71	0.64	110.9	0.85	0.64	132.8	0.63	0.64	98.43
6.	Gujarat	5.76	5.155	111.7	5.78	5.35	108.0	5.78	5.35	108.03

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Intaltd capacity	%age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Maharashtra	23.88	25.612	93.24	27.94	26.932	103.74	26.29	27.132	96.89
8.	Bihar	2.99	3.475	86.0	3.12	3.475	89.8	3.19	3.579	89.13
9.	Assam	0.05	0.32	15.6	0.10	0.32	31.3	0.09	0.32	28.12
10.	Orissa	0.21	0.22	95.5	0.28	0.22	127.27	0.17	0.40	42.5
11.	West Bengal	0.04	0.15	26.7	0.03	0.15	20.0	0.02	0.15	13.33
12.	Nagaland	0.03	0.12	25.0	0.06	0.12	50.0	0.04	0.12	33.33
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5.30	5.705	92.9	5.44	5.835	93.2	5.07	5.835	86.88
14.	Karnataka	6.12	7.916	77.3	7.45	7.916	94.1	7.03	8.091	86.88

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	%age of utilization of capacity	Sugar Produc- tion	Installed capacity	% age of utilization of capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	8.13	6.805	119.5	7.85	6.955	112.9	10.04	7.695	130.47
16.	Pondicherry	0.59	0.34	173.5	0.50	0.34	147.1	0.54	0.34	158.82
17.	Kerala	0.10	0.22	45.5	0.07	0.22	31.8	0.14	0.22	63.63
18.	Goa	0.08	0.20	40.0	0.09	0.20	45.0	0.08	0.20	40.0
	All India	85.02	78.564	108.22	91.10	81.214	112.17	87.52	83.02	105.42

Setting up of CGHS Dispensaries in Orissa

5268. **SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been a growth of Central and State Government Offices/industries at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal Districts and Jaipur Sub Division of Orissa; and

(b) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken to set-up CGHS dispensaries along with the criteria laid down for the same?

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

(b) A basic concentration of 7500 or more Central Government employees are required for extension of CGHS facilities to a new city. CGHS facilities will be extended to cities in Orissa after the norm is fulfilled.

Registration of Homoeopaths

5269. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per provision of Delhi Homoeopathic Act 1956, the homoeopathic Practitioners are required to register themselves with the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicines and pay requisite fee towards memberships which is renewed every year;

(b) if so, how many such valid members were on register of the Board as on June 15, 1989;

(c) whether it is a fact that elections were held to elect the members of the Board recently;

(d) if so, when and whether many of the practitioners contested and voted had not renewed their membership as per the provision of the Act;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to declare illegal the newly Constituted Board; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sites to Oustees of Chandigarh

5270. **BABA SUCHA SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to allot sites to the oustees of Chandigarh, Panchula and Mohali; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries in Punjab

5271. **S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a study report for the Possibilities of

setting up of food processing industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement the same;

(d) whether Punjab Government has also submitted some proposals therefor;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Punjab Agriculture University has also conducted any such study and submitted their recommendations to Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the steps taken to implement the report so far; and

(i) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not prepared any study report for setting up food processing industries in Punjab.

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

[English]

Proposal to set up nursing University in Kerala

5272. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Nursing University in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government has no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

Transfer Posts in CPWD

5273. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular transfer category post of CPWD are sanctioned on All India basis and allocated to different regions of CPWD; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to allocate these posts of Madras Region (Region)?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Demolition of L.P.G. Godowns by D.D.A.

5274. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has recently received representations in connection with demolition of godowns and showrooms of L.P.G. distributors in eastern part of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot any land to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). According to DDA, no representation in this connection have been received since no such godown/showroom has been demolished by DDA recently.

Allotment of land for shifting of such godowns/ showrooms are eligible for alternate site, is considered by DDA.

Jute Mill in Bihar

5275. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV RAVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a jute mill in Madhepura district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the Jute Sector, there already exists within the country sufficient capacity for manufacture of traditional jute goods. There is a supply and demand imbalance in both the export and local markets. The Jute Sector is also facing the export and local markets. The Jute Sector is also facing a stiff competition from synthetic substitutes. There is, therefore, no scope for establishing a new jute mill in the country including Madhepura District, for the manufacture of traditional jute products. However, as part of the diversification programme for the Jute Sector, the Government is prepared to consider on merits

applications for the setting up of units for the manufacture of diversified products.

[English]

Outdated Textile Units

5276. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the textile units in the country are outdated;

(b) the steps taken to replace the outdated equipment and machinery and modernisation of textile units in the country;

(c) whether the schemes have been drawn up for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated that about 63% of the spindles and 82% of the looms installed in the industry are more than 15 years old.

(b) to (d). A Textile Modernisation Fund with a corpus of Rs.750 crores was set up on 1.8.86 for 5 years to meet the modernisation requirements of the textile industry. A part of the Fund has been earmarked for providing special loans to weak but viable units to meet a major part (upto 80%) of the promoter's contribution.

[Translation]

Vacant Land in Motia Khan

5277. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area of D.D.A's vacant land in Motia Khan Karol Bagh area separately;

(b) whether vacant D.D.A land has been illegally occupied in Motia Khan;

(c) if not, who is charging the rent on godowns and sheds built on vacant land near Government quarters;

(d) the area of vacant land two years back and the area of vacant land at present;

(e) the particulars of the persons who have illegally occupied vacant land of D.D.A. there since March, 1985;

(f) the basis on which damage has been charged from illegal occupants of Government land extent of illegal transport companies operating therefrom; and

(g) steps taken to get the land vacated by the illegal occupants?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Motia Khan—Approximately five acres Karol Bagh—Nil.

(b) About three acres of land is under encroachment.

(c) One unauthorised occupant has been assessed for damages by the Delhi Development Authority under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(e) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no encroachment has taken place since March, 1985.

(f) Damages are assessed in accordance with the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. five illegal transport companies are

operating in Motia Khan.

(g) Two cases are subjudice and in the remaining three cases removal action has been initiated by the Delhi Development Authority.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations for health and Family Welfare in Rajasthan

5279. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisation/institutions which have been provided grants during 1989-90 for health and family welfare programmes in tribal sub-plan areas of Rajasthan and the details of grants given to them; and

(b) the criteria for sanctioning grants to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) As far as this Ministry is concerned, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.88 lakhs and Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been released during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively out of the total outlay of Rs. 10.11 lakhs sanctioned for the Voluntary Organisation 'National Federation of Fisherman's Cooperative Ltd., Unit-8, Saket, New Delhi to implement the project "Health Care and Family Welfare for members of Fishery Cooperative" in Udaipur, Banswara and Doongarpur Districts of Rajasthan. The Districts of Banswara and Doongarpur are fully covered and the District of Udaipur is partially covered in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Rajasthan.

(b) Grants are given to Organisation/Institutions which are registered under the societies Registration Act, 1860 or other Statutes and which are Voluntary in Character and Non-Profit making and also fulfil the

Criteria, and laid down in the General Financial Rules.

[English]

Scholarships to SCs/STs

5280. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present amount of scholarship for graduates, post graduates medical and engineering Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and the enhancement asked for; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). The question of revision of rates of scholarship, etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was under consideration of the Government of India for quite some time, and the same were revised with effect from 1.7.1989. The old and the new rates of Scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students pursuing Groups 'A' courses, which include Medical and Engineering, are given below:

(In Rupees)

	<i>Old Rates</i>	<i>New Rates</i>
Hostellers	185	280
Day Scholars	100	125

Setting up of Medical Research Centre at Calcutta

5281. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a Medical research centre at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The ICMR has already following two research establishments in Calcutta:

1. National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases.
2. Regional Occupational Health Centre.

Requisitions for Election of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

5282. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi were issued Requisitions u/s 30(1) of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act by Registrar Cooperative Societies during 1986 and 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof with dates of requisitions and dates of elections held by the said societies;

(c) the details of the societies which defied the above requisitions and action taken against each of erring society;

(d) whether there were societies against whom no action was taken for defying the above requisitions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not taking any action against them?

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

(b) and (c). The details are given in Statement 'A' and 'B' attached.

(d) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT 'A'

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Business and Professional Women Coop. G/H Society Ltd.	13.3.87	30.5.87	—
2.	Kashmera Sahayak Coop. GHS Ltd.	8.1.86	—	E.O. appointed on 18.3.86
3.	CIS Officers	1.8.86	18.3.86	—
4.	Hindustan Times	31.3.86	—	E.O. appointed on 14.8.86
5.	Press Association	29.4.86	25.5.86	—
6.	Subh Vihar	19.1.87	3.8.87	—
7.	Ravindera	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 3.12.87
8.	Banu Biradari	17.11.86	—	E.O. appointed on 23.2.87

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Nav Bharat Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 3.12.87
10.	Allahabad Bank Staff -do-	21.7.86	16.8.86	—
11.	Nav Bharat Times -do-	19.3.86	—	E.O. appointed on 29.4.86
12.	Golden -do-	1.8.86	24.8.86	—
13.	Jeevan Anand -do-	17.1.87	—	E.O. appointed on 12.3.86
14.	IMD Emp. -do-	11.6.86	—	E.O. appointed on 28.7.86
15.	Delhi Rail Karamchari -do-	22.10.86	23.11.86	—
16.	East Delhi -do-	13.3.87	5.4.87	—
17.	Adarsh Jeevan -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 8.5.87

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election held</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Indian Express Coop. GHS Ltd.	5.1.87	—	E.O. appointed on 17.2.87
19.	Jeevan Bema Vikas -do- Adhikari	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 26.5.87
20.	Pondrik -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 1.6.87
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	13.3.87	7.6.87	—
22.	Bima Nigam Karamchari-do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 8.5.87
23.	Sudershan -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 3.6.87
24.	Pusa Agri. Inst. -do-	1.6.87	18.8.87	—
25.	University Teacher -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 12.5.87

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Defence Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	10.1.88	—
		3.12.87		
27.	Modern -do-	2.2.87	11.7.87	—
28.	Shivalik -do-	13.3.87	12.4.87	—
29.	Ek Jot -do-	13.3.87	30.8.87	—
		16.9.87		
30.	Bank of Baroda -do-	1.8.86	19.10.86	—
31.	N.D.M.C. -do-	1.8.86	24.6.87	—
32.	Kaymes -do-	3.2.87	1.3.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Ajay Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87 & 4.12.87	23.4.88	—
34.	Homeguards -do-	13.3.87	17.3.87	—
35.	Gujaranwalan -do-	13.3.87	14.5.87	—
36.	Loyala -do-	13.3.87	7.4.87	—
37.	Balbair Park -do-	13.3.87	14.6.87	—
38.	Milan -do-	13.3.87	26.4.87	—
39.	Rang Mahal -do-	13.3.87	12.4.87	—
40.	IITD Teachers -do-	13.3.87	27.4.87	—
41.	Rishi -do-	6.8.85	—	M.C. Superseded u/s 32

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
42.	Nehru Seva Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	—	EO appointed on 24.4.87
43.	OFG -do-	11.6.87	6.12.87	—
44.	Neelgiri -do-	13.3.87	24.7.87	—
45.	Lok Sabha Sectt. -do-	13.3.87	27.1.87	—
46.	JNU -do-	13.3.87	6.10.87	—
47.	A.P.M. -do-	13.3.87	8.8.87	—
48.	Suchna -do-	13.3.87	28.9.86	—
49.	Kallok -do-	13.3.87	15.11.87	—
50.	Naveen -do-	6.8.86	—	EO appointed 30.10.86

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
51.	Diplomatic MissionCoop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	1.11.87	—
52.	Anamika -do-	13.3.87	12.7.87	—
53.	Navsena -do-	13.3.87	15.2.87	—
54.	Dhaulidhar -do-	13.3.87	28.2.88	—
55.	Raksha Vikas -do-	13.3.87	26.7.87	—
56.	Vidhyachal -do-	13.3.87	14.3.87	—
57.	Amardeep -do-	13.3.87	22.3.87	—
58.	Lok Nirman -do-	15.12.87	3.1.88	—
59.	Ajanta -do-	5.8.86	6.9.86	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
60.	Promise Coop. GHS Ltd.	7.8.86	7.9.86	—
61.	Vikas Vihar -do-	13.3.87	3.5.87	—
62.	Agroha -do-	13.3.87	12.4.87	—
63.	Parmarth -do-	13.3.87	4.10.87	—
64.	Utranchal -do-	13.3.87	16.5.87	—
65.	Madhur -do-	10.3.87	4.4.87	—
66.	New Development -do-	13.3.87	14.11.87	—
67.	Mayapuri -do-	13.3.87	5.4.87	—
68.	I.B.J. -do-	13.3.87	14.9.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
69	Gujarat Sargodha Coop GHS Ltd	13 3 87	9 11 87	—
70	Dena	-do-	12 7 87	—
71	Lovely	-do	—	EO appointed on 4 10 87
72	Sahyog	-do	13 5 87	—
73	Neeti	-do	26 4 87	—
74	Sagar	do	19 4 87	—
75	Veer	-do	12 5 87	—
76	Vishal	-do	20 12 87	—
77	Starlight	-do-	—	SCN u/s 63 (b) issued
78	Airport	-do-	14 8 87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
79.	Sweet Home Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	27.9.87	—
80.	Chetna -do-	13.3.87	12.4.87	—
81.	Jahaz -do-	13.3.87	16.11.87	—
82.	Nightgale -do-	11.9.86	14.9.86	—
83.	New Towns -do-	13.3.87	10.6.87	—
84.	New Goodwil -do-	10.9.86	22.12.86	—
85.	Amar Jyoti -do-	13.3.87	12.6.87	—
86.	Unique -do-	6.8.86	9.8.86	—
87.	MDMC -do-	13.3.87	8.5.87	—

<i>S No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election held</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>

88.	Ahnshya	Coop. GHS Ltd	13 3 87	9 10 88	—
89	Veenus	-do-	13 3 87	24 8 88	—
90	Neeraj	-do	13 3 87	20 6 87	—
91	Mayur Dhwalj	-do-	13 3 87	31 5 87	—
92	Manakshahli	-do-	6 8 86	8 8 87	—
93	Indraprastha	-do-	25 9 86	18 1 87	—
94	Prem Kutir	-do-	21 8 86	28 12 87	—
95	Ekta Vihar	-do-	13 3 87	21 3 87	—
96	Jan Yig	-do-	6 8 86	9 11 86	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
97.	Rang Rashayan Coop GHS Ltd	13 3 87	6 9 87	—
98.	Sant Tulsidas -do-	13 3 87	26 4 87	—
99	Samrat -do-	13 3 87	—	E O appointed on 16 9 87
100	Police computer -do-	13 4 87	9 5 87	—
101	Silver Oak do-	12 2 87	—	E O appointed on 2 8 87
102	Shikha -do-	5 2 87	24 5 87	—
103	Saraswati -do-	13 3 87	—	EO appointed on 13 7 87
104	Anupam -do-	13 3 87	19 4 87	—
105	Naveentak -do-	13 12 86	—	EO appointed on 10 2 87

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
106.	Slum & JJ Empl. Coop. GHS Ltd.	12.3.87	25.4.87	—
107.	Kamdhenu -do-	20.1.87	14.2.87	—
108.	Punjabi Saudagar -do-	13.3.87	—	EO appointed on 1.4.87
109.	Vishwakarma -do-	13.3.87	—	EO appointed on 13.8.87
110.	Arur -do-	16.2.87	29.3.87	—
111.	Swarup Sadan -do-	13.3.87	3.5.87	—
112.	Dharmakunj -do-	12.3.87	19.4.87	—
113.	T.A.B. -do-	14.1.87	24.1.87	—
114.	Navkranti -do-	13.3.87	12.4.87	—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election held</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
115.	Saraswati Enclave Coop. GHS Ltd.	9.4.87	26.7.87	—
116.	Mithla -do-	13.3.87 & 13.12.87	20.11.88	—
117.	Northern End -do-	19.12.86	8.2.87	—
118.	Bijali -do-	15.12.86	19.1.87	—
119.	Door Sanchar -do-	18.2.87 & 20.7.87	20.3.88	—
120.	Sitaram -do-	23.2.87	9.4.87	—
121.	Meena -do-	13.3.87	3.5.87	—
122.	New Delhi Apartments -do-	18.12.86	30.4.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5

123.	Shrijog	Coop. GHS Ltd.	19.2.87	27.7.87	—
124.	ESIDC	-do-	19.2.87	—	EO appointed on 9.4.87
125.	Shriganesh	-do-	26.2.87	26.7.87	—
126.	New Vindhyachal	-do-	9.3.87	—	SCN issued 20.7.87
127.	NDSSE	-do-	13.3.87	29.3.87	—
128.	Jay Triveni	-do-	13.3.87	—	EO appointed 14.5.87
129.	Lakshmi Vihar	-do-	3.4.87	16.4.87	—
130.	Oversees Young Friend-do-		19.2.87	11.4.87	—
131.	Late View	-do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointment on 30.4.87

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election held</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
132.	Navketan	Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	25.10.87
133.	Civil Lines	-do-	13.3.87	—
134.	Puja	-do-	27.6.86	18.7.86
135.	Hindon	-do-	19.2.87	10.3.87
136.	Popular	-do-	17.2.87	12.9.87
137.	Delhi Rajdhani	-do-	18.2.87	19.7.87
138.	Mangal	-do-	19.2.87	19.7.87
139.	Mahesh	-do-	3.2.86	3.8.86
140.	Maurya	-do-	25.11.85	29.12.85

EO appointed on 9.4.87

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
141.	Gulab Vihar Coop. GHS Ltd.	23.9.86	—	E.O. appointed on 2.8.87
142.	Sai -do-	20.8.86	—	E.O. appointed on Feb. 87
143.	New Pragati Sheel -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 26.5.87
144.	ESIC Friends -do-	19.12.85	7.3.86	—
145.	Pavitra -do-	21.87	28.6.87	—
146.	New Sarswati -do-	13.3.87	31.5.87	—
147.	Rama Krishna -do-	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 13.7.87
148.	MOD -do-	12.3.87	—	E.O. appointed on 14.5.87
149.	Air Force & Naval officers	-do-	12.3.87	E.O. appointed 5 10.87

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election held</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
150.	Arunodaya Coop. GHS Ltd	13.3.87	3.7.87	—
151.	Engineers -do-	13.3.87	5.4.87	—
152.	Airman & Sailor -do-	13.3.87	10.5.87	—
153.	Priya -do-	13.3.87	14.12.87	—
154.	Abul Fazal -do-	12.3.87	16.6.87	—
155.	Sanskrit Nagar -do-	13.3.87	28.7.87	—
156.	Jan Sewak -do-	13.3.87	23.5.87	—
157.	Hanuman Mangla -do-	13.3.87	—	Already election held on 1.2.87
158.	Shri Mahaveer -do-	13.3.87	13.8.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
159.	Vikrant Coop. GHS Ltd.	13.3.87	—	E.O. appointed 24.7.87
160.	Jyoti -do-	12.3.87	10.5.87	—
161	Pragatisheel Nagrik -do-	13.3.87	22.8.87	—
162	Virat -do-	12.3.87	26.6.87	—
163	N Z P H Railways Emp -do-	13.3.87	5.4.87	—
164	Mahalaxmi -do-	13.3.87	—	E O appointed on 3.12.87
165	Capital -do-	12.3.87	—	E O appointed on 3.12.87
166.	Shankar -do-	12.3.87	22.3.87	—
167.	Okhla -do-	13.3.87	26.5.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
168.	New Model Coop. GHS Ltd.	14.3.87	11.6.87	—
169.	Oxford -do-	13.3.87	23.6.87	—
170.	Water and power Engineers -do-	14.3.87	16.3.87	—
171.	Sidhartha -do-	13.3.87	4.6.87	—
172.	Border Roads -do-	14.3.87	11.6.87	—
173.	Uco-Huts -do-	13.3.87	17.7.87	—
174.	Upkar -do-	14.3.87	4.6.87	—
175.	Prashant -do-	13.3.87	11.5.87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election held	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
176.	New Surya Kiran Coop. GHS Ltd	13.3.87	27.12.87	—
177.	Delhi Pradesh -do-	13.3.87	12.7.87	—
178	Nav Kunj -do-	13.3.87	19.7.87	—
179	Jaina -do-	13.3.87	9.8.87	—

N B Abbreviation use E O Election Officer
SCN Show Cause Notice

STATEMENT 'B'

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	HMM Employees	26-11-86	—	E.O. appointed
2	Prabha	3-4-87	21-7-86	—
3.	Rashi	15-12-86	20-4-87	—
4	BTPS	27-1-86	27-12-85	—
5	Rashtrapati Bhavan	3-4-87	22-3-87	—
6	Venson	1-1-87	28-12-87	—
7.	Chinar	16-1-86	1-9-85	—
8	Happy Friends	19-12-86	—	E O appointed
9.	Sri Shennughandha	17-12-86	—	SCN issued
10	Rudrakani	2-4-87	25-12-88	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jag Kalyan	24-11-86	2-7-88	—
12.	Jay Dee	12-11-86	—	E.O. appointed
13.	Hospital Employees	16-12-86	18-12-88	—
14.	Ravi Shankar	3-11-87	2-10-88	—
15.	Chopra	22-10-86	—	E.O. appointed
16.	Jag Nirman	24-11-86	12-7-86	—
17.	Insurance Emp	18-12-86	9-1-87	—
18.	Rasayan Vyapari	3-4-87	—	E.O. appointed
19	Greaves	18-12-86	25-12-88	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Airliner	3-4-87	16-1-88	—
21.	Jeevan Vihar	25-11-86	—	SCN issued
22.	Lord Balaji	26-11-86	—	-do—
23.	Sapru House	6-11-86	12-1-87	—
24.	Well Build	21-10-86	1-12-86	—
25.	Bank Sadan	27-1-86	—	SCN issued
26.	Niryat Bihar	30-4-87	—	-do-
27.	Bhartiya Aman	27-11-86	11-1-87	—
28	Bhakhara	27-1-86	23-2-86	—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election (if held) or Not held</i>	<i>In case elect. not held then Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Mahan	3-4-87	12-7-87	—
30.	Satisar	17-11-86	29-12-86	—
31.	Apni	3-4-87	—	E.O. appointed
32.	Van Vihar	25-11-86	—	-do-
33.	Khandelwal	3-4-87	6-11-87	—
34.	Himachal Dhaulidhar	20-11-86	27-12-87	—
35.	Nav Sanjeevani	24-11-86	8-8-87	—
36.	Saptrishi	31-3-86	—	SCN issued
37.	Netaji Subhash Chander Bose	11-2-87	—	E.O. appointed

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
38.	Sanjay Ghandhi	29-6-87	—	-do-
39.	Modest Katki	28-12-87	10-4-88	—
40.	Holy family Hospital	26-4-86	16-7-87	—
41.	Taruna	28-12-87	19-4-87	—
42.	Pride	28-12-87	—	SCN issued
43.	Appi Enclave	28-12-87	—	-do-
44.	Jeevan Tara	28-11-86	29-12-87	—
45.	Manisha	22-12-87	5-6-88	—
46.	Sir Chottu Ram	28-10-86	16-11-86	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
47.	Chiranji & Jagdish	3-10-86	—	E.O. appointed
48.	Shaheed Bhagat Sing Mem.	10-2-86	—	SCN issued
49.	Manu Enclave	28-12-87	—	-do-
50.	Admiral	30-11-87	—	-do-
51.	Baba Deep Singh	27-1-87	—	-do-
52.	Autokin	17-12-86	9-8-87	—
53.	Kings	24-11-86	12-1-87	—
54.	Lagoon	22-12-87	—	SCN issued
55.	APMA	17-11-86	22-3-87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
56.	Shirdi Baba	28-12-87	—	SCN issued
57.	Sanskriti	17-12-86	—	-do-
58.	ICMR Emp	19-12-86	—	-do-
59.	Mahashakti	12-12-86	—	-do-
60.	IBP	16-2-87	18-2-87	—
61.	Diwakar	15-12-86	25-1-87	—
62.	Aust Bhuji	7-11-86	24-5-87	—
63.	Live Well	17-12-86	—	SCN issued
64.	Deepankar	30-1-86	—	-do-

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
65.	Jhang Brothers	1-2-86	—	-do-
66	Kehkashan	25-11-86	—	-do-
67	Benzir	27-1-86	—	-do-
68	Samaj Uthan	24 11 86	—	do-
69	Shiv Bhola	2-4-87	31-5-87	-do-
70	Vasudhara	1-12 87	—	EO appointed
71	Tenenta	15-12 86	—	-do-
72	Welcome Gorup	21 10 86	—	SCN issued
73	Bijnori	3 4 87	31-5 87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
74.	Nanda	27-1-86	11-1-87	—
75.	Bhawana	24-11-86	—	EO appointed
76.	Khosala	3-4-87	20-2-87	—
77.	Gautam	3-4-87	24-8-87	—
78.	Crescent	1-3-87	18-3-87	—
79.	Mitter Niwas	1-12-86	—	SCN issued
80.	Parwati	5-2-87	—	EO appointed
81.	Kamal	25-11-86	—	SCN issued
82.	Braham	27-1-86	—	SCN issued

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
83.	BHEL Empl.	11-2-87	13-3-87	—
84	Urbane	28-12-87	—	EO appointed
85	Cement Cont	16-2-87	14-10-87	—
86	Videsh Vihar	29-12-87	15-9 86	—
87	Panorama	6-2-87	—	EO appointed
88	Baikunth	16-2-87	—	-do-
89	Akash	3 4 87	7 6 87	—
90	Anjali Women	1-12-86	—	EO appointed
91	Angil	31-3-87	—	SCN issued

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
92.	Hayat Nagar	25-11-86	20-7-86	—
93.	Yogya Jyoti	1-4-87	25-10-87	—
94.	Yesco	3-4-87	20-5-87	—
95	Arkay	3-4-87	—	EO appointed
96.	Cent Orient	14-10-86	—	SCN issued
97.	Raj	12-12-86	—	EO appointed
98	Thread Manf.	3-4-87	25-1-87	—
99.	Harbans Lal	26-11-86	—	EO appointed
100.	Sanjay Vikas	28-12-87	7-8-88	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5

101.	Nav Vaishalini	17-11-86	—	EO appointed
102.	Bellur	27-1-86	—	SCN issued
103.	Sanjay Gandhi	28-10-86	3-1-87	—
104.	Mantola	12-12-86	—	SCN issued
105.	Aman Apts.	25-2-86	—	SCN issued
106.	Maharaja Saini	15-10-86	—	EO appointed
107.	Kasor	6-11-86	—	EO appointed
108.	Manokamna	29-8-87	—	SCN issued
109.	Sri Guru Govind Singh	3-4-87	—	EO appointed

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election (if held) or Not held</i>	<i>In case elect. not held then Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
110.	Blue Sky	27-1-86	—	SCN issued
111.	J.M. Almoni	24-1-86	—	-do-
112	Shilaja	28-12-87	30-12-87	—
113.	Naval Bhau	1-12-86	27-6-86	—
114.	HCI	17-12-86	—	SCN issued
115.	Livex	26-11-86	—	-do-
116.	Kranti Kari	26-11-86	—	-do-
117.	New Rawalpindi	16-11-86	24-5-87	—
118.	Sugandha	3-4-87	—	SCN issued

<i>S No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election (if held) or Not held</i>	<i>In case elect. not held then Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
119.	Rail Vihar	31-3-87	21-2-87	—
120.	Rastogi	3-4-87	—	SCN issued
121	Kabir Jyoti	26-11-86	1-5-88	—
122	Park Avenue	16 7-87	—	SCN issued
123	Sapan Lok	15-12-87	25-1-88	—
124	Leather Merchant	26-11-86	—	SCN issued
125	Chandraka	30-1-86	3-11 86	—
126	CPWD Eng & Association	30-3-87	6-11-87	—
127	Shri Bahu Bali	31-3-87	—	SCN issued

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
128.	Deep & Deep	30-3-87	—	SCN issued
129.	Bhagwan Mahavir	31-3-87	15-6-87	—
130.	Snerawali	12-2-87	7-3-88	—
131.	Construction Emp.	30-11-87	23-5-87	—
132.	CBSE Emp.	31-3-87	4-3-87	—
133.	Nav Sahyog	11-12-87	12-7-87	—
134.	Pratyakshakar	30-3-87	26-2-87	—
135.	Bhajarang	9-12-86	27-9-87	—
136.	Neeladhari Vihar	15-10-86	9-4-86	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
137.	Sri Krishna	11-11-86	20-2-86	—
138.	Rajender Prashand	26-9-86	—	EO appointed
139.	Ranbaxy Emp.	7-10-86	27-6-88	—
140.	Navbharatiya	31-8-87	—	SCN issued
141.	Andhra Bank Emp.	31-3-86	9-1-88	—
142.	MMTC Emp.	26-11-86	16-11-86	—
143.	Paper Traders	14-8-87	30-12-87	—
144.	Lady Executive	14-12-86	—	SCN issued
145.	Jeewan Deep	30-9-87	—	EO appointed

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
146.	Chankya	21.10.86	6.5.87	—
147.	STC	17.12.86	—	SCN issued
148.	Kalyan	13.3.87	—	-do-
149.	National	15.10.86	—	-do-
150.	IES Officers	3-4-87	—	EO appointed
151.	Bhairava Bharati	27-1-86	2-3-86	—
152.	Hem Kunt	26-4-86	—	EO appointed
153.	Hazrat Amit Khruso	18-12-86	—	SCN issued
154.	Griha Mantralaya	4-11-86	16-1-87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
155.	Britania Ind. Emp.	30.9.86	—	SCN issued
156.	Haniman Enclave	26-11-86	—	-do-
157.	SAIFI	3-4-87	—	-do-
158.	Banken	16-1-86	—	-do-
159.	Bal Bhawan	27-1-86	—	EO appointed
160.	Hotel Obrai	16-12-87	21-8-86	—
161.	Philips	16-2-87	15-4-87	—
162.	New Prudential	17-9-86	—	SCN issued
163.	Param Pavitra	3-4-87	26-4-87	—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of issue of requisition</i>	<i>Date of election (if held) or Not held</i>	<i>In case elect. not held then Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4	5
164.	Hilansh	4-11-87	4-10-87	—
165.	Sabha Apartments	3-4-87	8-3-87	—
166.	Election Commission	3-4-87	25-2-87	—
167.	A chitrect	2-7-87	12-4-87	—
168.	Abhinandan	27 1.86	22.2.86	—
169.	Atail	3-4-87	4-4-87	—
170.	Sukhi Parivar	17-12-86	17-10-86	—
171.	Gagan	19-11-86	—	SCN issued
172.	Air Friends	3-4-87	21-12-86	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
173.	Brinkdava Gardens	3-4-87	—	SCN issued
174.	Anupriya	3-4-87	22-5-87	—
175.	Shikasha	24-8-87	27-5-87	—
176	Don Bosco	24-3-86	—	SCN issued
177.	Jawaharlal	28 8 86	22.9.86	—
178	Nehru Vihar	3-4-87	17-7-86	—
179.	Kalpaka	6-11-86	21-4-86	—
180.	Manjula	12-11-87	—	SCN issued
181.	Shantam	28-11-87	22-2-87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
182.	Sahyadri	3-4-87	25-1-87	—
183.	Jai Veer	11-3-87	11-7-87	—
184.	HCL Officers	26-11-86	19-10-86	—
185.	Inalsa	11-3-87	5-3-87	—
186.	Indian Air Lines	26-11-86	—	SCN issued
187.	Kamal Deep	23-6-87	—	-do-
188.	Chirtananjan	3-4-87	18-1-87	—
189.	Mufti-E-Azam	11-3-87	—	SCN issued
190.	Marharshi Dayanand	15-11-86	11-1-87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
191.	Sai Enclave	11-3-87	—	SCN issued
192.	Garima	18-12-87	—	-do-
193.	Nav Geet	15.10.86	—	-do-
194	Green View	11-3-87	5-3-87	—
195.	Param Puneet	11-3-87	3-4-88	—
196	Roop Sangam	26-11-86	—	EO appointed
197.	New Cosmopolitan	12-12-86	25-5-86	—
198.	Delhi Telephone	5-2-87	3-4-87	—
199.	Home Living	26-11-86	17-1-87	—

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
200.	New Kalkaji	11-2-87	29-3-87	—
201.	Jai Bhavani	11-3-87	12-6-88	—
202.	Katra Eshwar Bhawan	25-11-86	25-8-86	—
203.	Karuan Vihar	23-12-87	—	SCN issued
204.	Geetanji Vihar	11-3-87	26-6-88	—
205.	Modern Nav Jeevan	16-2-87	29-3-87	—
206.	Nishat Bagh	11-12-87	21-3-87	—
207.	All Faith	18-11-86	—	SCN issued
208.	Upagrah	18-2-86	—	-do-

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
209.	Summet Vihar	12-1-87	—	SCN issued
210.	Budhijivi	27-1-86	—	-do-
211.	Kautilya	7-10-86	—	EO appointed
212.	Madhilika	25-11-86	—	SCN issued
213.	New Hansdhawani	29-9-86	—	-do-
214.	Upasana	2-4-87	—	-do-
215.	Manidhari	31-12-86	—	-do-
216.	Radhika Kunj	12-12-86	—	-do-
217.	Apna Niwas	24-9-86	—	-do-

S.No.	Name of the Society	Date of issue of requisition	Date of election (if held) or Not held	In case elect. not held then Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
218.	Nahata	12-10-87	—	-do-
219.	Plannet	11-3-87	26-5-87	—
220.	Sabria	3-4-87	16-11-87	—

N B Abbreviations used —

- (i) E.O —Election Officers
- (ii) SCN—Show Cause Notice

[Translation]

[English]

Construction of Meridian Hotel By Foreign Company

5283. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the meridian Hotel in New Delhi was constructed by a foreign company in collaboration with an Indian firm;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the said firm of Delhi has turned out to be a fictitious one;

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

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

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

Production Consumption and Import of Sugar

5284. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) the production per capita consumption requirement and import of sugar in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the average sugar prices in February 1983, 1989 in October and February 1990;

(c) the sugarcane arrears of farmers to be paid in each of the last three years and current year; year-wise;

(d) the new action plan to eliminate sugarcane arrears, sugar shortage and to bring down the sugar prices to the minimum; and

(e) the modus operandi of the new action plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) The information is as under:—

<i>Sugar Year (October to September)</i>	<i>Production (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Imports (Lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Internal consumption (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Per capita availability Kg./Annum</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	85.02	9.51	87.75	11.4
1987-88	91.10	0.71	93.33	11.7
1988-89 (Provisional)	87.52	—	99.19	12.1
1989-90 (Upto 31.3.90)	81.69	2.42	49.61	—

(b) The retail prices of sugar in the five principal markets of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta,

Bombay and Madras have been as under:—

Year	Range of retail prices (Rs./Kg)
February, 88	Rs. 6.25 to Rs. 6.90
February, 89	Rs. 6.20 to Rs. 7.50
October, 89	Rs. 8.70 to Rs. 10.50
February, 90	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.10

(c) The amount of cane price arrears as on 15th March during the current season and

the earlier seasons have been as under:—

Rs. in crores)

Season	Position as on	Total price payable	Total price paid	Arrears	Percentage of arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
1989-90	15.3.90	2339.01	2052.34	286.67	12.3
1988-89	15.3.89	1669.81	1474.10	195.71	11.7
1987-88	15.3.88	1537.34	1349.61	187.73	12.2
1986-87	15.3.87	1369.68	1215.52	154.16	11.3

(d) and (e). Government have already initiated various short term, as also long-term measures, in this regard. These are as under:—

- (i) State Governments/Chief Minister have been advised to ensure prompt payment of cane price arrears to growers.
- (ii) The Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane for the season 1989-90 was increased from Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 22.00 per quintal.
- (iii) Advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price for 1990-91 at Rs. 23.00 per quintal of sugarcane.
- (iv) Incentive in the form of additional freesale quota to the sugar factories for undertaking early and late crushing for the current 1989-90 season.
- (v) Incentive in the form of additional freesale quota to such sugar factories which are required to transport sugarcane from outside their re-

served areas on the orders of the State Government.

- (vi) Licensing of adequate capacity for setting up of new sugar factories and the expansion of the existing capacities.
- (vii) Financial assistance on soft term basis from the Sugar Development Fund for development of sugar-cane in their reserved areas of the sugar factories and also for undertaking expansion-cum-modernisation of the existing sugar factories.
- (viii) Incentive Scheme for new factories as also the factories which are undertaking expansion upto the minimum economic size. i.e., upto 2500 TCD.
- (ix) Adequate availability of sugar is being maintained through monthly releases of freesale sugar to keep the prices at reasonable levels.

Conversion of Minorities Commission as Human Rights Commission

5285. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Minorities Commission into a Human Rights Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Cotton

5286. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-ARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of cotton crop for 1990-91 seasons;

(b) whether the export of cotton is based on staple length of cotton; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether J-34 variety of cotton was exported by Cotton Corporation of India;

(d) if so, the rate at which the export was made; and

(e) the extent to which export policy has helped the cotton growers in getting remunerative price than what they received last year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board has estimated the production of 122.00 lakh bales of cotton during the 1989-90 cotton season. The estimate for 1990-91 season has not yet been made.

(b) Quotas for export of cotton are allocated on the basis of staple length of fibre viz. above 24.5 mm, above 28.0 mm, above 34.5 mm etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. CCI has so far registered contracts for the export of 1.49 lakh bales of J-34 cotton during the current cotton season at prices ranging from 142.20 US Cents per Kg. F.O.B. to 160.94 US Cents per Kg. F.O.B.

(e) Release of export quotas have helped check the decline in kapas prices which, even when prevailing at levels below last season's prices have ruled above minimum support level throughout the 1989-90 season. Minimum Support Prices are considered to be remunerative since they provide a reasonable return to farmers after covering cost of inputs.

*[Translation]***Narmada and Sardar Sarovar Project**

5287. SHRI RAM AWADH:
DR. BANGALI SINGH:
SHRISHIV SHARAN VARMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindi daily Janasatta dated 22 March, 1990 under the caption "Narmada was Sardar Sarovar ki Bajai Chhote Project Shuru Karne Ki appeal";

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

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Government is aware of the news-item.

(b) to (e). To attain the ultimate irrigation potential of 113.5 m. ha. the country needs extensive surface irrigation development through both large and small irrigation projects. The appropriateness of the size of hydraulic structures is determined by a number of factors, like, hydrology, topography, geological conditions, demand for water, environmental considerations and the economic viability of the project and the decisions are location specific. All these factors are taken into account before a project is cleared for implementation.

*[English]***Renaming of Parliament Street, New Delhi**

5288. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from several organisations to rename Parliament Street, New Delhi after Chaudhary Charan Singh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that no such demand has been received.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

Expenditure on Sardar Sarovar Project

5289. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on Sardar Sarovar and the amount to be spent during 1990-91;

(b) whether any external assistance is likely to be obtained for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The revised estimated cost of Sardar Sarovar Project is

Rs. 6406.04 crores and proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 364.76 crores, including the share of other three concerned States.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. External assistance from the World Bank Group to the tune of US \$ 450 million and DECF assistance amounting to 2850 Million yen for Turbines for Power House has been obtained.

[Translation]

Kailo River Projects of M.P.

5290. SHRI NANDA KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work on the Kailo River Project at Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh was started;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the initial estimated cost and the present cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Works on this project was not started during VII Plan. It is not an approved project.

(b) Details of the 8th Plan are not yet finalised, hence it is not clear as to what extent this project will stand included in the 8th Plan of the State.

(c) Project report sent to the Centre in May, 1988 indicated the estimated cost to be Rs. 57.88 crores. The latest estimated cost indicated by the State is Rs. 67.60 crores.

[English]

Action Plan for Rural Labour Force

5291. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare an action plan for improving speedily the lot of the rural labour force, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it included the reordering of investment and allocation of resources in favour of rural section;

(c) if so, the extent to which it will be affecting the rural poor, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) whether Government also propose to set up minoring cells to watch the progress made under the proposed scheme; if so, the composition of the said cell?

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

(a) and (b). A number of schemes for providing employment to the rural workers are being implemented by the Central Government with the help of the State Governments. The Government of India propose to strengthen these schemes to provide work opportunities to the rural labour. The Government has also decided to progressively increase the resources allocated to the rural sector.

(c) As the rural landless people largely comprise of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is expected that these programmes would cover all the rural poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Various schemes under employment generation, anti-poverty programmes etc.

are being monitored regularly by the concerned agencies.

Plagiarism in Research Institutes

5292. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large incidence of plagiarism in scientific research institutes and laboratories;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has issued any guidelines in this regard and if so, the details of the guidelines issued; and

(c) the measures Government are contemplating to check plagiarism in scientific research institutes and laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Govt. is aware of the possibility of plagiarism in scientific research institutions and laboratories. However, it is difficult to assess the magnitude of plagiarism in the country.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The attention of all scientists of the ICMR has been drawn to Rule 3 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. It has further been stated by the Council that plagiarism, fraud, cooking of data, etc. is covered by the conduct rules as it amounts to both viz. lack of devotion to duty and an act which is unbecoming of a Government servant. Subsequently, any scientist found guilty of scientific mis-

conduct will be dealt with as having committed an act unbecoming of a Government servant and lacking of devotion to duties. Under the Conduct Rules, every Government servant shall at all times:—

- (1) Maintain absolute integrity;
- (2) Maintain devotion to duty; and
- (3) Do nothing which is unbecoming of a Government servant.

Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu

5293. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHMED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Tamil Nadu for grant of licences to set up sugar mills during the last three years;

(b) the number of licences issued for setting up sugar mills in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(c) the annual capacity and location of such sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) 22 applications have been received for grant of licences for setting up of new sugar factories during the last three years viz; 1986-87 to 1988-89 from the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The position is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the letters of intent issued for the establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three sugar years

Year 1986-87

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>Location of the factory</i>	<i>Daily Cane Crushing Capacity (T.C.D.)</i>	<i>Annual Sugar Production Capacity (lakh tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Dharani Sugar & Chemicals Ltd No 1, Venus Colony Ilnd Street, Alwarpet, MADRAS-600 018	Tal Sivagiri District Tirunelveli	2500	0.393
2	Sakthi Sugar Ltd, 180 Race Course Road, Coimbatore- 641 018.	Tal Sivaganga, District Pasumpan- Muthuramalingam	2500	-do-
3.	Thiru Aroonan Sugars Ltd, 112, Nungambakham	Kabisthalam Firka, Tal	2500	-do-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>Location of the factory</i>	<i>Daily Cane Crushing Capacity (T.C.D.)</i>	<i>Annual Sugar Production Capacity (lakh tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	High Road, Eldorado, 5th Floor, MADRAS-600 034	Papanasam, District- Thanjavur		
4.	Rajshree Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., 4/387, Avanashi Road Coimbatore-641 037	Teh Periyakulam District Madurai	2500	0 393
		Year 1987-88		
5	M/s Tamil Nadu Coop Sugar Federation Ltd., 2 Maharaja Surya Road, Alwarpet, MADRAS-600 018	Teh Harur District, Dharmapuri	2500	do-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>Location of the factory</i>	<i>Daily Cane Crushing Capacity (T C D)</i>	<i>Annual Sugar Production Capacity (lakh tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Coop. Sugar Federation Ltd , 2, Maharaja Surya Road, Alwarpet, MADRAS-600 018	Sethithope, Teh Chidambaram District South Arcot	2500	0 393
7	M/s Tamil Nadu Coop Sugar Federation Ltd No 2, Maharaja Surya Road, Alwarpet MADRAS-600 018	Teh Cheyyar, Wandiwash, District North Arcot	2500	-do-
8	-do-	Teh Aranthangi District Pudukottai	2500	-do-
9.	M/s Pondi Sugars	Valangaiman	2500	-do-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>Location of the factory</i>	<i>Daily Cane Crushing Capacity (T.C.D.)</i>	<i>Annual Sugar Production Capacity (lakh tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Ltd., House of Poondi, No. 1, Vallam Road, Thanjavur.	Firka, Teh. Valangaiman, District Thanjavur		
	NIL	-NIL-		

Year 1988-89

Construction of Check Dam at Galkund

5294. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RE-
SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted a proposal for the construction of a check dam at Galkund to Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) at what time it was forwarded to Union Government;

(d) the reasons for delay in taking a decision thereon;

(e) the action taken by Union Government in this regard so far; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

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

(b) While the scheme has been found technically acceptable, a proposal for release of 1.58 hectares of reserved forest for construction of Check Dam across Shegu River for providing drinking water supply to 7 villages of Dangs District has also been received at the Centre.

(c) December, 1988.

(d) to (f). After examination, additional information has been sought from the State Government by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in April, 1990.

Sugar Mills in Dadar and Nagar Haveli

5295. SHRI D.B. SHINGADA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to grant letter of intent/industrial licence for setting up sugar Mills at Sayali, Dadar and Nagar Haveli (Union Territory)

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which sugar mills are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued on 29.03.1988 for establishment of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD at Sayali, Teh. Silvassa, District Dadar and Nagar Haveli.

(c) It takes 3-4 years to establish a new sugar factory after the grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence.

[Translation]

Construction of Kichhau Dam

5296. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the
Minister of WATER RESOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to construct Kichhau Dam to utilise total power generation capacity of Jamna Project;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the construction of the dam is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The State Government has formulated a Kishau Multipurpose Dam Project, with an installed capacity of 600 MW and also to provide irrigation benefit to an area of 2.11 lakhs hectares. The State Government has been requested to modify the project to include flood protection and drinking water supply components. The project is not yet approved. 8th Plan proposals are also not finalised.

[English]

Schedule 'Y' of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

5297. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the impact of Schedule 'Y' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act on the small scale pharmaceutical formulators;

(b) whether in the long run Schedule 'Y' can possibly create a monopoly market for the multinational formulators; and

(c) if so, the overall impact of the provisions of Schedule 'Y' on the pricing of medicines and the introduction of new drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). The objective of introducing schedule 'Y' under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules is to ensure that formulations manufactured by big and small-scale companies are safe, effective and biologically available in the system. Another objective was also to bring uniformity throughout

the country in terms of manufacturing and marketing of new drugs of quality with proven safety, efficacy and bio-availability. The efficacy and safety parameters given in schedule 'Y' do not discriminate one class of pharmaceutical unit from another and as such do not encourage any monopolistic pattern in pharmaceutical marketing.

Schedule 'Y' does not have any relation to pricing of medicines and prices are regulated under the Drugs (Price Control) order 1987.

Scheme to Introduce Sky Train in Delhi

5298. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to introduce sky-train or sub-way Metro in Delhi was considered by Government in order to solve mass transportation problem in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing it;

(c) whether Government propose to expedite such alternative to the road transport in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). A number of studies have been carried out to suggest alternatives for the introduction of a suitable Mass Transit System for Delhi with specific reference to alignment, technology and related matters from time to time. There were many suggestions for considering systems like M-BAHN, underground railway and so on. In order to establish a suitable multi-modal integrated network for Delhi, M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) have been

entrusted by 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.

Dispensaries in Delhi

5299. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of dispensaries of India System of Medicine and Homoeopathy are less as compared to allopathic dispensaries for CGHS beneficiaries in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of locations of dispensaries of Indian System of medicine & Homoeopathy opened during Seventh plan period in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(d) the number of CGHS dispensaries of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy proposed to be opened in the Capital during Eighth Plan?

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

(b) CGHS was introduced in Delhi in 1954 by opening allopathic dispensaries. Thereafter, on the demand of CGHS beneficiaries, ISM and homoeopathic System was also introduced from time to time as indicated below:

<i>Name of the System</i>	<i>Date of Introduction</i>
1	2
Ayurvedic	1963
Homoeopathy	1967-68
Unani	1974-75
Siddha	1980-81

Since ISM and Homoeopathic System of medicine was introduced in CGHS subsequently, the number of service institutions of these systems are less as compared to allopathic system of medicine.

(c) The information is as under:

<i>Name of the System</i>	<i>Number of Units Opened</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3
i) Ayurvedic Unit	1	Paschim Vihar
ii) Unani Unit	1	South Avenue
iii) Homoeopathic Unit	2	Dakshin Puri, R.K.Puram.

(d) Eighth Five Year Plan outlays are yet to be finalised.

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

Eye Donations

5300. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:

(a) whether Government are aware that 2 million out of 8 million blinds can be helped through eye donations;

(b) how many people have pledged donation of their eyes after death during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether voluntary organisations engaged in the task are being helped financially by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) As per the results of the latest survey, out of total 11 million blind in the country, 2 lakhs are corneal blind on account of damage to the Cornes.

(b) About 2 lakhs people have pledged to donate their eyes after death during the last 3 years. State-wise break-up is not available.

(c) and (d). Some voluntary organisations have set up eye banks. The Government of India gives a grant of Rs. 1.40 lakhs of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs is one time assistance (Non-recurring) and Rs. 0.15 lakhs is recurring assistance.

[Translation]

Research and Development Work of NIA, Jaipur

5301. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the important inventions made by the National Ayurvedic Institute, Jaipur in the field of ayurveda during last three years;

(b) whether Government have monitored its progress and carried out inspection of the institute; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur is primarily a teaching institution and research is carried along with post-Graduate and Post Doctoral teaching activities. Some of the research studies carried out by National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur in the field of Ayurveda during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are as under:

1. Prevention of ageing defects by use of 'Sarpiguda'.
2. Prevention of coronary artery disease by 'Hridayarnavrasa' and Haritaki Churna.
3. Effect of 'Rason Guggulu' in hypertension.
4. Effect of Van Palandu in Chronic heart failure.
5. Effect of 'Palandubeej' in diabetes mellitus.
6. Effect of Vacha, Chitrak, Kasis in vitiligo.
7. A historical literary discovery of Rudra Yamal Parad Kalp-Ancient treatise.
8. Effect of Uday Aditya Ras in Vitiligo.
9. Effect of 'Sonitargala Ras' in Dysmenorrhoea.
10. Effect of Vrihannayika Churna in Amoebiasis.

(b) and (c). It is an autonomous body and its progress of scientific work is assessed by the Scientific Advisory Committee and the Governing body. Annual Report of the Institute is laid before the Parliament.

[English]

Increase in Liver Disease

5302. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fatal liver disease are affecting large number of population as revealed by a medical audit in a leading hospital at Jaipur;

(b) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to carry out similar audit in other public hospitals all over the country; and

(c) whether Government are planning to take some preventive steps and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Food Processing Industries in Small Scale Sector

5303. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the products being produced and marketed by food processing industries in small-scale sector;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage food processing industries in the small scale sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that the products so far produced are highly priced and cater to the needs of the upper middle classes only; and

(d) if so, the steps being take to reduce the price of these products so as to cater the needs of lower middle classes also?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) There are 19 food and allied industries items presently reserved by the Government for exclusive development in the small scale sector as per statement attached.

(b) Government is extending facilities, such as fiscal incentives to encourage the development of small scale industries, which are also available to the food processing industries in the small scale sector.

(c) and (d). The food products produced by the small scale sector are comparatively cheaper and cater to the needs of all segments of the society.

STATEMENT

List of Food and Allied Industries Items Reserved for Exclusive Manufacture in Small Scale Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the product
1	2
1.	Ice Cream
2.	Pickles & Chutneys
3.	Vinegar
4.	Rice Milling
5.	Dal Milling
6.	Bread
7.	Biscuits
8.	.. Pastry

1	2
9.	Confectionery (Excluding Chocolates, toffees and Chewing-gums)
10.	Rapeseed oil except Solvent Extracted
11.	Mustard oil except Solvent Extracted
12.	Sesame oil except Solvent Extracted
13.	Ground-nut oil except Solvent Extracted
14.	Sweetened Cashew-nut products
15.	Poultry Feed except in pallet form
16.	Ground and processed spices than spices, oil and oleo resin spices
17.	Tapioca Sago
18.	Tapioca floor
19.	Synthetic Syrups

HUDCO Loans to Andhra Pradesh

5304. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans extended to Andhra Pradesh by the HUDCO during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of loans repaid so far; and

(c) the number of schemes received

from the Government of Andhra Pradesh so far and still pending with HUDCO for clearance with reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):

(Rs. in crores)

(a)	Year	Loans sanctioned
	1987-88	43.00
	1988-89	50.00
	1989-90	52.00

(Rs. in crores)

(b)	Year	Loan repaid
	1987-88	16.00
	1988-89	21.00
	1989-90	15.00

(Upto Dec. '89)

However, Andhra Pradesh Government has so far repaid Rs. 106.01 crores to HUDCO upto 31.3.90 as against the actual loans release of Rs. 242.76 crores.

(c) HUDCO has so far sanctioned 887 schemes in the State upto 31.3.90. These schemes are worth Rs. 559 crores for which HUDCO loan commitment is of Rs. 356 crores. 177 schemes are under process in HUDCO or technical appraisal and other requirements prior to sanction.

[Translation]

Export-Import of Cotton

5305. SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export-import of cotton during the last three years;

(b) whether weavers have been rendered jobless due to export of cotton and also prices of cotton cloth have also gone up; and

(c) if so, the reasons for exporting cotton?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) It would not be correct to say that weavers have been rendered jobless or prices of cotton cloth have gone up due to export of cotton as exportable surplus and domestic prices are being kept in view while permitting exports.

(c) Exports of cotton is being made with a view to secure to the growers the benefit of higher international prices and to earn valuable foreign exchange.

STATEMENT

Details of export and import of cotton during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89

*Qty in lakh bales
Value Rs. in crores*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Import Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1986-87	13.67	246.61	Nil	Nil
1987-88	0.44	21.73	0.52	13.21
1988-89	0.77	71.64	2.25	73.21

[English]

Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh

5306. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres set up in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) whether these centres are adequate

to meet the requirement of medical facilities;

(c) if not, the number of new Primary Health Centres likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the current year and places where they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) According to information available from the State Government the total number of Primary Health Centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.12.89 is 1283.

(b) and (c). Total number of PHCs required or the State of Andhra Pradesh, worked out by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government is 1705, including the Primary Health Centres to be set up in tribal, hilly and difficult areas. There is a backlog in establishment of PHCs in Andhra Pradesh. During the year 1990-91, a target of 60 PHCs has been fixed by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The names of places where these PHCs are to be set up, are to be decided by the State Government.

ILO Assistance for Vocational Training

5307. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has approached the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to allocate more resources on programmes concerning employment promotion in rural areas and informal sectors on infrastructural development and training particularly vocational training, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At various ILO meetings, in particular of the Government Body, and also during discussions with the senior officials of the ILO, the Government of India delegates have been emphasising the need for ILO allocating more resources to its technical cooperation activities in developing countries like India, especially in the fields of promotion of employment in rural areas and informal sectors and training.

(b) Some of the import technical cooperation projects undertaken in India during 1989 by ILO, either out of its own budgetary resources or with the funding by UNDP,

UNFPA and other multi-bilateral agencies are: (i) Training of trainers: advanced vocational training schemes programme; (ii) Management consultancy development (Phase III); (iii) Establishment of computerised numerical control (NC/CNC) training facilities and programme at Advanced Training Institutes of Bombay and Kanpur; and (iv) Modernisation of hotel and catering institutes. Besides, a project entitled "Strategic approaches towards employment promotion" was undertaken by the ILO for the countries in the Asian Region.

[Translation]

Sugar Quota to States

5308. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar quota of many States has been reduced during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) the reasons for such reduction and whether original quota has been restored; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Setting up of Institute Like AIIMS to U.P.

5309. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set

up a hospital like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at any suitable place in Uttar Pradesh to provide better medical facilities to the people of the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have recently decided to set up a Regional Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research at Shillong on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Uttar Pradesh Government have already established a Postgraduate Institute at Lucknow, which will provide specialised treatment facilities for people of that State.

[English]

Lift Irrigation Potential of Madhya Pradesh

5310. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total lift irrigation potentials in Madhya Pradesh and how much have been exploited so far; and

(b) the efforts being made in the State of Madhya Pradesh to harness the balance lift irrigation potential and whether Union Government propose to provide additional funds to Madhya Pradesh to quickly harness the balance potentials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The total sur-

face water minor irrigation schemes potential including lift irrigation is 22 lakh ha. out of which about 10 lakh ha. is expected to be exploited by VII Plan end.

(b) Increased plan allocations are being made each year by the State Government for surface water minor irrigation schemes including lift irrigation. The Union Government has also given an advance plan assistance under Special Food Production Programme of Rs. 6.4 crores in 1988-89 and Rs. 1.36 crores in 1989-90 or completing the on-going schemes.

Facilities for Cancer Treatment in Orissa

5311. SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of facilities available for detection and treatment of cancer in Orissa; and

(b) whether these facilities are adequate for treatment of cancer patients; if so, the reasons as to why an increasing number of cancer cases are being referred to New Delhi and elsewhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is a Regional Cancer Centre, viz., Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack which provides modern facilities for detection and treatment of cancer in Orissa. Moreover, in the following institutions in Orissa modern cancer treatment facilities are available:

1. M.K.C.G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur,
2. V.S.S. Medical College Hospital, Burla.

No survey has been conducted by this Ministry regarding the number of cancer cases being referred to New Delhi or elsewhere in the country.

[Translation]

Cancer Patients and Cancer Institutes

5312. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer patients at present in the country, state-wise;

(b) the names of Government institutes in the country engaged exclusively in the eradication of cancer;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to apprise the people of the dangers of this fatal disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The State-wise number of cancer patients in the country is not available. However, it is estimated that there are about 1.5 to 2 million cancer patients in the country and almost half a million new cases occur every year.

(b) A Statement of the Central/State Government's institutions in the country having Teletherapy Units required for treatment of cancer is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The Government is trying to create awareness among the masses through various health education programmes about the seven danger signals of cancer and the importance of prevention and early detection of cancer.

STATEMENT

List of Central/State Government Institutions having Teletherapy Units Required for Treatment of Cancer

S. No.	Name of the Institution
1	2
1.	Assam Medical College Hospital Dibrugarh, Assam.
2.	Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute Guwahati, Assam.
3.	Patna Medical College Hospital Patna, Bihar.
4.	M.K.C.G. Medical college Hospital Behrampur, Orissa.
5.	V.S.S. Medical College Hospital Burla (Sambalpur), Orissa.
6.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Sec, Cuttack, Orissa.
7.	Cancer Hospital, Agartala, Tripura.
8.	S.N.M.C. Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
9.	J.N. Medical College & Hospital Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
10.	K.G. Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
11.	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
12.	Indian Railway Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
13.	B.S. Medical College Hospital, Bankura, West Bengal.
14.	S.S.K.M. & P.G. Institute, Calcutta, West Bengal.
15.	Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
16.	Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
17.	R.G. Kar Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
18.	N.R.S. Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
19.	Post Graduate Inst. of Medical Education & Res. Chandigarh, Chandigarh.
20.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, Delhi.
21.	Inst. of Nuclear Med. & Allied Sciences, Delhi.
22.	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
23.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, (All India Inst. of Med. Sciences) Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.
24.	Medical College Hospital, Rohtak, Haryana.
25.	Gandhi Medical College, Hospital Simla, Himachal Pradesh.

1	2
26.	Govt. Medical College & S.M.M.S. Hospital, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.
27.	Scher-I-Kashmir Instt. of Med. Sciences, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.
28.	Gandhi Medical College & Kamidia Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
29.	Govt. Medical College & Cancer Hospital, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
30.	Pt. J.N.M. College & Hospital, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.
31.	S.P.M.C. & P.B.M.G. Hospital, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
32.	S.M.S. Hospital Jaipur, Rajasthan.
33.	S.N.M.C. Hospital, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
34.	R.N.T.M.C. & A.G. Hospital, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
35.	M.N.J. Cancer Hospital & Radium Janus Institute, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
36.	Govt. General Hospital Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.
37.	Government General Hospital, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.
38.	King George Hospital, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

1	2
39.	Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka.
40.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka.
41.	Kasturba Memorial Hospital, Manipal, Karnataka.
42.	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry.
43.	Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamilnadu.
44.	Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
45.	Govt. General Hospital, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
46.	Govt. Hospital for Women & Children, Egmore, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
47.	Govt. Royapettah Hospital, Royapettah High Road, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
48.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
49.	Gujart Cancer & Research Institute, Mew Civil Hospital Compound, Asarwa, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
50.	Medical College Hospital, Calicut, Kerala.
51.	Government College Hospital,

1	2
	Emakulam, Kerala.
52.	Medical College Hospital, Gandhinagar, Kottayam, Kerala.
53.	Regional Cancer Centre, Medical College Campus, Trivandrum, Kerala.
54.	Medical College Hospital, Arunangabad Maharashtra.
55.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Ernest Borges Marg, Parel, Bombay, Maharashtra.
56.	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Maharashtra.
57.	Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
58.	Malignant Disease Treatment Centre, Command Hospital (SC) Pune, Maharashtra.

National Policy for Displaced Tribals

5313. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the proposed national policy for displaced tribals;

(b) if so, when and the details in regard thereto; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to pay compensation and to provide rehabilitation facilities to the dis-

placed tribals without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). A draft National Policy for rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes displaced under development projects is under active formulation with the Government of India.

[*English*]

**Priority List of Plots under
Rohini Scheme**

5314. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has drawn up a priority list for allotment of plots to persons registered under the Rohini Scheme; and

(b) if so, the priority number upto which the registrants under each category have been allotted plots?

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

(b) Requisite information is as under.

<i>Category</i>		<i>Priority No. upto which allotment made</i>
1	2	
Ews/Janta		870
LIG		1503
MIG	i)	945 for 90 sq.m. plot.
	ii)	2050 for 60 sq. m. plot.

R.B.I. Report on Jute and Jute Industry

5315. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Reserve Bank of India's recent study of the Jute and Jute Industry;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto particularly its finding that the mills do not suffer from industrial sickness as such?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Study referred to is published in the Reserve Bank of India "Occasional Papers" (Vol. 10 No. 1 March 1989), titled "The Technical Efficiency of the Jute Mill Industry". This does not reflect the view of the Reserve Bank of India. It is only a research paper contributed to the aforementioned Journal.

The Author in his study has examined the data of 32 jute mills under various parameters, stating the reasons why efficiency in these mills is low.

Although it is not an official study the findings of this paper would definitely be of some advantage to the Government/Reserve Bank of India with reference to long term financing policies of jute industry.

[*Translation*]

Export of Cotton

5316. SHRI BHAUSAHEB PUNDLIK PHUNDKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have approached Union Government for

grant of enhanced quota or export of cotton in view of bumper cotton crop in the State to ensure protection of interest of cotton growers regarding remunerative prices;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by Government?

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

(b) Government of Maharashtra has sought an additional quota for the export of 3.00 lakh bales of cotton of staple length 24.5 mm and above for export during the 1989-90 cotton season.

(c) Government have released an additional quota for the export of 1.00 lakh bales of cotton of staple length 24.5 mm and above in favour of the Maharashtra State

Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. taking the total export quota allotted to it to 2.80 lakh bales.

Carpet weaving Training Centres in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

5317. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres functioning under carpet weaving training scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) the number of training centres which are in operation and those which have lying closed down separately; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen the closed training centres?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (b). The information is as under:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total No. of Centres</i>	<i>No. of Centres in Operation</i>	<i>No of centres lying defunct</i>
1	2	3	4
i) Uttar Pradesh	182	145	37
ii) Rajasthan	13	9	4

(c) The following steps have been initiated to reopen the closed training centres:

- i) New Locations and buildings have been identified.
- ii) New trainees have been enrolled
- iii) Stipend rates for the trainees have been raised.
- iv) Arrangements have been made to supply required quantity of yarn for

these centres.

- v) Action has been taken to regularise the services of the Instructor/Assistant Instructor working in the Carpet Scheme.

[English]

Recognition of Medical Degree Awarded by Universities in Africa

5318. DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical degrees awarded by Universities in Africa are recognised by Medical Council of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The following qualification awarded by the Universities in Africa are recognised by virtue of their inclusion in the Second Schedule and part II of the Third Schedule (when held by Indian national only) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956:

SECOND SCHEDULE

Union of South Africa

M.B., Ch. B. University of South Africa (b)

M.B., Ch.B and M.D., Ch. M.
University of Cape Town (a)
(c)

M.B., Ch.B. and M.D., Ch. B.
University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg
(a) (c)

(a) The qualification must be included in Table (F) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Medical Council of United Kingdom.

(b) When granted on or before the

31 October, 1937.

(c) When granted on or before the 31st March, 1942.

PART II OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE

M. B., B. Ch. (Makerere University College of East Africa)

M. B., Ch. B. (University of Zambia)
Lusaka:

[Translation]

Allotment of Sugar to States

5319. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of free sale and levy sugar allotted to different States, month-wise;

(b) whether the prices of sugar are again rising due to the non-availability of levy sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Under the present policy partial control, levy sugar is allotted to State Governments and Union Territories or Public Distribution System. The monthly levy sugar quota is 3.32 lakh tonnes for 1st February, 1987 and the statewide details are given in the attached Statement.

Free sale sugar is released each month for sale in the open market by the mills to any wholesale sugar licensed dealer in the country. The month-wise free sale sugar released during the current sugar season 1989-90 are as under:

	<i>(In lakh tonnes)</i>
October, 1989	6.00
November, 1989	6.00
December, 1989	5.50
January, 1990	5.00
February, 1990	5.50
March, 1990	5.50
April, 1990	6.00

(b) and (c). The distribution of levy sugar through P.D.S. is arranged by the State Governments and there are no reports of non-availability. To ensure adequate availability of sugar at reasonable prices in the open market, Government has increased the free sale quota for April, 1990 to 6.00 lakh tonnes as against 4.50 lakh tonnes for April, 1989.

STATEMENT

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Monthly quota from February, 87 onwards</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	247
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314
4.	Assam	9617
5.	Bihar	33459
6.	Chandigarh	372
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51
8.	Delhi	7689
9.	Goa Daman & Diu	539
10.	Gujarat	16194
11.	Haryana	6386
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2019
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884
14.	Karnataka	17769
15.	Kerala	11953

1	2	3
16.	Lakshadweep	71
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25031
18.	Maharashtra	29938
19.	Manipur	694
20.	Meghalaya	662
21.	Mizoram	261
22.	Nagaland	426
23.	Orissa	12393
24.	Pondicherry	292
25.	Punjab	7945
26.	Rajasthan	16914
27.	Sikkim	165
28.	Tamil Nadu	22547
29.	Tripura	1001
30.	Uttar Pradesh	52926
31.	West Bengal	25888
Total		331928

[English]

year, State-wise;

Social Facilities to the Beedi Workers

5320. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wards of beedi workers benefited under the scheme of providing one set of School Uniform during the last

(b) the number of beedi workers benefited so far under the scheme for supply of T.V. sets to the beedi workers co-operative societies in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the last two years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred under the scheme for organisation of games and sports

social and cultural programmes for beedi workers during the last three years along with the names of such places?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Land in Ranchi to G.E.L. Church

5321. **PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:**
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether German Evangelical Mission (GEL) Church is in possession of about 120 acres of land in Ranchi since 1940;

(b) whether the then Central Government had taken over the ownership and possession of the said land from GEL Church in 1916 under Section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act 1916;

(c) whether the possession of the property was transferred in 1919 to a private trust through an indenture dated 13th October, 1919, which was rectified in 1921 under the Enemy Mission Act, 1921;

(d) whether the said trust has to take prior approval of the Central Government before any transfer, lease, sale etc. of the title of this land; if so, whether the trust had sought any such approval/Sanction by Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government allowed the Trust to change the use of the land; the reasons for construction of a market on this land?

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

to (c). Information is give in the attached Statement.

(d) to (f). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar.

STATEMENT

As per the information furnished by the Government of Bihar, about 120 acres of land in Ranchi was entrusted to GEL Mission, Chhota Nagpur and Assam which was vested in them as Custodian of Enemy Properties, during the first World War, as per the orders of Governor General in Council under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916.

On 13.10.1919, the Custodian Enemy Property, Bihar and Orissa transferred the land to a trust constituted of five persons after the sanction of the Governor General in Council. This document of 1919 by which the Custodian Enemy Property gave the land to the Trust, contained that in aid of furtherance of all or any of the purposes object or work of any Protestant Mission or Mission Church or churches in India which may be approved of by the Governor General in Council.

The approval of this transfer of land was granted by the Indian Assembly under the Act IX of 1921 and a Society named Mission and Trust of Northern India was constituted. Thereafter, on 12-11-1929, Mission Trust of Northern India, on the orders of the Governor General in Council, and on the basis of the Act of 1921, tranferred the property to the Board of Trustees and it was decided that the Board of Trustees will look after the property for 10 years, and thereafter, as per the last document, the property will be transferred to the Gossnor Evangelioal Lutheran Church, Chhota Nagpur and Assam, after obtaining the permission of the Governor General in Council. Accordingly, on 17.6.1940, the Board of Trustees, after obtaining the approval from the Governor General in Council, Transferred the property

to the G.E.L. Church and after this the Board was dissolved. The information regarding the approval of the Governor General in Council for transfer of the property was conveyed to the Mahasabha of Chief of Autonomous Churches, Ranchi, vide order No. 1166 (c) by the Chief Secretary of Bihar.

Capitation Fee Charged by Medical Colleges

5322. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of private medical colleges in the country are charging capitation fee;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that poor and meritorious students are unable to get admission in these medical colleges because of this reason; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) As per the information made available by the Medical Council of India, 25 medical colleges in the country are either charging capitation fee or enhanced fee.

(b) and (c). Taking into account that poor and meritorious students are unable to get admission in some of the private medical colleges where capitation fee or higher tuition fee is being charged, the Government of India have already introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, under which a provision is being made to prohibit the charging of capitation fees or any amount in excess of the scales of fee prescribed by the Medical Council of India. Penalty provisions have also been made for contravention of the relevant sections dealing with the

prohibition of capitation fee. As and when the Bill is enacted, it will be possible for the Government to rectify this situation.

[Translation]

Availability of Yarn at high Prices to Handloom/Powerloom Weavers in Nasik

5323. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that handloom/powerloom weavers of Maharashtra especially in Bhalegaon, Nasik are buying yarn from the market at exorbitant prices;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard;

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

(d) whether Government propose to open Government Depot in Nasik and Bhalegaon for the benefits of weavers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government are aware that yarn prices have increased in Maharashtra as in other parts of the country.

(b) Representations have been received from the All Maharashtra Powerloom Bunkar Action Committee, Nagpur and Nasik District Powerloom Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Federation Ltd., Malagaon.

(c) to (f). The following corrective action has been taken to arrest the increasing trend

in yarn prices:

- i) Adoption of a cautious policy on exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn after taking into account the interests of the handloom sector;
- ii) Setting up of twenty yarn depots through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices. One such depot has been set up in Nagpur;
- iii) Setting up of a Hank yarn Price Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner; and
- iv) Persuading State Governments to set up Yarn Price Fixation Committees for fixing hank yarn prices of cooperative/state sector mills at reasonable rates.

Both cone and hank yarns have shown a stabilising trend during the past six months. Government is, however, keeping a close watch on the price situation of yarn used in the powerloom and handloom sectors. Government shares the concerns of the representationists in regard to the increase in prices of yarn. NHDC is already operating a yarn depot in the concentration of handloom weavers at Nagpur. Government has no scheme for setting up of yarn depots in areas of powerloom weavers like Bhalegaon and Nasik.

[English]

Functioning of the Delhi Wakf Board

5324. SHRI G..M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding the functioning of the Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) if so, the points raised in the representations and reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration which is administratively concerned with the Delhi Wakf Board has informed that some representation have been received wherein allegations have been made regarding leasing out of wakf and without following proper procedure, misuse of funds in the developmental work undertaken by the Board, favouritism shown in making appointment, misuse of official vehicle and operation of a secret bank account by the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board.

Delhi Administration has been asked to get an enquiry conducted into the allegations.

Allocation for Tribal Development in States

5325. KUMARI KAMLAJI KAREDDI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for tribal development during last two years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the progress of the projects taken up for tribal development;

(c) whether the desired progress has not been achieved in tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the same?

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

(a) State-wise, and year-wise details of the funds allocated for Tribal Development are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Funds are allocated for different sectoral schemes with a view to enable the Scheduled Tribe families to move up the poverty line. During the last two years, against a target of 16,80,861 ST families, 19,21,987 families were given economic assistance by the end of February, 1990.

(c) and (d). The need of tribal areas are far greater and these therefore require heavy investments, than what we are in a position to provide at present. In view of this the Working Group of Development and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the Eighth Five Year plan has recommended that the proportion and quantum of funds to be earmarked under the Tribal Sub-Plan of the States/Union Territories should not be less than the percentage of ST population of the State/UT, plus a compensatory percentage which should not be less than 3% of the plan outlay of the State/UT. States/UTs are being advised to adopt this criterion for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Tribal Sub-Plan outlay		Special Central Assistance released	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.22	69.06	11.66	13.47
2.	Assam	62.61	63.74	7.86	8.86
3.	Bihar	390.00	444.18	24.72	27.32
4.	Gujarat	1646.71	157.72	13.31	16.12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	25.73	14.74	1.35	1.54
6.	Karnataka	16.09	14.74	1.35	1.54
7.	Kerala	9.23	10.13	1.16	1.26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132.56	358.47	49.34	55.83

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Tribal Sub-Plan outlay		Special Central Assistance released	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	177.06	208.16	12.66	14.87
10.	Manipur	26.96	44.37	2.83	3.20
11.	Orissa	212.31	221.64	23.89	27.56
12.	Rajasthan	79.93	79.89	12.34	14.30
13.	Sikkim	11.31	10.92	0.49	0.60
14.	Tamil Nadu	11.00	27.13	1.95	2.30
15.	Tripura	60.46	63.90	3.06	3.37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.55	1.54	1.05	0.47

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Tribal Sub-Plan outlay		Special Central Assistance released	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	West Bengal	33.84	37.85	8.76	10.17
18.	A & N Islands	10.15	14.50	0.06	0.41
19.	Daman & Diu	0.85	0.92	0.10	0.09

[Translation]

Diversion of Ganga Waters to Sone River

5326. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to divert Ganga river waters to Sone river;

(b) if so, the said project is likely to be started and the place from which it is likely to be diverted to Sone river; and

(c) the area of land in acres where more crops are likely to be cultivated due to additional water in Sone river?

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

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

News-item for "Kapade Mazdoors Ki Mangon Ke Liye Panch Niyukt"

5327. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: DR. BANGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily "Jansatta" date 23 march, 1990 under the caption "Kapade Mazdoors Ki Mangon ke Liye panch niyukt"; highlighting the appointment of asbitrator/conciliator for adjudicating the dispute between workmen and management of textile mills;

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

(c) whether workers have also been represented therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Flood Control Schemes for Areas Adjoining Nepal

5328. SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood control schemes for the protection of the flood prone areas adjoining Nepal in the districts of Kishanganj and Purnea are still being implemented;

(b) whether Government are aware of the serious situation arising out of floods during the monsoons each year; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan to prevent the destruction of crops by floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Out of about 3.54 lakh ha. area annually affected by floods on average, an area of about 1.28 lakh ha. has been protected. The comprehensive plan envisages additional 550 Kms. of embankment and a reservoir on Western Kankai river in Nepal.

Indo-US Project

5329. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-US project is being set up and some amount has also been allocated by United States to AIIMS; and

(b) if so, the details of Indo-US project to be set up and the amount received from United States and the amount Union Government is likely to spend as its share of the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have informed that the Indo-US project has been set up under agreement No. N-411-605 entitled "Development and Differentiation of Nervous System Using Monoclonal Antibodies". The total budget of this project is Rs. 63.4 lakhs for five year. The first instalment of Rs. 31.08 lakhs was released to the Director, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, through the US Ambassador in Delhi on 26.3.90. It is funded by US India Rupee Fund.

Achievement of Universal Immunisation Programme

5330. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made during the year 1989-90 by each State under Universal Immunisation Programme;

(b) the details of the targets fixed for the year 1990-91; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Statewise details of achievements made during year 1989-90, till February, 1990 are give in attached Statement.

(b) It is proposed to vaccinate all pregnant women with two doses of Tetanus Toxide vaccine and at least 85% infants with three doses or oral polio vaccine, DPT vaccine and one dose each of BCG and measles vaccine during the year 1990-91. The estimated targets, in numbers will be 251.8 lakhs pregnant women and about 190-31 lakhs infants.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 60.00 crores has been allocated for the implementation of the Universal Immunisation programme during 1990-91.

STATEMENT

State	Target Infant	89-90 Preg. W.	Achievement : as % age of annual target				
			DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Larger States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	1343500	1743300	75.95	75.83	94.67	65.67	66.41
Assam	626100	830800	38.15	37.54	46.11	23.95	22.63
Bihar	2305800	3040000	73.68	72.30	84.81	53.88	41.42
Gujarat	848300	1115000	97.90	102.64	100.11	89.06	81.31
Haryana	370000	483500	101.98	101.91	123.42	85.34	71.70
Karnataka	935900	1207800	87.60	87.21	104.91	70.05	78.05
Kerala	515000	621000	106.36	114.12	122.86	96.83	92.70

State	Target Infant	89-90 Preg. W.	Achievement : as % age of annual target				
			DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1626800	2176400	89.89	88.76	100.87	77.33	54.47
Maharashtra	1442500	1851600	99.11	99.32	120.17	86.72	75.03
Orissa	671000	902800	90.23	89.14	100.51	57.10	66.52
Punjab	370700	477100	114.20	114.09	135.06	103.51	83.46
Rajasthan	1243000	1647500	67.26	66.72	68.28	65.91	52.11
Tamil Nadu	1021300	1323400	94.48	95.38	104.06	93.39	76.48
Uttar Pradesh	3710148	4993947	97.03	92.18	91.86	75.31	66.48
West Bengal	1361800	1763100	67.70	66.56	77.97	42.38	49.77

State	Target Infant	89-90 Preg. W.	Achievement : as % age of annual target				
			DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Smaller States							
Himachal Pradesh	109100	142000	88.21	87.37	100.31	79.50	56.18
Jammu & Kashmir	177600	231500	58.74	59.40	72.70	41.89	99.53
Manipur	35500	41000	83.30	80.66	95.35	66.75	66.44
Meghalaya	46.800	61400	65.93	72.29	80.13	16.88	45.56
Nagaland	19700	13200	32.03	28.74	24.31	14.81	29.52
Sikkim	10200	13300	66.61	62.74	72.14	46.60	32.60
Tripura	49500	63900	36.28	35.66	57.62	23.88	19.21

<i>State</i>	<i>Target Infant</i>	<i>89-90 Prog. W.</i>	<i>Achievement : as % age of annual target</i>				
			<i>DPT</i>	<i>OPV</i>	<i>BCG</i>	<i>MSL</i>	<i>TT(PW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Adman & Nicobar Island	10700	4000	103.82	104.37	107.09	88.16	102.00
Arunachal Pradesh	19600	25800	50.33	50.86	77.89	39.17	30.41
Chandigarh	13100	16300	75.96	75.73	110.24	47.80	75.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3400	4500	87.12	87.12	123.47	91.41	55.49
Delhi	209400	268400	66.52	67.50	106.63	54.70	47.35
Goa	17300	21900	86.46	88.75	104.65	66.73	43.78
Daman & Diu	1400	1600	129.86	122.57	114.86	79.00	52.31
Lakshdweep	1200	1600	106.75	100.25	84.42	121.17	70.81

State	Target Infant	89-90 Preg. W.	Achievement : as % age of annual target				
			DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	17600	20600	78.52	74.13	82.54	52.48	51.09
Pondicherry	12100	15100	127.27	127.69	202.48	109.09	91.39
Total	19141040	25124147	85.07	84.17	94.61	69.51	63.01

- Note 1 Data Only upto January 90
 2. ' ' Figures upto January 90
 (N Tripura, S. Tripura & W Tripura)

State	Achievement : absolute values				
	DPT (3RD Dose)	OPV (3RD Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Larger States</i>					
Andhra Pradesh	1020433	10108759	1271926	882260	1157752
Assam	238844	235027	288692	149973	187997
Bihar	1698817	1667157	1955462	1242335	1259094
Gujarat	830500	870700	917100	755500	907300
Haryana	377344	377074	456662	315767	346667
Karnataka	819844	816219	981836	655581	942698
Kerala	547765	587717	632748	498672	575672
Madhya Pradesh	1462371	1444006	1641010	1257930	118558
Maharashtra	1429671	1432657	1733407	1250972	1389235

Achievement : absolute values					
	DPT (3RD Dose)	OPV (3RD Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)
1	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	605434	598155	674432	383144	60050
Punjab	423346	422948	500676	383701	39817
Rajasthan	836073	829327	84698	819288	863399
Tamil Nadu	964936	974097	1062754	1062754	1012184
Uttar Pradesh	3600000	3420000	3408000	2794000	3320000
West Bengal	9218875	906451	1061781	577099	877542
Smaller States					
Himachal Pradesh	96232	95319	109440	86730	79781
Jammu & Kashmir	104314	105487	129122	74405	461922

<i>Achievement : absolute values</i>					
	<i>DPT (3RD Dose)</i>	<i>OPV (3RD Dose)</i>	<i>BCG</i>	<i>MSL</i>	<i>TT(PW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>

Manipur	29573	28633	33848	23698	27239
Meghalaya	30855	33829	37499	7899	27974
Nagaland	6310	5661	4789	2918	3896
Sikkim	6794	6399	7358	4753	4336
Tripura	17958	17650	28522	11819	12273
Andaman & Nicobar Island	5918	5949	6104	5025	4080
Arunachal Pradesh	9865	9968	15267	7678	7847
Chandigarh	9950	9921	14441	6262	12309
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2962	2962	4198	3108	2497

Achievement : absolute values						
	DPT (3RD Dose)	OPV (3RD Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)	
1	9	10	11	12	13	
Delhi'	139302	141343	223273	114542	127095	
Goa	14958	5354	18104	11544	9588	
Daman & Diu	1818	1716	1608	1106	837	
Lakshdweep	1281	1203	1013	1454	1133	
Mizoram'	12412	13047	14527	9236	10524	
Pondicherry	15400	15450	24500	13200	13000	
Total	16283155	16110185	18108805	13305376	15830953	

Note 1. ' Data Only upto January 90

2. ' Figures upto January 90
(N Tripura, S Tripura & W Tripura)

[Translation]

Handing Over of Printing Presses

5331. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to handover some printing presses to other Ministries; and

(b) if so, the rationale thereof?

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

(b) A study conducted by the Department of Administrative Reforms on the functioning of the presses, recommended that Government Presses largely captive to the requirements of any Department should be transferred to the Department concerned to serve the requirements of those Departments better and to promote better utilisation of capacity, Government have decided accordingly to transfer some of the presses to the Department concerned.

[English]

Purchase of Paper by Directorate of Printing

5333. SHRI JORAWAR RAM: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of purchase of paper made by Directorate of Printing during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the present stock position of various kinds of paper in each Government press and the yearly consumption of each press;

(c) whether the present stock of paper is sufficient for another two to three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for calling tenders for further stock of paper by the Directorate of printing?

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

1987-88	Rs. 11.50 crores
1988-89	Rs. 16.56 crores
1989-90	Rs. 31.46 crores

(b) As per attached Statement 'A' and 'B'.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT 'A'

Variety wise stock Position of Paper in Government of India Presses as on 1-3-1990 (in mts.)

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	White Ptg. Paper	Coloured Paper	Azure laid	Cartridge	Offset Sunlite	Map Litho	Brown Wrap.	Cover Paper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Minto Road	222.076	34.121	32.355	57.926	44 358	205.805	1.630	29.134
2.	Ring Road	45.478	4.300	27.689	13.393	0.050	135.960	75.360	17.701
3.	Fridabad	120.600	—	5.242	81.670	1.000	84.547	0.467	—
4.	P.L. Fridabad	353.000	—	7.800	45.000	0.500	150.000	—	—
5.	Shimla	149.500	—	40.000	61.320	—	—	—	1.170
6.	Koratty	1074.000	93.993	59.500	323.000	—	—	—	—

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	White Ptg. Paper	Coloured Paper	Azure laid	Cartridge	Offset Sunlite	Map Litho	Brown Wrap.	Cover Paper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Aligarh	1260.000	—	409.400	284.000	—	—	11.300	—
8.	Nilokheri	1191.300	—	37.300	188.000	—	—	12.44	—
9.	Coimbatore	152.216	6.634	7.634	59.257	—	0.004	0.419	—
10.	Gangtok	0.003	0.096	—	—	—	—	3.854	—
11.	Chandigarh	1037.000	—	—	27.000	—	—	—	—
12.	Mysore	220.782	0.109	—	42.522	—	—	0.012	—
13.	Nasik	836.700	6.400	56.000	98.900	—	150.900	0.700	17.600
14.	Santragachi (FU)	591.598	91.400	62.237	107.000	—	—	37.107	—
15.	Santragachi (PU)	131.100	—	16.040	—	—	—	64.220	—

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	White Ptg. Paper	Coloured Paper	Azure laid	Cartridge	Offset Sunlite	Map Litho	Brown Wrap.	Cover Paper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Bhubneshwar	630.000	—	—	18.175	—	—	—	3,000
17.	C.P. Store Calcutta	84.750	7.750	213.070	2.210	—	—	44.47	—
18.	P.P. Press Bambay	7.800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Temple Street Calcutta	332.330	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.178

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	Buff Manilla	Art Paper	Pulp Board	Super Calender	Art Card	Super Sun Shine Pig. paper	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Minto Road	—	21.420	1.212	4.180	22.258	268.093	1542.32
2.	Ring Road	—	2.024	—	—	—	105.034	356.88
3.	Fridabad	—	—	—	—	8.487	236.100	538.01
4.	P.L. Fridabad	—	—	1.100	—	9.800	155.000	722.20
5.	Shimla	—	15.000	—	—	—	—	266.99
6.	Koratty	113.760	—	—	—	—	—	1619.25
7.	Aligarh	14.200	—	—	—	—	—	1978.90
8.	Nilokheri	—	—	4.360	—	—	—	1435.90
9.	Coimbatore	—	1.743	—	0.006	—	17.934	245.86

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	Buff Manilla	Art Paper	Pulp Board	Super Calender	Art Card	Super Sun Shine Ptg. paper	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.	Gangtok	0.950	0.008	—	—	—	—	4.90
11.	Chandigarh	3 500	—	—	—	—	—	1067.50
12.	Mysore	0 115	—	—	—	—	—	263.540
13	Nasik	9 900	67 10	69.5	5.6	—	—	1318.800
14.	Santragachi (FU)	120.280	—	2 424	—	—	—	1022.160
15.	Santragachi (PU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	211.360
16.	Bhubneshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	651.170
17.	C P Store Calcutta	17.170	—	—	—	—	—	369.420

S.No.	Name of G.I.P.	Buff Manilla	Art Paper	Pulp Board	Super Calender	Art Card	Super Sun Shine Ptg. paper	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	P.P. Press Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.80
19.	Temple Street Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	419.500

STATEMENT - 'B'

1.	Minto Road	828
2.	Ring Road	552
3.	Faridabad (L.P.U.)	640
4.	Faridabad (P.L.U.)	855
5.	Shimla	248
6.	Koratty	813
7.	Aligarh	1275
8.	Nilokheri	916
9.	Coimbatore	530
10.	Gangtok	91
11	Chandigarh	1051
12.	Mysore	638
13.	Nasik	2039
14.	Santragachi (FU)	696
15.	Santragachi (PU)	266
16.	Bhubneshwar	274
17.	C.P. Store, Calcutta	—
18	P.P. Press, Bombay	47
19.	Temple Street, Calcutta	1102

| Total | | 12861 |

[Translation]

Inclusion of Rajbhar Caste in SC List

5334. SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to include Rajbhar caste of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 26.12.89 had deferred the matter. The present Government are examining afresh all the proposals, recommendation, suggestions, etc. received in this regard. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

[English]

Scheduled Tribes in Ladakh (J & K)

5335. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Notification declaring 8 tribes of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes has been issued and published in the Gazette of India;

(b) if so, whether the said order is not being implemented and Scheduled Tribe certificates are not being issued to the needy students and un-employed youths of Ladakh for seeking admission and employment in

the State, as well as, in the Central Government Institutions; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure implementation of the said order?

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

(a) According to the Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989 dated 7.10.1989, the following eight communities have been notified in the Gazette of India on the same date as Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir:

- 1) Balti
- 2) Beda
- 3) Bot, Boto
- 4) Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
- 5) Changpa
- 6) Garra
- 7) Mon
- 8) Purigpa

(b) and (c). After the issue of above Presidential Order, the State Government was informed and requisite number of copies of the Presidential Order were sent to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for compliance. It has come to the notice of this Ministry that the certificates to the eligible persons are being issued by the concerned Revenue authorities who are competent to issue the Caste/Tribe certificate. All the persons belonging to the above mentioned eight communities are eligible to get benefits available to Scheduled Tribes such as admission in educational institutions and reservation in State/Central Government Services.

Embalming the Body of Zambian Diplomat

5336. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dead body of HIV positive Zambian diplomat who died at AIIMS, New Delhi was embalmed at Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for removing his body from AIIMS to Lady Hardinge Medical College for embalming?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences did not send the body for embalming to Lady Hardinge Medical College. The body was taken by the relatives of the deceased to Lady Hardinge Medical College or embalming.

Increasing the Height of Greater Gangau Dam

5337. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PADEYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Development Agency (N.W.D.A.) has proposed to raise the height of the proposed Greater Gangau Dam by more than 20 meters;

(b) if so, the details of cultivated and jungle areas likely to be submerged thereby, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the irrigation potentials of the dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir. A definite proposal has not been formulated.

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

Excise Loan Scheme on Jute Industry

5338. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excise loan scheme for the jute industry has since been made operative;

(b) if so, the details of their scheme;

(c) the manner in which it is likely to help the modernisation of the jute mills in West Bengal; and

(d) the number of mills getting benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have announced a scheme for excise relief to weak industrial units with effect from October 17, 1989. Eligible weak units in the jute industry are also covered under the Scheme.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A large number of jute mills in West Bengal are weak/sick and modernisation schemes in respect of such units require to be dovetailed with a suitable rehabilitation package as many jute mills have limitations towards servicing interest-bearing liabilities. Excise loan scheme on an interest free basis is likely to help restore long-term viability of such unit.

(d) At present it is difficult to estimate the number of jute mills which might apply and get benefit of the scheme. However, the financial institutions have been asked to consider all cases that are viable from a long-term point of view for benefit under the excise loan scheme.

STATEMENT

The Scheme is applicable to any industrial company whose accumulated losses, as at the end of any financial year, have resulted in erosion of 50% or more of its maximum net worth during the immediately preceding 5 financial years. The Government of India have constituted an Empowered Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Banking), who shall consider the individual requests from industrial units on the basis of the rehabilitation packages approved by the Designated Financial Institutions (DFI), viz., IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRBI and such other Financial Institutions, which the Central Government might specify in this behalf. Eligible units shall be granted excise loan not exceeding 50% of the excise duty actually paid for 3 years subsequent to the date of approval of the rehabilitation package by the Empowered Committee. The total amount to be sanctioned by way of such excise loan shall however, not exceed 25% of the overall cost of the rehabilitation package. The excise loan shall be interest-free and shall be repayable within 7 years in instalments, as may be determined after a moratorium of 3 years commencing from the date of last disbursement of the excise loan. The Scheme shall be applicable to all rehabilitation packages, which are formulated/approved by the Designated Financial Institutions w.e.f. the 17th October, 1989. Rehabilitation packages in respect of weak industrial companies formulated prior to the notified date, which have not been proceeded with or are required to be revised, might also be eligible for the excise loan, subject to the approval of the DFI/Impowered Committee.

Atrocities on SCs/STs

5339. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the

incidents of atrocities on harijans in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government to stop the atrocities?

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

(a) As per the reports received from State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, the number of cases of crimes committed on Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Castes showed an increase in the year 1988 as compared to the year 1987. Complete information in respect of 1989 is not yet available. The number of cases reported are as indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of cases reported</i>
1987	13,529
1988	15,207
1989	13,878*

*Complete data have not been received from States.

(b) Comprehensive guidelines specifying the precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures that are to be taken by State Government and U.T. Administrations for checking atrocities already exist. The Government of India recently enacted a law entitled "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989". It has come into force with effect from 31.1.1990. This Act identifies the various types of atrocities, provides for effective machinery to quickly deal with such cases, such as Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors and provides for stringent punishment to person committing atrocities and even public servants who neglect their duties. Most of the State Governments have set up Special Courts and

appointed Special Public Prosecutors. The State Governments have also been advised to provide exclusive Courts wherever needed to ensure conduct of day to day trial of offences.

Non Deposit of Provident Fund by F.C.I.

5340. SHRI L.V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that contract labours of Food Corporation of India at Tiltrath, Be-gusarai are paying their contribution to Provident Fund under Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 but the Food Corporation of India has not been depositing the same with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). The amount of Provident Fund, contributed under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 by the contract labour of Food Corporation of India at Tiltrath Begusarai is now being deposited by Food Corporation of India regularly with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner after allotment of code number. There was some time taken for allotment of code number of Food Corporation by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Representation From Government Leprosy Hospital Cooperative Society Limited, Chevayar

5341. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Govern-

ment Leprosy Hospital Cooperative Society Limited, Chevayar, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No representation from Government Leprosy Hospital, Chevayar, Kerala has been received in this Ministry.

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

[Translation]

Imported Machines for Digging Deep Tubewells

5342. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute scarcity of drinking water in certain States, union Government propose to acquire powerful boring machines from foreign institutions for digging deep tubewells;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh is facing acute problem of drinking water; and

(c) if so, the number of boring machines and the amount being allocated to Madhya Pradesh to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The possibility of acquiring high capacity drilling rigs under bilateral assistance programmes is being explored.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported shortage of drinking water in some parts of the State.

(c) During 1990-91, an allocation of Rs. 25.47 crores has been made to the State Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in addition to the State Sector provision of Rs. 34 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme, to meet the requirements.

[English]

**National Institute of Mental Health and
Neuro Sciences**

5343. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences functioning in Karnataka State;

(b) whether there is any Institute at Hassan in Karnataka to treat mental and nervous diseases;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up a branch of NIMHANS at Hassan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore is functioning at Bangalore. There

is no other Institute in Karnataka except one Mental Hospital at Dharwad and Psychiatry Units at Medical Colleges where care is given for mentally ill patients.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Leprosy Control Programme

5344. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether there is an increase in leprosy patients in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of leprosy patients in the country, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to check the increase in leprosy cases; and

(d) the funds allotted for the purpose during the year 1990-91 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Allocation of funds under NLEP for 1990-91 is given in attached statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise Sector-wise break up of Central Assistance in B.E. 1990-91 (Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan		Total	S.C. Plan		Total
		Cash	Kind		Cash	Kind	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.00	12.00	59.00	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	0.10	3.90	—	—	—
3.	Assam	2.70	1.30	4.00	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	28.00	4.50	32.50	—	—	—
5.	Goa	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	3.20	5.00	8.20	—	—	—

S.No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan		S.C. Plan		Total	Kind	Total
		Cash	3	Cash	6			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
7.	Haryana	0 30	0 10	0 40	—	—	—	—
8	Himachal Pradesh	0 70	0 10	0 80	—	—	—	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0 15	0 05	0 20	—	—	—	—
10	Karnataka	24 00	5 00	29 00	—	—	—	—
11	Kerala	15 00	1 00	16 00	—	—	—	—
12	Madhya Pradesh	27 50	1 00	28 50	—	—	—	—
13	Maharashtra	5 00	7 00	12 00	—	—	—	—
14	Manipur	0 15	0 05	0 20	—	—	—	—
15	Meghalaya	0 03	0 01	0 04	—	—	—	—

S.No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan		S.C. Plan		Total	Kind	Total
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
16.	Mizoram	0.03	0.01	0.04	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	0.07	0.01	0.08	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	20.00	5.00	25.00	—	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	2.45	0.05	2.50	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	4.50	0.50	5.00	—	—	—	—
21.	Sikkim	1.60	0.10	1.70	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	15.50	5.00	20.50	—	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	0.60	0.10	0.70	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00	4.00	38.00	—	—	—	—

S.No.	State/Sector	<u>T.S. Plan</u>		<u>S.C. Plan</u>		Total	Kind	Total
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
25.	West Bengal	8.00	7.00	15.00	—	—	—	—
	Total	244.33	59.03	303.36	—	—	—	—
B. UT With Legislature								
26.	Pondicherry	0.10	0.80	0.90	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.10	0.80	0.90	—	—	—	—
C. UT without Legislatures								
27.	A & N Island	2.55	0.05	2.60	—	—	—	—
28.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	—
29.	D & N Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	—

S.No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan		S.C. Plan		Total	Kind	Total
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
30.	Delhi	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	0.10	0.30	0.40	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.10	0.20	—	—	—	—
Total		2.90	0.60	3.50	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (A+B+C)		247.33	60.43	307.76	—	—	—	—
<i>II. Item wise break up</i>								
1.	D2 (4) (4) (1) cash Grants to State				Rs.	1216.00		
2.	E2 (1) (3)-UT with legislature					1.00		
3.	C4 (3) (6) (3)-UT without legislature					11.00		
4.	D2 (4) (4) (2)-Commodity grant					496.00		
5.	C1 (3) (6) (3) Grant-in-aid to Multi Drug Leprosy District Societies					550.00		
6.	C4 (2) (6) Leprosy Control Central Scheme					25.00		
7.	C4 (2) (7) RLTRI					1.00		
					Rs.	2300.00		

S.No.	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total B.E. 1990-91		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						8

A.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	133.00	78.00	231.00	200.00	90.00	290.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70	0.40	5.10	8.50	0.50	9.00
3.	Assam	15.30	3.70	19.00	18.00	5.00	23.00
4.	Bihar	67.00	33.50	100.50	95.00	38.00	133.00
5.	Goa	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.30
6.	Gujarat	28.80	20.00	48.80	32.00	25.00	57.00
7.	Haryana	7.70	0.90	8.60	8.00	1.00	9.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.30	0.90	7.20	7.00	1.00	8.00

S.No.	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total B.E. 1990-91			
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.35	0.45	4.80	4.50	0.50	5.00
10.	Karnataka	76.00	35.00	111.00	100.00	40.00	140.00
11.	Kerala	60.00	29.00	89.00	75.00	30.00	105.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77.50	9.00	86.50	105.00	10.00	115.00
13.	Maharashtra	30.00	48.00	78.00	35.00	55.00	90.00
14.	Manipur	1.35	0.45	1.80	1.50	0.50	2.00
15.	Meghalaya	4.97	0.99	5.96	5.00	1.00	6.00
16.	Mizoram	4.97	0.99	5.96	5.00	1.00	6.00
17.	Nagaland	2.93	0.99	3.92	3.00	1.00	4.00

S.No.	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total B.E. 1990-91			
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Orissa	85.00	30.00	115.00	105.00	35.00	140.00
19.	Punjab	5.55	0.45	6.00	8.00	0.80	8.50
20.	Rajasthan	25.50	4.50	30.00	30.00	5.00	35.00
21.	Sikkim	10.40	0.90	11.30	12.00	1.00	13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	94.50	68.00	162.50	110.00	73.00	183.00
23.	Tripura	7.40	0.90	8.30	8.00	1.00	9.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	126.00	36.00	162.00	160.00	40.00	200.00
25.	West Bengal	72.00	23.00	95.00	80.00	30.00	110.00
Total		971.67	425.97	1397.64	1216.00	435.00	1701.00

S.No.	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total	Total B.E. 1990-91		
		Cash	Kind		Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. UT With Legislature							
26.	Pondicherry	0.90	6.70	7.60	1.00	7.50	8.50
Total		0.90	6.70	7.60	1.00	7.50	8.50
C. UT without Legislatures							
27.	A & N Island	4.95	0.45	5.40	7.50	0.50	8.00
28.	Chandigarh	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
29.	D & N Haveli	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
30.	Delhi	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.90	0.70	1.60	1.60	1.00	2.00

S.No	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total B.E. 1990-91		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						8
32.	Daman & Diu	0.90	0.40	1.30	1.00	0.50
	Total	8.10	2.90	11.00	11.00	3.50
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	980.67	435.57	1416.24	1228.00	496.00
						172.40
<i>D Central Sector</i>						
1.	Grant in aid to Multi Drug Leprosy District Societies	550.00	—	550.00	550.00	—
2.	Leprosy Control Central Scheme	25.00	—	25.00	25.00	—
						25.00

S.No.	State/Sector	Other than TS/SC Plan		Total B.E. 1990-91			
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	RLTRIs	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
	Total	576.00	—	576.00	576.00	—	576.00
	Grand Total	1526.67	435.57	1992.24	1804.00	496.00	2300.00
// Item wise break up							
1.	D2 (4) (4) (1) cash Grants to State				Rs.	1216.00	
2.	E2 (1) (3)-UT with legislature					1.00	
3.	C4 (3) (6) (3)-UT without legislature					11.00	
4.	D2 (4) (4) (2)-Commodity grant					496.00	
5.	C1 (3) (6) (3) Grant-in-aid to Multi Drug Leprosy District Societies					550.00	
6.	C4 (2) (6) Leprosy Control Central Scheme					25.00	
7.	C4 (2) (7) RLTRI					1.00	
					Rs.	2300.00	

[Translation]

**Pensionary Benefits to Retiring Staff of
CPWD**

5345. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant pensionary benefits to casual C.P.W.D. labourers, work-charge mechanics and technicians after retirement; and

(b) if so, when the pension facility would be made available to C.P.W.D. labourers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Government does not propose to grant pensionary benefits to the casual labourers of CPWD. The work-charged mechanics and electricians in the CPWD are already entitled to pensionary benefits as

admissible to other Central Government Employees.

[English]

Overseas Employment Potential

5346. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of Indians employed in foreign countries through Overseas Employment Exchange/Organisation during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise specifying their professions and the countries where employed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): The total number of persons to whom Emigration clearance for employment abroad has been granted by Protector of Emigrants for the years 1988 and 1989 is given in attached statement. State-wise information of emigration clearances granted is not maintained.

STATEMENT*Statement showing categorywise & countrywise Emigration clearances given during 1988*

Category/ Country	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	U.A.E.	PDRY	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Carpenter	369	387	368	56	1175	196	2580	2257	7	203	7625
Cook	236	62	287	6	1149	71	1167	305	2	175	3550
Driver	216	94	803	17	547	116	3774	921	0	84	6562
Electrician	145	87	292	14	484	154	1525	697	2	84	3494
Engineers	27	21	26	5	67	12	122	43	0	21	354
Steel Fixer/Fitter/ Fabricator	138	388	493	29	608	614	1227	1212	21	175	4904
Foreman	17	52	98	2	158	61	342	163	8	26	927

<i>Category/ Country</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Oman</i>	<i>Qatar</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>U.A.E</i>	<i>PDRY</i>	<i>Others</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>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>

Paramedical Staff	35	55	72	0	199	22	489	254	183	40	1348
Labourer/Helper	3670	1468	4207	286	2701	1664	57325	18617	41	1301	91196
Mason	406	319	594	51	1861	232	2759	2120	13	95	8550
Mechanic/Ac also	148	99	339	12	597	98	1399	736	13	122	3562
Office staff	247	31	182	6	1519	80	808	915	24	74	3916
Operator	34	79	46	12	218	14	679	98	6	123	1309
Painter	126	65	101	4	535	62	965	374	7	34	2273
Plumber	81	59	103	5	260	53	1144	254	0	14	1971
Tailor	648	1	65	0	1243	39	1812	1255	1	43	5115

<i>Category/ Country</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Oman</i>	<i>Qatar</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>U.A.E.</i>	<i>PDRY</i>	<i>Others</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>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
Technician	125	318	394	37	343	104	1656	320	30	202	3539
Welder	90	102	125	8	281	70	449	253	3	116	1497
Supervisor	18	42	76	6	108	37	539	78	5	112	1021
Surveyor	14	10	47	0	69	59	161	60	15	26	461
Salesman	70	3	29	0	652	21	529	237	1	39	1580
Housemaid/Houseboy	84	0	29	0	340	11	22	335	2	68	891
Others	1158	543	879	37	3572	864	3806	2515	123	787	18284
Total	8219	4284	9653	593	18696	4654	85289	34029	507	3964	169888

Statement showing categorywise & Countrywise Emigration clearances given by all POEs during the year 1989

S.No.	Category/ Country	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Carpenter	508	526	123	33	1031	5474	2223
2.	Cook	296	74	88	1	839	48	1087
3.	Driver	87	290	560	13	251	135	4436
4.	Electrician	316	248	256	3	569	83	1645
5.	Engineers	21	25	15	2	36	02	103
6.	Fixer// Fabricator	152	311	32	2	253	61	605
7.	Foreman	30	73	50	3	134	8	295
8.	Paramedical Staff	20	24	8	—	20	15	550

S.No.	Category/ Country	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Labourer/Helper	2881	1417	1996	214	1288	707	22003
10.	Mason	498	276	139	61	1556	63	3050
11.	Mechanic/Ac also	173	222	789	5	737	49	1348
12.	Office staff	160	157	97	50	497	90	663
13.	Operator	65	293	119	—	390	22	683
14.	Painter	160	48	36	77	505	18	1246
15.	Plumber	45	47	40	69	193	13	1012
16.	Tailor	691	13	98	—	1512	137	1046
17.	Technician	88	180	127	84	301	102	265

S.No.	Category/ Country	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Welder	85	212	60	8	169	66	343
19.	Supervisor	30	128	13	—	63	8	423
20.	Surveyors	14	19	4	—	51	—	121
21.	Salesman	371	—	124	—	2042	42	876
22.	Housemaid/Houseboy	382	—	135	—	730	120	71
23.	Fitters	98	92	138	5	231	231	356
24.	Others	1349	410	632	2	3176	497	5260
Total		8520	5085	5679	632	16574	7991	49710

Statement showing categorywise & Countrywise Emigration clearances given by all POEs during the year 1989

S No	Category/ Country	Yar/ PDRY	U A E	Jor Dan	USSR	Sudan	Others	Total
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Carpenter	36	2796	1	—	—	149	12900
2	Cook	6	472	3	—	—	137	3051
3	Driver	—	555	34	—	—	43	6334
4	Electrician	4	457	6	1	14	87	5689
5	Engineers	—	36	—	—	63	25	268
6	Fixer/ Fabricator	1	482	4	—	29	76	2008
7	Foreman	—	279	1	—	—	33	906
8	Paramedical Staff	24	67	1	—	—	7	783

S.No.	Category/ Country	Yar/ PDRY	U.A.E.	Jor Dan	USSR	Sudan	Others	Total
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Labourer/Helper	5	8944	65	47	—	1137	40657
10.	Masom	38	2933	—	10	—	107	8731
11.	Mechanic/Ac also	—	1062	19	3	—	69	4476
12.	Office staff	2	462	—	2	—	31	2211
13.	Operator	1	191	18	2	—	71	1855
14.	Painter	—	407	1	—	—	3	2501
15.	Plumber	10	189	1	1	—	4	1624
16.	Tailor	—	829	1	—	—	34	4361
17.	Technician	7	182	4	—	—	106	1450

S.No.	Category/ Country	Yar/ PDRY	U.A.E.	Jor Dan	USSR	Sudan	Others	Total
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18.	Welder	—	172	4	4	—	103	12222
19	Supervisor	4	67	1	5	9	62	813
20	Surveyors	—	26	1	—	—	28	264
21	Salesman	—	715	2	—	—	27	4199
22	Housemaid/Houseboy	—	1314	—	—	—	213	2965
23	Fitters	10	500	—	—	—	29	1690
24	Others	33	3072	4	43	1	3299	17778
Total		181	26189	171	118	56	5880	125786

Abolition of "Benami Deeds on Allotments of Lands

5347. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish "benami deeds on allotments of lands" with a view to enforcing the urban land ceiling Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government of India.

Setting up of Hospitals for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries in Delhi

5348. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up hospitals for beneficiaries of CGHS in Delhi under each system of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof with names of localities selected for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration due to financial constraints.

[Translation]

Jamrani Dam Project

5349. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Union Government and Government of Uttar Pradesh in Jamrani Dam Project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of work completed on the project so far; and

(c) the target fixed for completion of the remaining work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Entire cost of the project is to be borne by the State Government.

(b) Project buildings, barrage at Kathgodam, Gola supplementary canal, along with Haripura and Paha feeder canals have been completed.

(c) The project is scheduled to spill-over in the IX Plan.

New FCI Godowns

5350. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India propose to construct more godowns in the country;

(b) if so, the states and places chosen for construction work; and

(c) the norms observed for selection of

places?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA) (a) and (b). Construction of storage capacity of 2.03 lakh tonnes is expected to be completed by F.C.I. during 1990-91. The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) Food Corporation of India constructs storage capacity at certain nodal points. The selection of nodal points is made keeping in view the Corporation's needs for procurement/storage/distribution and operational considerations.

STATEMENT

Centrewise/Regionwise details of anticipated targets for capacity realisation during 1990-91 by FCI

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Centre/Region</i>	<i>Capacity (‘000 tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1	Guddivada	30.00
DELHI		
1	Ghevra	5.00
RAJASTHAN		
1	Baran	2.50
2	Barmer	5.00
3	Chandaria	5.00
4	Hanumangarh	5.00
5	Keshorapatnam	6.67

1	2	3
6	Srivijayanagar	3.74
Total		27.91

UTTAR PRADESH

1	Bullandshahar	0.84
2	Kosikalan	4.83
3	Mathura	2.24
4	Muradabad	5.00
5	Partapur	19.58
6	Varanasi	1.82
7	Roza	10.00
8	Pithoragarh	2.50
Total		46.81

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	Passighat	2.50
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MIZORAM

1	Lawngtalai	3.34
---	------------	------

NAGALAND

1	Mon	2.22
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JAMMU & KASHMIR

1	Leh	2.50
2	Kargil	2.50
3	Kathua-II	5.00
4	Poonch	2.50

1	2	3
5	Rajouri	2.50
Total		15.00
WEST BENGAL		
1	Dhankuni	5.00
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR		
1	Port Blair	5.00
MAHARASHTRA		
1	Wardha	30.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1	Noorpur	5.00
KERALA		
1	Karunagapally	10.00
2	Thikkodi	5.00
3	Mavelikara	5.00
Total		20.00
SIKKIM		
1	Rangpoo	1.67
TRIPURA		
1	Kumarghat	4.45
Grand Total		203.90

[English]

Prohibition of Alcohol

5351. SHRI S.T. PATIL: Will the Minis-

ter of WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Union Government propose to bring forward a central legislation to stop the production and use of beverage and introduce total prohibition in the country as a welfare

measure for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): No, Sir.

Shifting of Government Offices outside Delhi

5352. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7807 regarding shifting of Government offices outside Delhi and state:

(a) whether the information has since

been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) (a) to (c). Information has been received from 7 Ministries/Departments and is awaited from others. The information received indicates that only 6 Ministries have been pursuing proposals for shifting some of the offices under their control to locations outside Delhi. The details in this regard are furnished in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Details of information in respect of Assurance given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7807 Dated 3-5-89

S.No.	Name of the Ministry	1	2
1.	D/o Supply	It has been decided to shift the Office of Dte. of Inspection, NI Circle to Ghaziabad. The DGS & D has taken possession of the building in Ghaziabad and the office is in process of shifting.	
2.	M/o Urban Development	D/o Publication	Decided to be shifted to Faridabad in 1985 action under process.
	CPWD Training Institute	Decided to be shifted to Ghaziabad in 1984 where the building of the Instt and residential quarters are in various stages of construction	
3.	M/o Defence	Coast Guard Head Quarters.	Decided to be shifted to Ghaziabad in 1981 completion of construction of adequate infrastructure & other facilities.
4.	M/o Information and Broadcasting	Publication on Division, Film Division, Song and Drama Division and Dte. of Field publicity. They were decided to be shifted to Ghaziabad in 1987. M/o Information & Broadcasting have sent a CCA note with a proposal for not shifting of these offices outside Delhi which is under examination.	

APRIL 18, 1990

S.No.	Name of the Ministry	
1	2	
5.	M/o Communication	<p>Postal Staff college and research & Dev. Centre.</p> <p>To be shifted to Ghaziabad. Building is under construction and they will be shifted to new building as soon as it is completed.</p>
6.	M/o Water Resources.	<p>Central Ground Water Board a subordinate office was shifted to Faridabad in 1967. A Skellton staff was allowed at new Delhi for liasion with the Ministry.</p>

[Translation]

Non payment of Wages to labourers from Rajasthan in Baghdad

5353. SHRI KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ANICE Construction Service Private Limited Company exports Indian labourers to Baghdad;

(b) if so, the location-wise number of labourers from Rajasthan who worked in Baghdad during the last one year; and

(c) whether these labourers have not been paid their wages and if so, the steps being taken to arrange for early payment of wages?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This information is not maintained.

(c) A few labourers deployed by ANICE Construction Services Pvt Ltd. Company in Baghdad have complained regarding non-payment of arrears of their wages. The Recruiting Agency concerned was summoned in the Labour Ministry and directed to clear all the arrears of wages to those labourers. He has promised to do so as early as possible.

Irrigation potential of Bihar

5354. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government has sent any proposal to Union Government for increasing irrigation potential of the state;

(b) whether Union Government propose

to take up a scheme for the construction of an embankment on Daha river;

(c) whether this scheme is pending clearance; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to expedite its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Schemes taken up in Bihar are estimated to increase the irrigation potential by 1.42 million hectares during the 7th Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

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

National Commission on Bonded Labour

5355. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission to go into the problems of liberated bonded labourers with a view to rehabilitate them; and

(b) if so, the time by which the above Commission would be set up?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Registration fee from Government Hospitals

5356. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the registration fee and admission charged from patients in Union Government hospitals in the country; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There are no charges for registration and admission in Union Government Hospitals.

Increase in prices of Jute Products

5357. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of jute bags and the jute products have increased after the implementation of the Jute Packaging Material Act, 1987 and if so, the extent of increase separately;

(b) the objective of enacting the said act and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved; and

(c) whether other industrial units engaged in the manufacturing of packaging material have been affected by this act and if so, the details thereof and the manager in which these have been affected?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Prices of jute bags have increased over a period of time commensurate with the annual increase in Minimum Support Price for raw jute fixed by the Government. Such increases have nothing to do with the implementation of the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987.

(b) The Act is primarily intended to safeguard the interests of millions of jute growing farmers in different parts of the country and

lakhs of industrial workers engaged in manufacture of jute goods. The Act seeks to harmonise the interests of both the jute and synthetic sectors providing scope for both the sectors to play their legitimate role in meeting the packaging needs of different sectors of the economy. But for the timely enactment of this legislation, the traditional jute economy would have suffered irreparable damage in the face of adverse competition from the largely import oriented cheaper synthetic substitutes. However, it should be stated here that the constitutional validity of the legislation has been challenged by some of the private sector synthetic packaging units and private cement companies. Since the matter is subjudice before the Supreme Court of India, it is difficult at this stage to estimate the extent which the objectives behind the Act have been achieved.

(c) The Act has left open a fair share of the market for packaging materials other than jute for meeting the growing requirements of various end-user sectors. Areas and percentage levels not covered by the mandatory orders under the Act are available to other packaging materials which can play their legitimate role in the overall scheme of things.

[English]

Affairs of Dargah Khwaja Sahab, Ajmer

5358. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some financial irregularities regarding funds of Dargah Khwaja Sahab, Ajmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to prevent misuse of funds in view of involvement of minority?

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

(a) to (c). The powers of the administration, central and management of the Dargah Endowment, Ajmer vests in the Dargah Committee constituted by the Central Government. The President, Dargah Committee has informed that there have been no financial irregularities in the use of the Dargah funds.

Central Government, however, has recently received certain representations alleging misuse of the Dargah funds which are being examined to ascertain their veracity.

[*Transiation*]

Begging Menace

5359. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact any law to check the menace of begging in view of the increasing number of beggars in the country;

(b) if so, the what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). Fifteen State Governments and 2 Union Territory Administrations have enacted their own anti-beggary laws. Since the subject of beggary does not figure in any of the lists contained in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is relatable either to 'Vagrancy' falling in List III as Item

No. 15-Concurrent List of the Constitution, or to "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" falling in List II as Item No. 9- State List of the Constitution, the Government do not propose to enact a Central law on the subject.

[*English*]

Export of Cotton

5360. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual cotton export during the last three years and the revenue earned thereon;

(b) the names of the major importers and the amount bought over the last three years;

(c) the names of the cotton producing countries who are our prime competitors in the international market; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve international competitiveness of the cotton industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) 13.67 lakh bales of cotton valued Rs. 246.61 crores were exported during 1986-87 season, 0.44 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs. 27.73 crores were exported during 1987-88 season and 0.77 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs. 71.64 crores were exported during 1988-89 cotton season.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) U.S.A, USSR, Pakistan, China, Brazil

and Turkey are our prime competitors in the international market.

(d) Prices of Indian cotton are generally

lower than the international prices. Efforts have been made towards increased modernisation to improve productivity, efficiency and quality of cotton products to internationally competitive levels.

STATEMENT

Names of major importers of cotton from India and the quantity/value of cotton imported by them from India from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Qty in lakh bales
Value Rs. in crores

Name of the Country	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Japan	1.55	11.53	0.44	19.84	0.56	49.87
S Korea	0.79	12.71	—	—	0.0004	1.40
Singapore	0.14	2.87	—	—	0.003	2.17
China	3.14	51.81	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	0.59	11.23	—	—	—	—

Facilities to retiring Govt. Employees

1989; and

5361. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend some facilities/concessions to Central Government employees in possession of Government accommodation, particularly those who have since retired but are unable to shift to their houses due to various reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cure of VD and STD

5362. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that venereal diseases and sexually transmitted diseases are on increase;

(b) the number of cases reported for both the diseases in each State separately during

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Yes. As per statistics available in the Directorate General of Health Services, the number of cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases seen and treated in the various STD clinics are given in the attached statement.

Earlier, the five major diseases viz. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chancroid, LGV and G.I. were categorised as Venereal diseases. Subsequently, with the induction of many other diseases, transmitted venereally, the nomenclature of the diseases have been changed to Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

(c) Five Regional STD Centres, have established at Delhi, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Madras and Calcutta to provide teaching, training and research services to the in-service medical and para-medical personnel. Besides, there are over 300 STD clinic functioning in the country and all these clinics provide therapeutic services and health education to the STD patients. Health and community education materials have also been developed and supplied to the State Governments..

STATEMENT

Number of cases seen and Treated in STD Clinics During 1986 to 1988

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75548	77328	79038	83121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	+	+	+	—
3.	Assam	1036	1215	2149	2327
4.	Bihar	34587	35867	36341	36793
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1884	2013	2217	2419
6.	Gujarat	124813	125521	125832	127344

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	807	1021	2441	2973
8	Himachal Pradesh	2530	2743	3230	3460
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34854	35112	36021	36422
10	Karnataka	72285	74493	75572	79631
11	Kerala	19483	20517	21347	24278
12	Madhya Pradesh	18541	19221	21124	29387
13	Maharashtra	423794	425387	425631	426107
14	Manipur	1181	1832	2243	2607
15	Meghalaya	3094	3987	4224	4313

Sl. No	Name of States/ Union Territory	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram	3932	2457	2762	2792
17	Nagaland	506	861	1012	2118
18	Orissa	94439	96343	96844	98567
19	Punjab	2743	3418	4213	6517
20	Rajasthan	14914	16521	17126	21219
21	Sikkim	+	+	+	—
22	Tamil Nadu	223746	226820	227328	229473
23	Tripura	3178	3211	3707	3812
24	Uttar Pradesh	26705	28753	29229	31503

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	26773	31334	32421	34127
26.	Association for Social health in India	23781	23983	24857	257746
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	A & N Islands	+	+	+	—
2.	Chandigarh	246	312	418	397
3.	D & N Haveli	+	=	+	—
4.	Delhi	31647	33216	34414	36972

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Lakshdweep	+	+	+	—
6.	Pondicherry	8780	9143	9342	9413
	TOTAL	1275822	1302619	1321083	1363841

+ Not available

* Provisional figures

Steps to preserve Shrimp Resources

5363. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps contemplated to revive the sick deep sea fishing industry;

(b) the measures being taken to reduce the number of shrimp trawlers and mechanised boats all over the country;

(c) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to nationalised banks on further financing of fishing boats and vessels of all sizes to prevent further depletion of shrimp resources; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). As and when deep sea fishing companies assisted by Shipping Development Fund Committee (SFDC) approach Government for rehabilitation assistance, their cases for rescheduling of loans and deferment of interest are considered on merits.

Acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels for shrimping is not allowed by the Government. Moreover, existing deep sea fishing vessels are encouraged to diversify for exploitation of non-shrimp resources.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centre in Bihar District-wise

5364. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Primary

Health Centres in Bihar as on 31 December, 1989;

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened in these districts during 1990-91;

(c) whether these Primary Health Centres are functioning properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). According to information made available by the State Government there were 2001 PHCs functioning in Bihar on 31.12.89. Complete districtwise details of PHCs have not been made available by State Government so far. During Annual Plan discussions in Planning Commission, the State Govt. of Bihar has been given a target of opening 191 Primary Health Centres during 1990-91.

(c) and (d). Functioning of Primary Health Centres is supervised by the State Govt. Whenever reports about deficiencies in the functioning of PHCs have come to notice, these have been shared with State Govt. as the Central Govt. does not have a direct role in this regard.

Bonded Labour in Bihar

5365. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labourers released in Bihar during the last three years district-wise;

(b) the details of action taken to rehabilitate them;

(c) whether some of such rehabilitated

labourers have again become bonded labourers; and

(d) if so, the details together with reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The information is being called for from the State Government of Bihar and the same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Price of Edible Oils

5366. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the f.o.b. prices of imported edible oils in the country;

(b) whether Government proposed to supply imported edible oils to people at subsidised rates; and

(c) if so, the quantity of edible oils proposed to be provided to Rajasthan?

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

(a) Imported edible oil is purchased on c.i.f. basis. The average e.i.f. price paid for the edible oil (RBD—Palmolein) imported during 1989-90 was US\$ 321 PMT.

(b) It is proposed to continue the existing system of distribution of imported edible oils through PDS at the prices fixed by the Government from time to time.

(c) The quantity of edible oil to be allocated to the State of Rajasthan will largely depend upon the stock of the imported edible oils available with the Government, its demand and pace of lifting by the State.

[English]

Investment by Lohia Group in Textiles Sector

5367. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lohia Group has decided in invest not less than four hundred crore in India in textile sector;

(b) if so, whether a number of proposals have been placed before Government;

(c) if so, what are the projects that will be undertaken by the Lohian Group under the scheme; and

(d) what are the total projects that will be set up in the Karnataka State?

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

Construction of ring Roads in Cities

5368. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the States to build ring roads around cities and towns that are facing increasing traffic congestion;

(b) the percentage of the costs that Government propose to give the States towards the construction of these ring roads; and

(c) the names of the cities and towns identified so far for construction of ring roads?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Depending upon the demand, necessity, priority and resources available etc., the State Governments/local authorities concerned plan and construct roads, of which ring roads also form part.

(b) There is no scheme at present for giving Central Government assistance for ring roads in cities and towns.

(c) Does not arise.

Import on Foodgrains

5369. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import foodgrains during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Government have accepted the proposal of Government of Vietnam to repay about 44,980 tonnes of rice against the Food Loan of 1980, which is likely to be received during 1990-91. Besides this, there is at present no decision to import wheat and rice from anywhere.

[Translation]

SC/ST Beedi Workers in Tonk District (Rajasthan)

5370. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of beedi workers in Tonk district, Rajasthan are Scheduled Castes and from minority communities;

(b) whether the prescribed minimum wages are being paid to them;

(c) whether they are being provided housing and other facilities also; and

(d) whether these workers are being exploited on the pretext of beedi selection, Jodi and leaves cutting and if so, the steps being taken by Government to protect them from exploitation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The estimated number of beedi workers in Tonk District is 30,000.

(b) According to the State Government of Rajasthan minimum wages are being paid to beedi workers in Tonk District.

(c) To extend medical, housing, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to beedi workers and their families several welfare schemes under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund are being implemented in Tonk District also. For example, one Static Dispensary has been set up in the District. Total attendance in the year 1989-90 in the dispensary was 34,390. In the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 2,28,480/- was disbursed as scholarship to 719 awardees; an amount of Rs. 20,300/- was paid as financial assistance to 406 wards of beedi workers for purchase of school dresses and maternity benefit at the rate of Rs. 250/- each was paid to 76 female beedi workers.

(d) According to the Government of Rajasthan no complaint in this regard has so far been received from any Union.

[English]

Manufacture of Condoms

5171. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imported condoms are in circulation in the domestic market on a large scale;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the production of condoms and curb the sale of imported condoms; and

(c) the public/private sector companies assigned the task to manufacturing condoms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) As per information available in this Ministry, imported condoms constitute 7% of the total sale of condoms in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government propose to increase production of condoms. There is, however, no proposal at present to curb the sale of imported condoms which falls under OGL and constitutes only 7% of the total sales of condoms in the country.

(c) The details of the companies manufacturing condoms both in the public and private sector with installed capacity are as under:—

	<i>Installed capacity (in million pcs.)</i>
(i) Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum (A public Sector undertaking of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)	608
(ii) LORCOM (Proctives Ltd., Aurangabad (A joint venture of LRC and Govt. of Maharashtra)	200
(iii) London Rubber Company, Madras (A company of TTK Group)	375

In addition to above, two other companies viz. M/s Polar Latex Ltd. and J.K. Chemicals are in the process of setting up new units with installed capacity of 200 million pieces each.

**Spinning Mills in Various Districts in
Tamil Nadu**

5372. SHRIR. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have sent proposals to Union Government for establishment of spinning mills in various districts in Tamil Nadu under private sector and public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)

No proposal from the Tamil Nadu Government for the establishment of a spinning mill is pending with the Ministry of Textiles.

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

[*Translation*]

**Abolition of the practice of carrying
Nightsoil on Head**

5373. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a time bound programme to abolish the system of carrying on head the nightsoil under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti Yojna' and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any special employment drive is also proposed to be launched for the people of this category?

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

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Welfare have taken up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Liberation of Scavengers' with the twin objective of (i) converting all the existing household and approach basis in selected small and medium towns, and (ii) rehabilitation of unemployed scavengers in alternative employment and occupations simultaneously.

Till 1988-89, 226 towns were covered. Under Action Plan for 1989-90, 264 new small and medium towns were taken up; and, during 1990-91, it is proposed to take up 500 new towns.

Procured Paddy to Rajasthan

5374. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of paddy has exceeded the target this year and if so, the total quantity thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to allot paddy to Rajasthan out of this procured paddy at procurement price itself; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No target is fixed for procurement of paddy, as the paddy is procured against voluntary offers by the farmers under the price support scheme of the Government. 30.35 lakh tonnes of paddy has been procured during the current kharif marketing seasons 1989-90 upto 12.4.90, as against 10.99 lakh tonnes of paddy procured during the corresponding period last year.

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

[*English*]

Irrigation Potential of Orissa

5375. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land in Orissa which have been brought under irrigation so far;

(b) whether there is a tremendous irrigation potential available in Orissa;

(c) whether there is also a need to increase areas under irrigation in that State; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that regard during the Eighth Five-Year-Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). 2969.06 thousand ha. of irrigation potential is anticipated to be created in the State by the end of VII Plan against an ultimate irrigation potential of 5900 thousand ha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposals for VIII Plan have not been finalised.

Achievement of Family Planning Targets

5376. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise target set for family planning during Seventh Plan;

(b) the number of persons who underwent family planning operation like steriliza-

tion in different States in that plan period;

(c) whether Government are giving new incentives in Eighth Plan to popularise family planning programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Five statements giving State-wise, Method-wise and Year-wise Family Planning Targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period are given in the attached Statement I.

(b) A statement giving State-wise and year-wise Sterilisation performed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is given in the attached Statement II.

(c) and (d). Various proposals and alternatives relating to incentives and disincentives for Eight Five Year Plan are being examined.

STATEMENT-I*Family Welfare Target for 1989-90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	321,000	773,000	151,000
2.	Assam	200,000	30,000	60,000	15,000
3.	Bihar	513,000	400,000	202,000	20,700
4.	Gujarat	293,000	317,000	650,000	78,000
5.	Haryana	100,000	164,000	550,000	40,000
6.	Karnataka	311,000	223,000	246,000	49,800
7.	Kerala	180,000	115,000	271,000	34,500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	350,000	300,000	1,150,000	200,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	225,000	500,000	850,000	350,000
10.	Orissa	209,000	168,000	306,000	42,100
11.	Punjab	120,000	275,000	429,000	50,000
12.	Rajasthan	225,000	250,000	400,000	50,000
13.	Tamil Nadu	425,000	415,000	280,000	150,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	700,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	180,000
15.	West Bengal	450,000	175,000	425,000	100,000
16.	Himachal Pradesh	30,000	43,000	69,000	9,500
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	36,600	25,700	21,200	3,200
18.	Manipur	7,000	8,200	4,600	220

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
19.	Meghalaya	700	2,000	3,000	2,000
20.	Nagaland	1,500	2,500	700	1,000
21.	Sikkim	1,100	1,700	600	2,200
22.	Tripura	9,000	4,500	4,000	2,900
23.	A & N Islands	2,100	1,500	1,400	320
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,400	2,000	600	1,000
25.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	10,000	500
26.	D & N Haveli	800	210	700	100
27.	Delhi	36,000	90,000	360,000	4,500
28.	Goa	4,500	3,500	12,000	2,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Daman & Diu	350	330	750	120
30.	Lakshadweep	60	100	1,000	250
31.	Mizoram	3,000	2,700	2,200	920
32.	Pondicherry	5,100	3,200	8,300	960
33.	M/o Defence	28,900	20,000	90,800	4,200
34.	M/o Railways	38,600	28,700	442,000	4,100
35.	Commercial distribution			4,850,000	500,000
	ALL INDIA	5,449,010	5,252,840	14,015,850	2,094,090

Family Welfare Target for 1988-89

Sl. No.	States/U.T./Agency	Sterilisation	IUD	CC Users	OP Users
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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
10.	Orissa	200,000	148,000	268,000	37,700
11.	Punjab	120,000	270,000	462,000	31,000
12.	Rajasthan	225,000	210,000	527,990	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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
20.	Nagaland	1,000	4,100	640	980
21.	Sikkim	1,100	1,700	600	2,100
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

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Lakshadweep	60	100	790	50
31.	Mizoram	3,000	2,700	2,200	920
32.	Pondicherry	5,300	3,300	8,400	990
33.	M/o Defence	28,800	18,200	82,700	3,800
34.	M/o Railways	38,400	26,100	402,000	3,700
35.	Commercial distribution			4,200,000	1,205,000
	ALL INDIA	5,374,000	4,970,000	13,043,320	2,140,260

Family Welfare Target for 1987-88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	250,000	540,000	70,000
2.	Assam	205,000	35,000	46,800	10,000
3.	Bihar	600,000	272,000	150,000	20,000
4.	Gujarat	300,000	313,000	508,000	100,000
5.	Haryana	105,000	167,000	470,000	25,000
6.	Karnataka	350,000	198,000	220,000	63,000
7.	Kerala	215,000	121,000	150,000	43,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	450,000	265,000	747,000	110,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	570,000	525,000	850,000	217,000
10.	Orissa	225,000	122,000	192,000	36,000
11.	Punjab	125,000	250,000	2380,000	28,000
12.	Rajasthan	300,000	120,000	220,000	20,000
13.	Tamil Nadu	560,000	288,000	293,000	76,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	982,000	1,000,000	117,000
15.	West Bengal	500,000	115,000	250,000	37,600
II.	SMALLER STATES/U Ts.				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	35,000	32,000	42,000	6,000
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	17,000	15,000	4,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	7,000	7,000	6,600	900
4.	Meghalaya	700	1,500	56,000	1,000
5.	Nagaland	1,000	1,500	600	500
6.	Sikkim	1,000	1,700	400	2,000
7.	Tripura	10,000	4,400	4,000	2,500
8.	A & N Islands	1,500	1,500	900	200
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	2,000	700	700
10.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	9,000	500
11.	D & N Haveli	1,000	200	700	100
12.	Delhi	40,000	100,000	1,500	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,740	3,000	10,000	1,200
14.	Lakshadweep	60	100	500	100
15.	Mizoram	3,000	2,500	2,300	700
16.	Pondicherry	6,000	3,600	6,000	1,200
III.	OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/o Defence	30,000	16,000	65,000	8,700
2.	Deptt. of Railways	40,000	23,000	316,000	3,600
3.	Commercial distribution			4,000,000	1,000,000
	ALL INDIA	6,000,000	4,250,000	10,750,000	2,000,000

Family Welfare Target for 1986-87

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	160,000	350,000	80,000
2	Assam	205,000	30 000	37,000	10,000
3.	Bihar	600,000	272 000	110 000	20,000
4	Gujarat	300,000	300,000	450,000	100,000
5.	Haryana	105,000	150,000	470,000	27,000
6	Karnataka	350,000	180 0001	140 000	63,000
7.	Kerala	215,000	70,000	150,000	40,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	450,000	220,000	580,000	100,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
9.	Maharashtra	570,000	650,000	700,000	203,000
10.	Orissa	225,000	100,000	150,000	36,000
11	Punjab	2,125,000	250,000	380,000	28,000
12	Rajasthan	300,000	120,000	140,000	20,000
13	Tamil Nadu	560,000	200,000	130,000	76,000
14	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	750,000	880,000	120,000
15	West Bengal	500,000	1,15,000	200,000	46,500
//	SMALLER STATES U T s				
1	Himachal Pradesh	35,000	30,000	35,000	5,400
2	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	17,000	1,15,000	4,000

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Sterilisation	IUD	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	7,000	6,000	6,600	900
4.	Meghalaya	700	1,400	6,000	900
5.	Nagaland	1,000	1,400	500	1,000
6.	Sikkim	1,000	1,400	500	2,000
7.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,500
8.	A & N Islands	1,500	1,000	500	200
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	1,500	600	700
10.	Chandigarh	3,500	6,000	8,000	1,000
11.	D & N Haveli	1,000	150	500	100
12.	Delhi	40,000	72,000	190,000	1,450

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,740	1,500	8,000	1,100
14.	Lakshadweep	60	100	500	50
15	Mizoram	3,000	1,950	2,300	700
16	Pondicherry	6	3,600	6,000	1,200
III	OTHER AGENCIES				
1	M/o Defence	30,000	14,000	60,000	3,700
2	Deptt of Railways	40,000	20,000	290,000	3,600
3	Commercial Distribution	— —	— —	5,500,000 5,000,000	— —
	ALL INDIA	6,000,000	3,750,000	10,500,000	1,000,000

Family Welfare Target for 1985-86

Sl. No.	States/U.T./Agency	Sterilisation	IUD	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530,000	140,000	300,000	80,000
2.	Assam	180,000	24,000	40,000	10,000
3.	Bihar	571,000	174,000	150,000	50,000
4.	Gujarat	300,000	250,000	472,000	74,000
5.	Haryana	100,000	145,000	350,000	25,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38,000	21,000	23,000	9,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	40,000	17,000	15,000	4,000
8.	Karnataka	336,000	160,000	200,000	63,000
9.	Kerala	215,000	55,000	75,000	35,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T./Agency</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>CC Users</i>	<i>OP Users</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
10.	Madhya Pradesh	425,000	200,000	500,000	100,000
11.	Maharashtra	565,000	600,000	600,000	148,000
12.	Orissa	210,000	100,000	157,000	36,000
13.	Punjab	120,000	207,000	260,000	28,000
14.	Rajasthan	285,000	85,000	160,000	31,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	475,000	168,000	200,000	76,000
16.	Uttar Pradesh	600,000	665,300	690,000	90,000
17.	West Bengal	450,000	108,000	260,000	82,000
18.	Manipur	6,400	6,200	6,600	900
19.	Meghalaya	600	500	2,200	500

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Sterilisation	IUD	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	400	200	1,00	600
21.	Sikkim	700	1,000	400	1,400
22.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
23	A & N Islands	1,400	800	500	200
24	Arunachal Pradesh	400	1 400	500	600
25	Chandigarh	3,300	10 000	10,000	800
26	D & N Haveli	1,000	150	550	100
27	Delhi	30,000	64,000	174,000	2,200
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5,000	1,500	8,300	1,000
29	Lakshadweep	100	200	200	50

Sl. No.	States/U.T./Agency	Sterilisation	IUD	CC Users	OP Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Mizoram	3,000	2,000	3,500	700
31.	Pondicherry	7,000	3,600	4,900	1,600
32.	M/o Defence	23,000	12,000	59,000	3,600
33.	M/o Railways	28,000	16,800	288,000	2,400
34.	Commercial Distribution			4,500,000	
	ALL INDIA	5,560,300	3,243,650	9,514,650	960,250

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Sterilisation done during 1989-90, 1988-89, 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86

Sl. No.	States/U.S./Agency	1989-90 (April '89 to Feb. '90)*	1988-89*	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	386144	477106	457489	466138	434714
2.	Assam	45769	58119	78274	93471	122690
3.	Bihar	267601	514498	510085	362715	361706
4.	Gujarat	1959989	241079	277062	260101	333423
5.	Haryana	76671	81426	77603	76364	115222

Sl. No.	States/U.S./Agency	1989-90 (April '89 to Feb '90)*	1988-89*	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Karnataka	261809	301147	319763	224060	342234
7	Kerala	170317	207457	195298	204615	204572
8	Madhya Pradesh	209043	273584	318311	452723	359246
9	Maharashtra	444712	510191	460612	555353	55090
10	Orissa	133130	161547	146982	149805	166481
11	Punjab	108894	96594	149030	144106	120552
12	Rajasthan	103269	107273	194479	224880	267865
13	Tamil Nadu	342561	407530	511744	498890	513990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.S./Agency</i>	<i>1989-90 (April '89 to Feb. '90)*</i>	<i>1988-89*</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
14.	Uttar Pradesh	390407	729075	751670	743226	540191
15.	West Bengal	272497	335873	324575	301171	288840
II.	SMALLER STATES/U T _S					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	27670	35164	31576	22038	32291
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	10009	26146	25669	35130	31813
3.	Manipur	3689	5740	4711	5328	7774
4.	Meghalaya	469	470	558	457	554

Sl. No.	States/U.S./Agency	1989-90 (April '89 to Feb. '90)*	1988-89*	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Nagaland	939	715	548	679	615
6.	Sikkim	441	973	861	1057	838
7.	Tripura	6000	6915	6764	10786	8917
8.	A & N Islands	1725	2061	1522	1553	1496
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1076	1560	944	1039	832
10.	Chandigarh	1876	2926	3708	3653	3577
11.	D & N Haveli	773	1163	1905	1722	1363

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.S./Agency</i>	<i>1989-90 (April '89 to Feb. '90)*</i>	<i>1988-89*</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

12.	Delhi	28250	31456	28971	26901	27846
13.	Goa	4266	4368	4457	4571\$	4784
14.	Daman & Diu	305	367	417	\$	\$
15.	Lakshadweep	22	40	25	34	39
16.	Mizoram	3029	3154	3565	2709	2899
17.	Pondicherry	6766	6074	5727	5747	5973

Sl. No.	States/U.S./Agency	1989-90 (April '89 to Feb. '90)*	1988-89*	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. OTHER AGENCIES						
1.	M/o Defence	16576	19746	22192	20913	19337
2.	M/o Railways	24487	26519	22659	20250	22865
	ALL INDIA	3547206	4678155	4939756	5043185	4901609

* Figures are Provisional

\$ Figures upto Jan., 1990

\$ Combined figures for Goa, Daman & Diu

\$ \$ Included in Goa

**Request for relief to Textile Units in
Karnataka**

5377. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Textile Mills Association (KSTMA) has urged Union Government to provide relief to the textile units in the Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the total number of textile units in the Karnataka State which are on the sick list and the steps proposed to be taken to help them?

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

(b) 10 non-SSI textile units in Karnataka were classified as sick by the RBI as on 31.12.87. Government has set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement rehabilitation packages in respect of sick textile mills found by it to be viable. Government has also set up a BIFR to determine and enforce preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial companies.

Development of small Towns

5379. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of small

towns all over the country and the strengthening of their linkage with rural areas has been suggested by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 10 crores for the development of small towns. While there are no specific suggestions for the linkage of the small towns with rural areas, the Planning Commission has suggested to maximise the proportion of the current year's Plan outlay to benefit the rural areas.

**Amendment to the Delhi Shops and
Establishments Act**

5380. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the workers are expected to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). A proposal from Delhi Administration to amend certain sections of Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 has been received and is under consideration of this Ministry.

[Translation]

Simplification of Procedure for obtaining Ration Cards

5381. SHRI RAM PRASAD
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to simplify the procedure for obtaining a ration card in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has stated that a simple and rationalised procedure for issue of ration cards is already in vogue. No change in the procedure is, therefore, under consideration.

Higher Prices for Synthetic/Synthetic Blended Fabrics

5382. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the study by the Market Research Wing of the Textiles Committee on consumer purchase of textiles wherein it has been stated that the retail price for synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics are 70 to 200 per cent higher than the ex-mill fabric price inclusive of excise duties at fabric stage;

(b) if so, the step Government propose to take to make available Synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics to the masses at reasonable prices;

(c) whether the higher profits by the textile trade is likely to increase textile smuggling in the country; and

(d) what measures are contemplated to see that the measures to check smuggling are strictly implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) As per information available, no such report is available which attributes about higher retail prices of synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics which ranged from 70% to 200% more than ex-mill prices. Further, as per information available retail (showroom) prices of some sample sorts inclusive of excise duty of the fabrics were higher by 32.3% to 68.1% in March, 1988, between 34.9% to 55.0% in March, 1989 and between 39.2% to 55.1% in February, 1990.

(b) In consonance with Textile Policy, Government has given several excise duty concessions to man-made fibre/yarn so that benefit of duty concessions flows to the consumer in the form of lower prices of synthetic and blended fabrics. In addition, to ensure the availability of man-made fibres/yarns at reasonable prices, all fibres/yarns except Polyester Staple Fibre, have been placed under OGL and import duties are also being reviewed periodically and re-structured when necessary. Apart from this, to make available synthetic/blended fabrics at reasonable prices to the masses, Government has introduced schemes like 'Sulabh', 'Sushman', 'Saubhagya', etc., wherein fibres/yarns are being made available at duty free/concessional rate of duty for the manufacture of cheap fabrics through NTC and handloom sector.

(c) and (d). The indigenous prices of synthetic and blended fabrics are higher than their prices prevailing in international market. This difference may act as an in-

ducement for smuggling. The Government machinery is, however, vigilant and ready to take necessary measure to check any such smuggling.

Government Funds with ICMF

5383. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Government funds lying with Indian Cotton Mills Federation;

(b) the purpose for which the Federation has this amount with them;

(c) the nature of Government control on this fund to ensure proper utilization; and

(d) whether it is proposed to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation was operating the Export Promotion Fund and the Consumer Subsidy Fund for subsidising textile export promotion schemes and controlled cloth respectively. The Funds were created partly by voluntary contribution by the cotton mills and partly by the Government. The operation of the two Funds was being supervised by the Textile Commissioner. In the process some over payments appear to have been made to the ICMF, the exact amount of which has not been determined. If any over-payments are finally proved to have been made, they will be recovered from ICMF.

Non-Availability of Medicines in Government Hospitals

5384. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indoor patients of Union Government hospitals of Delhi are being asked to purchase medicines etc. for their treatment; and

(b) the reasons for the non-availability of the medicines in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). All efforts are made to provide all the drugs for the patients admitted to the hospital for their treatment and most of the vital/essential drugs are available. However, at times shortage of medicines is experienced due to increased times shortage of medicines is experienced due to increased consumption and or non-availability of drugs in the market.

Maintenance of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

5385. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi are maintained by the Central Public Works Department;

(b) if so, the complaints received about their maintenance; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated to bring about improvement in their maintenance?

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

(b) and (c). Complaints received in this regard from time to time are attended to promptly. Although no deficiencies in the maintenance by the CPWD have been reported, efforts are made continuously to improve the same and provide better service to the satisfaction of the CGHS authorities.

Out-of-Turn allotment of DDA Flats

5386. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats allotted out-of-turn by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman during the last three years, with category-wise break-up of flats;

(b) the criteria followed in the out-of-turn

allotment of flats;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding out-of-turn allotment of DDA flats violating the criteria laid down; and

(d) the details of the persons to whom the out-of-turn allotments were made?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 684 as per category wise details given below:

Year	Category				
	SFS	MIG	LIG	JANTA	TOTAL
87-88	34	71	44	32	181
88-89	75	48	58	18	199
89-90	81	81	110	32	304
Grand Total					684

(b) Lt. Governor, Delhi/Vice-Chairman, DDA are competent to allot 2 1/2% of the total number of flats allotted during an year on out of turn basis in cases of extreme compassion and hardship as also to widows and physically handicapped persons and in such other special cases which in their opinion deserve special consideration such as cases of outstanding sportsmen who have brought glory to the nation and have been honoured with national awards, defence personnel who have won gallantry awards for the defence of the mother-land and cases of distinguished service in other fields of national life.

(c) No such complaints were received.

(d) Out of the total number of 684 flats allotted on out of turn basis 290 flats were allotted to widows, 227 to physically handicapped persons and the remaining 167 flats

to other cases of extreme compassion/hardship.

Deaths in Nursing Homes of Delhi

5387. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nursing Homes functioning in Delhi and how many of them are functioning illegally;

(b) the details of steps taken to check the proper functioning of the nursing homes;

(c) the number of deaths occurred in the nursing homes of Delhi during the last 12 months;

(d) whether any probes were carried out

into the causes of death; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) 128 registered Nursing Homes and 77 unregistered Nursing Homes are functioning in Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Administration has decided to inspect all Nursing Homes including unregistered Nursing Homes. Unregistered Nursing Homes are directed to get themselves registered under Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953 after completion of formalities/criteria laid down under bylaws.

(c) 3549 deaths took place in the Registered Nursing Homes/private Hospitals during the last 12 months.

(d) and (e). As these deaths are due to natural causes, no probe was found to be necessary. However, in one case of death an Enquiry was ordered by Delhi Administration.

[Translation]

Greater Gangau Rasin Dam and Sarswati Canal Projects

5388. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has included Greater Gangau Project, Rasin Dam Project and Sarswati Canal Project of Banda district in drought-famine prone Bundelkhand area in its annual plan for 1990-91 presented before the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure expeditious construction of these irrigation projects in neglected areas and to remove

regional imbalance;

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking up these projects;

(d) whether Union Government propose to hold meeting of Central Zonal Council to settle water dispute between Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) State Government has included only Rasin Dam Project in their Annual Plan proposals for 1990-91.

(b) State Government has been advised in March, 1990 to submit modified proposal for Rasin Dam project after getting concurrence of the Madhya Pradesh Government for utilising yield from their catchment.

(c) Water availability for the Greater Gangau Project has not been established. Share of water for Uttar Pradesh for the Saraswati Canal (Paisuni) Project has also not been settled.

(d) and (e). After discussions in the Central Zonal Council, the matter has been referred to the Central Water Commission for setting the hydrology of Ken (Greater Gangau Project) first.

[English]

Sample Houses for Slum Dwellers

5389. SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA is constructing sample houses for slum dwellers on land

earmarked as green belt in Kalkaji extension;

(b) whether a writ petition has been filed by residents of Konark Apartments prohibiting encroachment by DDA on land earmarked as neighbourhood park; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Demonstration model dwelling units which are to be used for various community facilities for slum on a small strip of land alongside the open space facing the extremely congested JJ cluster in Kalkaji Extension. The writ petition filed in the Supreme Court came up for hearing on 30th March, 1990 and was dismissed as withdrawn. A similar Writ Petition in the High Court of Delhi is, however, pending. The government is committed to improving the living conditions and environment of slum dwellers as also of other inhabited areas in the city.

Side effects of Iodised Salt

5390. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:

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

(a) whether recent studies in U.S. and New Zealand had revealed that iodised salt consumed by normal people cause several side effects;

(b) whether Government have examined the study report; and

(c) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken by Government to protect people against the reported harmful effects of iodised salt and also to stop compulsory iodisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(Translation)

Deposits by Heart patients in AIIMS

5391. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heart patients are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 for their operation in AIIMS;

(b) whether poor patients are deprived of the treatment due to non-deposit of the required amount; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have informed that the heart patients are required to deposit the cost of disposable items which may range between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 30,000 approximately.

(b) and (c). Every effort is made to help the poor patients requiring heart surgery by issuing them certificates so that they can get financial assistance from the Prime Minister's Fund or the Health Minister's discretionary grant or from Philanthropic Organisations. Special efforts are also made to provide the disposable items to very poor

patients from the resources of the Cardio Thoracic and Neuro Sciences Centre of AIIMS. However, due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to provide regular funds for this purpose.

Non-Availability of Beds in AIIMS

5392. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of beds in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is less than the number of patients admitted daily and due to this patients have to face inconvenience and have to wait for a long time for their admission; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase beds in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences have informed that it is not true that the number of beds in the Institute is less than the number of patients admitted daily. However, it is true that AIIMS does not have enough beds to admit all the patients that need admission.

(b) There is at present no scope of making addition in the bed strength of AIIMS due to constraints of space, manpower and finances. However, with the creation of a number of speciality centres which have already come up and once these are fully commissioned the availability of beds in the AIIMS Main Hospital is likely to improve. Besides, a number of 100 bedded hospitals and a 500 bedded hospital are coming up in the peripheral areas of Delhi to ease the problem of shortage of beds.

[English]

Artificial Sweetness

5393. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated 28 February, 1988 that artificial sweeteners are no longer considered either safe or appropriate for diabetic patients;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). There is reliable evidence to prove that use of artificial sweeteners by diabetics within permissible limits is unsafe or inappropriate.

Sale of Drugs from Super Bazar

5394. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar is selling drugs and pharmaceuticals in Delhi;

(b) if so, turnover for the last three years and profits and losses made thereon;

(c) the number of such outlets in Delhi;

(d) whether Government propose to open more such outlets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The turnover achieved in the drugs

department of Super Bazar, Delhi for the last three years is as under:

1987-88 (July, 87 to June, 88) Rs. 7.20 Crores

1988-89 (July, 88 to March, 89) (9 months) Rs. 7.84 Crores

1989-89 (April, 89 to March, 90) Rs. 11.77 Crores

The accounting system followed by the Super Bazar, Delhi does not provide for department-wise profit and loss.

(c) The Super Bazar, Delhi is running 18 drugs outlets in Delhi out of which 6 outlets are rendering round-the-clock service.

(d) and (e). Super Bazar, Delhi proposes to open the following two new drug outlets in the near future:—

- (i) Swasthya Vihar and
- (ii) R.P. Pocket, Pritam Pura, New Delhi.

Legislation for the Employees in Hospitals

5395. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a legislation is proposed to be brought forward for redressal of grievances of Employees working in Hospitals and other institutions; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the present to introduce a separate legislation for redressal of grievances of employees

working in hospitals and other institutions. The workmen concerned continue to be covered by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Water Supply to Karnataka from Renuka Sagar

5396. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for supply of water to Hubli and Dharwal (Karnataka) from Renuka Sagar;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) the details of progress made under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Karnataka and will be placed before the House.

Inclusion of instant Coffee under Food Processing Industry

5397. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include instant coffee under food processing industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Director General Technical Devel-

opment, instant coffee is treated as an item falling under 27 (5)—Other processed foods in the 1st Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Translation]

Budget of National Ayurveda Institute

5398. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget of the National Ayurveda Institute, Jaipur and the head-wise break-up thereof for the last three years;

(b) whether funds provided under each head had been used accordingly and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of the budget which was allowed to lapse;

(d) the total grant provided by Union Government to this Institute since its inception; and

(e) whether Rajasthan Government has

also provided grant to this institute and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The annual budget of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for the last three years is as under :—

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<i>(Rs. in lacks)</i>		
196.65	161.95	202.00

The headwise break-up is given in the attached statement.

(b) The funds had been used accordingly.

(c) No amount of the budget was allowed to lapse.

(d) The Union Government provided Rs 906.90 lakhs to this Institute from 1976-77 to 1988-89.

(e) The Government of Rajasthan provided grant of Rs. 204.40 lakhs from the year 1976-77 upto 1988-89.

STATEMENT

*Head-wise figures of annual budget of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for the last three years**(Annexure 'A')**(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	Head of Account	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Salary	75.00	79.02	93.33
2.	Wages	0.01	—	0.28
3.	T.A.	0.30	0.35	0.60
4.	Office expenses	6.00	6.50	8.50
5.	Publication	0.20	0.20	—
6.	Payment of professional and special services	0.10	0.10	0.21
7.	Rent, Rate & Taxes	0.25	0.70	—

(Annexure 'A')

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head of Account	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Machinery & Equipments,	2.05	5.40	7.00
9.	Material supplies			
	(i) Purchase of Typewriter water cooler, Desert cooler, furniture etc	1.05	1.00	1.50
	(ii) Scholarship & stipend	8.50	11.00	12.00
	(iii) Other charges	2.49	3.38	5.60
10.	Over time allowance	—	—	0.05
11.	Medical Reimbursement	1.25	1.25	3.30
12.	L.T.C	0.70	0.50	0.60

(Annexure 'A')

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head of Account	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Seminar, Conference & extension lectures	0.15	0.40	0.50
14.	Student welfare activities	—	0.20	0.10
15.	Medical aid to economically backward Area			
	(a) Special component	1.25	1.50	1.75
	(b) Special Tribal Areas	1.25	1.50	1.75
16.	Library books	0.20	0.35	0.36
17.	Educational Tour	0.20	0.15	0.20
18.	Law charges	0.10	0.10	0.27

(Annexure 'A')

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head of Account	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Payment of leave salary and pension contribution	1.00	1.00	0.49
20.	Hospital contingencies	2.08	2.60	4.50
21.	Raw drugs & Medicines	2.00	3.50	4.50
22.	Festival Advance	* 1.07	0.75	1.05
23.	Conveyance & Misc. advance	4.00	4.00	1.49
24.	House building advance	—	0.70	1.00
25.	Research work	0.05	0.20	0.50

(Annexure 'A')

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head of Account	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Construction Works (Capital	80.00	29.30	30.00
27.	Pension Fund & CPF Contribution	4.25	5.00	8.57
28.	P.A.T.	1.15	1.30	2.80

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

5399. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the various departments of Union Government under whom Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning;

* (b) whether employees of Railways and Post and Telegraph Departments have also been provided the facility of ayurvedic dispensaries;

(c) whether the bills for ayurvedic medicines purchased by the employees of these organisations are being reimbursed to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning under the following Departments/Ministries of Government of India:

1. Department of Health
2. Ministry of Railway
3. Ministry of Labour

(b) In the Railways, Ayurvedic Dispensaries do not form part of regular health scheme as in the case of Allopathic dispensaries. Only part-time Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning under the aegis of the staff benefit fund (SBF) purely as a measure of staff welfare of that Ministry.

No separate Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning under the Postal Department. However, the Medical Officers under that Department prescribe some Ayurvedic medicines/cordials/expectorants etc. which have been included in that P&T formulary.

(c) and (d). The Ayurvedic medicines prescribed by the Physician/Medical Officers of dispensaries under Central Government health Scheme/Ministry of Railways/Ministry of Communications are supplied free of cost to the beneficiaries from the dispensaries. As such, the question of submission of bills and the reimbursement does not arise. In places, where no Central Government Health Scheme is operating, cost of Ayurvedic Medicines admissible under CS (MA) Rules, 1944, purchased from approved agencies, is reimbursable to the Central Government Employees.

[English]

Education Material on Indian System of Medicine

5400. SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central health education bureau has brought out any education materials promoting the use of Indian System of Medicine; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The Central Health Education Bureau is producing two monthly journals, viz. Swasth Hind (English) and Arogya Sandesh (Hindi). These journals publish special numbers on various aspects of health and health education including Indigenous Systems of Medicine. Besides, articles on various Indian Systems of Medicine are brought out from time to time in its regular issues. The Bureau has also published books entitled Yogic Therapy both in English and Hindi.

Wage Settlement in CWC

5401. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
DR. R. RAMA DASS:

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

(a) whether Government have received request regarding unresolved problems alongwith requests for second wage settlement with the Federation of the Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Federation of Central Warehousing Corporation Employees Union submitted proposals for Second Wage Revision to the CWC in June 1989. The management began negotiations with the Federation. When the negotiations were in an advanced stage, rival unions formed the "All India CWC Employees Unions Front" which has claimed majority representation among the employees. The Front has also challenged the right of the Federation to represent the CWC employees during the discussions on Second Wage Settlement. Further negotiations for Wage Settlement would therefore be possible only after verification of the claims of the two rival organisations on majority representation, for which the matter has been referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner.

Tribunal Awards

5402. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribunal Awards not implemented by the nationalised coal industry during the last three years with year-wise break up thereof; and

(b) the details of awards against which the management has gone to the Appellate court and for which the management has been prosecuted with year-wise details?

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

Medical College at Agroha

5403. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of a medical college at Agroha (Haryana);

(b) if so, the financial allocation made for the purpose and the amount spent so far; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Central Government have not approved the setting up of a medical college at Agroha in Haryana.

(b) and (c). The State Government have established this medical college financed out of their own budget and the Government of India are not aware of the financial allocation and the expenditure for this purpose.

Delay in Postmortem in Delhi Hospitals

5404. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether abnormal delay is taking

place in the matter of conducting postmortem in Union Government hospitals in Delhi thereby causing miseries to the bereaved families and their relatives;

(b) the number of cases where post mortem was not conducted the same day alongwith reasons thereof during the last one year; and

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure that post mortems are conducted even on Sundays and holidays in the same hospital keeping the public convenience in view?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). The postmortem examination is done the same day after receiving the inquest papers.

(c) Postmortems are conducted on all days including Sundays and Holidays.

Commercial and Domestic Looms in the Handloom Sector

5405. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial and domestic looms in the handloom sector in

the country;

(b) whether the handloom sector is contributing significantly in the country's exports;

(c) if so, the details of handloom products exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to give higher financial support to the National Handloom Development Corporation so as to enable it to arrange the supply of yarn to weavers at reasonable rates; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) According to the National Handloom Census (1987-88), there are 22.11 lakhs of commercial and 16.80 lakhs of domestic handlooms in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following table indicates the variety-wise exports of handloom goods during the years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and during the first 10 months of the year 1989-90:

Value (in Rs. crores)

Year	Cotton			Silk items	Other non-cotton items	Total
	Fabrics	Made-ups	Garments			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87	119.03	75.66	52.17	194.94	5.59	447.39
1987-88	100.57	137.07	18.71	244.83	15.03	516.21
1988-89	114.51	168.86	19.01	319.85	8.56	630.79
1989-90 (April, 1989-January 1990)	92.31	182.53	21.91	315.36	42.58	654.69

(d) and (e). Government is operating a Yarn Depot Scheme through the National Handloom Development Corporation to supply yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices w.e.f. September, 1989. Under the Scheme, one lakh bales of yarn costing Rs. 80 crore is expected to be supplied in a year. Government subsidises the operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation to the extent of 5% of the value of yarn supplied towards part of the cost of transportation, interest on working capital and other overheads so as to enable it to sell yarn to the weavers at mill-gate prices.

Manufacturing of 'Etoposide' Drug

5406. SHRI NARSING SURYAWAN-SHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that researches have developed know-how for manufacturing Etoposide; an anti-cancer drug;

(b) if so, whether Government have tested its efficacy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). The Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad has developed a process for production of anti cancer drug 'Etoposide' which involves the use of natural products Podophyllotoxin. Etoposide Drug which is available in the western countries for the last ten years has been found to be useful for the treatment of cancer of lung, ovary, testis, lymphoma etc.

Steps to Combat Joseph Disease

5407. SHRI NARSING SURYAWAN-SHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to set up a research group to enquire into causes of occurrence of rare disease "Joseph";

(b) whether any report has since been received from the research group and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the report is likely to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No report from any Research Group has been received in this regard as no such Group was set up.

(c) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh

5408. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places where primary health centres have been set up in Basti, Azamgarh, Mhau, Deoria and Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh till December, 1989; and

(b) the number and names of places in these districts where Primary Health Centres are proposed to be set up during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The total number of Primary Health Centres set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh till 31.12.1989 is 2979. The number and names of places where Primary Health Centres have been set up in Basti,

Azamgarh, Mhaw, Deoria and Ghazipur Districts of Uttar Pradesh are not available with Government of India. During 1990-91 a target of setting up 169 Primary Health Centres in U.P. has been finalised in consultation with Planning Commission. The names of places where PHCs are proposed to be set up during 1990-91 shall be decided by State Government.

Flood Control Scheme for Uttar Pradesh

5409. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme to control floods in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). So far over 700 Kms. length of embankment have been constructed in Ghagra and Rapti river system. Comprehensive plan provides for over 320 Kms. length of a additional embankments and three Multipurpose reservoirs across Rapti, Karnali and Sarda in Nepal.

[English]

Demand of Herbal Pharmaceutical Products

5410. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big spurt in the demand in internal and international market for herbal pharmaceutical products;

(b) if so, the estimates of main herbal products, their internal demand and exports during the last two years;

(c) what special efforts have been made/proposed for exploiting export potential for herbal products; and

(d) the measures taken for quality control of herbal products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). No specific study has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in respect of demand in internal and international market for herbal Pharmaceutical Products. The Export figures for Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines as per information furnished by Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay for last two years are as below:—

Year	Value of exports (Rs. in Crores)
1987-88	2.69
1988-89	2.67

(c) Cash compensatory support @ of 5% of the Fob value on Export of Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha finished formulations has been granted w.e.f. 1.4.1989 by the Ministry of Commerce. Replenishment licences related to value of export of these medicines are also admissible.

(d) Pharmacopoeial Committees of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha are evolving Pharmacopoeial Standards of drugs of these systems in collaboration with Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad.

Wage Boards for Industries

5411. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals to set up Wage Boards for certain industries where revision of wages and other related matters have become overdue;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the National Commission on Rural Labour has submitted its report and if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(d) action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No formal proposals have been received in the matter of setting up Wage Boards for certain industries. However, some workers have suggested the setting up of Wage Boards for Cement Industry, Aluminium Industry and Paper Industry.

(b) There are no immediate proposals to set up Wage Boards for these industries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation

5412. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation in Maharashtra State has been stagnant for the last three years;

(b) if so, capacity available and added for handling foodgrains and other foodstuffs, year-wise; and

(c) the details of proposals formulated/under consideration for augmentation of store capacity in terms of the requirement in the State of Maharashtra and Vidharbha region in particular?

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

(a) No, Sir. The storage capacity owned by Central Warehousing Corporation in the Maharashtra State has gone up from 2.56 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.1987 to 3.22 lakh tonnes as on 28.2.1990. Its hired capacity also increased from 2.50 lakh tonnes to 2.84 lakh tonnes during the same period.

(b) The capacity available with Central Warehousing Corporation, including hired capacity, in Maharashtra as on 28.2.1990 was 7.09 lakh tonnes of which a capacity of 89,188 tonnes was in Vidharbha region. The capacity added by the corporation during the last three years is given in the statement attached.

(c) During the year 1990-91 the Corporation has plans to construct 41,500 tonnes storage capacity in the State of Maharashtra as indicated below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Capacity in tonnes</i>
1	2	3
1.	CFS Pune	10,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Capacity in tonnes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2.	Vashi	20,000
3.	Hingna (Nagpur)	5,000
4.	Chikalthana	1,500
		41,500

STATEMENT

Statement showing addition in constructed capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation available for storage, separately for Maharashtra State and Vidharbha region during the last three years

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Capacity Added</i>	
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Vidharbha region</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	31,920	6,920
1988-89	5,000	
1989-90 (Upto 28.2.90)	32,000	

Disparity in Water Rates

5413. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are wide disparities in the water rates charged by State Governments from the farmers for various crops;

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

(c) whether Government propose to

rationalize the water rate structure with a view to ensuring to recover the maintenance charges for operation of irrigation system;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a committee of experts and progressive farmers to go into the prevailing water rate structure and suggest remedial measures for rationalisation of water rates and also formulate guidelines to be issued to State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The water rates vary from State to State, and at present there is no uniformity with regard to the basis and criteria for such rates. In certain States, the rates vary from crop to crop in the same season; while in other they are the same for all crops in the same season. For example, the rates are different for perennial and non-perennial canals in Bihar. No season-wise rates are fixed in Kerala and irrigation cess is collected annually on the basis of gross area irrigated during the year. Canal systems are classified into four different schedules and separate rates are prescribed for each in Uttar Pradesh. No water rates are enforced in Assam and Tripura.

(c) to (e). The water rates to be levied from farmers are fixed by Stated Governments. The National Water Policy formulated by the Union Government has, recommended rationalisation of these rates, both for surface and ground water. However, there is no proposal to set up any special committee for this purpose.

[Translation]

Closed Textile Mills

5414. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the Textile production due to the closure of textile mills;

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

(c) the policy of Government in regard to the closed textile mills in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to bring down the prices of clothes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). While there has been no decline in the production of yarn, the mill production of cloth has come down from 3432 million metres in 1984-85 to 2808 million metres in 1988-89.

(c) Government has set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of closed/sick textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a BIFR to determine and enforce the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial companies. Revival of a closed textile mill depends upon its viability being established before the Nodal Agency/BIFR. However, there may be no alternative but to allow closures of unviable textile mills provided the interest of its workers is protected.

(d) Prices of cloth are governed by forces of demand and supply and are kept in check by competition between mill, powerloom and handloom sectors.

[English]

Setting up of Cancer Detection Camp in Orissa

5415. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance rendered to Orissa during the last two years for setting up cancer detection camps; and

(b) the number of cancer cases detected and provided treatment in such camps?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Central Government did not provide any specific assistance

for setting up of Cancer Detection Camps in Orissa. This Ministry, however, provided financial assistance to the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for its development, as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1988-89	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 18.00 lakhs

Protection of Consumer Interest

5417. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to protect the interests of consumers of goods of daily use;

(b) whether arrangements are being made to make available quality products to consumers at reasonable prices; and

(c) the steps being taken to educate the consumers to enable them to protect themselves from unfair trade practices?

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

(a) To provide better protection to the consumers in respect of goods of daily use and to provide speedy redressal to their grievances, the Government has brought into force the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The redressal agencies envisaged under the Act have started functioning in many of the States/UTs. In addition certain legislations such as Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 etc. have been amended to empower consumers and registered consumer organisations to file complaints in the Court. Hitherto, such power was vested in the Government officials only.

(b) To provide quality products to the consumers, the schemes of ISI mark and Agmark are already in existence. Some of the essential commodities like rice, wheat, levy sugar etc. are being distributed through fair price shops under Public Distribution System at below market prices to ration card holders.

(c) To educate the consumers and to create awareness amongst them, the Government has taken a number of steps which include holding of seminars, publicity through audio visual media, publishing brochures and literature on consumer protection, encouraging youth and voluntary consumer organisations by institution of awards etc.

Grants to Yoga Institute

5418. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the amount of grant in aid paid to each one of the Yoga Centres being run in Delhi/New Delhi other places in the country during 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): The Grant-in-aid paid to the Yoga Centres being run in Delhi/New Delhi/ other places in the country during 1988, 1989 and 1990 is as under:

1988	:	Rs. 1,18,494/-
1989	:	Nil
1990	:	Nil

Water Resources Management

5419. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Central

Government Bodies to survey the water resources management in urban areas, especially in the metropolis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to constitute such bodies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present with the Government.

Foreign soft drink manufactures

5420. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of foreign soft drinks manufacturers into the domestic market is likely to boost the local soft drink industry; and

(b) the names of foreign manufacturers of soft drinks who have been given licences to manufacture in India?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). After the exit of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in 1977, no licence has been given to any foreign company for manufacture of soft drinks in the organised sector in India.

[Translation]

Non Acceptance of Cloth from Indian Manufacturers

5421. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of countries have refused to accept cotton cloth from India due to its inferior quality;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made regarding export of inferior quality cloth; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

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

Losses in Food Corporation of India

5422. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS SINGH:

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

(a) the losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the losses so suffered; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India, in its various operations, incurs certain losses, mainly in the form of transit and storage losses. Transit and storage losses arise due to a variety of reasons, such as vagaries of weather, deterioration in quality during storage, moisture loss, losses due to multiple handling and movement etc. or due to theft

and pilferage. Details of transit and storage shortages of foodgrains incurred by Food

Corporation of India during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given below:

Year	<i>(Qty. in lakh tonnes)</i>			<i>(Value in Rs. Crores)</i>		
	Purchase	+	Sales	Shortages		%age of shortage in terms of quantity over purchase + Sales
	Quantity		Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2		3	4	5	6
1986-87	398.96		8949.10	6.51	151.60	1.63
1987-88	407.00		9113.17	7.01	169.89	1.72
1988-89 (Provisional)	338.25		8447.69	4.23	114.07	1.25

(c) The Food Corporation of India has taken a number of steps to reduce losses on account of storage and transit shortages. Some of the important measures taken in this regard are:

- i) Strict enforcement of quality specifications relating to moisture during procurement of foodgrains;
- ii) Reduction in the quantum of foodgrains filled in each bag;
- iii) Installation of weigh-bridges in depots having capacity of 5000 tonnes or more;
- iv) Minimising the use of open wagons;
- v) Administrative measures such as tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks, ensuring regular stock verifications etc;
- vi) Augmentation of covered storage capacity;

- vii) Introduction of machine stitching of bags.

[English]

Loan to Beedi Workers under the Scheme 'Your Own House'

5423. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Group Housing Schemes for Beedi Workers;

(b) the amount of loan and subsidy given to beedi workers under "Build Your Own House Scheme," State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the number of houses sanctioned and constructed so far under the above scheme together with the location thereof during the above period, State-wise?

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

(a) Under the Group Housing Scheme for

Beedi Workers under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund a registered Co-operative Group Housing Society having at least 50 beedi workers as members is eligible for benefits. The loan and subsidy is payable from the Fund at the following rates:—

- (i) Loan — @ Rs. 6,000/- per house

- (ii) Subsidy — @ Rs. 1,000/- per house

The Society is allowed to negotiate a second mortgage (in addition to mortgage to the Welfare Fund) of the tenements in favour of a Financial Institution or any person.

- (b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Amount of loan and subsidy given to beedi workers under "Build Yur Own House Scheme" and the number of houses sanctioned & constructed during the last three years

S. No.	State	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		No. of houses		Detail of places/ location
		Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Sanctioned	Constructed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Karnataka	26,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	Nil	2	Nil	Chitradurga Mangalore
2.	Kerala	58,000	21,000	1,94,000	31,500	10,92,000	50,000	470	86	Kasargod Cannanore
3.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,56,000	Nil	52	Nil	Midnapore Murshidabad 24 Parganas (N) 24 Parganas (S)
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	2,70,000	Nil	2,73,000	90,000	91	90	Dhubri
5.	Orissa	11,600	4,000	8,000	3,000	4,58,200	10,000	141	6	Balijhari, Kuranja, Shyamsundarpur, Brahmabarada, Kakud ikuda,

S. State No.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		No. of houses		Detail of places/ location
	Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Amount in Rs.)	Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Amount in Rs.)	Loan (Amount in Rs.)	Subsidy (Amount in Rs.)	Sanctioned	Constructed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Mahara- shtra	1,73,800	45,000	10,200	1,000	45,000	1,000	66	52	Sahapada Ratapat, Kusumbi, Mirjapur, Bhadrak. Pangri, Talegaon, Kakawadi, Ghule- wadi, Sangamner, Khat, Worthi, Kamptee, Gondia. Meghatola, Bote, Belati, Koyelari.
6. Allahabad	15,600	6,500	6,000	2,500	9,000	Nil	21	18	Bharwari, Amroha.
8. Madhya Pradesh	11,500	2,350	4,900	2,000	28,000	500	9	7	Durg, Raipur, Jabalpur, Sagar, Katangi, Damoh.
9. Andhra Pradesh	23,100	600	3,600	Nil	20,600	3,000	17	2	Warangal, Kon- dapaka, Dubbak, Ramakkapet,

Import of Rice

5424. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the import of rice, the names of countries thereof and the quantity imported, country-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to import rice during the current year also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The names of the countries from which rice was imported during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, along with the quantities imported during those years are as under:—

Qty./Lakh Tonnes		
Year	Quantity	Country
1987-88	—	—
1988-89	6.84	Thailand
1989-90	1.04	Thailand
	4.20	Vietnam

(b) and (c). The Government have accepted the proposal of the Government of Vietnam to repay about 44,980 tonnes of rice against the Food Loan of 1980, which is likely to be received during 1990-91. Besides this, there is at present no decision to import rice from any where.

Transfer of Land in Ranchi

5425. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 121 acres of land at Ranchi occupied by GEL church was transferred in the name of Union Government in 1916 vide Enemy Trading Act, Sec. 7 but in records of right (Municipal Khatian) the land is still in the name of German Evangelical Lutheran Mission (GEL Mission);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to insert the name of Union Government in place of German Evangelical Lutheran Mission (GEL Mission) under ownership column of the said Khatian?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar.

Compulsory AIDS Test for Blood Banks

5427. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made it compulsory for all blood banks to check the blood for AIDS infection;

(b) whether Government propose to supply kits and its test apparatus free of cost or at subsidised rate to blood banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Testing of blood for HIV infection was started at Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore, Madras Medical College, Madras and AIIMS, New Delhi. At present all the 42 surveillance centres and 5 referral centres are being linked with blood banks for testing of blood donors for HIV. 28 exclusive zonal blood testing centres had been established in the four metropolitan cities. 37 more zonal blood testing centres

are being established in all major cities (population exceeding 5 lakhs) in almost all the States in the country. These centres have been/will be linked with blood banks for purpose of HIV testing.

Union Government is supplying Readers and test kits to all zonal screening centres.

Irrigation Project at Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh

5428. KUMARI KAMLAJI KAREDDULA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone for an irrigation project at Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh was laid some years back;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far under the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. On 19.5.1981 by the Chief Minister of the State Government.

(b) and (c). Project was returned to the State Government in December, 1987 as it was found un-acceptable due to basic deficiencies.

[*Translation*]

Sewer Lines in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

5429. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rehabilitation colonies in Delhi;

(b) the number of colonies where sewer lines have been laid;

(c) the time by which sewer lines are likely to be laid in the rest of the colonies; and

(d) if not, he reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be paid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Allopathic/Homoeopathic Combinations

5430. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether homoeopathic combinations with allopathic medicines are being manufactured in the country; and

(b) if so, under what provision of law they are permitted to be marketed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). This Ministry is not aware of the marketing of homoeopathic combinations with allopathic medicines. Permission for manufacturing homoeopathic medicines is granted by the Licencing authorities of the States.

Computerised Employment Exchanges

5431. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment Ex-

changes which have been computerised, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the remaining Employment Exchanges, including those in Maharashtra, are expected to be computerised?

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

(a) Information on the number of Employment Exchanges in respect of which Central assistance has been released for installation of computer systems from the inception of

the scheme (1986-87) till date is given in the attached statement. In addition, some States/UT Administrations have taken up computerisation of some Employment Exchanges out of their own resources.

(b) The remaining Employment Exchanges are proposed to be computerised in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources. As regards Maharashtra, all the Employment Exchanges there having 1 lakh or more applications on their Live Registers are expected to be computerised by the end of 8th Five Year Plan and the remaining later.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Employment Exchanges for which Central assistance released for computerisation</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Delhi	2
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8
10.	Maharashtra	4
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Orissa	3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Employment Exchanges for which Central assistance released for computerisation</i>
1	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4
16.	West Bengal	1
Total:		57

Consumer Price Index

5432. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commodities included for determining the consumer price indices;

(b) whether there had been any revision of such commodities during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to include, exclude some commodities from the list?

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

(a) The list of commodities included for determining the consumer price index for industrial workers is given in the attached statement.

(b) The new series of consumer price index for industrial workers with 1982 as the base year was introduced with effect from October, 1988, replacing the earlier series with 1960 as the base year. The list of commodities referred to in part (a) of the question has emerged out of the revision of the earlier series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with base year 1960.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

*Names of the items featuring in various Centres of 1982 series of Consumer Price Index
Numbers for Industrial Workers*

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
1	2

I—A: Food

(a) Cereals and Products:

1. Rice

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
1	2
	2. Paddy
	3. Wheat
	4. Wheat Atta
	5. Gram
	6. Bajra
	7. Barley
	8. Jowar
	9. Maize
	10. Maize Atta
	11. Ragi
	12. Tapioca
	13. Rice Products
	14. Suji
	15. Chira Muri
	16. Maida
	17. Satoo
	18. Sago
	19. Bread
	20. Grinding Charges
(b) Pulses and Products	1. Arhar dal
	2. Gram dal
	3. Moong dal

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	4. Urd dal
	5. Masur dal
	6. Pea dal
	7. Pea-whole
	8. Khasari dal
	9. Besan
	10. Gram whole
	11. Urd whole
	12. Moong whole
	13. Rajmah
	14. Kabli gram
	15. Lobia
	16. Nutri-Nugget
	17. Pulse-products
	18. Grinding charges
(c) Oil and Fats:	1. Groundnut Oil
	2. Palm oil
	3. Gingally oil
	4. Kardi Oil
	5. Coconut Oil
	6. Vanaspati Oil
	7. Mustard Oil

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 8. Linseed Oil |
| | 9. Rapeseed Oil |
| | 10. Oil Seeds (Groundnut) |
| (d) Meat, fish and Eggs: | 1. Goat Meat/Mutton |
| | 2. Beef |
| | 3. Pork |
| | 4. Buffalo Meat |
| | 5. Poultry |
| | 6. Fish-fresh |
| | 7. Fish-dry |
| | 8. Eggs-ben |
| | 9. Eggs-Duck |
| (e) Milk and Products. | 1. Milk |
| | 2. Dairy Milk-Toned |
| | 3. Dairy Milk-Standard |
| | 4. Powder Milk |
| | 5. Curd |
| | 6. Pure Ghee |
| | 7. Butter |
| | 8. Cheese |
| | 9. Lassi |
| (f) Condiments and Spices: | 1. Salt |

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	2. Turmeric
	3. Onion
	4. Chillies-dry
	5. Chillies-green
	6. Tamarind
	7. Garlic
	8. Ginger
	9. Coriander
	10. Jira
	11. Papper
	12. Methi
	13. Mustard Seed
	14. Clove
	15. Cardamom (Big Elaichi)
	16. Ani-seed (Saunf)
	17. Asafoetida
	18. Mixed Spices
(g) Vegetables and Fruits:	1. Total Vegetables and Fruits
(h) Other Food	1. Sugar
	2. Gur
	3. Sugar Leaf
	4. Tea Leaf

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
1	2
	5. Coffee Powder
	6. Meals
	7. Snack-Saltish
	8. Hot-drink Tea
	9. Snack-Sweet
	10. Hot drink Coffee
	11. Cold drink (Aerated Water)
	12. Green Coconut
	13. Sugar Cane Juice
	14. Squash
	15. Toffee/Chocolate
	16. Biscuits
	17. Coop Products
	18. Cake
	19. Jam and Jallies
	20. Candy
	21. Groundnut
	22. Parched gram

I—B.

Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants:

1. Pan Leaf
2. Pan finished
3. Supari

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	4. Katha
	5. Lime
	6. Zarda/Kimam
	7. Snuff
	8. Bidi
	9. Cigaratte
	10. Cigar/Cheroot
	11. Smoking Tobacco
	12. Chewing Tobacoo
	13. Leaf Tobacco
	14. Hukka Tobacco
	15. Ganja
	16. Country liquor
	17. Refind liquor
	18. Bear
	19. Toddy, Neera, Handia
II. Fuel and light:	1. Firewood
	2. Soft Coke
	3. Charcoal
	4. Hard Coke
	5. Saw Dust
	6. Match Box

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
1	2
	7. Kerosene Oil
	8. Electricity Charges
	9. Electric Bulb
	10. Candles
	11. Cooking Gas
III. Housing Group:	Total Housing Group
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear Group:	1. Dhoti Cotton
	2. Dhoti Terecot
	3. Saree-Cotton
	4. Saree-Synthetic
	5. Saree-Silk
	6. Trouser Cloth Cotton
	7. Trouser Cloth Synthetic
	8. Trouser Cloth Woollen
	9. Shirting Cloth Cotton
	10. Shirting Cloth Synthetic
	11. Blouse Rubia
	12. Blouse Cloth Synthetic
	13. Chhintz-Cotton
	14. Long Cloth
	15. Mulmul
	16. Ladies Suiting Cotton

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	17. Ladies Suiting Terecot
	18. Lungi
	19. Gamcha
	20. Grock Cloth
	21. Towel
	22. Dupatta
	23. Shawl-woollen
	24. Pyjama cloth
	25. Petticot Cloth
	26. Ganji/banian
	27. Chadder
	28. Bed-sheet
	29. Mosquito Net
	30. Blanket
	31. Wool
	32. Sweater
	33. Mattress
	34. Socks
	35. Durrie
	36. Brassier
	37. Underwear
	38. Pillow

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

39. Shoes

40. Chappal

41. Sandal

42. Slipper

43. Coating

V. Miscellaneous

(a) Medical care:

1. Doctor's fee

2. Medicine

3. E.S.I. Premium

(b) Education, Recreation and Amusements:

1. School/College fee

2. School/College books

3. Stationery

4. Newspaper

5. Periodical/Journals

6. Radio

7. Transistor

8. Tape Recorder

9. Television

10. Radio/Television fee

11. Photographic/Expenses

12. Toys

13. Cinema

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
(c) Transport and Communication:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Railway fare 2. Bus fare 3. Tanga fare 4. Water Transport 5. Cycle hire 6. Rickshaw charges 7. Auto-Rickshaw charges 8. Taxi fare 9. Bicycle 10. Repair charges 11. Petrol 12. Postage
(d) Personal care and Effects:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hair Oil 2. Barber charges 3. Toilet soap 4. Face powder 5. Tooth paste 6. Tooth powder 7. Tooth Brush 8. Blade 9. Ornaments-plastic 10. Ornaments-glass

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	11 Watch
	12 Fountain Pen
	13 Face Cream (Snow)
	14 Talcum Powder
	15 Soap-nut
	16 Comb
	17 Neam Stick
	18 Umbrella
	19 Scent perfume
	20 Flower/garland
	21. Mirror
	22. Basket
	23. Lipstick
	24 Shampoo
	25 Ladies purse
	26 Shaving Soap
	27 Hair Lotion
	28 Brief case/Handbag
(e) Others	1 Cot
	2 Takht
	3 Sofa
	4. Chair Steel

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	5. Chair Wood
	6. Table Steel
	7. Almirah Steel
	8. Almirah Steel
	9. Box/Trunk
	10. Suit-case
	11. Utensil Steel
	12. Utensil Aluminium
	13. Utensil Brass
	14. Utensil Copper
	15. Utensil Earthenware
	16. Utensil Bell Metal
	17. Chinaware
	18. Glassware
	19. Plastic ware
	20. Bucket Galvanised
	21. Lantern
	22. Broom
	23. Utensil Iron
	24. Mat (Matteress)
	25. Boot Polish
	26. Electric Fan

<i>Group/Sub-group</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	27. Time Piece/Clock
	28. Sewing Machine
	29. Mixer/Grinder
	30. Refrigerator
	31. Bucket Plastic
	32. Rope string
	33. Washing Soap
	34. Washing Soda
	35. Detergent Powder
	36. Neel/Blue
	37. Soap chips
	38. Vim
	39. Laundry charges
	40. Washing charges
	41. Tailoring charges
	42. Dry-cleaning charges
	43. Pressure Cooker
	44. Keresene stove
	45. Gas stove
	46. Lock

Medical Colleges

5433. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total number and names of Medical Colleges functioning in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): A statement showing the names of 128 Medical Colleges functioning in the country State-wise is attached.

STATEMENT

Medical Colleges, State and University-wise in India

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH		
(1)	<i>Andhra University, Waltair</i>		
1.	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	1923	Govt.
2.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	1958	Govt.
(2)	<i>Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur</i>		
3.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	1946	Govt.
4	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	1981	Govt.
(3)	<i>Osmania University, Hyderabad</i>		
5.	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	1926	Govt

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
1	2			
6.	Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	1954		Govt.
7.	Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	1985		Trust
(4)	Kakatiya University, Warangal			
8.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	1959		Govt.
(5)	S.V. University, Tirupati			
9.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	1957		Govt.
10.	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati	1960		Govt.
2.	ASSAM			
(6)	Gauhati University, Gauhati			
11.	Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati	1961		Govt.
12.	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	1968		Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
(7)	<i>Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh</i>		
13.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	1947	Govt.
3.	BIHAR		
(8)	<i>L.N. Mithila University, Dharbanga</i>		
14.	Darbhang Medical College, Laheriasara	1946	Govt.
(9)	<i>Bihar University, Muzaffarpur</i>		
15.	Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur	1970	Govt.
(10)	<i>Patna University, Patna</i>		
16.	Patna Medical College, Patna	1925	Govt.
(11)	<i>Ranchi University, Ranchi</i>		
17.	Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi	1956	Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception			Management
		1	2	3	
18	M G.M. Medical College, Jamshedpur			1961	Govt.
19	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad			1979	Govt.
(12)	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur				
20	Medical College, Bhagalpur			1971	Govt.
(13)	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya				
21	Magadh Medical College, Gaya			1970	Govt
22	Nalanda Medical College, Patna			1970	Govt
4	DELHI (U T)				
23	All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi			1956	Govt
(14)	Delhi University, Delhi				
24	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi			1916	Govt.
25	Maulana Azad Medical College New Delhi			1958	Govt

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
26.	University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	1971		Govt.
5.	GOA			
(15)	Goa University, Goa			
27.	Goa Medical College, Panaji	1963		Govt.
6.	GUJARAT			
(16)	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad			
28.	B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	1946		Govt.
29.	Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad	1963		Municipal Corporn.
(17)	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda			
30.	Medical College, Baroda	1949		Govt.
(18)	Saurashtra University, Rajkot			
31.	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	1955		Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
1	2			
(18)	South Gujarat University, Surat			
32.	Government Medical College, Surat	1964		Govt.
(20)	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat			
33.	Pramukh Swami Medical College, Karamsad (Gujarat)	1987		Govt.
7.	HARYANA			
(21)	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak			
34	Government Medical College, Rohtak	1960		Govt.
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
(220	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla			
35.	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	1966		Govt.
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR			
(23)	Kashmir University, Srinagar			
36.	Government Medical College, Srinagar	1959		Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
(24)	Jammu University, Jammu			
37.	Government Medical College, Jammu	1972		Govt.
10.	KARNATAKA			
(25)	Mysore University, Mysore			
38.	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	1924		Govt.
39	J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere	1966		Trust
40	J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore	1984		Trust
41.	Sri Adichunchanagiri Medical College, Javaranahalli, Bellur	1985		
(26)	Mangalore University, Mangalore			
42.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal/Mangalore	1953		Trust
(27)	Bangalore University, Bangalore			
43.	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	1955		Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
44.	St. John's Medical College, Bangalore	1963		Society
45.	M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore	1970		Trust
46.	Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore	1980		Trust
47.	Kampegowes Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore	1980		Society
48.	Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamka, Kolar	1986		
49.	Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur	1988		
(28)	Karnataka University, Dharwad			
50.	Karnatak Medical College, Hubli	1957		Govt.
51.	J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum	1963		Trust
52.	Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur	1984		Trust
53.	B.J.D. Medical College, Bijapur	1986		Trust

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
1	2			
(29)	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga			
54.	M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga	1963		Trust
55.	Medical College, Bellary	1961		Govt.
11.	KERALA			
(30)	Kerala University, Trivandrum			
56	Medical College, Trivandrum	1951		Govt
57	T.D Medical College, Alleppey	1973		Govt
(31)	Gandhiji University, Kottayam			
58.	Medical College, Kottayam	1960		Govt.
(32)	Calicut University, Calicut			
59	Medical College, Calicut	1957		Govt.
60	Medical College, Trichur	1981		Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
12.	MADHYA PRADESH		
(33)	Rani Durgawati Viswavidhyala, Jabalpur		
61.	Medical College, Jabalpur	1955	Govt.
(34)	Jiwaji University, Gwalior		
62	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	1946	Govt.
(35)	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya Indore		
63.	M G.M. Medical College, Indore	1948	Govt.
(36)	Bhopal University, Bhopal		
64.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	1955	Govt.
(37)	A P. Singh University, Rewa		
65.	S.S. Medical College, Rewa	1963	Govt.

S No	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
1	2			
(38)	Ravishankar University, Raipur			
66	Pt. J L N. Medical College, Raipur	1963		Govt
13	MAHARASHTRA			
(39)	Bombay University Bombay			
67	Grant Medical College Bombay	1845		Govt
68	Seth G S Medical College Bombay	1925		Brihan Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
69	T N Medical College Bombay	1964		do-
70	L T M Medical College Bombay	1964		do-
(40)	Poona University Poona			
71	B J Medical College Poona	1964		Govt
72	Armed Forces Medical College Poona	1962		Govt (Min of Defence)

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
73.	Rural Medical College, Loni	1984		Trust
(41)	Shivaji University, Kolhapur			
74.	Miraj Medical College, Miraj	1961		Govt.
75.	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur	1963		Govt.
76.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad	1984		Trust
(42)	Marathwada University, Aurangabad			
77.	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	1956		Govt.
78.	S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajogai	1975		Govt.
(43)	Nagpur University, Nagpur			
79.	Medical College, Nagpur	1947		Govt.
80.	Indira Gandhi Corporation Medical College, Nagpur	1968		Govt.
81.	Mahatma Gandhi College of Medical Sciences, Sevagram	1969		Kasturba Health

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
(44)	Amaravati University, Amravati		
82.	Dr. Panjabrao Alias Bhausaheb Deshmukh Memorial Medical College, Amravati	1984	Trust
83.	Medical College, Nanded (Maharashtra)	1988	
14.	MANIPUR		
(45)	Manipur University, Manipur		
84	Regional Medical College, Imphal	1972	Society
15	ORISSA		
(46)	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar		
85.	S C.B. Medical College, Cuttack	1944	Govt.
(47)	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur		
86.	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	1954	Govt.

*Note : University to which affiliated not known

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
(48)	Behrampur University, Behrampur		
87.	M.K.C.G. Medical College, Behrampur	1961	Govt.
16.	PONDICHERRY		
(49)	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry		
88.	Jawaharlal Instt. of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	1956	Govt.
17	PUNJAB		
(50)	Punjabi University, Patiala		
89.	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	1953	Govt.
90.	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	1973	Govt.
(51)	Punjab University, Chandigarh		
91.	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	1963	Trust

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
92.	Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana	1963	Society
(52)	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar		
93.	Medical College, Amritsar	1943	Govt.
18.	RAJASTHAN		
(53)	Rajasthan University, Jaipur		
94.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	1947	Govt.
95.	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	1956	Govt.
96	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur	1961	Govt.
97.	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur	1965	Govt.
98.	J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer	1965	Govt.
19.	TAMIL NADU		
(54)	Madras University, Madras		
99.	Madras Medical College, Madras	1835	Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
100.	Stanley Medical College, Madras	1838		Govt.
101.	Kilpauk Medical College, Madras	1960		Govt.
102.	Christian Medical College, Vellore	1942		Trust
103.	Medical College, Chingleput	1965		Govt.
104.	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute, Porur, Madras	1985		Govt.
105.	Salam Medical College, Salam	1985		Govt.
106.	Institute of Road Transport Taramani, Madras	1987		Govt.
(55)	<i>Bharathidasan University, Thanjavur</i>			
107.	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	1959		Govt.
(56)	<i>Bharthiar University, Coimbatore</i>			
108.	Medical College, Coimbatore	1967		Govt.
109.	P.S.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Peelamedu, Coimbatore	1985		Trust

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
(57)	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai		
110.	Rajah Muthiah Medical College Annamalaiagar (T.N.)	1985	
(58)	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai		
111.	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	1954	Govt.
112	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	1965	Govt.
20.	UTTAR PRADESH		
(59)	Agra University, Agra		
113.	S.N. Medical College, Agra	1939	Govt.
(60)	Allahabad University, Allahabad		
114.	M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad	1961	Govt.
(61)	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh		
115	J.N. Medical College, Aligarh	1961	Govt.

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception	Management
1	2	3	4
(62)	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi		
116.	Institute of Medical Sciences, B.H.U. Varanasi	1960	Univ.
(63)	Kanpur University, Kanpur		
117.	G.S.V. M. Medical College, Kanpur	1955	Govt.
(64)	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi		
118	M.L.B. Medical College Jhansi	1968	Govt
(65)	Lucknow University Lucknow		
119	K.G. Medical College, Lucknow	1911	Govt
(66)	Meerut University, Meerut		
120.	L.L.R. M. Medical College Meerut		
(67)	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	1966	Govt.
121	B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur	1972	Govt

S. No.	Name of the University/Medical College	Year of Inception		Management
		3	4	
21.	WEST BENGAL			
(68)	Calcutta University, Calcutta			
122.	Medical College, Calcutta	1836		Govt.
123.	R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta	1916		Govt.
124.	N.R.S. Medical College, Calcutta	1948		Govt.
125.	Calcutta National Medical College, Calcutta	1948		Govt.
126.	B.S. Medical College, Bankura	1956		Govt.
(69)	North Bengal University, Sushrutnagar			
127.	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri	1969		Govt.
(70)	Burdwan University, Burdwan			
128.	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	1970		Govt.

Extension of E.S.I. in Kerala

5434. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring more categories of workmen under the purview of the ESI Corporation Act, 1948 in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the phased programme for implementation of the ESI Scheme drawn up by the ESI Corporation, in consultation with the State Government, the ESI Scheme is proposed to be extended during the current year to factories using power and employing 10 to 19 persons, non power using factories, hotels, restaurants etc. employing 20 or more persons located in 12 different areas in the State, where the scheme has already been implemented.

Implementation of Scheme "Health for All" by 2000 A.D.

5435. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

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

(a) whether a scheme "Health for All" by 2000 AD is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details of the achievement made so far;

(c) the details of the Plan to achieve the target-fixed for the year 1990-91;

(d) whether State Governments are given any assistance to implement the Scheme; and

(e) if so, the assistance given to Kerala during the last three years and proposed to be given during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Health For All by 2000 AD is an objective laid down in the National Health Policy 1983.

(b) Uptodate information is being collected from the States.

(c) Physical targets for the year 1990-91 will be fixed after approval by the Parliament of the Demands for grants of this Ministry.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Statement showing the assistance given to Kerala under various Centrally Sponsored Health and Family Welfare scheme during the year 1985-90 is attached. Allocation of similar Central Assistance to Kerala for 1990-91 will be made after the approval by Parliament of the demands for grants of this Ministry.

Property Dealers in Delhi

5436. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1305 regarding bungling by property dealers in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the investigation and enquiry under provisions of MRTP Act in 9 cases, ordered for indulging in unfair trade practices by property dealers/private builders of Delhi, have since been completed; if so, the details thereof and the specific charges filed against them;

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken for completing the investigation within a reasonable time; and

(c) whether there are any criminal cases pending against the said builders/property dealers in pursuance of the above mentioned investigations; if so, how they are being dealt with?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Commission, has reported

that out of the 9 cases under investigation, the Commission has received preliminary Investigation report in two cases relating to M/s Rajinder Properties and M/s Skipper Construction Co. Private Ltd. It has issued notice of inquiry in the case of M/s Skipper Construction Company Private Ltd. for indulging in unfair trade practices and restrictive trade practices on 28th February, 1990 and 2nd March, 1990 respectively. The preliminary investigation report in respect of M/s Rajinder property is under examination. In the other seven cases, the Commission is reminding the investigation officer to expedite the submission of report.

(c) In the cases in which investigation reports have been received by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, there is no reference to pendency of criminal cases against the said Builders. However, in the inquiry against M/s H. Chaudhry Estates Private Ltd., it has been brought to the notice of the Commission that CBI has registered a case against them.

Besides, certain complaints were received by Delhi Police against the property dealers/private builders and present position of these cases is shown in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Case FIR No. 245 dated 14.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Janak Puri, New Delhi | In this case Shri Tek Chand Jain and his son, Rakesh Jain, r/o E/17, Defence Colony were arrested. They are on bail. The case is under investigation with Crime Branch. |
| 2. | Case FIR No. 335 dated 25.5.89, u/s 406/120-B, IPC, P.S. Connaught Place New Delhi. | In both the cases accused Tek Chand Jain and his son, Rakesh Jain were arrested. The cases have been challaned on 4.4.1990 and 26.3.1990 respectively. |
| 3. | Case FIR No. 124 dated 19.5.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Kotla Mubarkpur, New Delhi. | |
| 4. | Case FIR No. 259 dated 14.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Darya Ganj | Both the cases stand registered against Shri Tek Chand Jain and his son, Rakesh Jain. The cases are under investigation with Crime Branch, which will be finalized shortly. |
| 5. | Case FIR No. 267 dated 19.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Darya Ganj. | |
| 6. | Case FIR No. 221 dated 3.7.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Karol Bagh, New Delhi | In this case Shri Rajinder Jain s/o Shri Tek Chand Jain is yet to be arrested as he is on anticipatory bail. The case is under investigation with Crime Branch, which will be finalised shortly. |
| 7. | Case FIR No. 430 dated 3.7.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Connaught Place, New Delhi. | In this case Shri Rajinder Jain s/o Shri Tek Chand Jain has been arrested and the case is under investigation with Crime Branch. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. Case FIR No. 93 dated 2.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Roshan Ara.</p> <p>9. Case FIR No. 95 dated 2.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Roshan Ara.</p> <p>10. Case FIR No. 95 dated 2.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Roshan Ara.</p> <p>11. Case FIR No. 96 dated 2.6.89, u/s 420/120-B, IPC, P.S. Roshan Ara Road, Delhi.</p> <p>12. Case FIR No. 270 dated 21.6.89, u/s 420-B, IPC, P.S. Darya Ganj, Delhi.</p> <p>13. Case FIR No. 433 dated 5.7.89, u/s 406/120-B, IPC, P.S. Connaught Place, New Delhi.</p> | <p>In these cases S/Shri Tek Chand Jain and his son, Rakesh Jain were arrested. The cases have been challaned on 29.3.90, 30.3.90, 29.3.90, 30.3.90 respectively.</p> <p>The case has been sent as untraced on 11.10.89.</p> <p>In this case S/Shri Tek Chand Jain and his son, Rakesh Jain have been charge-sheeted on 5.4.90.</p> |
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[*Translation*]

Commercial Flats by DDA

5437. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has opened registration for the allotment of commercial flats; and if so, when;

(b) whether such flats are ready for allotment; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the time by which their allotment is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) According to DDA no such registration scheme was opened recently. However 2 schemes were started—one in March, 1984 and the other in August, 1985.

(b) and (c). 66 flats in Bhikaji Cama Place District Centre have since been completed and the time frame for their allotment is 3 months.

ESI Hospitals in Delhi

5438. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of a large number of industrial workers in Delhi, there is shortage of E.S.I. hospitals/dispensaries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up more E.S.I. hospitals/dispensaries in view of the health problems of the industrial workers?

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

(a) There is no shortage of ESI dispensa-

ries. However, the total number of beds provided in the existing ESI hospitals in Delhi are short of actual requirement of beds, as per approved norms.

(b) 200 beds are proposed to be added to the existing ESI hospital at Basaidarapur during the current year. Besides, two new hospitals, one each at Okhla and Rohini are under construction.

Land to Educational Institutions BY DDA

5439. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots at concessional rates are allotted by DDA to persons for construction of private educational institutions and nursing homes;

(b) if so, the number of such plots allotted so far;

(c) whether free educational and medical facilities are provided in these educational institutions and nursing homes for the poor; and

(d) if not, the reasons for allotting plots at concessional rates?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Land is allotted to recognised and aided educational institutions and hospitals and educational institutions run by local bodies at concessional rates. For allotment to the institutions other than the above, the rates charged are institutional rates fixed by the Government of India from time to time.

(b) No plot has been allotted for nursing homes by DDA at concessional rates. 11 sites have been allotted to schools at concessional rate.

(c) and (d). The allotments are made on the basis of the recommendation of the Department of Education of Delhi Administration/Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Educational institutions to whom such allotments are made are subject to the normal conditions applicable for aided schools.

[English]

**Contribution to Central Pool and
Supply of Food Items to States**

5440. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State's contribution to the Central Pool and the procurement of rice, wheat

and Palm oil for the years, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of these commodities supplied to States for the above period State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) Statement I and II showing the State-wise quantity of rice and wheat procured and contributed to the Central Pool for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are attached. Palm Oil is not an indigenous product and not procured for Central Pool from States/UTs.

(b) Statement III to V for rice, wheat and palm oil are attached.

STATEMENT -I

Statewise Procurement of rice (including Paddy in Terms of Rice) and the quantity contributed to the Central Pool during the Kharif marketing years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Punjab	3361	3357	2857	2854	4828	4735
2.	Haryana	319	319	674	674	950	929
3.	Uttar Pradesh	607	602	1216	1204	1439	1277
4.	Rajasthan	20	20	21	21	31	31
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	6	—	5	—
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	6	12	12	26	26
7.	Delhi	—	—	3	—	4	4

Sl. No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1517	1517	1431	1431	1431	1431
9.	Karnataka	66	66	123	123	126	126
10.	Tamil Nadu	564	—	754	—	745	—
11.	Pondicherry	9	5	10	7	3	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	279	279	284	284	311	310
13.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	16	—
14.	Maharashtra	Neg.	—	Neg.	—	Neg.	Neg.
15.	Bihar	—	—	15	4	—	—
16.	Assam	7	7	5	5	5	5
17.	Orissa	68	68	134	134	163	163

Sl. No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contributed to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	West Bengal	64	64	97	97	68	68
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg	—	—	—	—
Total		6894	6310	7692	6903	10151	9108

(*) = Provisional

STATEMENT- II

Statewise Procurement of Wheat and Quantity Contributed to the Central Pool during the Rabi marketing years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90
(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1987-88**		1988-89**		1989-90**	
		Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool	Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool	Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1987-88**		1988-89**		1989-90**
1.	Punjab	4422	4308	4749	4717	5602	4393
2.	Haryana	2240	2080	1260	1247	1973	1632
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1152	1130	521	511	1323	1320
4.	Rajasthan	66	66	—	—	106	106
5.	Delhi	Neg	Neg	—	—	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Neg	Neg	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State	1987-88**		1988-89**		1989-90**	
		Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool	Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool	Procurement	Quantity contributed to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	5	—	Neg.	—
	Total	7880	7584	6535	6475	9004	7501

Neg = Below 500 tones

** = Provisional

STATEMENT-III

Issues of rice for PDS/ITDP from Central Pool for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

		1987-88			1988-89		1989-90 (upto January)	
Sl No	State							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Haryana	15.6	24.2	15.4				
2	Himachal Pradesh	50.4	65.5	49.7				
3	Jammu & Kashmir	223.7	212.5	206.9				
4	Punjab	5.0	5.0	1.8				
5	Rajasthan	25.0	12.3	7.0				
6	Uttar Pradesh	349.5	369.7	264.4				
7	Delhi	192.1	264.6	168.1				
8	Chandigarh (U T)	2.8	5.5	3.5				
9	Assam	456.2	426.0	322.9				

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90 (upto January)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10.	Bihar	56.9	49.2	40.2
11.	NEF REGION:			
	i) Manipur	49.9	47.0	45.3
	ii) Meghalaya	112.1	113.4	93.8
	iii) Nagaland	93.2	82.5	71.5
	iv) Tripura	139.1	137.0	107.5
	v) Mizoram	81.5	84.0	77.5
	Total of NEF	475.8	463.9	395.6
12.	Orissa	211.9	244.8	148.5
13.	West Bengal	852.9	812.4	443.9
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.1	66.9	60.2
15.	Sikkim	32.1	40.6	18.0

Sl. No.	State	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)
1	2	3	4	5
16.	A & N Islands	8.0	2.5	6.8
17.	Bhutan	13.5	12.9	4.9
18.	Gujarat	352.8	343.0	200.4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	253.9	208.2	179.7
20.	Maharashtra	671.1	730.8	526.3
21.	Goa	50.4	46.2	37.6
22.	Daman & Diu	1.7	1.9	0.8
23.	D & N Haveli	0.7	3.6	1.4
24.	Andhra Pradesh	1177.7	817.2	711.0
25.	Karnataka	682.2	566.4	406.5
26.	Kerala	1696.6	1516.1	1030.7
27.	Tamil Nadu	535.9	694.8	519.5

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Pondicherry	3.9	4.1	3.5
29.	Lakshadweep	5.5	4.1	2.7
30.	Def. Ser.	156.0	154.9	111.6
31.	CRP/BSF	9.9	12.5	9.6
Total		8677.8	8182.3	5899.1

STATEMENT-IV

Issues of Wheat for PDS/ITDP from Central Pool for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

		Wheat				('000 tonnes)
Sl. No	State	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1	Haryana	146.7	97.2	10.9		
2.	Himachal Pradesh	69.1	122.2	80.9		
3	Jammu & Kashmir	73.2	143.4	96.3		
4	Punjab	2.2	10.6	4.5		
5.	Rajasthan	832.4	782.4	490.5		
6.	Uttar Pradesh	426.2	458.0	376.7		
7.	Delhi	366.8	549.4	511.3		
8	Chandigarh (U T)	11.7	16.3	16.6		

Sl. No.	State	Wheat			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)	
1	2	3	4	5	5
9.	Assam	342.1	170.0	151.7	
10.	Bihar	760.2	548.1	521.2	
11.	NEF REGION:				
	i) Manipur	13.5	5.4	16.6	
	ii) Meghalaya	26.4	24.4	19.4	
	iii) Nagaland	37.9	22.5	51.1	
	iv) Tripura	12.6	15.0	12.9	
	v) Mizoram	1.3	10.4	10.5	
	Total of NEF	91.7	77.7	110.5	
12.	Orissa	123.9	215.1	204.5	
13.	West Bengal	847.9	937.8	742.9	

Sl. No.	State	Wheat				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.4	5.1	6.1		
15.	Sikkim	3.0	2.7	1.9		
16.	Bhutan	6.6	15.3	14.4		
17.	A & N Islands	1.5	2.8	2.3		
18.	Gujarat	614.0	695.5	377.5		
19.	Madhya Pradesh	265.8	274.9	231.2		
20.	Maharashtra	1067.8	1042.8	994.5		
21.	Goa	14.0	18.2	19.9		
22.	Daman & Diu	0.2	0.7	0.5		
23.	D & N Haveli	0.2	1.2	0.5		
24.	Andhra Pradesh	85.5	114.0	93.0		

Sl. No.	State	Wheat			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto January)	
1	2	3	4	5	
25.	Karnataka	175.0	170.3	196.7	
26.	Kerala	113.5	169.6	178.6	
27.	Tamil Nadu	99.1	161.2	199.5	
28.	Pondicherry	—	—	0.1	
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	
30.	Defence Ser	141.7	140.0	113.5	
31.	CRP/BSF	12.4	16.6	13.8	
Total		6699.8	6959.1	5762.5	

STATEMENT-V

State-wise Allocation of Palm Oil under PDS during Oil Year 1987-88 (November-October)

(Quantity in MTs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	RBDPL	RBDPO
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116350	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	—	100
4.	Bihar	—	13500
5.	Goa	7760	—
6.	Gujarat	152050	—
7.	Haryana	8800	8250
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1250	10100
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	300	—
10.	Karnataka	67450	—

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	RBDPL	RBDPO
1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	76350	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29500	—
13.	Maharashtra	177650	—
14.	Manipur	—	1840
15.	Meghalaya	—	1800
16.	Mizoram	—	1400
17.	Nagaland	—	360
18.	Orissa	25300	—
19.	Punjab	3900	15390
20.	Rajasthan	7600	17680
21.	Sikkim	—	1075
22	Tamil Nadu	102650	—

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	RBDPL	RBDPO
1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	—	1090
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8900	42750
25.	West Bengal	17000	—
26	A & N Islands	1075	—
27.	Chandigarh	1840	300
28.	D & N Haveli	975	—
29	Delhi	26533	9967
30	Daman	695	—
31	Diu	425	—
32	Lakshadweep	610	—
33.	Pondicherry	5350	—
Total		840313	124602

RBDPL = Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein

RBDPO = Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Oil

State-wise Allocation of Imported Palm Oil under PDS during Oil Year 1988-89 (November-October)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	(Quantity in MTs)			
		RBDPL	RBDPO		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20700	—		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—		
3.	Assam	—	100		
4.	Bihar	900	2920		
5.	Goa	4450	—		
6.	Gujarat	34100	—		
7.	Haryana	2050	700		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2250	1200		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	550	—		
10.	Karnataka	20100	—		

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>RBDPL</i>	<i>RBDPO</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Kerala	33200	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3000	—
13.	Maharashtra	93700	—
14.	Manipur	—	100
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	6480	—
19.	Punjab	2500	900
20.	Rajasthan	2150	1450
21.	Sikkim	80	130
22.	Tamil Nadu	36400	—

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	RBDPL	RBDPO
1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	80	130
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5100	2500
25.	West Bengal	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	1342	—
27.	Chandigarh	760	—
28.	D & N Haveli	504	—
29.	Delhi	15650	1050
30.	Daman	400	—
31.	Diu	340	—
32.	Lakshadweep	400	—
33.	Pondicherry	5140	—
Total		292326	11180

RBDPL = Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein

RBDPO = Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Oil

*State-wise Allocation of Imported Palm Oil under PDS during 1989-90**(Quantity in MTs)*

S. No.	State	November '89	December '89	January '90	February '90	March '90
		P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950	950	1000	1000	1500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	20	50
3.	Assam	—	—	—	100	100
4.	Bihar	600	300	300	300	600
5.	Goa	350	500	500	500	500
6.	Gujarat	3500	1500	1600	1600	2600
7.	Haryana	50	50	300	300	500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	600	200	500	500	600
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	400	600

S. No.	State	November '89	December '89	January '90	February '90	March '90
		P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	3000	2500	2500	3000	
11.	Kerala	2500	3000	2500	2500	3000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	12000	6500	6500	8000	9000
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	100	100
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	100	100
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	150	150
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	200	200
18.	Orissa	800	600	600	600	650
19.	Punjab	250	200	200	100	200
20.	Rajasthan	400	100	200	100	200

S. No.	State	November '89	December '89	January '90	February '90	March '90
		P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	100	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	1250	1250	1250	1500	2000
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	50	100
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500	500	500	1000
25	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	3000
26.	A & N Islands	200	200	200	200	200
27.	Chandigarh	60	60	60	50	50
28.	D & N Haveli	40	40	40	40	60
29.	Delhi	2750	1000	1000	1000	1000.
30.	Daman	50	50	50	50	50
31.	Diu	50	50	50	40	40

S. No.	State	November '89	December '89	January '90	February '90	March '90
		P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Lakshadweep	50	50	50	40	150
32.	Pondicherry	550	400	450	450	550
Total		31,000	20,000	20,350	23,090	31,900

P = Palmolein

Self Financing Flats in Trilok Puri Delhi

5441. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has issued final demand letter adding hundred per cent cost escalation in respect of flats under Self Financing Scheme in Trilokpuri, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for such hike in the cost of those flats; and

(c) when these flats were completed and how much of the cost has already been paid by the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Final demand letters in respect of Self Financing flats in Pocket 'B', Trilokpuri have since been issued. The increase in the actual cost ranges from 56.19% to 83.81% on the tentative cost indicated at the time of allocation.

(b) Increase in the plinth area of the flats by 13 sq. meters to 19 sq. meters and in the cost of material, labour etc.

(c) These flats were completed in 1989 and by that time 90% of the Tentative cost had already been paid by the allottees.

Kabini Project in Karnataka

5442. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated cost of the Kabini project in Karnataka;

(b) whether the cost of the dam need to be revised in view of the rising cost of the materials required for the construction of

dam as well as canals;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to revise the cost and provide additional amount for the execution of that project; and

(d) the details of irrigation potential of that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The project was approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crores in April, 1958 to benefit 12,000 hectares annually.

(b) The project was revised by the State in 1973 with considerable change in its scope. The latest estimated cost is said to be Rs. 471 crores.

(c) and (d). The revised project with increased scope was returned to the State Government unapproved for want of settlement of inter-State issues.

Usable Water Potential

5443. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the usable potential of water resources in India;

(b) whether these are adequate to meet the various water demands by the end of this decade; and

(c) if not, the details of measures undertaken or are being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 111 Million ha. metres.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Revamping of Handloom Industry in Kerala

5444. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any scheme for revamping handloom industry in Kerala and to provide relief to handloom weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the financial assistance requested for; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereto?

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

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

Setting up of Institute like AIIMS in Kerala

5445. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an institute like AIIMS in Kerala;

(b) whether Union Government have also received any request from Kerala Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic Medicine for Heart Ailment

5446. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ayurvedic medicines developed to prevent heart ailments;

(b) whether the medicines have been successfully tested; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research have stated that Gum Guggul, an Ayurvedic medicine, has been found effective for cardio-vascular diseases. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has also conducted clinical trial of Pushkarmool and Guggulu in Ischaemic heart diseases and hypertension. These studies showed effect of these drugs on lowering serum cholesterol and triglycerides significantly. The result of these studies have been publicized and the drugs have been prepared and are being marketed.

Memorandum Submitted by Young Scientists of AIIMS

5448. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of young scientists of All India Institute of Medical Sciences called on the Prime Minister on or about 22 January, 1990 and submitted a memorandum of their demands, including revision of their emoluments;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the decisions, if any, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The Young Scientists of AIIMS have submitted a memorandum dated 22.1.1990 to the Prime Minister. Their main demand relates to the revision of emoluments of Ph. D. students and senior Demonstrators (Non-Medical).

(c) The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

5449. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have submitted a memorandum to Union Government in regard to the closed textile mills;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

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

(b) Government of Gujarat has demanded modification of Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme so as to make it applicable for payment of terminal benefits to workers, extension of this scheme to cases of partial closure, relaxation in credit norms by banks and financial institutions, and 50% exemption/deferment of excise duty on yarn/fabrics.

(c) The question of rationalisation of excise duties on yarn/fabrics has been considered in the recent budget. The other matters have been discussed with the Chief Minister, Gujarat and taken up with the concerned organisations.

Asian Women Parliament Conference in Population

5451. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first Asian Women's Parliament Conference on population and status was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the deliberations so made at the conference;

(c) the recommendations made at the conference; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The organisers of the Conference namely the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development have intimated that preparation of the detailed report of the conference is likely to take some more time. However, they have furnished to this Ministry 'Declaration and programme of action of the First Asian Women Parliamentarian's Conference on Population and Status of Women' which indicates various action points for the Women Parliamentarians of Asia, Government, non-governmental organisations, Press and Media, International Community and Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. A copy of the documents is given in the attached statement.

(d) The recommendations of the Conference have been noted for consideration within the overall Policy and Programmes of the Government.

STATEMENT

Declaration and Programme of Action of the First Asian Women Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and the Status of Women

We, Parliamentarians from 25 countries of Asia attending the First Asian Women Parliamentarian's Conference on Population and the Status of Women in New Delhi from 12 to 14 March, 1990, in addressing ourselves to the issues related to population and the status of women do hereby declare the following principles:

Declaration of Principles

1. Women, who comprise half the world's population, have a vital role in nation-building as individuals, professionals, mothers and wives, and as such, should be helped to develop their self-confidence and full potential and should affirm their basic human right to participate in social, economic, political and cultural life of their countries;
2. Equality between men and women means equality in their dignity and worth as human beings as well as equal partnership in responsible parenthood, in the process of decision-making and in the achievement of the goals of sustainable development;
3. Sustainable development means creating a balance between population growth and the environment in order to ensure the future of coming generations;
4. The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women from 1986 to 2000, adopted by consensus at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade of Women held in Nairobi, Kenya in July 1985 with the theme: "Equality, Development and Peace" and the sub theme: "Employment, Education and Health" remains a major document, to be implemented for the advancement of women;
5. The Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) should be ratified and implemented by Member Governments of the Asian region, if they have not yet done so;
6. The inextricable link between population and the status of women, if reflected in socio-economic policies, including family planning programmes, will help eliminate poverty, achieve sustainable development and promote stability and peace;
7. Family Planning services should be made accessible on the basis of voluntary choice and the provision of medically-safe and legally-acceptable methods within a user-friendly environment;
8. The recommendation of the 1984 International Conference on Population (Mexico City) that parliamentarians, policy makers, and other leaders in public life should promote as integrated approach to population and development and raise public awareness on the inter-relationship of these two issues is hereby endorsed;
9. The recommendations of the First Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

held in Beijing in 1981 and of the first Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in New Delhi in 1984 to improve the status of women, particularly in areas of health, education and employment, and to create public awareness and acceptance of the changing role of women in Asia and of its social, political and cultural implications is hereby reaffirmed,

- 10 The statement made by the International Forum on Population in the 21st Century held in 1989 to the effect that strengthening the role and status of women is one of the pillars on which the attainment of population goals and objectives rests is hereby reiterated
- 11 Although many Governments of the region have adopted policies and programmes on the status of women and population much remains to be accomplished in these two areas such as raising age at marriage, providing social security for women, etc
- 12 Asian women parliamentarians have a special responsibility in identifying problems, developing a legislative agenda and mobilizing public support relating to the status of women, population, education health and environment specifically pertaining to destitute women, discriminatory practices in marriage and reduction in maternal mortality
- 13 The Asian region has a major role to play in world affairs in the next century and Asian women parliamentarians and women in general have an important contribution to make in influencing future developments such as environmental degradation, debt

issues, peace and security arrangements.

Programme of Action

- 1 Asian Governments should adopt specific goals and targets within a prescribed time frame to improve the status of women in the areas of employment, education, health and environment,
- 2 Governments should make family planning and responsible parenthood and development priority which would include an overall population growth rate target of 1 per cent by the year 2000 for the region as a whole Family Planning services and related information, education and communication services should be strengthened and women's active participation both as beneficiaries and providers of service in these programmes should be ensured at every level,
- 3 Following the example of South Asian Countries, other countries should declare a year as the "Year of the Girl Child" with a view to formulating and implementing policies and programmes to benefit the girl child,
- 4 Special measures should be taken to improve the health of women and girls with a view to reducing high infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rates as well as to enable women to successfully combine, on a long-term term basis, home and career,
- 5 Governments should expand educational and training opportunities for women on an equal basis with men, including attention to the

needs of illiterate women;

6. The national data collecting systems including the population census, the agricultural census and the national accounts must take due note of the role and contribution of women, including unpaid household work, while setting out figures which at present tend to underestimate and even distort the value of women's work;

7. Governments should provide equal employment opportunities and equal pay for men and women and ensure that labour laws and standards for men and women are made on an equal basis in order to expand and to raise the level of the economic role of women;

8. Governments should fully utilise the known linkages between women's status and population goals to underline their mutually reinforcing dimensions as a necessary precondition to adopting comprehensive, integrated and effective legislation. The process of legal reform should be broad-based to ensure and enhance the contribution of women as well as to protect their rights in marriage, family life and ownership and inheritance of property;

9. The attitudes of male decision-makers and leaders need to be changed to be more positive to the new requirements and roles of women in society and to have such attitudes reflected in policies and programmes in order to eliminate discrimination against women;

10. There is a need to strengthen national structures and organisations,

improve the co-ordination between government and non-government organizations, and expand organizational network for the implementation of policies relating to women, population and environment;

11. The role of men as equal partners in responsible parenthood should be better utilized in determining the size of their families, in deciding the future of their children and in sharing household responsibilities;

12. Special attention should be given to women in industrialized countries in Asia where women have fewer children and enjoy economic opportunities, but whose status in other fields still needs further advancement;

13. In Asian countries where fertility has declined to a low level, measures should be taken to enable and encourage women to increase family size; steps must also be taken to deal with the situation of older women who outnumber men in their age group;

14. Exchange of information should be encouraged between countries which have lowered their fertility rates and those with high fertility rates, with a view to a better understanding of the demographic phenomenon and its implications;

Call to Action

The participants of this Conference call on

1. *Women Parliamentarians of Asia*

- i) *to strengthen women's partici-*

pation in political life in their own countries;

- ii) *to encourage and assist* other women in exercising their right to vote and seek office at every level. This includes fair selection practices by political parties;
- iii) *to adopt* legislation to guarantee equal status of women with men in all spheres of society including legislative measure in support of this Declaration's Programme of Action;
- iv) *to stimulate* action which encourages effective implementation of such legislations;
- v) *to continue* their efforts to increase awareness and promote greater understanding amongst Governments, parliamentarians, religious leaders and the public of the important inter-relationship between the status of women, population, environment and human survival;
- vi) *to exercise* their role as the crucial link between government and the people, functioning as the channel of communication for the articulation of the people's needs;
- vii) *to establish and strengthen* parliamentary committees on population and development with a strong women's component and to encourage the participation of men parliamentarians in such committees;
- viii) *to promote* and support exchange programmes in the field of women and population among Asian women parliamentarians.

2. *Governments*

- i. *To allocate* an adequate share of national resources to implement programme on women and population, including this present Programme of Action;
- ii. *To establish* women ministries in countries which have not done so;
- iii. *To widen* and secure the opportunities for women to participate as equals of men in all aspects of development;
- iv. *To encourage and support* activities of non-governmental organizations and community groups to improve the status of women and implement population programmes;
- v. *To increase* population assistance through multilateral agencies, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and non-governmental organizations;
- vi. *To ratify and implement* international conventions and treaties relating to women, children, population and environment.

3. *Non-Governmental Organizations*

- i. *to strengthen* cooperation with the national Government and international organizations in the areas of women, population, environment and human survival;
- ii. *to enlist* voluntary participation of women at the grassroots level, with a view to empowering them through developing their self re-

liance and their sense of responsibility through livelihood projects and community programmes.

4. *Press and Media*

- i. *To feature* in the press and media with understanding and concern, the "silent emergencies" which afflict a large segment of the human population such as hunger, malnutrition, maternal deaths, women as victims of armed struggle, international migration of women, sexual violence etc.
- ii. To be sensitive and aware of the various stages of the development process and to feature the important role women play in development instead of focussing on dramatic and sensational events.

5. *International Community*

- i. *To Continue* to seek the co-operation and counsel of groups of parliamentarians at the regional and national levels in addressing issues and problems associated with women, population and development;
- ii. *To increase* the financial support of multilateral and bilateral organizations which fund and/or implement women, population and related programmes of governments and NGOs in Asia;
- iii. *To increase* support for research on women, population and development at both the macro and the micro levels;
- iv. *To call* upon the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the UNFPA in particular, to intensify

efforts to support programmes on women, population, development and human survival and to ensure a system wide-co-ordination of these efforts.

6. *Asian Forum*

- i. *To establish* a Standing Committee on Women and Population within the Asian Forum on Population and Development to ensure regular follow-up and implementation of their Programme of Action;
- ii. *To urge* the Forum to make provisions for a 50 per cent participation of Asian women parliamentarians and for increased opportunities for being elected as officers at the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians' General Assembly to be held in Bangkok, Thailand on 15-18 October, 1990.

Sick Textile Mills in Gujarat

5452. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of textiles mills in Gujarat that are under sick list;
- (b) the reasons for mills being sick; and
- (c) the steps taken to revive the sick units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The primary causes of sickness in the organised textile industry can be attributed to low productivity of both machine and

labour due to lack of modernisation and excess labour employment increase in cost of inputs, financial difficulties, increasing competition from powerloom sector, inefficient management etc.

(c) Government has set up a Nodal

Agency to evolve and implement packages for the rehabilitation of sick/closed textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a BIFR to determine and enforce preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial companies.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.	Closed	57916	970	1801
2.	Aryodhya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-do-	50048	980	1500
3.	Aryodaya Gng. & Mfg. Mills Ltd.	-do-	43384	903	2858
4	Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd	do-	31080	536	1605
5.	Broach Textile Mills Ltd	Working	—	—	—
6.	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Ltd	Closed	26568	540	2164
7	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.	-do-	30160	714	2184
8.	Dhanamall Silk Mills P. Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
9.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd	Closed	38787	876	2118
10.	Gita Fabrics P. Ltd.	Working	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Maharana Mills Ltd.	Closed	29700	328	2322
12.	Meghdoot Dyeing & Printing Mills Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
13.	Navjivan Mills Ltd.	Closed	27560	570	2098
14.	Niranjan Mills Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
15.	Neomer Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
16.	P.G. Textile Mills Ltd.	Closed	32732	648	1431
17.	Prasad Mills	Closed	25104	461	1384
18.	Rohit Mills Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
19.	Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
20.	Rajprakash Spg. Mills Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
21.	Shree Vivekanand Mills Ltd.	Closed	31768	574	1297

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Shri Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Closed	40712	416	1501
23.	Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd.	-do-	38080	650	940
24.	Star of Gujarat Textile Mills Ltd.	-do-	19532	— (176 Rotors)	1280
25.	Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd.	-do-	50080	844	1920
26.	Balkrishna Textiles P. Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
27.	Padmani Textile Inds. Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
28.	Diamond Textile Mills Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
29.	Mansukhram Textiles P. Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
30.	Navyot Mills Ltd.	Closed	21820	447	837
31.	Kalol Mills Ltd	-do-	34372	496	1626

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills	Closed	57916	970	1801
33.	Madhu Fabrics Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
34.	Omex Investors Ltd.	Closed	51800	1139	2758
35.	Rita Textiles P. Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
36.	Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd	-do-	—	—	—
37.	Furfural & Allied Products P. Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
38.	Gujarat Spg. Mills	Closed	17512	—	409
39.	Glamour Dyeing & Printing Mills Ltd.	Working	—	—	—
40.	Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
41.	Hanspa Knit (P) Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—
42.	J.R. Vakharia & Sons P. Ltd.	-do-	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Mohan Carpets (I) Ltd	Working	—	—	—
44.	New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd				
	No. I	Closed	42592	644	2686
	No. II	Closed	39400	561	2099
45	Prithvi Cotton Mills Ltd	Working	—	—	—
46	Rajkot & Weaving Mills P Ltd	Working	—	—	—
47	Shri Mandvi Spg Mills Ltd	Closed	11232	—	310
48	Subh Sagar Cotton Mills Ltd	Working	—	—	—
49.	Universal Synthetics	do-	—	—	—
50.	Vivek Textiles Mills P Ltd	-d-	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Working/Closed	Installed Capacity		Work force
			Spindles	Looms	
1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	Venisons	-do-	—	—	—
52.	Vania Silk Mills P. Ltd.	Working	—	—	—

N. B. : (—) Information not available.

Price of Groundnut Oil

5453. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had submitted a memorandum to Union Government over hike in price of groundnut oil in the State;

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

(c) the total imported edible oils allotted to Gujarat State for distribution through Public Distribution System during 1989 and 1990?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A meeting was held by Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister in this regard on 7.4.1990 with the Gujarat Government and other concerned.

Allocation of edible oils to the Government of Gujarat for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS) has been increased from 1600 MTs in February, 1990 to 2600 MTs for March and to 4600 MTs for April, 1990.

(c) The total quantity of edible oils allotted to Gujarat State for distribution through PDS is as follows:

Oil Year 1988-89

(Nov. 88—Oct. 89) — 36,700 MTs.

Oil Year 1989-90

(Nov. 89—April 90) — 15,400 MTs.

Effect of Soap on Human Skin

5454. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the effects of the use of soap on the human skin in recent years; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study?

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

(b) The Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow had conducted studies on the effects of detergents in the year 1981-84. The study report had concluded that workers were affected with dermal irritation, sensitization, phototoxicity, photo-allergy, pigmentary and other skin disorders.

[Translation]

Hostels for SCs/STs in U.P.

5455. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were built during 1989-90;

(b) whether Government have made any provision to give financial assistance for building hostels for SCs/STs in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of financial allocations made during 1989-90 for this purpose;

(d) the number of hostels proposed to be built in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(e) the locations thereof and estimated cost of each hostel?

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

(a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girl's Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no proposal has been received from the Government of

Uttar Pradesh for the construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1989-90.

(d) and (e). No proposal has been received from the State Government for the year 1990-91, so far.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Orissa for the Completion of Irrigation Projects

5456. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government received any request from Government of Orissa to give assistance for the completion of some major and medium projects now under construction

(b) if so, the names of the projects for which assistance has been asked for and

(c) the details of action taken so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA) (a) to (c) The State Government has in September 1989 requested for additional funds for completion of on-going work of Mahanadi Delta Schemes under Irrigation Advancement Programme. A sum of Rs. 290 lakh for these works and minor irrigation schemes has been released during 1989-90 to the State Government.

Beggar Homes in Delhi

5457. SHRI K. S. RAO. Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Capital has about 10,000 beggars' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times'

dated 21 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of persons prosecuted for begging under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act as extended to the capital city of Delhi during the last three years,

(c) the break-up of the number of beggars kept in the Beggar Homes in Delhi during the period, year-wise;

(d) the reasons for not completely eliminating begging in the capital; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate it?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the information given by the Delhi Administration 10,788 persons have been prosecuted for begging during the last three years

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) According to the Delhi Administration the Police are apprehending beggars regularly, but the continuous migration of beggars from neighbouring States adds to their number in Delhi

(e) Under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959 which has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, and the Delhi Prevention of Begging Rules 1960, any police officer is authorised to apprehend individuals found begging anywhere in the Union Territory of Delhi. Directorate of Social Welfare has been requesting Delhi Police from time to time to enforce the Act and Rules vigorously, so that the menace of begging is reduced. The position is reviewed from time to time and action taken to effectively enforce the Act and Rules.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of the inmates as on				
		31.3.88	31.3.89	31.3.90		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Reception-cum-Classification Centre, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	20	116	3		
2.	Poor House, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	116	211	157		
3.	Home for Male Beggars (Diseased) Kingsway Camp.	54	57	60		
4.	Home for Able and Disabled Beggars, Lampur.	119	116	98		
5.	Home for Old and Infirm Beggars, Lampur.	123	95	64		
6.	Beggar Home I, Lampur.	96	84	71		
7.	Beggar Home II, Lampur.	129	134	113		
8.	Sewa Sadan, Lampur.	94	132	50		

S. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of the inmates as on				
		31.3.88	31.3.89	31.3.90		
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Home for Leprosy & T.B. Affected Beggars, Tahirpur.	163	178	170	As on 28.2.90	170
10	Home for Leprosy affected Beggars, Tahirpur	200	184	170		170
11	Mahila Sadan, Tihar	38	29	16		
12	Mahila Bhikshu Grah, Tihar	28	22	13		
13	Children Home for Boy (Narela)	76	64	78		
		1256	1422	1063		

Newsitem Captioned "Drug Scene on Campus-New Fad Replaces the Old"

5458. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Drug Scene on Campus—New fad replaces the old" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27 March 1990 and if so, the factual position in this regard;

(b) whether Government have received the complaints regarding supply of dangerous chemical drugs to the students of the Delhi Colleges and Jawaharlal Nehru University, if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken or being taken on the complaints;

(c) whether Government propose to take drastic on war footing to liquidate the gangs of anti social elements who are involved in supplying such dangerous drugs to the educational institutions to protect the lives of the students, if so, the details of such action together with the time by which such action is to be taken; and

(d) whether the management of educational institutions are also being actively associated to carry on these activities; if so, the what extent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News Item Captioned "Pan Masala Induces Genetic Problems"

5460. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Pan Masala induces genetic problems' appearing in the Indian Express dated 19 March, 1990;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to analyse the effect of pan masala on the consumers;

(c) If so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated to warn the consumers about injurious effects of pan masala?

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

(c) Pan masala can cause cancer perhaps due to its constituents arecanut and catechu. The studies, however, do not indicate that use of pan masala has greater incidence of cancer than the betel quid chewers.

(d) The Government of India is already creating awareness among the masses by propagating the harmful effects of the tobacco based products including pan masala through its mass media and advising them to discourage their use. Gazette notification amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 requiring every package of pan masala to carry a warning stating thereby that chewing of pan masala may be injurious to health is being published.

Setting up of RPF Commissioner Office at Kottayam

5461. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up

a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Kottayam (Kerala), and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

Adivasi Population

5462 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI.
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise population of Adivasis in the country and the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh inhabited by Uttar Pradesh Adivasis with population thereof

(b) whether Government are aware that Adivasis residing in Uttar Pradesh have been given Adivasi status,

(c) whether there is any fixed quota for Adivasis in Government services and if so, the details of the Adivasis given jobs in Railways and other central services during the last three years, and

(d) whether Government propose to write off all loans given to Adivasis and if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(a) A statement about the State-wise population of Scheduled Tribes as per the 1981 Census is attached.

Information in respect of the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes from Uttar Pradesh is being collected from the State Government, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As per the Presidential Orders declaring Scheduled Tribes, the following tribes are specified as Scheduled Tribes in respect of Uttar Pradesh

- 1 Bhotia
- 2 Buksa
- 3 Jaunbari
- 4 Raji
- 5 Tharu

(c) Yes, Sir

The information about the details of Scheduled Tribes given jobs in Railways is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

(d) Amongst others, one of the suggestions made in the National Conference on the problems of Scheduled Tribes held on 31.3.90 was to write off the loans given to the tribals, similar to that of the loans of farmers. However, no decision has been taken yet in this regard

STATEMENT

Statement giving state UT-wise population of Scheduled Tribes as per 1981 Census

Sl No	State/UTs	ST Population
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	317600†
2	Arunachal Pradesh	441167

1	2	3
3.	Assam	218600*
4.	Bihar	5810867
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10721
6.	Gujarat	4848586
7.	Haryana	Not specified
8.	Himachal Pradesh	197263
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	183963**
10.	Karnataka	1825203
11.	Kerala	261475
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11987031
13.	Maharashtra	5772038
14.	Manipur	387977
15.	Meghalaya	1076345
16.	Mizoram	461907
17.	Nagaland	650885
18.	Orissa	5915067
19.	Punjab	Not specified
20.	Rajasthan	4183124
21.	Sikkim	73623
22.	Tamil Nadu	520226
23.	Tripura	583920
24.	Uttar Pradesh	232705

1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	3070672
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22361
27.	Chandigarh	Not specified
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81714
29.	Delhi	Not specified
30.	Lakshadweep	37760
31.	Pondicherry	Not specified
Total:		52031201

* Projected figures

** Estimated figures

[English]

Payment of Risk Allowance

5463. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the various categories of employees to whom the risk allowance is to be given on the recommendation of Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the risk allowance will be paid to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). An one person committee of Dr. (Mrs) Kasturi Agarwal, Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College is looking into the question of identifying relatively

hazardous areas for the purpose of risk allowance.

Demands of Physiotherapist and Occupational Therapist

5464. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands of physiotherapist, occupational therapist, etc. are pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when each demand made by these categories will be met?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Representation from Physio-Occupational Therapists' Association of Delhi Government Hospitals and C.G.H.S., New Delhi, for creation of higher

grade (Class-I Junior and Senior level) posts for Physiotherapists was received in September, 1989.

There is also another demand received from Indian Association of Physio-therapists and All India Occupational Therapists' Association for setting up of Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists Council. These demands are under consideration of the Government.

Demands of Association of Non Central Health Services Officers

5465. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of Non-Central Health Services Officers of Union Government hospitals and health institutions recently submitted a charter of demands;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made in the Memorandum;

(c) whether Supreme Court in its judgement dated 15th Nov., 1989 had ordered to meet the demands of Group A officers of non Central Health Services Officers of Union Government Hospitals and Health Institutions;

(d) whether Government also propose to meet the Demands of Group B officers; and

(e) if so, by when the demands will be met and implemented if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). Dr. (Ms) Q.Z. Hus-

sain, President, National Action Committee of Non Medical (Gr. A) Specialists/Scientists under Dte. G.H.S./Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Institutions has filed a writ petitions in Supreme Court. Supreme Court in its judgement dated 15th Nov., 1989 has given the following directions:—

1. Within four months, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Union of India shall frame a set of appropriate rules, inter-alia, providing suitable promotional avenue for the "A" Group Scientists in the Non Medical Wing of the establishment of Dte. G.H.S.
2. These "A" Group Scientists shall be entitled to book allowance, higher degree allowance, risk allowance and conveyance allowance at the same rate as is admissible to doctors in the Medical Wing, in the Dte. with effect from 1.4.1989.
3. Government shall examine the tenability of the claim of equal pay scales for this category of officers within four months.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have already complied with the direction No. 2 of the judgement and have issued the orders granting various allowances as per directions of the Supreme Court. As regards direction No. 1 and 3 the necessary promotional scheme is being processed in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments.

The direction of the Supreme Court are applicable only to Group 'A' Non Medical Scientists working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Directorate General of Health Services. The demands of Group 'B' officers will have to be considered separately.

Promotion of Group 'B' Employees of CGHS

5466. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in CGHS Group 'B' posts, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted;

(b) whether they are working on their respective posts since long and if so, the reasons for which they are not being promoted; and

(c) the details of the steps Government propose to take to promote them in view of Government's policy for atleast 3 promotions during service time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount Spent under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

5467. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Union Government under National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the different States since its inception;

(b) the number of lepers cured and rehabilitated under this programme; and

(c) the total number of Leprosy Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) National Leprosy Control Programme came in operation in 1955 and was relaunched as NLEP in 1982-83. It was made Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance to all States/UTs in 6th Five Year Plan. The details of funds spent by Union Government since its inception are given in the attached statements I and II.

(b) 43,54,082 Leprosy patients have been discharged as cured since inception of the programme. As per the information available 26,794 have been medically rehabilitated and 12,983 have been vocationally rehabilitated.

(c) Number of Leprosy Centres under National Leprosy Eradication Programme is given below:

i) Leprosy Control Units	—	728
ii) Urban Leprosy Centres	—	895
iii) Survey Education and Treatment Centres	—	6102
iv) District Leprosy Offices	—	244
v) Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	—	294
vi) Sample and Survey Assessment Units	—	35
vii) Voluntary Organisations	—	283

STATEMENT-I

Expenditure on NLCP during:—	
<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1955-56	35.00
1956-61	529.00
1961-66	425.00

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1966-69	63.00
1969-74	286.00
1974-79	2023.00
1979-80	232.00
1980-85	4120.00

STATEMENT -II*National Leprosy Eradication Programme Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

The Figures given below include cash grant that released to the States for creation and maintenance of physical units, stipend to trainees, matching grant of Rs. 60/- per leprosy bed in the voluntary sector, health education activities, maintenance activities in MDT districts under plan scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central assistance released as grant during									
		1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.44	80.00	260.44	211.00	80.00	291.00	220.00	70.00	290.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.50	0.40	2.90	4.00	0.50	4.50	7.50	0.50	8.00	
3.	Assam	19.00	5.00	24.00	13.00	5.00	23.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	
4.	Bihar	17.00	38.00	55.00	30.00	38.00	68.00	60.00	30.00	90.00	
5.	Goa	0.76	0.32	1.00	0.87	0.50	1.37	1.00	0.50	1.50	
6.	Gujarat	38.00	21.31	59.31	35.00	25.00	60.00	30.00	20.00	58.00	

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central assistance released as grant during									
		1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
7.	Haryana	2.00	0.30	2.30	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	350.00	0.75	4.25	4.00	1.00	5.00	6.50	1.00	7.50	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.20	0.50	1.70	1.13	0.50	1.63	
10.	Karnataka	40.00	30.00	70.00	70.00	30.00	100.00	70.00	25.00	95.00	
11.	Kerala	17.25	3.00	25.25	20.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	10.00	55.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	79.72	18.00	97.72	40.00	10.00	50.00	68.61	10.00	78.64	
13.	Maharashtra	82.00	45.00	127.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	35.00	30.00	65.00	
14.	Manipur	10.09	0.50	10.59	2.50	0.50	3.00	7.38	0.50	7.88	
15.	Meghalaya	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.26	1.00	3.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	
16.	Mizoram	0.44	0.45	0.89	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central assistance released as grant during									
		1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			Total
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
17.	Nagaland	4.26	1.00	5.26	8.00	1.00	9.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	
18.	Orissa	47.00	35.00	82.00	30.00	25.00	55.00	82.50	20.00	102.50	
19.	Punjab	2.50	0.30	3.30	4.00	0.50	4.50	10.00	0.50	10.50	
20.	Rajasthan	27.00	6.00	33.00	18.00	5.00	23.00	25.00	5.00	30.00	
21.	Sikkim	9.16	0.20	9.36	16.63	0.50	17.13	16.00	1.00	17.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	58.00	70.00	128.00	86.00	85.00	151.00	97.00	60.00	157.50	
23.	Tripura	11.00	1.50	12.50	9.00	1.00	10.00	7.05	1.00	8.05	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68.00	55.00	123.00	67.50	40.00	107.50	139.55	42.50	182.05	
25.	West Bengal	30.00	45.00	75.00	40.00	30.00	70.00	65.00	25.00	90.00	
26.	A & N Islands	7.90	0.32	8.22	1.00	0.50	1.50	8.00	0.50	8.50	

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central assistance released as grant during									
		1985-86					1986-87				
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	0.15	0.15	0.83	0.50	1.33	—	0.50	0.50	
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	0.01	0.01	Nil	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	
29.	Delhi	2.73	0.45	3.18	0.50	0.50	1.00	—	0.50	0.50	
30.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.15	3.00	3.15	—	3.00	3.00	
31.	Pondicherry	0.26	2.50	2.76	0.24	8.00	8.24	2.25	8.00	8.25	
Total		764.14	467.58	1231.72	773.18	435.00	1208.18	1045.00	375.00	1420.00	
Central Sector		158.28					319.82				
		1390.00					1528.00				

National Leprosy Eradication Programme-Release of Central Assistance to State/UTs.

S.No.	State/UTs	Release 1988-89			Release 1989-90		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	80.00	260.00	175.00	138.92	313.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.24	0.50	5.74	5.10	—	5.10
3.	Assam	18.00	5.00	23.00	29.00	—	29.00
4.	Bihar	60.00	38.00	98.00	52.50	47.34	99.84
5.	Goa	0.12	0.50	0.62	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	30.00	25.00	55.00	32.50	34.63	67.13
7.	Haryana	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.40	0.54	2.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.50	1.00	11.50	7.00	0.45	7.45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.63	0.50	9.13	2.50	1.09	3.59
10.	Karnataka	80.00	30.00	110.00	125.00	21.29	146.28

S.No.	State/UTs	Release 1988-89			Release 1989-90		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	55.00	10.00	65.00	70.00	2.87	72.87
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	10.00	110.00	123.00	0.55	123.55
13.	Maharashtra	35.00	50.00	85.00	30.00	35.63	65.63
14.	Manipur	2.00	0.50	2.50	6.60	—	6.60
15.	Meghalaya	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.50	—	3.50
16.	Mizoram	5.00	1.00	6.00	3.50	—	3.50
17.	Nagaland	6.00	1.00	7.00	7.00	—	7.00
18.	Orissa	100.00	25.00	125.00	88.00	16.10	96.10
19.	Punjab	8.00	0.50	8.50	8.00	1.19	9.19
20.	Rajasthan	35.00	5.00	40.00	23.00	4.68	27.68
21.	Sikkim	16.37	9.50	16.87	12.00	0.20	12.20

S.No.	State/UTs	Release 1988-89			Release 1989-90		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	105.00	65.00	170.00	113.85	15.90	129.75
23.	Tripura	14.69	1.00	15.69	26.00	1.53	27.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	145.00	40.00	185.00	120.00	66.98	186.98
25.	West Bengal	55.00	30.00	85.00	90.00	71.30	131.30
26	Andaman & Nicobar	7.50	0.50	8.00	7.00	—	7.00
27	Chandigarh	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	—	0.50
28	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
29.	Daman & Diu	—	0.50	0.50	1.00	—	1.00
30.	Delhi	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	—	0.50
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	—	1.00

S.No.	State/UTs	Release 1988-89			Release 1989-90		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	0.12	7.50	7.62	—	—	—
	Total	1090.67	433.00	1523.67	1158.45	431.18	1589.63
	Central Sector			376.33			412.5
				1900.00			
	Grand Total						2002.18

[Translation]

People Affected by TB and AIDS

5468. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people of Rajasthan are suffering from diseases like T.B. and AIDS;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for the prevention of these diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) It is estimated that more than 5 lakh persons are suffering from Tuberculosis in the State of Rajasthan.

No AIDS case has been reported from Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). District Tuberculosis Centres have been established in all districts of Rajasthan except Dholpur. BCG Vaccination against Tuberculosis is being given to the children of 0-1 age group as a preventive measure under Universal Programme for Immunization.

Sterilisation in Rajasthan

5469. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sterilised in Rajasthan during 1989-90;

(b) the districts where targets set under the programme were not achieved; and

(c) whether any incentive has been

fixed therefor and if so, the number of persons who were denied this incentive or who went without incentive money?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The number of persons sterilised in Rajasthan during 1989-90 from April, 1989 to February 1990 are 1,03,269.

(b) and (c). Requisite information is being collected from the Rajasthan State and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Houses by DDA to SCs/STs

5470. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses allotted by Delhi Development Authority during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of such houses allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 71,986.

(b) 5235 houses were allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes representing 7.3% of the total number of houses allotted during the last three years.

Decrease in Water Level in Wells of Rajasthan

5471. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in wells of Dhaulpur and Bharatpur districts of Rajast-

han has gone down resulting in severe crisis of drinking water:

(b) whether any scheme for lifting drinking water from River Chambal and supplying it to the people is under consideration of Union Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be granted in this regard and the work likely to start thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The water level in wells in Dhaulpur and Bharatpur districts has gone down creating drinking water problems in some villages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Decrease in Water Table in the Country

5472. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water table is going down in the country especially in the Irrigation Wells sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Union Government to stabilise the water level; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demands of drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) While no general decline has been recorded in the ground water table in the country, declines as well as rises in ground water levels have been recorded in different localised pockets.

(b) Ground water levels decline when extraction exceeds recharge. This may be due to deficient rainfall or high levels of extraction of the annually replenishable resource.

(c) Preventive and remedial measures to prevent declines include appropriate land and water management practices to conserve and augment ground water, artificial recharge, restrictions on institutional finance in Blocks with high stage of development, and control and regulation of ground water development.

(d) Planning and implementation of ground water development schemes are carried out by the State Governments. However, under the National Drinking Water Technology Mission, during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90, an assistance of Rs. 109 lakhs was given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for schemes for constructing water harvesting structures.

SC/ST J.E. in D.W.S. and S.D.U.

5473. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has appointed a large number of Junior Engineers (E&M) of general category since 1979 onwards against vacancies reserved for SCs/STs against Government directives/rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many vacancies of J.E. (E&M) in DWS and SDU were reserved for SCs/STs for the past three years, the vacancies actually filled, re-reserved, lapsed and position of backlog as on 1 January, 1990;

(d) the representation of SC/ST JEs in next promotion of A.E. (E&M) in comparison to general category during past three years;

(e) the number of temporary JEs (E&M) of SCs/STs confirmed since 1979 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether work mistries working as JEs on ad hoc basis were placed senior to SC/ST JEs; and

(g) whether any representations by JEs and SCs/STs have been made against alleged irregularities and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, some appointments were made from general category on ad-hoc basis against the vacancies reserved for SC/ST during the year 1979-80 in the interest of work. The deficiency has, however, been made good during the subsequent years.

(c) Out of 50 vacancies during the last three years, 12 were reserved for SCs/STs and the same have been filled. The SCs/STs vacancies were neither got de-reserved nor allowed to lapse. There is a backlog of 5 posts of STs on 1.1.1990 but none against the SC category.

(d) During the past three years, only two general category candidates have been given ad-hoc promotion. No SC/ST candidates were promoted as no candidate was available even in the extended zone of consideration.

(e) Some JEs appointed during the year 1977-79 have challenged the seniority list of JEs in the High Court of Delhi and, therefore, confirmation of the JEs has not been done so far.

(f) Yes, Sir. This has been done in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 527/528/1986 in the case of Shri J.P. Gupta and Others Vs. M.C.D.

(g) Some representations from SC candidates have been received regarding fixation of their seniority/promotion, and in one case, appropriate rectification has been done in the seniority list.

[Translation]

Indira Sagar Bandh

5474. DR. BANGALI SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Jansatta' dated 19 March, 1990 under the caption "Indira Sagar Bandh Ka Kam Rokane Ki Shifarish";

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

(c) the number of trees likely to be felled on completion of the project; and

(d) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of the oustees of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the news-item. However, there is no proposal to stop the work on Indira Sagar Project.

(c) Enumeration of the trees to be felled has not yet been made.

(d) The State Government has proposed rehabilitation of oustees. Five phases rehabilitation plan for Phase I has been drawn up. Land for rehabilitation of villages is under identifications.

Spinning Mill

5475. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foundation stone of a spinning mill was laid in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be set up and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Foundation stone for U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd. was laid on 31.07.1989 in Etah District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) According to the State Government the Mill is likely to be set up by 31.03.1991 subject to availability of funds and the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,470 lakhs.

Cancer from use of Karpoori Tobacco

5476. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karpoori Tobacco is manufactured in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh and its use causes many diseases related to throat, stomach, cancer and lungs;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to chemically analyse it;

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

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop its use?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

[English]

Plan to Phase out Tobacco

5477. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to plan to phase out tobacco like hashish and indigo from the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

Fourth India Garment Fair

5478. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth India Garment Fair (autumn/winter collection 1990-91) sponsored by the Apparel Export Promotion Council was held in New Delhi in January, 1990;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and organisations which participated in the fair;

(c) the objectives for holding the fair; and

(d) whether these objectives have been achieved?

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

(b) The fair was meant for only Indian exporters.

(c) The objective of holding the fair was to promote exports of garments from India by giving exposure to our products to the foreign buyers.

(d) Yes, Sir. A large number of foreign buyers and buying agents visited the fair to develop contacts with the Indian exporters.

Decrease in Ground Water Level in Madhya Pradesh

5479. **SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH:**
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level is gradually going down in the country especially in some parts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any steps to expeditiously recharge the underground water level;

(c) whether they propose to provide financial assistance to the State for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) While no general decline has been recorded in the ground water table, declines as well as rises in ground water levels have been recorded in different localised pockets in the country, including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Planning, developing and management of ground water are carried out by the State Governments. Measures to recharge ground water include appropriate land and water management practices to conserve and augment ground water, and artificial recharge.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills

5480. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills nationalised and placed under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) how many of them are running at profit;

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise more textile mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, there are 109 nationalised and 15 managed textile mills under National Textile Corporation.

(b) During the period April, 1989–January, 1990, 25 nationalised textile mills of NTC earned provisional net profit.

(c) There is no proposal for additional nationalisation at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Regional Workshop on Warehouse Management of Stored Foodgrains

5481. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional workshop on "Warehouse Management of Stored Foodgrains" was held in Delhi in March-April, 1990;

(b) if so, the organisers of the workshop;

(c) the countries which participated in the workshop;

(d) the subject/topics on which deliberations were made;

(e) the recommendations made at the workshop; and

(f) the follow up action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Organisations were the Department of Food, Government of India and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok.

(c) The participating countries were Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and India

(d) The subject/topics covered various aspects of warehouse management and preservation of stored foodgrains.

(e) A statement is attached.

(f) They recommendations will be considered for implementation by the Governments of the net-work countries in the field of inter-country cooperation in post harvest technology and quality control of foodgrains executed by FAO and funded by UNDP.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the regional workshop on Warehouse Management of stored foodgrains (19th March-6th April, 1990)

- 1 The second phase of the regional network on Inter-country Cooperation in Post Harvest Technology and Quality Control of Foodgrains funded by UNDP and executed by FAO is sanctioned upto 30th September, 1990 at present. All the participants unanimously desired that before TCDC (Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries) approach can be applied within the region, UNDP need be requested to extend the network for another 4 years upto 1994. In the third phase, emphasis should be laid on development of TCDC approach by a targetted date to foster self-reliance.
2. The Regional Coordinator, RAPA, FAO Bangkok may be requested to take up the matter with donor agencies for not only strengthening REGNET but also to cater to the individual needs of the national member countries and the institutions.
3. Drying of high-moisture grain requires focussed attention through sponsorship of research activities by donor agencies for development of suitable dryers/strategies.

4. The assessment of losses on account of handling, storage, transit etc. should receive priority attention of the national governments of the network member countries.
5. Concerted efforts are required by the network member countries for enforcing quality standards at the time of procurement, storage and distribution.
6. Due to reported resistance to various pesticides, alternative prophylactic chemicals require to be evaluated and introduced. Similarly, the use of various fumigants need be standardised according to agro-climatic conditions, commodities and pests involved.
7. Non-chemical methods like controlled atmosphere, use of low and high temperatures, forced aeration etc. require to be evaluated for use in the region. Code of practices for warehouse hygiene should be implemented vigorously.
8. There should be an integrated approach in the field of Post Harvest Technology by the member countries starting from post production to distribution covering various aspects and the gamut of activities covered therein so as to apply a "systems approach" to the entire post harvest operations connected with foodgrains. The national infrastructure should be assessed and suitably strengthened.
9. Alternative packing material, dunnage material and fumigation covers should be evaluated for introduction of better techniques. The bulk handling of foodgrains right from the farm level upto the distribution should be explored by improving the modes of transport.
10. The design of storage facilities should be developed according to the national needs.
11. A system for exchange of expertise must be developed for effective utilisation of the developments made in this field.
12. In order to keep the network countries abreast with the latest developments in this field a "REGNET Newsletter" need be started.
13. The equipment used in warehouses must be standardised.
14. Periodic monitoring system for pesticide residues and mycotoxins should be developed to meet the requirements of the region.
15. Research, Development, Training and Extension should form integral parts in the post harvest operations in all NMCS.
16. The total training needs of individual countries should be worked out so as to evolve a time bound targetted programme for training. Specific needs of training may be identified. The National Training Institutes should be suitably strengthened. Model training programme should be developed.
17. National Governments should launch a programme to minimize food losses at farm level by organising training, demonstration and publicity programmes to motivate the farmers to adopt scientific storage of foodgrains. Wherever the infrastructures is existing, it should be suitably strengthened.

18. The Regional Coordinating Unit, FAO, RAPA, Bangkok should start a cell for TCDC Information Referral System (INRES-South) for the REGNET members so as to develop a system for Technology Assessment and Forecasting.

National Textile Corporation Show-rooms in Karnataka

5482. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Textiles Corporation showrooms in Karnataka;

(b) the number of location of show-rooms in district Hassan; and

(c) the number of showrooms proposed to be opened in Hassan District in Karnataka during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, there are 24 NTC Showrooms located in Karnataka.

(b) There is one showroom located at Arvind Udyog Complex opposite Bus stand in district Hassan, Karnataka.

(c) There is no proposal for opening any showroom in Hassan District of Karnataka during 1990.

Centres for Leprosy Cured Patients

5483. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rehabilitation centres functioning in the country for the leprosy cured patients, State-wise; and

(b) whether these centres are able to rehabilitate the such cured persons from leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) A number of centres are being funded under the Ministry of Welfare's Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons. A list of such centres funded during the last three years may be seen in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Name of Voluntary Organisations

1. German Leprosy Relief Association, Rehabilitation Fund,
4, Lajpathy Street, Shenoy Nagar,
Madras-60003.
2. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
3. Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal,
Baidyanath Deoghar
(Bihar).
4. Society of the Sacred Heart
Leprosy Centre, Sakkottai-612401,
Kumbakonam (T.N.).
5. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh,
Paschim Baingiya Shakha,
94, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Calcutta.
6. Hind Kusht Nivaran,
Shimla.
7. Hony. Secretary,
Shivananda Rehabilitation Home,
Kukaipalli,
Hyderabad-872.

[Translation]

Scheme for Water Storage in Rajasthan

5484. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state whether any scheme is under the consideration of Government for saving and storage of water in Rajasthan where water table is receding continuously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Scheme for use of water in Rajasthan also envisage conservation and storage of water to the extent possible. In addition, schemes for surface water canals envisage conjunctive use of surface water and ground water together.

Inquiry Regarding Glaciers

5485. DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Jansatta" dated 24th March, 1990 under the caption 'Sawdhan glacier Pichhe Hat Rahe Hain';

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to get an inquiry conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Systematic glaciological Studies on a few glaciers have been carried

out since 1973. The studies have revealed that these glaciers are in a state of recession. The retreat or advancement of glaciers is guided by general climatic fluctuations. The present global climate is generally warming up which is leading to the retreat of glaciers.

[English]

Traffic Congestion In NCR

5486. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term plans have been drawn to ease traffic Congestion in the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The long-term plans include the following:—

- i) Expressways on Delhi-Ghaziabad, Meerut, Panipat-Sonapat and Ghaziabad - Faridabad - NOIDA routes;
- ii) Widening and strengthening of National Highways 1, 2, 6, 8, 10 and 24 in the National Capital Region;
- iii) Strengthening of Outer grid road (Palwal-Sohna-Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat-Meerut-Hapur-Bulandshahr-Khurja-Palwal-Khurja to NCR boundary in the South; Meerut to NCR boundary in the North; and Bhiwadi-Jhajja-Kishangarh and Alwar); and of Inner grid

(Rohtak-Sonepat-Baghat Meerut and Faridabad-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Rohtak); development of concentric Ring Road in Delhi Urban Area; integrating Regional and intra-urban road network and providing accessibility to the 4 proposed Metropolitan Directional Terminals.

- iv) Railways to augment rail facilities on Palwal-Faridabad-Delhi; Delhi-Rewari-Alwar; Moradnagar-Meerut and Delhi-Ghaziabad-Khurja sections; providing/augmenting facilities for passenger movement between priority towns through a regional rail bypass linking Khurja-Palwal-Bhiwadi-Dharuhera-Rewari-Jhajjar and Rohtak; development of terminal facilities at 4 locations; constitution of a coordinating agency for taking an overall and integrated view of the total regional transportation system has also been envisaged.

12.22 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, what was happened to you? Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat first. Mr. Sathe.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I would like to raise a matter of grave national importance raised by no less a person than the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal himself in his letter to hon. Prime Minister—some 20 days back—on the 1st April, 1990. I hope it is not a matter of April fool. In this letter, he has enclosed a large number of documents. (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to matters which, as he says, "greater details, I discovered relating to offences committed under FERA, FSI, Urban Land Ceiling Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act and Companies Act by Shri Goenka."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give notice.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have given notice.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see the notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The matter is very serious. The question is: We want to know and this House I am sure will also be eager to know, what is the response of the hon. Prime Minister to this important matter which he himself says 'a matter of great national importance'? He concludes by saying: "I hope, you will look into this with a sense of urgency. This is destabilisation. He says: "I am sure, you will go through the enclosed documents and issue unambiguous instructions."

This is not from a newspaper. This is a

document which he has written. Unless the hon. Prime Minister tells us what he is doing on this matter—if such a matter of national importance which the Deputy Prime Minister himself says is of great national importance is going to be hushed up or ignored or no response from the Prime Minister is coming—you can understand what inference should the nation draw and the Parliament shall draw. This is our concern. I would like to have a categorical statement from the Prime Minister on this. This matter needs to be discussed in this House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister has made a serious charge against this Government. He had stated in his letter that the....

MR. SPEAKER: You should have taken permission to quote from the letter. Don't quote from the letter. The same issue has been raised by Mr. Sathe. Under what rule, are you raising it?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Deputy Prime Minister had stated that he had made enquiries and his enquiries revealed that there is...

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Even before Mr. Sathe, I have given a notice. Even today I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be considered.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My submission is that there is a conspiracy...

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given by you. You have not given any notice.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is a conspiracy by capitalists including the *Indian Express* Group and they have

violated all the laws. Not only that. There is influence of *Indian Express* in the Cabinet and in the administration. This is a serious charge. It is not a light matter. The Deputy Prime Minister is making a serious charge. (*Interruptions*)

Either the Deputy Prime Minister should resign or the Prime Minister should resign. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): It is reported in the Press today that the US defence industry sources have said that China is going to sell its first major Ballistic Missile to Pakistan. It has been stated that this is a new Medium Range Ballistic Missile of nearly or more than 800 kms. range which can be used to penetrate into India and thrash India in a war. So, it is a matter of great concern and I would humbly request that the Government should take very serious note of it. The matter should be referred to the Chinese Embassy immediately. I also pray that a statement may be given by the concerned Foreign Minister and the Defence Minister after the matter is enquired into.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tried to understand what Mr. Sathe was saying but frankly I could not. I would say that the conventions of this House are that the House should not be taken by surprise by any one without the House having any knowledge as to what is being discussed. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, all that I could understand was that a reference was being made by an hon. Member of the Opposition to a letter supposed to have been written by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Prime Minister. Now, everyone knows that no reference is made... (*Interruptions*) Please let me complete. (*Interruptions*) I have no objection. But I would say that it is for the hon. Speaker and the Chair to decide whether any particular document has been laid on the Table, ought to be laid

on the Table; and if any reference has to be allowed in the House about that document, it can be only after the House has been taken into confidence. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: My submission is that in a case of this type, the Member ought to have been prohibited from referring to the letter, until you had an opportunity of going through that letter, enquiring from the Deputy Prime Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani, I have been telling Mr. Sathe.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I for one may remind the House that I, as a member of the Government, had pleaded with Mr. Morarji Desai not to shut the House from debating the exchange of letters between Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Morarji Desai. Therefore, I would be in favour of the House knowing it fully; but I would oppose the House being taken by surprise in the manner in which Mr. Sathe is doing. (*Interruptions*) No, Sir; I oppose any Member making any reference to a document of this kind which is an inter-Ministerial correspondence, unless the House is taken into confidence—not without that. It is for you, Sir, to examine this document.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe should not have quoted from that document.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You should not have allowed it. (*Interruptions*) I would plead with you not to allow this to become a precedent for the House and, therefore, to ask the Member to give you document, and then decide accordingly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIVASANT SATHE: I am also aware

of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not entitled to have a discussion on this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first please give us a patient hearing, then you can give your ruling.

[*English*]

I agree with Mr. Advani that this is a matter that needs to be discussed. I am not bringing to your notice—my emphasis is this, Sir—any private letter exchanged between two Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is—on any document.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a matter which has been published in the newspapers. The entire country knows.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If this matter has not been brought to your notice, I do not know. This letter has been widely published. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am raising a question; I am not producing the document.

MR. SPEAKER: The letter is not before the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The letter is not before the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not my letter. I am asking a question. I am raising a question; I am asking: Is there such a letter? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it. There is no letter before me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no letter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am asking a question. Is Mr. Advani objecting to that? I am asking a question. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted Mr. Sathe. Others may please take their seats.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Am I off the rules when I say that I am asking the question, viz. is there such a letter? There is no question before the House. *(Interruptions)* I am raising it; I am raising an important matter of public importance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: For that, you have to give a notice. For that also, you have to give notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly see, Sir; we have given notices. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice. I will consider that. But there is no letter attached to this notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can I

attach a letter? *(Interruptions)* I want to know whether there is any such letter written by the Prime Minister to the Deputy Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Law Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is the procedure being followed? Can any or every subject be raised during what is generally known as Zero Hour? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, please take your seat. Mr. Somnath.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. member, Mr. Vasant Sathe, referred to a document which bears the date, according to him, of First of April. Suddenly, during Zero Hour a matter is being raised without proper notice. *(Interruptions)* There is no urgency. Today, we are in 18th of April and a letter of First of April is being raised during Zero Hour. Is this the purpose for which this time is to be utilized? Can we discuss anything like this? Will you permit us to discuss what Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi has said? It has come out in the paper. Can anything or everything be discussed during Zero Hour? This is not the way the time of the House is to be misused.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Mr. Sathe is a very senior member of this House. He is aware of the conventions and the procedure that we follow in this House. He has full right to give any kind of notice under the provisions of the rules; and it is for you to decide about the admissibility of this notice. Assuming there are certain letters, we have to

follow a certain procedure. The procedure is that you first consider the notice given by him; and if you consider that the notice is appropriate and proper, then the normal procedure and the convention that has been followed is to ask the concerned person to explain about the notice that he has given. Before this is done, I would say that this matter had never been allowed to be raised in this House on earlier occasions. Mr. Sathe should not forget that we gave privilege notice after privilege notice in this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The whole matter relating to Bofors was raised here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: A member does not automatically acquire a right to raise a subject in this House merely by giving notice. In that case, the Speaker becomes redundant. *(Interruptions)* If I give you notice, it is upto you to consider the notice; and if you feel, after the notice, that you are required to take an appropriate course of action under your jurisdiction, you can take. But so long as you do not decide the admissibility of the notice a member has no right to raise the matter. Because, in that case, the Speaker's authority is eroded. It is up to you. We will not like to shut out any discussion. If you feel, after consideration of the notice, that some discussion in some form or other should be there, we will welcome it. But it is up to you to decide. Before that no member has any right to raise it here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, I have been trying to raise a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: This correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister, is a privileged letter. This letter has been published—in a so-

called publication—on the 1st of April. Has it been brought to your notice before Mr. Sathe raised it in the House? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody else in this matter. The matter is closed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I have got to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it? You have already made your point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. members from the other side have stated that...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, please, it is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)* This is a serious question regarding the security of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: What security? I will give my ruling.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This is a letter written by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Prime Minister. You ask the Government to lay it on the Table of the House. If they are not going to do that, I will do it in the interest of the nation. *(Interruptions)* I will do it in the interest of the nation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening to you, Mr. Poojary?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any further discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any discussion. Mr. Sathe wanted to ask a question. He should have given a notice of the question and followed the procedure for asking a question. If he wanted to quote from some document, he should have written to me in advance enclosing a copy of the document. The matter is closed here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Acharia? Not on this, please.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that on the basis of the convention that you have referred to and the ruling that you have given, whatever Shri Vasant Sathe has said, should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I want to know whether it is closed now, since you have given your ruling. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): I have given a calling attention notice. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Whatever Mr. Vasant Sathe has said about the letter should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Do not raise the issue again.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide after I receive proper notices on that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Whatever he has said about the letter written by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Prime Minister should be expunged. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rupchand Pal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called upon Mr. Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): The workers and the employees of this country are eagerly waiting for the decision of the Government to declare May Day as a paid holiday under Negotiable Instruments Act. The whole nation is waiting for it. Many State Governments have already declared it a holiday. Let Central Government employees, private sector employees, and public undertaking employees have this privilege... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The House is unanimous on this issue... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It should be done by the Government... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chhedī Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of this House. I would like to know under what rule our seasoned Member, Shri Vasant Sathe... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You submit your point.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: I am coming to the point. Zero Hour is going on. This is an encroachment upon the rights of other Members. (*Interruptions*)

The game of Hockey, which is our national game, has given us international recognition. Despite our poor performance at the World Cup, our team gave a laudable performance at the Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup Tournament held at Lucknow. The Indian Hockey Federation began its open trial exercise on 17.4.90 to prepare the team for participation in the B.M.W. Trophy to be held in Holland and the Asian Games to be held in Beijing but the regrettable part of it is that players are not left with sufficient time to prepare themselves for competing in international competitions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read it out. I am not permitting you to read out.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sent to you a video cassette showing the Pakistani Prime Minister Shrimati Benazir Bhutto making a provocative speech before the people of Pakistan. In that cassette, you can hear and see her saying—

"Today, we declare that if other countries of Europe get independence, then independence will come to Islamic countries also. Independence will come to Jammu and Kashmir and the slogan of "Goli Chalao, Goli Chalao" (Fire, Fire) would rent the air. There will be only one slogan 'Azadi, Azadi' (Freedom, Freedom)."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like you to listen to it. I have already sent it to you. I request the Prime Minister also to watch and hear it. He should tell us the steps being taken and the policy that has been formulated in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): You have just now told Mr. Sathe that proper procedure must be followed when allegations are made. I would like to remind you that last week on the 12th, an hon. Member, Shri Rajveer Singh, made wild allegations against me.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to make a personal explanation...

SHRI R. PRABHU: You have not allowed me... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you. If you write to me...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I am on a point of order. I want to draw your attention to rules 352 and 353. Rules 352 and 353 are very very clear that any person who wants to make an allegation defamatory against another person, cannot do so unless he gives previous notice to that person and also to the Government. Here was a Member of this House, who in turn while asking a supplementary, made a direct allegation against another Member, Shri Prabhu, saying clearly that he was involved in certain matters. You have pointed out that this cannot be done. You were also pleased to say that this allegation would be expunged from the record. However, the whole thing has been kept on record, has become a part and has also appeared in the press. The hon. Member has already been defamed. How is his privilege to be protected?...

MR. SPEAKER: He was allowed to give his explanation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Explanation by a Member will not clear him if the allegation remains on the record. Therefore, I am saying that this matter is a matter of serious importance of privilege of an hon. Member which you have to protect. And the only way this can be done is either the matter goes to the Privileges Committee and there it is enquired into and the Member is cleared or the Member who made the allegation, withdraws that allegation and apologies if he has the grace to apologise, or at least withdraws that. This is the only way this can be done. This is what needs to be done under the rules of this House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. PRABHU: Now you have given a ruling that a notice must be given. Here it is not only my privilege, but it is the dignity of

the Members, rights of the Members of this House, privileges of the Members of this House. If that is allowed, then tomorrow any Member can make any allegation. Then the rules of procedures need not be followed. Let us throw away the rule book. Why should we have any rules? Just now, you gave a ruling that Satheji should have given notice for raising the matter during Zero Hour... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to raise any other subject. You talk only about yourself.

SHRI R. PRABHU: You have said that notice should be given for raising the matter during zero hour, but you have permitted the Member to make the allegatory statement against me. It is undermining the dignity of the House. This has gone on record; this has been published in all national newspapers. Either the Member withdraws the remarks and tenders unqualified apology or the Member... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can again write to me and I will again give you a chance to make personal explanation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Where any allegations have gone on record, the Minister or the Member against whom allegations have been made, is allowed, if he so requests, to make a statement in the House, clarifying the position, either on the same day or later on. And that brings the matter to an end...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, that rule applies if a statement is made by a Minister

or by someone wrongly and he needs to clarify the position. That is a personal explanation. Here, the Member has not said anything on which personal explanation may be given. So, don't apply that rule here.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him write to me.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I have given a notice, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he has given the notice. Kindly consider that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Sir, I have written to you today morning. When on 12th April I got up and said that rule 353 has been flouted, you mentioned that in case the Member, Shri Rajveer Singh has made this allegation, you will get it expunged....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a notice and I will consider it...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider his notice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, this is a notice he has given to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRISIVAJIPATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, the entire rural area of Orissa has gone dark because of short supply of kerosene. In the month of April, there is a shortage of supply of kerosene oil to the tune of two thousand metric tonnes. The State Govern-

ment has asked for the supply of three thousand metric tonnes of kerosene but that has not been supplied. The price of kerosene oil has gone up to Rs. ten per litre. This has happened at a time when there is electricity shortage. The State of Orissa requires 1,200 MW of electricity but the State Electricity Board is able to supply only 450 MW. This has added to the crisis. So, I would urge upon the Central Government to immediately supply 3,000 metric tonnes of kerosene oil as asked for by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, in a feast at least 200 people died in the Basti District of Uttar Pradesh due to food poisoning. The point I am driving home is that according to the information received lately, the food served was adulterated, Sulphas, a chemical, a ban on which is repeatedly talked was mixed with wheat. This tragic incident took place because Sulphas was mixed with wheat. I request the Government to look into this and direct the Uttar Pradesh Government to take necessary action in this regard.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Sir, the U.S. Government has auctioned the Indian religious places situated in that country. Indian nationals held a demonstration near the U.S. Embassy. They sought to present a memorandum but they were not able to do so. The honour of Indian nationals is at stake. Therefore, I request the Indian Government to intervene in this matter without delay and secure justice to the Indian nationals.

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[Translation]***Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jute Manufacturers' Development Council for 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT—674/90]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the workings of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, National Institute for the mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, National Institute of Rehabilitation training and Research, Cuttack, etc. etc. for 1988-89 and statements for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) and audited Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—675/90]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) and audited Accounts of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1988-89.

- (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—676/90]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) and the audited Accounts of National Institute for Rehabilitation, training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of National Institute for Rehabilitation training and Research, Cuttack, 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—677/90]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) and the audited Accounts of National Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—678/90]

[English]

Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules 1989; Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for 1988-89 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying review and Audited Accounts thereof Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review of All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 [Hindi and English versions] published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 691 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1989, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—679/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, for the year 1988-89.
- (3) A statement [Hindi and English versions] (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above and (b) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and

Siddha for the year 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—680/90]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report [Hindi and English versions] of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Account [Hindi and English versions] of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and hearing, Mysore, 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—681/90]

Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1990

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1990 G.S.R. 435 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—682/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law and Justice for 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—683/90]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Water Resources for 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Kotadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—684/90]

12.59 1/2 hrs.

[English]

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Second Report

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, three hundred persons have died as a result of consuming poisonous food in Raipur village of Basti District in Uttar Pradesh. Not only human beings even animals like dogs and cats were affected. The excessive use of insecticides has caused this food-poisoning. An inquiry should be held into the functioning of all those insecticide agencies and factories where these insecticides are manufactured. This is a very serious incident and an inquiry is necessary in the matter. Government should grant financial assistance to the dependents of all the victims.

MR. SPEAKER: This is all right. Now,

Shri Kumaramangalam.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, today morning in the newspaper we read that 'Khalistan Liberation Front' was claiming the credit for the fires in Delhi. Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister was making a statement saying that to the best of his information he did not know of any sabotage. But the Police Commissioner said that he cannot rule out the sabotage. The situation is that there is total confusion. I have requested that a Calling Attention may be admitted in this House on the fire incidents because the KLF, 'Khalistan Liberation Front' has also claimed it. It is an important matter, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had given a notice of Calling Attention on the serious accident involving 23 crude naphthalene tankers which caught fire in Nagda in which many people lost their lives and many received burn injuries and property worth thousands of rupees was damaged. The Government should undertake relief measures immediately and provide them compensation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not call you, Shri Dasai Chowdhary.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Sir, I along with hon. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and Dr. Shailendra Shrivastava were coming from Patna by 401 I.C. on the morning of 16th. This 401 I.C. generally develops defects and is not fully operative. On that day also, it developed some snags on reaching Lucknow around 11 p.m. There was no arrangement of drinking water either, we went to the concerned authorities to complain about this and asked them as to why we were detained upto 10 p.m. I would like to request the Government to stop 401 I.C. since it can lead to accident any time.

MR. SPEAKER: You give this in writing.
Shri Naik.

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay North): Some bombs were found in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant which falls in my constituency and one woman died in a bomb-blast at the railway station close to this Plant. I had demanded a statement by hon. Minister on the Malad bomb-blast. I personally feel that there is some link between these two incidents and therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the position.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): As per the information given by hon. Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, leader of U.P. Congress Legislature Party, who had personally visited Basti, more than two hundred people have died after eating poisonous pooris. It is suspected, that the oil which was used for preparing the food was adulterated.

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising the same point.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Or some insecticides were mixed with the flour. Now the entire administration and the traders from whom the commodities were purchased are trying to destroy all the profits by threatening people. This is a serious matter. We should have a discussion on it in this House, either by way of a Calling Attention or by some other method.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please resume your seat. I am not undermining the seriousness of the incident.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: How can we people sit quietly when such a tragedy has struck the people of Basti. Moreover, this matter is covered under the relevant rules also.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, about the serious incidents of fire and other incidents all over the country, the Home Minister said that there is no evidence of

sabotage. Last Saturday the Gable Network News of America stated that the JKLF is going to indulge in such activities of sabotage in the capital of the national and 1200 juggis have been burnt down yesterday and we hear that there have been blasts or some incident in Tarapur nuclear station. All this is a part of an overall conspiracy. It is a dangerous situation. We want that the Government should act fast and give re-assurance to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Our State of West Bengal and Eastern States have been deprived of economic development by the Central Government. Now, what is going to happen is that as a culmination of some procedure which has been initiated long ago, the Central Telecom Stores which gives about Rs. 300 crores worth of orders every year operates from Calcutta for the benefit of the Eastern region, which gets a lot of benefit out of it. That is going to be changed now, and they are going to decentralise it amongst 17 circles and a very small amount remains. As a result, 3000 people who are directly or indirectly involved are in danger of losing their livelihood. This is what is happening because certain things were set in motion by the previous Government. But why is it being allowed by this Government also? The Minister should take note of it and make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAŞUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Minister is here, he can clarify. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now hon. Minister of Home Affairs is making a statement. All of you please take your seats. I am not allowing any body else to speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Tiwari, you are one of the senior most Members of the House. This is not the way. Shri Joshi, you also take your seat. Don't you want to listen to the hon. Minister?

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Activities of the Anand Margies

13.08 hrs.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I RISE TO APPRISE THIS AUGUST House about the activities of Anand Marg—a militant, pseudo—religious organisation with political objectivities. The Anand Marg was founded in 1955 at Jamalpur (Bihar) by one Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar @ Anand Murti. In 1967-68, the Headquarters of the Marg were shifted from Jamalpur to Anand Nagar in Purulia District of West Bengal. Over the years, the activities of the Organisation, both within and outside the country, have expanded. The inclination of the Anand Marg to Violence and to take recourse to high handed means against the local people in the development and expansion of Anand Nagar has come to the notice of the Government.

In March, 1989, the West Bengal Government Officials, while undertaking the demolition of unauthorised construction raised by the Margis on forest land at Bansgarh in Purulia District, detected a secret hide-out of Anand Margis where unauthorised fire arms were also stored. Large quantities of arms were recovered and cases under the Arms Act were registered. Raids

were conducted in the Anand Nagar Ashram premises which led to the recovery of incriminating material, including wireless sets and detonators.

The Government has also received reports regarding forcible land-grabbing by Anand Margis in and around Anand Nagar. Resentment among the local people in these areas has been steadily growing. On some occasions, clashes have also taken place. Tension has also been building up between Anand Marg and the CPM workers. Two CPM supporters were killed in January this year by miscreants suspected to be Anand Margis. The alleged killings of five Anand Margis at Chatak in Purulia District on April 2nd have further exacerbated the tension in the area.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

13.09 hrs.

Available reports indicate that some senior functionaries of Anand Marg have been advising their followers abroad to channelise arms and ammunition for the Organisation through land routes from some neighbouring countries. There are also reports to the effect that Anand Marg functionaries have prepared a hit list for physical annihilation of some persons. The list includes some prominent political leaders of West Bengal. A Special Action Squad has also reportedly been formed and is currently being imparted training in the use of fire arms, bombs, etc.

In a related development, a BSF patrol party intercepted two Indian nationals on the 14th April, 1990 near the Indo-Pakistan border in Amritsar District. One of them admitted to be an Anand Margi while the other person was brought up at Anand Nagar as an orphan. A number of automatic weapons, pistol magazines and ammunition were received from them. Their interrogation revealed that they were carrying the consignment of weapons etc., arranged by 'Manav Mukti Manch', and Anand Marg outfit. It was also revealed by the persons apprehended

by the BSF that this outfit was in the process of training its members and of arming them. It was also learnt that this was the first consignment of arms and ammunition being brought from Pakistan by 'Manav Mukti Manch'.

I wish to assure this august House that the Government is fully aware of the subversive and unlawful activities of the Anand Marg, and steps will continue to be taken to check their illegal activities and bring the culprits to book.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): And also against those who are supporting them openly. There should be a discussion on this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): How they are connected with Congress—I and what are their links—that is not mentioned in the Statement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We demand that there should be a discussion on the Statement made by the Home Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): We support it.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): We support it.

(*Interruptions*) You are killing our people.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They are supporting the anti-national forces of our country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: We accept the challenge; we will have a discussion here.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 193 for a discussion on the Statement of the Home Minister. I request you to admit it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panja, Mr. Basudeb Acharia, you should all sit down when I am standing. Please take your seats. There is no point in talking to each other.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is fighting their cases in the High Court (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I am standing, please sit down. Please take your seat.

There is no point in talking to each other. You have to talk to the Government or you have to express your views in the House. There is no point in just looking at each other and saying something. I request you please not to do that.

If you are interested in discussing this matter probably Mr. Sathe wanted to say the same thing and Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary also wanted to say the same thing. I request you to please follow the rules and accordingly, if you give the notices, those would be considered.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, a very important statement on a very important matter has been made by the hon. Home Minister. We are all concerned about any such activities. I would not only support this suggestion for a discussion on this, but I hope that the Government has also noted it. Let there be no witch-hunting in this country. I hope the Government has also noted the statement made on behalf of Anand Margis publicly by their Secretary which has appeared in the Press and the Government would give due attention to all these facts also. It is because, the statement does not mention the side of the Anand Margis. Therefore, in the discussion, we will consider all this and I hope he will come with all the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister gave no clarification regarding CIA's hand in Aand Margis' menace.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item. Motion for election to committees.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not recorded.

13.17 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Coir Board

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): On behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, 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 Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, 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 Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted

13.18 hrs.

(ii) North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 3 (b) read with Rule 4 (b) of the rules of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 3 (b) read with Rule 4 (b) of the rules of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted

*Not recorded.

761 *Calling Attention* CHAITRA 28, 1912 (SAKA) *of furnace oil from* 762
Draining of large quantity *Bokaro Steel Plant*

13.19 hrs.

(III) Nation Welfare Board for Seafarers

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the member of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted

13.20 hrs.

(iv) Rajghat Samadhi Committee

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): On behalf of Shri Murasoli Maran Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, 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 Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term

commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, 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 Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

13.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Draining of large quantity of furnace oil from Bokaro Steel Plant resulting in Pollution of Damodar river water causing stoppage of water supply to the entire industrial and colliery belt of Dhanbad district

[English]

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of draining of large quantity of furnace oil from Bokaro Steel Plant into the Damodar river leading to pollution of the river water, causing stoppage of water supply to the entire industrial and colliery belt of Dhanbad district of Bihar and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

*Draining of large quantity**Bokaro Steel Plant*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Sir, I share the concern of the Honourable Members regarding situation arising out of draining of large quantity of furnace oil from Bokaro Steel Plant into the Damodar River leading to pollution of the river water, causing stoppage of water supply to the entire industrial and colliery belt of Dhanbad District of Bihar.

Since February 1990, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock Oil firing was started in one of the seven kilns of the Refractory Material Plant of the Bokaro Steel Plant, as a substitute for costly coal-tar fuel. Other six furnaces are still on Coal-tar fuel.

For this purpose an installation consisting of two tanks of 1800 cubic metre capacity each, along with pumping facilities etc. have been set up near the Refractory Material Plant within the perimeter wall of the steel plant.

Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) oil unloading started from 26th February, 1990. As LSHS was not available, Furnace oil was supplied by the oil company as a substitute and unloading of the same was started on 31st March, 1990 and completed on 4th April, 1990. Much of the LSHS unloaded had already been utilised and only a small quantity was in the tank.

Bihar pollution control Board charges a cess for the discharge of effluents. A rebate is allowed when the amount of the effluents is less than the norm fixed. During February, 1990, Bokaro Steel Plant earned a sizeable rebate on this account. Furnace oil is being used by Bokaro Steel Plant since inception in the power plant and there has not been any complaint regarding oil pollution over the years.

DVC authorities at Chandrapura brought to Bokaro Steel Plant's notice at 1730 hours on 5th April, 1990 that some oil was noticed finding its way into the intake area of the DVC in the Damodar River. Prompt action was taken by Bokaro Steel Plant to trace and plug

the source of leakage. The source was traced to the two drain valves of the tanks at LSHS station of the RMP which were found partially open. These valves are always kept closed except when annual cleaning of the tank is undertaken. The discharge was stopped by 2230 hours on the same day.

The circumstances leading to the unauthorised opening of the valves are being investigated by a four member internal Committee headed by Shri A.K. Poddar, General Manager (Materials), Bokaro Steel Plant and including Additional General Manager (Maintenance and Services), Deputy General Manager (Safety) and Assistant General Manager (Water Supply). The preliminary report points to theft as a motive and so a complaint has also been lodged with local Police on April 10, 1990. However, Mischief as motive cannot be ruled out at this stage.

A quantity of around 200 Kilo .litre of furnace oil is estimated to have leaked into the Damodar River. Due to dry season and low flow of water, the oil got collected at Jamadoba, about 40 kms. down stream of the river from where drinking water for Dhanbad City is pumped. Due to presence of oil, pumping of water from Jamadoba to Dhanbad was discontinued in the evening of April 6, 1990 thus preventing any contamination.

Immediately after hearing from the Coal Mines Area Development Authority, Government of Bihar, the Bokaro Steel Plant rushed on April 6, 1990 a team of officers and workforce with all the implements to diffuse the effect of oil on the water supply to Dhanbad and adjacent areas under the Coal Mines Area Development Authority of Bihar. Elaborate arrangements were made to burn out the oil wherever possible and barricade oil from the intake area of the pumps house at Jamadoba. The supply of drinking water was also supplemented by Bokaro Management using tankers.

Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant and other senior officers who had gone to the Pumping Station and along with District

*Draining of large quantity**Bokaro Steel Plant*

Authorities worked round the clock in clearing the accumulated oil and restoring water supply, which was duly done on April 10, 1990 around 1100 Hours after ensuring that the quality of filtered water was absolutely normal

The District Authorities had also alerted the down stream areas as matter of precaution and, as per information available, no abnormal situation was encountered in the down stream river upto the Panchet Dam. In order to dilute the concentration of the oil in the river, additional water was also opened from Tenughat reservoir to the extent of 2600 cusecs

The value of the oil lost is estimated to be around Rs. 6 lakhs. This oil is procured indigenously and there is no foreign exchange outgo in its procurement by Bokaro Steel Plant.

The Plant has already taken a number of steps to ensure that undue discharge of effluent does not take place. These include —

- 1 The drainage system valves have been blanked with steel plates
- 2 All oil separation chambers have been flushed and cleared
- 3 The frequency of inspection and monitoring of the effluents has been increased to daily basis
- 4 A coffer dam at the outfall channel is being built to decant the oil
- 5 An elaborate system for Pollution Control is being worked out with the help of internationally renowned Consultants

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Before Mr Roy starts putting his question I would like to read some portions from the handbook for the benefit of the Members so that we can regulate the discussion. The rule says that no debate is permitted on such statement at

the time it is made but each Member in whose name the item stands in the List of Business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a specific and brief clarificatory question relevant to the subject. The Member who calls attention should not take more than 10 minutes and other Members not more than five minutes each. The Minister replies at the end of all the clarificatory questions asked by the Members. The total time taken on a Calling Attention on a day is restricted to half-an-hour to 45 minutes

SHRI A K ROY Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to know whether the furnace oil concentration in Damodar river has been diluted or not. In the statement, an attempt has been made to dilute the seriousness of this offence. I can say this is an issue which is as serious as the Bhopal Gas Leak incident. There was gas poisoning at that time. The only thing is that in this case it was fortunately detected by some workers working in the water supply station so that a major mishap has been prevented but its contaminating effect is still continuing. This issue involves three Ministries. The first one is the Steel Ministry which has drained the oil. Secondly, the Ministry of Environment and Forests will just measure the extent of pollution in the river water. Thirdly, the Health Ministry will examine its effect on the health. So, it is a very serious thing. I should say this fact here. Though our attention is now concentrated on the North-West or the North-East this industrial heart of our country is also not free from the trouble and this incident has proved that

Sir, after reading the news I went to the place. I visited the place. I visited Bokaro Steel Plant also. I was appalled by the callousness of the authorities. I visited the place on the 8th. And I am now finding that they all went on the 10th to the spot to do the corrective things. I consider this offence as a no less serious than the offence committed by these extremists in Punjab or in Kashmir. It is said that no foreign exchange is involved. I like to ask the Minister about this. This furnace oil is not an indigenously produced oil. Furnace oil is a fraction of the

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

crude oil and it is a fraction heavier than the diesel oil that is used in the furnace power plant and now in the calcination plant of the limestone. As we are still to import one-third of our crude oil from abroad, any loss of oil means loss of foreign exchange. But I am surprised to find that it has been said like that, you understand the seriousness of the thing and the callousness of the management. How did the plant leak? How did the valve remain open from 2nd April? For three days continuously the entire oil was draining to the river. On the 5th April, it was detected at the Jamadoba Water Supply Plant Station which is some forty kilometres down-stream, that the entire water was full with thick oil layer. It was then brought to the notice of the higher authorities. Then they started searching the thing because they thought that some nearby colliery, the Munidih washery has drained the entire thing. When the Munidih Washery was contacted, the Bharat Coking Coal said that it has got no knowledge. Then they thought of contacting the Dugdha washery. They also said that they had no knowledge. Then they contacted the Chandrapura Power Plant. The Chandrapura Power Plant also expressed its ignorance. Rather it expressed its alarm over the thing because some water which they took was also contaminated with the furnace oil. Then the Bokaro Steel Plant was contacted. And you will be surprised to know that Bokaro Steel Plant was contacted in the morning and they took the whole day, full twelve hours, to locate wherefrom the oil was getting leaked. And in the night only they could locate that and they could close that.

I visited the place. I would like to tell the Minister that the tank was built to contain Low Sulphur Heavy Stock Oil to fire in the furnace or calcination plant. It has two outlets. One for pumping it into the furnace. That outlet is at a certain higher level so that no water, when you pump it, goes into the furnace but gets settled at the bottom. At the bottom there is a drainage valve which requires to be opened some six months to one year when they have to clean the whole tank.

Not that, the upper of the drain pipe is generally used to pumping the things to the furnace while the lower drain pipe should not be opened in any case because that should be opened only when they are to completely empty the entire tank after six months or one year for draining. Not only that. There were three valves. All the three valves in a series were found open. After that the oil would come through the oil separator. Whatever water will be there, will go down and that oil which flows, will be again recirculated. The entire oil separator got over-flooded. And after that, they went to the drain. That drain is also not on the river side. Previously, I was thinking perhaps, on the river side some tank was leaking. But the river side tank was not leaking. The tank was situated near the railways siding which is completely opposite to the direction of the Bokaro Steel Plant. That means in more than one mile the drain has gone through Bokaro Steel Plant and it did not attract the attention of anybody. I would like to know what is the efficiency of the management. For three days, from 2nd to 5th April it has gone. It was detected 40 kms downstream when the entire Damodar water got polluted. Then only, that too after 12 hours you could elect as to what was happening there. For a full three day it flowed. It is not that you have not got your operators there. Your chargeman is there, your superintendent of that particular raw material handling plant is there, your general managers are there. When I visited there, I was accompanied by the General Manager. When I asked as to how much oil had gone into the Damodar river, he said he did not have any information or knowledge. I said, do you know how much furnace oil was unloaded and how much still is there? He did not know even that. But the idea I got was that 400 tonnes furnace oil was there and all these 400 tonnes of furnace oil had gone into the river.

I would like to say a word about the pollution effect. Generally the oil parts per million (PPM) should not be more than 10. But as per my information in no case it should be above 1 PPM. But the composition of the river water of Damodar 40 kms. downstream

*Draining of large quantity**Bokaro Steel Plant*

from where they take water for the consumption of the entire industrial belt on 2nd April was 10 PPM. It is generally known as milligram per litre also. On 3rd it was 10 PPM. On 4th it was 10 PPM. On 5th it was 3000 PPM. From 10 PPM it shot upto 3000 PPM ! On 6th April it was 2256 PPM. On 7th it was 68 PPM and on 7th again it was 160 PPM. On 8th April it was 18 PPM. But still it is much above the safety limit.

In the Durgapur laboratory they said that the effect of this has even crossed the Bihar border and reached West Bengal. There they made an analysis and found that there was no arsenic in the water. Otherwise it would have been even more poisonous. But there were other components of furnace oil which were equally dangerous to the human health. It was analysed in the laboratory and the components were: Fluoranthene-1.00; Pyrene-0.38; Benz (a) Anthracene-1.76; Benzo (b) fluoranthene-0.47; Benzo (e) Pyrene-0.38; Benzo (a) Pyrene-0.93 and Benzo (ghi) Perylene-2.03. All these are very very harmful to any human health.

You have seen the seriousness of this. On 8th the Bihar Government telephonically contacted the West Bengal Government. The Chief Secretary of Bihar contacted the Chief Secretary of West Bengal to tell him to stop water supply even in the downstream of West Bengal. That means, in Raniganj and Durgapur—the entire Bengal Coalfields—he asked him to stop the water supply. Now, they have failed to arrest the flow of the polluted water. One news item has come in yesterday's Statesman, which says that a five member team of experts will be leaving for Dhanbad, Bihar to assess the extent of spill of furnace oil into the river Damodar which would cause environmental hazard in the neighbouring areas. It also says that the international assistance may be sought to arrest the oil flow at the DVC's Panchet Reservoir from where the water is channelized into the districts of South Bengal, including adjoining Burdwan.

Sir, it is not only that. The entire aquatic life has got affected. its Staff Correspondent

from Durgapur adds that the aquatic life in the river Damodar is threatened owing to the presence of thick layer of furnace oil. Many customers refused to purchase fish which was caught from the river Damodar, complaining that even after cooking, a foul smell of kerosene oil continued to persist. Mr. Sumenta Guha, Managing Director of Durgapur Project Limited said that the authorities were worried that if the aquatic life in the river had really been affected....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not quote what others said.

SHRI A.K. ROY: He said that if the aquatic life in the river had really been affected, the extent of pollution would be much more than what had been feared earlier. No official report in this regard had reached so far. But the authorities were keeping their fingers crossed. This is the situation, Sir. the oil not only had got drained, but also polluted the Damodar water in such a way that the industrial belt of both Bihar and Bengal has got affected. Now, this is being treated very lightly. For this, they have no explanation at all. That is why, I ask this: how you are managing the factory? how could such things take place which continued for three full days together? what were the safety arrangements? when I visited the place, I raised this question: what safety arrangements are there. if there is a leak in the tank. There should be some safety device so that you can monitor from the controlling panel. By this, you can know, if something goes on wrongly. There was nothing like that. When I visited, they said that they are controlling the drainage. But, I saw that thick layer of oil was still going into the river, even on 8th. I would like to request the hon. Minister not to take such things very lightly because the whole thing is getting drained and people are not aware of this. It is something very serious. It is an offence against the country; against the management; against everyone. I want to bring this to your notice. It is a national question. Sir, we are worrying about this Plant now, because it is the most prestigious Plant and the biggest Plant. It is still yielding profit and it is the only Plant

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

which has produced about 2.3 million tonnes of steel. It is giving a good performance. But there is always, an attempt from the managerial side and other things, in such a way that alarm everyone, who are interested in the progress of the Plant. We were thinking to make it a 10 million tonnes Plant, earlier. But it has gone this way. I would like to bring to your notice a Question put by me, on this subject last year, in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already consumed 18 minutes

SHRI A.K.ROY: I will finish in two minutes.

Sir, then, he gave me an answer also. In September last year a truck with iron scrap was coming out and in between some people were stopping that and taking the steel scrap from that. It was the planned arrangement. We were surprised to know as to how could such things take place. We drew the attention of the Bokaro Steel Plant Management regarding how the trucks loaded with steel scrap which are on the way from Bokaro to Durgapur were being stopped just after 8 kms. from the factory and a portion of the scrap was taken out and sold just like in a regular market. Ultimately, the villagers, with the help of the District administration, found that each and every truck which used to come out of the Bokaro Steel Plant used to carry more steel than what was recorded in the papers so that at the time of delivery at Durgapur they delivered only the recorded portion and the extra quantity were unloaded in this way. It was brought to the notice of the BSP Management. But there was no action taken. They admitted that more than one lakh metric tonne of steel scrap was despatched by the Bokaro Steel Plant and cases were registered. This answer was given on 30th March, 1990. This incident brings out the appalling conditions and its callousness towards health and national money. This also brings out a sort of conspiracy and subversion. With what motive was it done? This is definitely a slur on the mana-

gerial efficiency of such a big plant. There would be an enquiry by a three-Member Committee. But this is not adequate since this is a much bigger issue. I want some high power committee to go into this matter involving representatives from public or some judicial person so that they can go into the matter deeply and do something to stop and check the entire managerial lapses. Secondly, they should make an assurance before the House that no water or oil will go from Bokaro Steel Plant to the Damodar river without passing through a separation tank so that the entire oil or water will be separated and purified. Thirdly, there must be a centrally sponsored pollution control device to operate in the entire industrial belt where so many public sector units are at work and are polluting the entire Damodar river. With these words, I remind the hon. Minister again not to take this matter lightly. This is an offence which is as serious as any offence which the extremists are committing in the North-East or North-West.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue, not because it disturbed the public life or many people became its victim but because it was a preplanned and high level conspiracy. The tanker which was full of furnace oil had all its three valves opened while in normal circumstance just one valve is opened and two in the case of fire etc. but never three. So it is a matter of surprise. Hence, it becomes crystal clear that it is a conspiracy hatched to ruin and defame the public sector. Therefore, it is a matter of great concern.

The reply given by the Minister is retro-type. He gave no reply to the question as to when Government came to know about it, through newspapers or earlier. It is an acknowledged fact that there are people within the Government and outside who are hell-bent upon destroying the public sector and thereby to prove that since public sector is not efficient, private sector should be preferred.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the bungling in oil is not new. It is a daily affair and the loss is not just Rs. 6 lakhs but it is at least Rs. 13 crores, the daily loss being Rs. 10 lakhs.

Sir, the continued leakage and outflow of oil for such a long period may have been due to a joint conspiracy of private sector and some political parties and a lot of other people. It is true that Shri S.P. Protshiyar, the administrative manager is an honest person and has expressed his surprise over the opening of valves. Who was entrusted with the management of all such things? How all the three valves were opened? Is a register maintained regarding the time of opening and closure of valves? The Hon. Minister admitted that a blunder was committed but is not just a blunder but a conspiracy as it involves a large number of people.

All this indicates that some people are out to malign public sector.

As regard the Managing Director, he still continues to hold his post despite numerous allegations against him. These things should be looked into by the people who claim that they are running the nation. This is how the nation is being run. All the allegations against him have been dumped and he has been allowed to continue. It is said that he has links with top persons including Tatas. Thus there is an all round attempt to malign the public sector.

Again, according to C.I.D. officials some outsiders were found roaming there. Those people should be identified. So I request that a Committee should be formed consisting of technical persons and honourable Members to look into these matters and allegations as it would strengthen our nation and help the sagging economy as well. It is not just a question of death and disease due to leakage and outflow of oil, people are dying here due to other reasons also, but it is a question involving the nation's economy and industry. How far can we let them go? The rhetoric of congress-conspiracy would not do any more as the congress is no more at the helm of affairs. Now, you have been sent here to look

into these matters and take care of persons at fault. Many irregularities are there. The factory has its own workshop and despite this the motors are repaired in a private company named Harinarayan & Co. owned by a congress man called P.N. Tripathi. It incurs an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores on the factory. It is so what is the justification for maintaining an establishment there. The people indulging in such practices in a private factory would be immediately punished and dismissed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, R.S. Bhatia is the Resident Manager there for the last 9 years, despite the fact that he has bought three flats with the money received through bribe. He has rented even the sales office. I wish to tell you all such things as we are discussing not only oil leakage but the general state of affairs in Bokaro, so that you may come to know the people there who are hell bent up on destroying Bokaro. Presently Bokaro is a great national asset. Therefore, I would like to request that a Committee should be formed and its report tabled before the House so that such people may be identified and isolated henceforth. This would help a lot in toning up our country's economy.

[English]

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): The river Damodar is one of the most important rivers of our country. It flows through Bengal and Bihar. On the Damodar bank, there are Bokaro Steel Plant, ISSCO, DSP, ASP, DTPS, DPL, BCL, FCI, Raniganj Paper mills, hundreds of collieries and other ancillary industries. These industrial concerns use the water of the river Damodar. Millions of people living in Bihar and Bengal use the water of Damodar river for drinking and other domestic purposes.

Sir, the spill of furnace oil has caused great panic among the people living in this region. I am told that the pollution from Durgapur Steel Plant has already endangered the lives of the people living in that region. My previous speakers have spoken

[Sh. Purna Chadra Malik]

in detail about the hazards of the pollution.

I would only like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is an act of deliberate sabotage on the part of some officials who are trying to discredit the Government.

I would further like to know whether accountability would be fixed and the concerned officials punished for causing such grave danger to public life and safety.

I would like to know whether the Government will institute an inquiry by high power Committee into the allegations that there is always a deliberate leakage of furnace oil which is extremely costly and the dishonest traders in collusion with the officials mop up the upper layer with gunny bags and then sell it in the market.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. My information is that the Managing Directors and others who are running the company are not very careful as they should have been. It is because the Company Law Board or for that matter any other Government machinery cannot touch their activities. So, they are doing whatever they want to do.

In 1988, the Company Law (Amendment) Bill was introduced. In that a new Section 621A was introduced. It empowered the Company Law Board and the Regional Directors to compound an offence punishable with fine, i.e. by imposing penalties, in lieu of prosecution. The power to compound is not exercisable relating to offences which are punishable either with imprisonment or fine or both. So, this way, the Government is powerless. The Act does not say anything further against the Directors and the Management of any Company.

As the time at our disposal is very short, therefore, I would just draw the attention of

the hon. Minister for law to see that such person who are working in the public sector companies be punished and if need be, this Company Law (Amendment) Bill be again amended so that such persons be brought to book and also punished equally as any other person of the country.

Now, I would just put some questions which the hon. Minister may answer, when he replies.

- (1) May I know whether it is a fact that Coal Mine Area Development Authority felt that the spill was resulted because of inefficiency, lack of knowledge, carelessness and no regard for environment. Further, they have accused the Steel Authority that they have not acquired sufficient talents to operate the outlets and valves of the newly constructed furnace oil tanks. Out of 22 tanks commissioned on March 22, this years, 3 outlets remain partially open since April 2.
- (2) May I know whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of the Plant Mr. S.R. Ramakrishnan had told that it is a sabotage and a deliberate act? He had denied the allegation that the workers like operational work at any Steel Plants. There are 120 similar valves in the entire network of the plant.
- (3) May I know whether the Government possesses any power to confer deterrent punishment to the person or persons who is or who are found responsible for this ghastly or deliberate act of sabotage. They may be political people or anybody for that matter.
- (4) May I know whether the Aquatic life of the river. Damodar is on the verge of total extinction.
- (5) May I know whether some private company has been entrusted to

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check the daily purification of water of the Damodar river and what is the name of the company?

[Translation]

SHRI PREM PRADEEP (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leakage of the furnace oil into the waters of Damodar river is an event analogous to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy that took the toll of thousands of people and I am at a loss to understand a to where shall such events and acts of sabotage lead out nation and its people to, if they are allowed to continue. It seems that we have not learnt any lesson from the Bhopal Gas Tragedy otherwise such a mishap of the leakage of furnace oil would not have taken place. It is extremely surprising that the leakage continued for full 3 days and the oil spread upto the length of not less than 40 kilometer and we came to know of all that through the newspapers alone.

The photograph of the spread oil has been given in the newspaper 'Aaj' published from Ranchi and the amazingly reluctant management woke up dazed from the deep slumber of intoxicating affluence only when an appeal from the public for protection and safety from the possible environmental hazards, caused by the widespread spread of the oil, struck their ears and the management guessed that they could not more conceal the incident. It is only after that that they informed the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government regarding the whole episode. We are not aware of the fact whether the hon. Minister has visited the site of the incident. It is said that while Rome was burning, the King- Neero was relaxing totally unconcerned about the whole tragedy. We want to know as to where the hon. Minister was camping at that time? It is after all these happenings and after we moved a call-attention motion that this information was shared with us in the form of a statement in this House. I would like to add something to what has already been said by my hon. friends here. Little significance can

be attached to issues like the estimate of loss in crores, the probable death toll of the people and of the aquatic animals including fishes etc, but the question is what remains the top secrecy behind all that which has not been brought to light till now. The whole industrial area extending from Dhanbad to Durgapur would have been badly affected. In this connection, I would like to say that though the management personnel might have passed examinations after reading voluminous books but the lessons of national value and importance remain to be taught to them. It is only because of such lapses on the part of the officials that these hazardous incidents resulting in huge national loss have taken place. Hundreds of people have been killed either due to the explosion of gas cylinders or due to fire. Now, you see, how this news has been undermined by the press. The management have, registered a case of theft on 10th of April at the local police station and they defend themselves by saying that the outlet of the furnace was opened wide by the culprits to facilitate theft and this is how the furnace oil leaked out. The management has not, that way, confessed its mistake. Had they admitted their fault, things would have been different and it seems that the Government is very anxious about it now. The hon. Minister is here with us and he shall have to tell us how long can such national losses be permitted to occur? The previous Government has stepped down and many incidents of fire have taken place within just one week. Are we meant to discuss here the issues and incidents of fires, train-fires and explosions of gas cylinders alone or there is also need on the part of the Government to take precautionary measures to check the recurrence of such mishaps? So, I would like to urge upon the Government to take an initiative in this direction and discover the facts and reasons behind such acts so that the nation can be saved from suffering such losses in future. And it is only then that we would be able to take stock of such upheavals and control them. Otherwise, in view of the way the situations shape themselves in Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar or, for that matter, any other part of the country; it is very difficult

[Sh. Prem Pradeep]

to foretell at what time exactly is the situation likely to explode with a bang? Any catastrophic transformation in the present situation can be expected any time if we are reluctant to learn lessons from these experiences. So, we shall have to take an honest overall review of the whole situation and see to it if there is the hand of conspirators or intriguers behind it. That how can the Government be held guilty for the valve getting accidentally opened and the subsequent leakage of oil are such lame excuses as would not do because this is not the case of a natural calamity or God's will. Therefore, by confiding and depending more on your hard-work, strength and vigour and intellectual capacity rather than by blaming God, things can be achieved. Please don't go blindly by the dictum that 'things happen because God wishes them to happen'. Thank you.

[English]

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am grateful to the hon. members who have participated in the Calling Attention. I am also grateful to Shri A.K. Roy who initiated the discussion; he has raised some very important points and also visited Bokaro Steel Plant and interacted with the Management immediately after the occurrence. He has complained that I have attempted to dilute the seriousness of this issue. Let me assure him and other members of the House that there is no attempt to dilute the seriousness of this issue. The real issue is not whether the loss has been Rs. 6 lakh or more. The fact remains that there could have been casualties of people, there could have been loss of human lives or there could have been serious injuries to human lives if the water level was not low; luckily the water level was low at that time; the pollution was not caused to that extent in the water or that was prevented. I have only stated the fact at the present moment

All the members said that three valves were opened. These valves were not opened regularly; these valves are meant to be opened once in a year when there is total cleaning. The Bokaro has been in operation for the last 20 years and this kind of accident has not taken place so far. It is not possible for these valves to open themselves under some pressure. There are human elements who open these valves personally and allow the furnace oil to flow. It cannot be in the interest of the Management also to allow this furnace oil to flow, because the Management does not gain anything. Therefore, I find it very difficult to believe that there could be any interest on the part of the Management to open them. There are only two possibilities. (1) Either this was done in order to have some pecuniary benefits by way of theft or there must have been some mischief played by somebody. It looks unlikely that it was done in order to have some pecuniary benefits through theft because, as I said, 200 thousand litres of furnace oil flowed. It requires some very huge operation to do it either by a tanker or something else to collect this furnace oil from the top of the water and to carry it away. Obviously, such operations were not there. But I am not ruling them out. Maybe somebody or a group of persons wanted to steal a small quantity of furnace oil persons. He did not know, or that group of persons did not know that if these valves were kept open, 200 litres of furnace oil might flow by; that possibility is there. But there is a greater possibility of mischief making also.

Point have been raised by members that there is an attempt to discredit the Bokaro Management; there is an overall attempt to discredit even the public sector. Therefore, somebody must have deliberately opened these valves. These valves are generally not opened. Therefore, the Management was caught completely unaware. It is very difficult for the Management now to find out as to who has done it. There were some unauthorised persons reportedly loitering over there, under suspicious circumstances in that area a few days prior to this occurrence. We have filed an FIR. We have also asked the police

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to go into it in-depth and find out the persons who could have been involved in this operation of opening of these valves. Fortunately, it has not resulted in the loss of human lives.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Have you found out about it?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do not know. It is for the police to find out about it. (*Interruptions*)

I do not know. It is for the Police to find out. Bokaro Management had lodged a complaint.

Now, it has been said that the Bokaro Steel Plant management rushed there only on 10-4-1990. It is not correct. The Bokaro Steel Plant management rushed there to the spot on 5-4-1990. And immediately on getting the information at about 5.30 P.M. on 5th April the Bokaro Steel Plant took action. As the hon. member has said there were many plugs—actually there are hundreds of plugs and valves—and it was not possible immediately to locate the particular plug or valves and the leakage was located and plugged within five hours at 2230 hours.

Now, a point has been made that even now the water is contaminated. This is a point on which I particularly took interest. I tried to find out what the present position was and whether there was any contamination. I have been assured that it is not so any longer. The Government of West Bengal as also from the Government of Bihar Bokaro Management got reports and according to that report there has been no pollution at the present moment and things are quite normal both on the West Bengal side and Bihar. They have also been told that the gauge for indicating water normalcy has been showing oil content less than ten PPM which is below the permissible norm since 10-4-90.

We have also sent two experts Mr. A.K. Poddar and Mr. John Raju from the Damodar Valley all the way down to the point of water pumping. Water pumping to Dhanbad is also normal. When it came to our notice we

took all precautionary measures by barricading the water and also realising fully well the difficulties that the people face if water supply were not there, we took steps that were possible within our limited means to supply as much water as possible through tankers. If I am not wrong I think we provided tankers which made hundred of rounds to distribute of water. We also supplied truck loads of galvanized sheets, wooden baleies, Manila ropes, and pumps, empty drums, etc., which were required for barricading the water.

It is also a fact that this kilu No. 7 of the Refractory Plant was not performing since the first of April and that it might have led to some complacency. It has been said that this could not have been detected for two days. Now, what happened is that the system in the oil separation plant was totally closed and it was not possible to say by visual observation that the flow of oil took place. Every 15 days the system is checked. I am not very satisfied after this occurrence about the checking after every 15 days. I feel we shall have to do something on this. It appears that in this probably greater caution could have been taken. I am trying at my own level to find out as to whether there has been my negligence on management's part.

Now, an hon. Member has raised this question, why there has been only a departmental inquiry. I can assure the hon. Member that after the report of the departmental enquiry is received,—and I have impressed upon them that this report must be supplied to me at the earliest—if I feel it necessary then I will go in for a further inquiry to see that this does not take place again.

Now, Mr. Roy has also complained, if I am correct, that after this occurrence we are thinking of taking international assistance. The fact is not so. The Government had already asked for international assistance in this matter to get some special know-how and it has been decided to go in for computerised analysis of the flow to avoid pollution. The equipment is on the way. Therefore, all the steps in this direction have been taken

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

long time back. The only thing was that the assistance from the international consultancy agency from whom we are taking assistance, is on the way. As I said, the required equipment is on the way and it will take some time for us to get that equipment.

Another hon. member has also raised some point and asked as to whether I went to the place of occurrence. I must frankly say and concede that I could not do so. On that particular day, that is, the day of occurrence, I was not here. On that day I was abroad accompanying the President of India. After all, it was not possible for me to know that such an occurrence would take place. Therefore, obviously it is not that I was fiddling when Rome was burning. After coming back, whatever steps could have been taken, from my end, I had taken. The Government will direct SAIL to study all implications of it and to take all preventive measures. I feel that there has been some weakness in this because nothing has happened for twenty years. So, there might be some carelessness. Therefore, we will identify weakness in the system of pollution control and we will continue to monitor. We will take whatever steps are considered necessary to make improvement in this. I will not use the word 'fool-proof' because whatever we do it will not be fool-proof. But whatever is possible on our part to tackle such a situation, we will do.

I can add that the Bihar Pollution Control Board has given directions under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act 1986 to Bokaro Steel Plant Management on 12th April 1990, to close the refractory plant till all the details are furnished. We are awaiting the report of the police because we have lodged FIR and also the report of the interim enquiry. I take the House into confidence. After these reports are received, I can assure the House that whatever steps are necessary would be taken in this direction. We will also see that if there has been any lapse on the part of Bokaro management we would take to task those people. Also other

steps, preventive measures to the possible extent to be taken in future, will be taken.

A reference was also made to a case regarding trucks full of scrap bound for Durgaपुर or so. We have registered a case and the case is under registration. We have taken the steps for police case registration. Mr. Roy is smiling. I have got great regards for him. I will also like to have cooperation from the hon. Members. They have thrown some suggestions. Whatever other suggestions they will give to me either in writing or in discussions to improve matters in this direction or even in the general administration of Bokaro, they are always welcome.

Some points have been raised regarding over all Bokaro management. But since the scope of Calling Attention Motion is limited, I will not go into those aspects. Obviously we will have opportunities to discuss those aspects on some other occasion.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: You have not answered my question.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: So far as your pointed question is concerned, regarding legal steps to be taken, there is no shortcoming in law. There are a number of laws available under which we can take steps. The moment we can identify the persons, I can assure you, the steps under the law will be taken against those persons.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: What about the aquatic life of the Damodar river?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: So far as the aquatic life is concerned, obviously when the water is polluted, I think, one can conclude that there will be some effect on the aquatic life. But what has been the effect, I will not be able to tell just now.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I want only one minute. Please allow me.

MR CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of one minute. The hon. Minister has already replied. I cannot continue to give permission

for question and answer. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I will take only one minute. Then, I will resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot. You have had full opportunity to discuss the entire matter.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Roy, please write to me. I will examine it and write to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Motion standing in the name of Shri Saifuddin Choudhury.

14.24 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixth Report

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April, 1990."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April, 1990."

The motion was adopted

14.25 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to enhance the compensation to the families of IPKF personnel who lost their lives in Sri Lanka**

✓ SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): Our nation is proud of the Indian Peace Keeping Force for the suc-

cessful accomplishment in bringing peace and normalcy in the North-Eastern region of Sri Lanka. The sacrifices made and the exemplary courage, fortitude and devotion to duty shown by the Jawans, officers and other ranks of IPKF are highly commendable. The IPKF provided security to the Tamils in Sri Lanka and shouldered the onerous task of combating the ethnic and civil war in the North-Eastern region of Sri Lanka.

About 1155 IPKF men had sacrificed their lives while providing security and saving the life and property of the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The last batch of IPKF men numbering about 2500 had returned to India on 25 March, 1990. The President of Sri Lanka thanks the Government of India for honouring the pledge for withdrawing the entire IPKF men from the Island. But not even a word has been said about the yeomen services rendered by the IPKF.

It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things that the nation should pay homage to the brave and valiant men who laid down their lives for the sake of humanity in the North-Eastern part of Sri Lanka. The Government should raise the minimum compensation to the bereaved families of IPKF on par with those families whose compensation has been raised recently.

- (ii) **Need to construct a direct railway line between Tumkur and Davanagere in Karnataka**

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): The railway line between Tumkur and Davanagere via Arasikere, Kadur Chikka Jajuru is a round about route. There is a proposal to construct a direct rail track between Tumkur and Davanagere via Sirsi, Hiriyur, Chitradurga. In fact, this is a missing railway link in the railway map of Karnataka. This direct route would reduce the distance between these two stations by about 100 kms and the duration of the journey would be reduced by about four hours. This would also facilitate to lessen the traffic pressure on

[Sh. C.P. Mudala Giriappa]

National Highway No. 4 where a number of accidents take place every day and loss of lives and property is reported daily. A direct rail route already exists between Bangalore and Tumkur and hence there is a great need to construct a direct track between Tumkur and Davanagere. I urge upon the Government to take up the construction work of this direct railway track immediately.

(iii) Need to construct dams across Katla and Plana streams in Uttar Kannada district of Karnataka

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Katla and Plana are two streams originating in Western Ghats near Castle Rock in Uttar Kannada district. The scheme contemplates construction of two pick up dams across these two streams, an inter-connecting channel and a diversion tunnel. Waters from these two streams will be diverted to Supa reservoir in the adjacent Kalinadi basin for power generation to the extent of 100 MW in the existing and proposed power houses in Kali valley.

Detailed project report for the scheme was furnished to CEA/Central Water Commission in July, 1985 and the comments of various Directorates have also been received.

Since Supa reservoir has surplus capacity, this scheme is very attractive. However, the Union Government has not taken any decision on it.

I request the Government of India to give its final decision immediately.

[Translation]

(iv) Need for early completion of Ganga Barrage in Kanpur to overcome the drinking water problem

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population of Kanpur

district is more than 40 lakh and there is a perpetual scarcity of drinking water in both the urban and the rural districts thereof. This problem acquires serious dimensions during Summer and the common man is confronted with many hardships. The urban drinking water problem can't be overcome unless and until the Ganga Barrage is constructed in Kanpur. The expenditure on this Barrage will go on increasing in proportion to the delay made to complete it. The problem of rural Kanpur is no less serious. The ponds and wells get dried during summer and people have to travel long distances to fetch water for themselves and their cattle.

Hence, I would like to request the Government to go ahead with the construction of the Ganga Barrage as soon as possible so as to complete it within the specified period of time so that a permanent solution to the urban drinking water problem is made. To overcome the problem of drinking water in rural Kanpur, there is the need for a thorough and indepth survey of the drought affected areas and subsequently installation of more deep tubewells capable of providing water round the year.

(v) Need to enact a law to prevent noise pollution in the country

SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of noise pollution has acquired serious dimensions throughout the country but the Government seems to pay no heed to it as yet. The illegal playing of records etc. by using loudspeakers on the occasions of marriage or any other ceremony tantamounts to troubling the public. One who resents this illegal act is pacified by saying that, this is an amusement for 2-3 days only and the noise pollution registers an unchecked increase that way. Our liberal policies and ineffective preventive laws on this count have indirectly helped to add to this problem of pollution. Consequently, the number of handicapped (deaf) has increased considerably besides affecting adversely the common man's sense of hearing. You can easily come across the gravity of the situation if only a survey of the

last 10 years is conducted in this respect. People seek permission from the police station or the office of the Divisional Magistrate for using speakers on such occasions but they instead make use of loud-speakers with a false notion that this will add to their prestige and social status.

Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Environment Minister that keeping in view the grave problem of noise pollution and its consequent repercussions, a national level legislation to this effect may be enacted and enforced expeditiously so as to save the rest of the people lest they should fall an easy prey to the side effects of this pollution. Both the Central and State Governments may enforce this legislation with equal zest and vigour and deal firmly with the offenders.

(vi) Need to take steps to save the diamond industry in the country

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country earns an annual income of Rs. 6,000 crores in valuable foreign exchange from the diamond industry which provides employment to lakhs of people. Today, the diamond industry is on the verge of collapse on account of the present policy of the Government. From the declining trend of growth in the diamond industry, it appears that the Government would be able to earn only a meagre amount of Rs. 3000 or 3500 crore as foreign exchange during the year 1990-91 from this industry. Besides, it will also render a large number of people jobless.

Gujarat is the largest diamond producing State in the country. On account of the state of sickness in this industry spreading all over the far flung rural areas of Gujarat, lakhs of workers would be rendered jobless. It is indeed a matter of regret that though this situation has been persisting for long, the Government is not paying any attention to it.

On account of the indifferent attitude of the Government towards the diamond industry, this industry is now developing in

other countries like China and Sri Lanka. So, I would like to request the Government that in order to save lakhs of people from losing their jobs and also to save this industry which earns a substantial amount of foreign exchange worth crores of rupees, they should pay proper attention to this industry. The Government should provide them all the facilities for export, adequate supply of water and electricity and help them reduce the polishing cost and at the same time constitute a committee to go into all the aspects of this industry and implement their suggestions immediately. Along with this, an attempt should be made to redress the grievances of the workers and traders associated with the diamond industry after giving them an opportunity to express their difficulties with a view to sort them out.

(vii) Need to take steps to overcome drought conditions in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to combat the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh, the Central Government should provide additional financial assistance to State Government. Last year, on account of insufficient rains, and also because of the weakening of monsoon in September, 1989, the Kharif crop in various districts of the State was heavily damaged. Drought conditions are still prevailing in 77 Tehsils of the 29 districts in Madhya Pradesh. Failure of monsoon has adversely affected even the Rabi crop in all the districts of the State. As a result thereof Rabi crop could not be sown in more than one million acres of land in the State. Moreover, the crops already sown in the drought affected areas have been destroyed for want of rains. Taking into account, the state of Kharif and Rabi crops together, it would be seen that drought conditions are prevailing in the 86 Tehsils of the State. On the basis of a cursory evaluation of the Kharif crop damage, the Central Government should provide a financial assistance of Rs. 300 crores to Madhya Pradesh Government for drought relief measures and for supply of drinking water. In case the Central Govern-

[Sh. Chhaviram Argal]

ment and the State Government fail to take concrete and effective steps in this direction right now, they may have to face a disastrous situation later on. To tide over the present water crisis in Madhya Pradesh, funds should be made available on top priority basis and immediate efforts should be made to go in for optimum exploitation of underground water reserves with the help of latest devices like the Rig system. The earlier programme of the Janata Government i.e. "Food for work" programme should be instantly implemented. Thousands of cattle heads are dying for want of drinking water and in case immediate and effective steps are not taken in this regard, the situation may turn explosive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the approved version will go on record.

(viii) Need to regularise the services of the workers engaged in Jammu region of Border Roads Organisation

[English]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKASAR (Bikaner): Sir, a serious problem has been persisting for long in Jammu region of Border Roads Organisation. As many as 12,000 workers are working in this region. Many of them have remained temporary till date despite the fact that they have been working in this organisation for more than 20 years. The method employed by the authorities for not making these people permanent is to break their service after every six months. Salaries of these workers were cut on account of their leaving the work early at 3 P.M. in order to cast their vote during the last parliamentary election.

Sir, it is highly improper that these workers who are engaged in Border Roads Organisation for more than 20 years and doing jobs of perennial nature have not been made permanent and denied of all right and facilities due to a worker. This has created a grave uncertainty about the future of these

people. They have been fighting against this injustice for long but to no avail. And I urge upon the Minister to do justice to these devoted workers without any further delay.

14.40 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91**

**Ministry of Human Resource
Development—CONTD.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now proceed with the discussion in respect of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Hon'ble Kusuma Krishna Murthy will speak.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is a very important Ministry. The very concept of Human Resource Development was introduced with a laudable objective, and the objective was to bring about coordination and integration among various Departments like Education, Child Development, Women Development and Nutrition which are of prime significance for the development of human factor. It is most gratifying for me, to note that the Government have realised the supreme significance of the human factor which is necessary for nation-building activity, specially in a developing country like India. It is our common knowledge that right type of human beings always produce right results. Therefore, the human resource is the real resource in any nation to tackle any problem quite successfully. Probably that was the reason why when this Ministry was first formed it was entrusted to no less a person than Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, a great scholar with rich experience. Not only that. He was also assisted by two able Ministers of State and as soon as the Ministry was formed, the

Budget allocation was increased four-fold. This speaks volumes about the significance given to this Ministry by the previous Government. Unfortunately, under the present National Front Government, the significance of the human factor is totally lost. Probably in the process of undoing what has been done by the previous Government, they are totally ignoring the value of this important Ministry and till today there is no Minister with independent charge of the important Ministry and I am witness to this fact, because. When my Starred Question No. 83 came up for name—Question No. 83—on the floor of this House relating to an important subject about the delay in supplying the text-books for X Class by NCERT on 19th March in this current Session, practically there was no Minister to answer this important question. Sir, as you know, questioning the Government is a rare privilege of the Members of Parliament and we rarely get an opportunity to question the Government through a Starred Question. When the Government does not respond properly, this amounts to making a biggest mockery of parliamentary democracy. On that day it was quite surprising that an 'In-charge' Minister came to answer this question in place of another in-charge' Minister, Prof. M.G.K. Menon is here, a learned man, I have great respect for him, but he is only in charge of the Ministry. On that day, the hon. Minister, Mr. Kotadia, came to answer and very surprisingly, neither he could understand our Supplementaries nor answer them. And that the question was on NCERT. My interest in NCERT dates back to December 1977 because it is one of the important institutions concentrating on education at the grass-root level. Therefore, I evince keen interest in that. But dishearteningly I could not find much improvement in its functioning. That is why, when I asked that question the answer was quite evasive, if not misleading. And when I asked about the supply of text-books in time, he said that there is no delay. In fact, I am one of the Members of the Management Committee of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan, Secunderabad, A.P. The staff and Principals time and again complained to me that the students did not receive the text-books in time. They

underwent a lot of struggle and suffering. This is the way they function. They do not prepare text books in time and even when they prepare text books, they prepare with full of errors. They have a golden record of preparing an errata for an errata. I have asked one more starred question on the 16th of this month it was that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General in his latest report on NCERT and the reply was quite interesting. In fact, the CAG had indicted the NCERT. They took it very lightly and their answer was only on very insignificant points. One is about preparing of the profit and loss account, another one is science workshop department did not account for review and the third one is the physical verification of stores. The fourth one is about watching the progress of finalisation of materials and the fifth one is about workshop department has not kept accounts. Actually, the CAG's report has made it very clear for NCERT's failure in achieving the target of training secondary school teachers to cope up with the new 10 year school curriculum. The second one is that only 30 per cent of the enrolled teachers could complete the courses. Then the report said that the five year programme from 1976 for training 2,000 elementary school teachers also did not take off. Then the other one is that the centre for continuing education in NCERT had only 90 centres functioning as against the projected 432 centres. Apart from 2.80 lakh volumes of general books worth Rs. 26 lakh remaining unsold for more than five years; the Council also had 3.88 lakh volumes worth Rs. 12 lakh of obsolete titles lying in stock. Nearly 93 research projects were still going on even after a delay of two to 18 years. A project sanctioned in March, 1979 was not completed at all and the persons concerned retired in 1984. This is the type of allegations, the CAG had made. But instead of giving facts, NCERT has the record of either evading the answer or misleading this House always. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister in charge to institute an enquiry committee to find out the facts. This is an important organisation dealing about primary secondary teacher

[Sh. Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

education and also research and innovations. This is an important organisation in our country.

Sir, we talk that the children are the greatest assets of this nation. But in reality, when the curriculum is set for them, it is not properly and seriously carried out and NCERT is making. It is a mockery of it. I therefore, strongly urge upon the Minister to institute an enquiry committee to find out the realities and see that the necessary corrective steps are taken in time.

Sir, I will now come to another autonomous body under Education namely UGC. Parliament was given the powers to set standards regarding higher education and almost about 35 years ago, the UGC Act was enacted by Parliament giving the powers on Higher Education. The main function of UGC is to co-ordinate set standards the standards in higher education. But unfortunately it is not functioning well. Yesterday, my friend Mr. Soz was mentioning that the UGC is almost dead. UGC only doing the Post office work of distributing money to Universities. Therefore, for making UGC to come up to the expectations of the nation I strongly urge upon the Government to institute a high power committee to go into the lapses and rectify them soon.

This is the International Literacy Year and our objective as laid down in the Operation Blackboard is the universalisation of elementary education. In the developed countries, the target for universalisation of secondary education was achieved, whereas our objective is universalisation of elementary education and it is yet to be achieved. Our country lags behind. Ours is the second largest illiterate country; second largest populated country. Ours is a country having the largest number of people living below the poverty line and the biggest democratic country. Therefore, our objective should be to eradicate illiteracy and poverty and control population growth and save our democratic norms. When you formulate pro-

grammes and policies, the objectives could be achieved only when you make realistic allocation of funds. As compared to Defence, which is also equally important, education, I believe, is given only 3% of our national income. In the case of Defence, it is more than 40%. The population growth in our country is threatening and it is more serious and dangerous than the nuclear weapons. Unless this population growth is strictly controlled, whatever progress that we have achieved will be off set by the population explosion. Therefore, education should have the priority next only to Defence. Then only, we will be able to achieve the target of universalisation of elementary education.

Regarding child development, we have more than 27 crores below the age of 6 years. We have programmes to provide nutrition and health. But the programmes are not commensurate with proper allocation of funds. In regard to women development also, we should pay special attention on priority. The percentage of women literacy is 17 whereas the percentage of men literacy is 47, according to 1981 census. Literacy percentage in women needs to be improved fast and that is possible, only when you pay equal attention to women along with men.

Before concluding, I would like to make a reference to the observation made by an important and responsible person in the country. He says, the correspondence from the South must be communicated only in Hindi. It is a very serious matter with serious consequences. The nation has to pay heavily for that if that irresponsibility is not checked soon. We can encourage Sanskrit or any other language. But over-emphasis on Hindi is not good in the interest of national unity. I am sure, there are good and many scholars in Hindi in the South also and our people from South are learning Hindi very well. But when the question of imposition of Hindi comes, it is a serious matter and the nation should take it very seriously. Therefore, this kind of assertion for imposition of Hindi must be checked forthwith.

Therefore I would like to urge upon the Government to see that not only the programmes and policies are formulated and allocations were made but also those programmes must be properly implemented. They must also be properly monitored in order to assess as to whether the results are reaching the actual persons for whom those are meant.

[Translation]

SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): At the moment, we are having a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to say that you should adhere to the time limit. Four Members of your party have already spoken and five more more are yet to speak and now only 35 minutes' time is left for your party. So keep that thing in mind while speaking.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Well, if there is shortage of time, I would like to make simply my points. What I want to say is that when we talk of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, we mean by it the all round development of man as a whole. Though we frequently raise the point of developing a human being as part of an integrated society, to which Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay had usually referred, and bringing about in our education policy an amendment to that effect time and again. But while discussing about the changes in the education policy, we never see it whether such changes would facilitate the all round development of a human being. Whenever, we talk of human development, we concentrate on two aspects of it i.e. the physical as well as the mental development. Mental development again means the development three important facilities namely the development of heart, mind and speech along with the intellect which has its own significance and impact. If the speech is flawless, it has its impact on one's own mind, as well as that of the others. With that thing in view, we attach great significance to the study of Sanskrit in our Indian culture. It is not merely question of

perfection in speech but by education and overall development, we mean to pay equal and adequate attention to various subjects. I would like to state that if we continue the study of Sanskrit and it is given its due recognition and place, we can leave far behind all the nations of the world in all round development. To substantiate my statement, I would like to say that in various disciplines of knowledge, we have our own master pieces in Sanskrit which can open up the portals of advanced knowledge in that field. For example, for the advanced knowledge of physics, we have 'Vaisheshika granthas' and similarly Ayurveda for medical sciences, Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra on dramatics, and a book by eminent scholar-cum-master diplomat known as Chankaya neeti for politics. If we are keen to acquire knowledge regarding the Geography of this country, we cannot find a better book than Valmiki's Ramayana because on the basis of this book one can know the geography of entire India. In fact, debates are being held in countries like America and elsewhere on Vedic Mathematics which is gaining wide popularity in these countries but ironically in our own country we are gradually missing that treasure of knowledge which had its origin in India. Human mind is a computer in itself. If Vedic Mathematics is taught to our children, their brains would work faster than computers without the help of calculators. Hon. Minister may please take a note of it that there is specific language of the computer and as far as I remember it, a scientist has recently stated that it is just possible that after a few years, Sanskrit becomes the only language of the computer or in other words, Sanskrit is the only language which could be the language of computer. So, I would like to say that in these circumstances, we should review our entire education system in the context of the entire Indian philosophy. I have seen that in the field of human development, these books which are a significant material aid, have not received our adequate attention. On many occasions, it appears as if the text books published by N.C.E.R.T. for schools have not been prepared with the Indian children in view. In childhood, they are made to sing nursery rhymes like Jack and

[Smt. Sumitra Mahajan]

Jill, instead they should be made to sing songs associated with the India soil, or recite Sanskrit shlokas which would bring perfection to their speech and purge their heart and mind.

While going through the N.C.E.R.T. books question arises in the mind whether these books are being published for foreign children? On a number of occasions we have seen that the books being published for school children are neither having the names of Indian people nor the subject matter associated with them. I have found that Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, who has been a significant figure in the history of Indian culture, Veer Savarkar or many other poets and literary personalities do not find any place in these books. I do not understand the reason for which they have not been included in these text books. Indian thought is nowhere visible in these books which are published for school children. That is why I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister in this regard. Another important thing is that apart from these school books, much importance should be given to Indian thought in the books published by the National Book Trust. Indian writers and Indian history must be given more importance. Keeping in view all these facts we should give more attention to this aspect for unless the books are published in a large number to bring out actual facts regarding the Indian history,

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

the coming generations will not be able to learn anything out of it or otherwise, a time will come when Indian history, Indian politics and everything that relates to India will remain confined only to the pages of Discovery of India as if it is everything or as Prime Minister had illustrated it with an example a few days ago, which, relates to the distortion of facts through these books. For example, they mention that Mohd. Bin Kasim invaded Sind

and the daughter of King Dahir had to surrender herself or had to sacrifice her life.

Here Mohd. Bin Kasim has been depicted as a friend who came to India. If it goes on and a large number of such books containing the distorted facts continue to come in the market, we will be left with such a history as would be highly pernicious to the whole country. This is what I think about it.

One thing more I would like to say and this is not my own but a general thinking that present system of education produces only clerks. That is all what we say so often about it. However, we are continuing with the same system of education that has come to us from the English people. In this regard I would like to request the hon. Minister to adopt the job oriented system of education so that education may develop the skill of business in an individual and think of away out to minimise the importance of degrees and diplomas awarded by the educational institutions. Though so often we talk of the development of women and initiating efforts for the same on the national level. But when we see the drop out rate of the girl students at the school level we find it the highest. They are facing the same situation in the field of technical education. No doubt they want to come forward in every field and they have the required potential for it but as regards the total number of polytechniques for women in India, to the best of my knowledge there are only 42 such institutions in our country. So I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this fact and request him to concentrate his efforts on opening some more womens polytechniques in India. This is not merely the matter of just managing some text books and school education.

We are considering this thing from the angle of all round development of all the human beings. Hence we should think in terms of the development of a perfect human being to enable them to develop themselves physically, mentally and intellectually. However, I have observed that our Budget does not provide the required amount of money for education. And the amount that should be

spent on education, is also not being spent on it, or even if it is being spent, it is not spent properly. I would like to bring all these facts to the notice of the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say something on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development while supporting these Demands I would like to make a submission in this regard. Ministry of Human Resource Development is a very important Ministry which covers in its fold the department of education, culture, fine arts and women and child development along with the department of youth affairs and sports.

It is known to everybody that India is lagging far behind in the field of education. It is a matter of great regret that even after 42 years of our independence our education system is still in a pitiable state. In the First Five Year Plan an allocation of 7.6% to total Plan outlay was made for education which gradually came down to the level of 3.6% in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Kothari Commission had recommended in their report that at least an amount of 6% to total plan outlay should be provided for the development of education. It clearly shows that the previous government did not give the required priority to education. I hope that the present National Front Government will give due priority to Education for they had mentioned in their election manifesto that they would allocate an amount of 6% to the total plan outlay for the purpose of education.

Now I would like to speak something on the primary education. Although years have gone by since we achieved our independence, yet the state of our primary education is still quite miserable. Most of our primary schools don't have even the provision of basic amenities i.e. school building, drinking water and adequate teaching staff. The fifth All India Education survey has revealed in its report that some two lakhs of our primary schools don't have their own building and 71000 primary schools are running either under a tree or in a hut or a tented structure

or in some kutch house. In the entire country there are only 46,410 primary schools which have their own buildings, whereas forty thousand schools are running without a building of their own while 50% of the primary schools don't have the provision of drinking water and only 15% of the schools have the facility of urinals. 41.5% schools are doing without blackboard. 71.6% schools don't have any library. There is only one teacher in 25% schools, who is made to teach 4 classes at the same time. You may understand the difficulty of such a teacher. I think that one teacher can not teach 4 classes together. If for some reason the teacher does not come to school, the school has to be closed. So, in order to improve the standard of primary education, first we shall have to solve these problems.

For the last three years, the Government have been implementing the Operation Blackboard Scheme, for that I would like to congratulate the Government. According to this plan, it is necessary to provide these schools with one or two teachers and with their own school building—consisting of two big rooms and a verandah. At the same time I would like to say that the tardy implementation of the 'Operation Blackboard Scheme' is a matter of discontent and it will take many years to complete the work of its implementation. So, I feel a little bit hesitant to congratulate you. I would like to urge upon the Government to expedite the 'Operation blackboard scheme', so that we may achieve our target by the year 1995.

We should achieve it by the year 1995. For want of a proper atmosphere in these schools, children leave these schools within a few days of their admission in the school. For example, out of every 100 children admitted in a school only 45 children reach the stage of class V and 35 the stage of class VI—Here higher classes need no mention. The major factor contributing to this situation is the children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the poor families. The drop out rate among the children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 15.92% and 7.4% re-

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spectively. This state of affairs is mostly on account of the children who come from backward classes, poor families and rural areas. It makes the fact clear that children of poor and uneducated families are to drop out because their parents are generally of the view that educating their children is a worthless pursuit and, they put their children to the household, instead of making them receive education, for these children lend a helping hand to their parents in their work. So, I would like to request the Government to take some concrete measures to reduce the drop-out rate to the minimum with a view to eliminate it completely. At the same time I would like to say that there must be some improvement in the financial condition of the poor, the small farmers and those belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, so that they may send their children for education instead of putting them into the household routine. For this purpose, it is also necessary that the Land Reforms Act is implemented strictly because India is an agricultural country and the implementation of the Land Reforms Act, will bring about an improvement in the financial condition of the poor, the small farmers and the agricultural labourers, otherwise it is no use of a plan.

Sir, in our state i.e. West Bengal we are giving the school going children uniform and text books free of cost. It is reducing the drop out rate. Even in other states, there is a similar practice in vogue. The dropout rate in Kerala is the lowest.

Lastly, I would like to speak something on the new education policy. The previous Government had laid down a new education policy. It requires to be amended. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened one in each district under the new education policy. The Government feels that talented students will receive good education in these schools which will produce scientists, engineers and administrators of the top from the villages. We raised our objection to this new policy from the very beginning. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam also objected to establish-

ment of Navodaya Vidyalayas. One can come to know the family background the students taking admission in these schools from the results of the admission test held in 1987-88. It becomes clear from the said results as to the boys with what family background become successful in these tests. As per an analysis, parents of 47.6 students were educated and Government servants, 10 per cent students belonged to business community and that of 25 per cent were the sons/daughters of affluent farmers and only 18 per cent of students came from the labour class. It becomes crystal clear from the above analysis that Navodaya Vidyalayas are being opened in the villages to impart education to the children of educated and rich farmers only. These Navodaya Vidyalayas will in course of time become public schools of villages. It does not mean that we do not need quality education. We need both quality and quantity. It is necessary to pay attention to it. I would, therefore, like to suggest that the new education policy should be rectified, revised and reviewed. Children belonging to all sections of society should get uniform education in uniform type of schools. I would like to suggest that schools be opened in backward areas under the Primary Residential Scheme so that children of people living below the poverty line could take admission and receive education free of cost. The Constitution provides that children upto 14 years of age be given free and compulsory education. As such primary education should be made free of cost. But the Government has not been able to make it free and compulsory. I would like to say that there should be uniform system of education and public schools should be closed. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIP.V. NARASIMHARAO (Ramtek):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for this opportunity. In fact, I was holding myself back for this Ministry.

Sir, some criticism has been heard about the Ministry of Human Resources Development for not having a regular Minister. This

has been voiced here and voiced outside. I have a slightly different view. I believe that the Prime Minister is in charge of Human Resource Development. I also believe that he is going to continue with this charge. That is the belief on which I base my argument that—I do not want to find fault with him—so long as he continues, it is good and so long as Prof. Menon, on the other side, continues as the baby sitter, the baby is not so unsafe as one may apprehend. So, I would like the Prime Minister to continue to be in charge of Human Resource Development. I know that when the Chief Minister is in charge of a subject at the State level, most of the accumulated problems of that subject, tend to get solved. That is why, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to continue to be in charge. I would be, in fact, very much disappointed if in the next 24 hours or 48 hours, we find a square peg pushed into a round hole and find someone who does not know much about education and Human Resource Development. We are all prone to ignorance, it is nobody's monopoly and what is worse, 'who does not know that he does not know'. I do hope that the Prime Minister will look into this aspect because from the point of view of the child, from the point of view of this Ministry, it is extremely important as to who heads it. The best way for him is to hold it and the next step would be to find a really competent person who has some sympathy for education, who has some background of education and as a person in charge, I welcome Prof. Menon because he had something to do with the making of this New Education Policy. One does not have to explain to him the rudiments. He has been a participant; he has been instrumental in getting funds, getting the policy properly thrashed out, properly conceptualised. So, I feel that—I am no one, of course, to advise the Prime Minister—but my wish is and I think, I have a right to express that—it should go into the hands of one who not only has a conceptual idea, but also the dynamism to foster this child, foster this baby, which is still in its infancy. Sir, I would not go into too many details in the working of the new Education Policy because what I believe is that the implementation of the new Education Policy

is the total activity of the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the education side and of course, all the other integrated programmes also which have been conceptualised in the new Policy. I would only like to be assured by Prof. Menon that the concept of human resource development will not be found or too unacceptable in the first rush of changing everything that the previous regime had done. I do not have to remind Prof. Menon that he himself was present when this national policy on education was accepted by the National Development Council. But I have to remind the other hon. Members about this. I remember all those situations vividly. We had a brain steaming all over the country for months and months together. We took more than a year to produce the policy and this Policy has the imprimatur of the whole nation. So, I would like to be assured by the Government that the basic concept of human resource development which was actually thought of and put into an organised and systematic form in 1985-86, will not be tampered with and will not be distorted. The Government believes in that concept that the child has to be given a holistic package of development. The child should not be treated merely as a student to be imparted education and more education. It has to be treated as a human being who is to grow into a full-fledged citizen with several kinds of capabilities and motivations. The policy has laid special stress on the question of what kind of an individual we want to blossom from the portals of education. We all said that—when I say 'we', it does not just mean one party but the whole nation—the whole nation has given unto itself the National Policy on Education. It has come after 18 years of the first Policy. We had the first Policy in 1968. We had the second Policy after 18 long years. Sometimes I am fascinated to see that we are already being threatened with a third Policy. If there is a review to be made, the review is provided for in the Policy itself. There has to be an appraisal. The Policy envisages a midterm appraisal, if you wish to, but let us not tamper with the basics of the Education Policy. This is one assurance which I would very much appreciate, if given by Prof. Menon. The Policy also

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has certain inflexible mandates given to the future Governments and to those who will be implementing this Policy. All of us know that the New Education Policy came midway in the Seventh Plan. It was not possible for us, for the Parliament, for the Government or for anyone to think of reaching the outlays targeted in the 1968 Policy. They had been flouted time and again, they had been given cuts and cuts time and again and when in 1985, we found that we were hardly able to reach three per cent of the national income, it was just not possible in the middle of the Plan to raise it to six per cent. There was a lot of discussion on this. The National Development Council also spent a lot of time discussing it. The Government also spent a lot of time. There was a feeling of despondency, a feeling of scepticism. Everyone in this House, the other House, everywhere and on all platforms said that nothing is going to happen, these are only words, pious words, pious intentions, nothing is going to happen in concrete terms. It was then that in the year 1986-87, the outlay on education jumped from under Rs. four hundred crores to Rs. 825 crores, an unprecedented jump for any subject, for any programme including defence. Even defence did not jump to that extent. So, at least the then Government had shown its earnestness that it is not mere words that they were treading, it is not just pious intentions that were supposed to be contained in the new Policy. The planners had to convince the people, the Government had to convince the people that something more concrete and serious, more earnest was being intended and that is how we have had for the last three years, I believe, more than Rs. 800 crores every year, which means that during the Plan, there has been an aggregate increase of Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 crores for education. This has been heartening but this is nowhere near the requirements. We made a demand on the Planning Commission, that because education is a growing thing. It should not stagnate. If you give Rs. 800 crores this year, you are bound to give Rs. 900 or Rs. 950 crores next year

and go on increasing it. And if that incremental growth is started, is denied, then again education stagnates, and it is worse than not giving in the first instance.

However, I am pained to see that not only in this year's Budget, but during the last two-three years, there has been some kind of stagnation and I do hope that Prof. Menon will find it possible to give it the incremental thrust that is needed year after year to keep it on an even keel to see that results are got and again we do not relapse in the old rut. This is what I would like to request him to do. In particular, the policy is absolutely clear, crystal clear. While the actual requirements would be computed from time to time on the basis of monitoring and review, the outlay on education will be shaped up to the extent essential for policy implementation in the 7th Plan and it will be ensured that from the 8th Plan onwards, it will uniformly exceed six per cent of the national income. This is what the policy says and this is where I want a clear, categorical assurance from Prof. Menon.

We know that in the 7th Plan what was possible was done. Personally, I would like to say that it was possible to do a little more, but for various reasons it was not done. But even while we were talking about the 7th Plan, we were talking of Rs. 825 crores, we made it plan that this was nowhere near what is needed, and what is needed would be found in the 8th Plan. This is a commitment given by the National Development Council in the policy itself. Normally Policies do not contain these things, but the 1968 Policy did contain it, but it was only observed in breach. But the second time after going into all these past failures, it has been committed by the Policy itself that from the 8th Plan onwards, it will not fall below—six per cent of the National income it may go to seven, eight per cent, but not to 5.9 per cent. That is what it mean and I want Prof. Menon to give me that assurance—to give the country that assurance—that this will be kept up because this is the time when the Eighth Five Year Plan is being fashioned out and this is the time when certain interventions, certain

pressuring needs to be done by the Government

Every five years the policy has provided for a review, if necessary even at a shorter interval. I understand that a review is on, is going to be undertaken. I am very happy about it. A policy has been made. It should not be left to fend for itself. Every three, four or five years someone is looking but at the same time appraisal should not mean looking into it over once shoulders all the time. You must have a programme. You must have a programme being implemented for a particular length of time. That length of time varies from programmes to programme. There are programmes which can show results within two years but there are other programmes which cannot show result even in five years. And if you start looking at them in two years and say they have not shown results, that is not reasonable. So any mid-term appraisal or five year appraisal has to be related to different aspects of the programme and different items of the programme. Each item has to be given the period of gestation, the period of blossoming, the period of showing results that it deserves and that has to be done in an intelligent manner. I do hope that under Prof. Menon's leadership any appraisal made by the Government of the policy at the stage of its implementation will keep these aspects very clearly in view.

The most important aspect what is going to be education like has also been spelt out in the policy. It speaks of national educational pyramid. It speaks of the base of the pyramid. It says that the base has to be strengthened. There is no pinnacle without the base. There has been emphasis laid on the base and at the same time you cannot remain always at the base. You have to scale heights. At the highest level there is pinnacle, there is the top which also needs to be taken care of because that is where you compete with the nations of the world. Ultimately where India stands is going to be determined by where the Indian Technocrats, Indian Technicians, Indian scholars, Indian poets and Indian philosophers stand

vis-a-vis their counterparts in the world. That is going to decide or determine India's place in the comity of nations. So, taking the base first, what does the policy enjoin the Government to do?

We have thousands and thousands, in fact lakhs of primary schools and a programme called Operation Blackboard, was launched keeping these schools in view. Again, I would like Prof. Menon to shed some light on the coverage of blocks for the purpose of improvement of schools' infrastructure. This is how the Programme of Operation Blackboard was taken up block by block because you cannot take this programme in scattered schools. The coverage is said to be 4035 blocks, number of schools covered 2.99 lakhs. For a three years period, in fact less than three years, it is a good progress. But there is a catch. I would like Prof. Menon to tell me about it. If there is no catch, I will be happy. If there is a catch all of us will have to struggle in removing that catch.

It has been said in the Report that the State Governments have given a commitment for constructing school buildings. It has been said somewhere in the report and I am sure about it. Now that is the catch. If Operation Blackboard has construction of building as an important factor and that factor is being made over to the State Governments, I don't know whether Operation Blackboard could be implemented or has been implemented in fact according to the spirit and letter of the Operation Blackboard scheme. I would like this clarification to come from the Minister. I would be happy if the State Governments also have risen to the occasion and completed the construction of school buildings in all these blocks taken up for Operation Blackboard by the Central Government. This is what I would like to know. I am not quite sure but I would not really pre-judge the issue. I would not say anything about it. I would like to know more about it. I would also like to know the names of the blocks. Four thousand blocks is a large number, a good number and one feels happy about it. But the point is that if these four thousand blocks are made known to the Members of Parliament, each

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Member can go into his constituency and find out if there is a single village in that block whose school has not come up to the standards of the Operation Blackboard. That is what needs to be checked and re-checked. That is what I would like the Minister to assure us about.

Then, about 800 vocational courses, relevant to local employment opportunities, were approved for the benefit of students of 2700 schools i.e. about secondary education, particularly, with reference to vocationalisation. This is a very misleading statement; i.e. to say 8000 vocational courses.

Are these 8000 courses the aggregate of all the 2700 schools or 8000 new courses separately by themselves? It is a mind-boggling figure. If it is going to be 8000 courses, neither the United States nor any country in the West which has done wonderful work in vocationalisation can boast of this number of courses. So, I would like Prof. Menon to clarify this and set my mind at rest. Because, if it is 8000, it will be very difficult for me to believe it. ⁴

Then Sir, about the University Grants Commission. I am jumping a little to the higher education side. But I would like to come back to the theme which I started with, i.e. firstly, enrolment.

The enrolment in 1985 was of the order of 2.2 crores. Probably at that time, we said about 9 crores of students are there in the classes and the average annual enrolment is of the order of 2 crores. If you include 14 years also, i.e. if you take or 6 to 14 as one spectrum, the magnitude of the problem becomes much more difficult, much more massive. But I am prepared to concede to some extent, that the problem of quantity—if it has not already been solved, it is on the way to be solved. Of course, it all depends on what we do on the family planning side. What is going to be the rate of birth and all that. But on the whole it is possible to cope with the

quantitative aspect. With about 4 million or 5 million teachers, it is possible to solve the quantity aspect, i.e. the problem of quantity in regard to the enrolment at the primary level. But what happens to quality? That is where one finds an Achilles' heel. It is impossible for us to say that we have really come up to the quality which we expect our schools to come up to in the near future, in the foreseeable future. That is why the quality aspect needs to be considered with great emphasis. It is time that we thought of quality. For 40 years, we have been thinking only of the quantity. We have been actually running a race with the increase of population. We have been able to catch up with the increase of population, hopefully; and we will be able to solve it. But quality is something which leaves us far, far behind; and we have to come up to that.

I would like to suggest some concrete step on the administrative side, which has been adumbrated several times; it has been experimented in some States with certain very good results. The suggestion is that independent, autonomous part of the State Directorate of Education should be exclusively devoted to the quality aspect of education—not transfers, not the signing of pay bills, not the disciplinary proceedings and so on, which every administration has to provide for—but purely academic aspect, the aspect of quality education, I would suggest, may be tried. It has been tried in some States before. I am sure about that. I would like to suggest it once again, that it may be tried in all the States, at least for some time, say for five years. Let us see how it works. Let there be someone who is minding the quality all the time, who is finding out what the result has been in a particular school, and if the result has been zero per cent, why is it so? We have the distinction of having several schools, maybe thousands of schools in this country where the Matriculation result happens to be zero per cent. I do not know what to think of these schools, but I know of such schools. If you go into the nitty gritty of why this has happened, you will find the History teacher teaching Mathematics, the Mathematics teacher being absent for six months

on end, and getting a transfer, trying to get a transfer, doing *pairvi* for a transfer in the State headquarters, and so many other things which are well known to all Members of Parliament, all of us. So, at least someone to mind the quality is very necessary at all levels, going down to the block level. Then you will find that whatever extra money is spent on that, will not be a waste. It will be more than compensated by the improvement in quality, and by the improvement of the capabilities of the students who are going to be future citizens.

Then about the teachers' training programme. The Point says that there has to be one institution in every district. We had mushrooming of institutions, thousands of them coming up everywhere. Every influential politician, MLA and MP of any party would back up one institution. All these institutions had become money-minting institutions. We had gone into all this, and we said that all this had to be cut. Out of 1500 or 1400, we had to cut down the number, bringing it to one for each district. It has to be properly organized in each district. So the first thing was to cut down, not to add. So I would like to know to what extent we have succeeded in chopping off others, the sub-standard institutions, the institutions that are not wanted, the institutions that are peddling in all kinds of things. That I would like to know, i.e. what the position is. I tried to find out from the Report, but I am sorry I may not have stumbled into that particular aspect, but it is also possible that that aspect has been missed in the Report. I would like to know.

The most important aspect which has been adumbrated for the first time in the Policy is the National Testing Service. Some work was done, some very concrete work was done in bringing about a body which will take care of National Testing Service, because the Policy is very clear on that also, viz. that the National Testing Service will be instituted. I would like to know the progress of what has been done, in instituting the National Testing Service. It is a very clear commitment, and I want some light to be shed on that.

I find that in this very debate, several Members probably hailing from the tribal areas said that there was hiatus between the understanding of the tribal child, and the education imparted to him, because of the language difficulty.

Whether it is to be Hindi or the regional language or Telugu or any other language, he will not be able to understand it, because he does not know that language; it is not his mother-tongue. Now this very aspect with has been very clearly brought out by the Policy, and it says:

"The socio-cultural milieu of the ST has its distinctive characteristics including in many cases their own spoken languages. This underlines the need to develop the curricula and devise instructional material in tribal languages at the initial stages with arrangement for switching over to the regional language."

Now, this is a very difficult task. It is much easier said than done. But I know also that in Bihar and some other places, some tribal languages have been taken up for this programme and books have been written. I would like to know how the books are fairing for the first two or three years. Education should be imparted through those languages, Is it found useful? Is that hiatus being decreased in any way? Is the position as it was? I am sure that even if it is not done so far, it has to be done nor with re-doubled vigour, with re-doubled interest, because the whole tribal population will be left out of the real benefits of education. If education, to start with, is not imparted in their mother-tongue, they have a right for it, as we also have a right for it. If you do not give it to them, we are only depriving them of what is rightful to them.

The Report says that about 102 or 103 colleges have been selected for being made autonomous colleges. Again this is a very controversial issue. Many educationists in this country have said that this is going to fail; that it is going to end up in smoke. The

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experience in some States has not been so bad; they have done well. In Tamil Nadu, the autonomous colleges have done well, for instance. Now, we have taken up 103 autonomous colleges, according to the Report. I would like to know how they are functioning? Would you like to multiply them? I, for one, think that they have to be multiplied; and if you give more autonomy to them, the more responsibility they will acquire and more status they will acquire, although some universities will be against it because there is a vested interest. I am not really using the word 'vested interest' in a bad sense; what I am saying is that they would not like someone else to do what they have been doing so far; that is very simple. So, this has to be sorted out. It is a difficult matter and it has to be done; without doing it, higher education, I am afraid, will remain lopsided and will continue to contain all the evils, all the ills that it is suffering from now.

About development of languages, the Policy has taken special notice, special care. The programme of action has a lot of programmes, a lot of items on this question. It is not only helping the Hindi teachers in non-Hindi areas but also helping the teachers of other languages preferably the South Indian languages in the Northern areas, in the Hindi areas. This has been very clearly brought out; this had never been there before. Whenever a demand like this was made to the Government, they said, "No, we do not know anything about it; this is the job of the State Government; this is not our job at all." Now, for the first time, the programme of action contains this. The Government of India has accepted it and I would like to know if anything has been done in pursuance of this". On the pattern of the scheme for appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States, cent per cent assistance should be given to Hindi speaking States for the appointment of modern Indian language teachers, preferably teachers of South Indian languages, as the three language formula suggests."

Now this is the first concrete step towards the full implementation, honest implementation of the three language formula. We have been mouthing this three language formula for 40 years without doing anything about it. Now this has been incorporated in the Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education and I quote:

"Apart from establishing teacher training institutions for training of Hindi and modern Indian language teachers in States, facilities for training of language teachers need to be augmented and improved in existing teacher training colleges."

So, there is a whole, well-conceived scheme of helping language teachers and language teaching. Now, I would like to know three years is a good enough time—what has been done in three years. And if I am satisfied, the House is satisfied, the people are satisfied, that nothing more could be done in three years, then we will be happy. But if nothing has been done in three years, then one would expect that nothing would be done in thirty years, because nothing has been done in 40 years.

So, this is one aspect which I would like Prof. Menon to shed some light on. I would very much urge on him to zero in on this programme. This is absolutely important because the three language formula loses all its validity and its importance unless this is done.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): National Integration.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: And, finally I would like to come to that very important question of Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. There has been lot of controversy, difference of opinion, etc., about it. But finally 261 schools have been opened. I would like Prof. Menon—I would like anyone who would doubt—see the quality of these institutions, utility of these institutions, to visit some of these schools. I have done so. I have visited several schools. I find that we can hope, we

can have a ray of hope in the children who are coming up in those schools; more than 42 per cent of the students are below the poverty line. But for those schools, I have no doubt that most of them would have been tending buffaloes in their vilages or helping their parents in whatever profesion they are pursuing. Now, there should be no question of looking down upon these schools and attributing all kinds of things to these schools until we are able to prove that these schools have not been useful.

Prof. Menon the other day while answering a question was good enough to say that they are having a second look. and that they were reviewing it. I have no doubt that that report will be on merits and once the merit is established there will be no doubts.

Sir, I would like to show the aims to those who are doubting about the schools. The aims of the schools are:

"The broad aims for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas are to serve the objective of excellence coupled with equity, to promote national integration, provide opportunities to the talented children to develop their full potential, and to facilitate the process of school improvement."

Now, all these items have been put tersely in one sentence. I would like to know which of the prestigious schools in this country which we know about, whose names we trot out all the time, brandish about all the time, which of those schools can boast of fulfilling all these conditions? Which of these prestigious schools can say they we take students only on merit and not on the fat fee that their parents pay? No school can say that. So, that being the conceptual framework of the school, if Navodaya is not the pattern of that framework, what else can it be? Either you say this pattern is not wanted, these objectives are not wanted, these aims are not wanted, you say that we go to a public school where the parents' capacity to pay counts more than anything else, or you say whether you prepare a school which goes by

merit alone whether the parent is able to pay or not or if the boy or the girl is meritorious. I would like to give education to him or her at Government expense.

Much is made of five hundred crores. Where are the five hundred crores? I would like Prof. Menon to tell me. I am a student of mathematics, I have calculated several times. It has come to 130! Now, where is Rs. 500 crores? Where is Rs. 130 crores? It is grossly inadequate what has been spent so far. I am not blaming Prof. Menon because in four months he could not have done anything in one way or the other. So, we have fallen far short of what we started to do. Now these schools have been frozen. I know they have not been frozen by Prof. Menon. He has inherited a frozen school, a frozen scheme. But please go into it. There is something to be said in favour of the school; much to be said in favour of this scheme. You will find that those people who have visited these schools have come back fully satisfied. I would like this to be done.

There is another very important aspect. Eighty-one schools out of these 261 schools are now implementing the migration aspect. Students from Tamil Nadu have gone to U.P. Schools. Students from U.P. have gone to Karnataka. One fourth students of each school have migrated already. This was in the scheme. So, you will find, at the end of the next two or three years if the scheme goes through, two lakhs fifty thousand students mainly from rural areas; they are not coming from urban areas. Three fourth are from the rural areas. Each student should have completed atleast three years of schooling in the sub standard school of that particular village. We know what those schools are. Maybe they will be better after 'Operation Blackboard'. Meanwhile what they are, we know. Unless he is able to say that he has studied in that school for three years, he will not get an admission in Navodaya Vidyalaya. Such brilliant two lakhs fifty thousand students will really be a living example national integration at the expense of the Government. What is Rs. 500 crores? Most of this money goes into building and it has to be

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good building. Barring the building, what is the expenditure? The expenditure is not so much. It will be one fourth of Rs. 500 cores. What is Rs. 200 crores in the Central Budget on Education in a Five Year Plan? Is it going to be such a princely sum that you cannot afford it if you are convinced that the scheme is good? I would like the Government to go into all aspects. I am not really stopping them from doing that or asking them not to do that. But they will have to take a very very realistic reasonable view and see the benefits that flow from this scheme. I am sure it will be possible for them to expand it in different directions once they are convinced, re-convinced let us say, that the scheme is good. I would like very strongly to commend this pattern, where the policy says that equal opportunity will be given to all the students in this country, all the children in this country, and this is one of the egalitarian schemes that one should think of. I know that two or three States have not opted for this school. They have nothing against this scheme. They have some reservations about the medium of instruction. The very concept of medium of instruction in this school is just like Kendriya Vidyalaya. Kendriya Vidyalaya does not impart education through the medium of mother tongue. And it has to be in Hindi and English. If we have no objection to Kendriya Vidyalaya of having that medium, I do not see how can we object to this school having the same kind of medium pattern. This is the first school which has introduced the concept of a co-medium. In the old Osmania University, we had two media running side by side: if we go to the medical college, half of it was in Urdu and the other half was in English. For the Osmania graduate, it was easy to express himself in English as well as in Urdu. We did not find any difficulty in having a co-medium. Even in learning languages, we find that one child is talking in one language; the other child is not able to talk but able to understand and he is replying in his own mother tongue. It happens in every bilingual society, multi-lingual society. This is a multi-lingual society. India is a multi-lingual society. We should be able

to experiment with these capacity, capabilities of the students, the young boy or the girl in learning the languages and using them usefully. I would like to plead for the continuation of these schools. Improve them by all means. The first scheme cannot be perfect; otherwise, it would not be the first. The imperfections that will be discovered in your review would be removed. But do not throw the baby along with the bath water. It should be possible for the baby sitter, Prof. Menon, to distinguish, to separate the baby from the bath water. I have done. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): As the morning shows the day, the plan outlay of a particular Ministry shows its priorities. When from this point of view we look at the budget of the HRD Ministry we find that the budget shows certain marginal changes and it makes some genuine efforts to remove some preposterous gaps between words and action in the earlier Government policy. But there is no overall alternative viewpoint as yet forthcoming. And maybe this is the reason why the hon. Narasimha Rao in his speech seems to have completely forgotten that there is a promise on the part of the new Government to review the new education policy. He has spoken as if the new education policy is going to be continued without any review. I do not want to contract a senior Member like hon. Narasimha Rao. He has also said that the new education policy was instituted with the approval of the entire nation. I beg to disagree with him. I would remind the House that it was on this issue that the biggest university and college teachers strike in this country was held.

Now coming to the budget itself, we find, as per the Education Department here the total plan outlay has somewhat increased as promised although it is nowhere hear the recommendations of the Kher Commission. The outlay in elementary education shows substantial increases and it reflects Government concern for the universalization of literacy. But here I would like to make one point. It seems to me that the shadow of the new

education policy may be seen here in the way in which non-formal education is sought to be made an essential part of primary education. I would like to say that it may be adequate for infants and adult learners but not for children of school-going age as we call them. Non-formal education can only be and it must inevitably be an inferior system in comparison with the school system or going to proper schools. Further this acceptance of the situation, where for a number of children non-formal education is considered to be an inevitability, is an implicit legitimization of child labour. Child labour of course is a reality in our situation. But it is an atrocious reality. And it is a reality which must be changed. Therefore, we should not accept the situation. We should not say that some children must inevitably have non-formal education while the others can go to school. It is not enough. We must find ways of realising the child's slave from his bondage and the Government can make a very small start by strengthening reinforcing the mid-day meal schemes giving free uniforms and books—the schemes that are already going on in the states. As for the girl child her release may perhaps be partially obtained if Day Care Centres are strengthened if there is expansion of Day Care Centres all over the country for the younger sibling because in many cases we find girls stay back home in order to look after the younger children. However, when we come to the budget of the Women and Child Development Department unfortunately we find that the plan outlay under this Head has been dropped this year. There is only some provision for non-plan expenditure. I submit that this would certainly have an adverse effect on our literacy programme. If the girl child has to be brought to school, Day Care Centres where the mothers can send the younger children must be found.

In Secondary education there is an actual decrease in plan outlay. I am not going into the statistics because there is no time.

We have been talking of vocational education for a long time and we find that

many of the States cannot implement vocationalisation, not only because there are no employment channels but also because they cannot find enough funds for equipment and infrastructure. The decrease in outlay would certainly affect this. We find the Education Department talking of multi-media packages for vocational training and, at the same time, reducing the plan outlay. I do not know how this is possible.

Again, Sir, in the year of the Girl Child, the Government proposes to drop, in the Eighth Plan, the programme for free education of girls from class nine to class twelve. How is it? Is it that the Indian girl child is no longer in need of free higher secondary education or is it one of those hard decisions to be taken in education that we have been hearing of since the days of the New Education Policy? I would say that if hard decisions have to be taken then these hard decisions should be taken in the privileged areas of education notably with relation to *Navodaya Vidyalayas* instead of stopping free education for girl students. At least it might have been continued with some sort of economic bar.

Talking of *Navodaya Vidyalayas*, as a teacher of long standing I can state with some conviction that there are very few children normal average children who do not have any talents at all. All of them have some talent or other. Exceptional merit is not something children are born with; exceptional merit has to be socially fostered. When we find that there is one *Navodaya Vidyalaya* per district in the New Education Policy, we have to say that more children are being deprived than they are being accommodated through one *Navodaya Vidyalaya* per district.

Also, Sir, the question of national integration has been raised. Children from U.P. go to Tamil Nadu. Some children in the *Navodaya Vidyalaya* in Tamil Nadu go to the *Navodaya Vidyalaya* in U.P. But how does that help national integration in particular? If a child living in U.P. had gone to Tamil Nadu gone to an ordinary school learned Tamil

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mixed with the people there I would have said that that would further national integration. Now, that child he or she stays within the seclusionist precincts of Navodaya Vidyalaya learns Hindi or English only, how does that help national integration? I don't see the point at all. I would certainly say that all that we need for fostering talents in 11-year old or 12-year old boys and girls are good ordinary general schools, but schools which can be set up in sufficient numbers in all the districts.

Again, when we turn to the higher education, we find there is a cut in the Plan outlay. I am afraid that this again treads the path of the New Education Policy and it paves the way for privatisation of higher education. One would in fact like to know whether this decision is in conformity with the recommendations of the World Bank made at the Jomtien Conference earlier this year. I am quoting from the speech of Barber Conable

'The mobilisation of additional resources may involve relying increasingly on private sources of funding specially at the higher education levels "

It is also suggested in that speech that donors—of course who else would be the donors, but the big industrial houses and the international fund giving agencies—will have a big say in what is cost-effective what is efficient and what is tenable in higher education. Now, I can only say that the social benefits of higher education cannot be counted in terms of marketability. Its aim is the enhancement of knowledge and the enhancement of analytical and expressive faculty. And it is a right which cannot be denied to any student who has qualified for it. So, when the Education Department undertakes to restructure the undergraduate courses to enhance employability of students as well as to promote their 'entrepreneurship potential', one feels that this is going to be unnecessary duplication of voca-

ationalisation schemes at an earlier level. It is going to substitute vocational education for what is properly called higher education. This interference and I am calling it interference deliberately, will lead to the decline of discipline and departments which are lacking in immediate market value, but which may none the less strengthen the moral and intellectual fibre of the national and also the incursion, the predominance of private funding will cause a hike in the fees-structure pricing higher education out of the reach of the ordinary boys and girls. So far as education governance is concerned, I certainly think that autonomy given to the centres of excellence is not enough to ensure good governance. In fact, it is becoming a chronic malady both in the universities and autonomous institutions. This has been referred to also by the hon. Member, Prof. Safuddin Soz and we find that in the name of autonomy, power is being concentrated in a coterie headed either by the Vice-Chancellor or by the Director, the Director of an autonomous Research Institution. A case, in instance, is the Anthropological Survey of India where there have been longstanding charges of mismanagement and corruption flowing from the head and there have been press exposures, there have been petitions, but no one has been able to do anything so far. Now, I think the only answer is sufficient elective representation in Governing Bodies of teachers, research scholars, students and other people who are directly involved in the work of the institutions. It is only by involving them in the governance—because they are committed to, it is their life work—that this problem can be solved and I would like to submit here, Sir, that while the autonomy of research institutions again has to be examined in the light of how much inner democracy these research institutions have at the same time internal democracy of universities is also very important and I think that the University Acts of the West Bengal Government in the last few years, I am very humbly submitting this, may be taken as a preliminary model of the internal democratic functioning of our universities.

I am coming to the end of my speech

now. Decentralisation of resources is absolutely necessary for development and this is why we have been stressing for a long time for transfer of Education from the Concurrent List to the State List and we urge this in this House once again.

So far as the development of languages is concerned, the increase in allocation has, of course, to be welcomed. Of course, Hindi as *Rashtra Bhasha* may have a certain precedence, but is it right that it should have Rs. 543 lakhs while all other modern languages together have Rs. 330 lakhs only? What about the languages which have been neglected for a long time, languages like Nepali for instance? Sir, in *Mahabharata* we have Vrikodar who used to eat up as much food as the rest of the family together. Now, our Vrikodar is eating up more than what the rest of the family is eating. I don't grudge our Vrikodar's share, but I think there should be some parity in the allocation of funds. (*Interruptions*) Well, you can take Vrikodar as a compliment.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because he is consuming more?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHAYA: Sir, national tests for lecturers and scholars must be scrapped. This is our other demand because we think that devising such recruitment methods is a prerogative of the academic institutions of the universities and regional variations should be taken into account. No false standards of uniformity should be imposed and what is more, I have personally seen some of these model question papers and I think that the kind of objective Quiz type questions that are asked, this is an insult to applicants for research or teaching posts.

As far as Culture is concerned, Sir, I am sorry to see that the allocation for zonal cultural centres has gone down. We would urge an increase so that resources may be spread out. Some investment is now being made in developing folk and tribal art. I would only suggest that these cannot be saved by turning them over to the urban and interna-

tional market through *Apna Utsavs* and *Festivals of India*. I would suggest that the soil where such arts grow must be watered: investments should be made closer to the sources. The folk artists must be given incentives to perform primarily for the areas and the people to which they belong. In West Bengal, we have been doing this for the last 10 years through the State and District Lok Sanskriti Parishads. I can tell you that we have found success in this with very small investments. You do not need big investments for this. We welcome larger allocations for women and child development and I hope, now, with bigger allocations, provisions would be made for proper and regular emoluments for Balwadi and Anganwadi workers who have been doing a very useful work in rural areas. We have all been talking about women's employment and I hope, proper emolument will be given to them. Further, we are rather surprised that the Budget makes no mention of the promised statutory National Commission on women. We demand to know its outlines and would urge that it should have a broad-based representative composition. Similarly, so far as women's development corporations and national apex body for training are concerned, in order to monitor whether they are able to go sufficiently to the grassroots, it is necessary that the National Statutory Commission be instituted not only at the national level, but also in the States. Finally, women's planning should not be done as something separate as the National Perspective Plan did; it should be done in the context of total planning with an earmarking of resources in the different sectors and the department must coordinate among the different sectors so that proper allocations are made. We do not think that reservation for women would solve the problem; this would only give special privileges to a few. However, there is need for women's representation in the Panchayats and other such representative bodies. I would suggest that even here, reservation should not be through nomination, but there should be certain functional posts earmarked for women where women might be elected. If there is nomination, then, of course, vested interests are

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likely to grow and there will be no real benefit to women who really needed to be benefited.

I think the State of Kerala is going to be the first State in the country to eradicate illiteracy; it has asked for 1,750 tonnes of newsprint at a concessional rate to print books for the final phase of Literacy Programme. We hope that it may be granted. I have really stressed the negative aspects of the Budget rather than the positive aspects, but I have acted upon the principle that our friends should be our severest critics.

SHRI HEERA BHAI (Banswara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the august House is holding a discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Hitherto there has been a difference between the profession and practice of the Government. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that if he wants to make the people of the country true human beings, he should think about the people who are weak and vulnerable among our population which runs in 80 crores. We have to go into the causes as to why one is weak while others are strong. The reason behind this is that the Adivasis and the Harijans have been deprived of education for the last thousands of years. It made no difference in their hopeless condition, whether it was the Government of the Congress Party or for that matter any other Government or the rule of the rajas and the Maharajas or the Britishers who ruled the country. Their attitudes towards those people had been the same. All of them thought that if the Harijans and Adivasis came forward, who would prepare food and who will wash clothes for them? Thereafter democracy heralded in the country and the people who have been neglected for centuries entertained new hopes. During the period of the Congress Government, people thought that a new sun had arisen in the eastern horizon. I do not say that the

Congress Party did not do anything. It helped the prosperous people to prosper further, but the people who were backward still continue to be backward. If you feel that I am not telling a fact, you may correct me. But it is a hard reality that situation, instead of improving, has deteriorated further. It is absolutely right that we want to build the country. Everybody knows that working of schools and colleges and other private educational institutions in villages is not satisfactory as more than half of the teachers do not attend to their duties. When people make complaints to the authorities of the Education Department, no action is taken on their complaints. The reasons are advanced that if action is taken against any teacher, no one would like to be posted in village schools on transfer from comfortable places. Even if in an isolated case some one is transferred to a village, he will get his transfer order stayed with the help of some political leaders. Then people will go on complaining that teachers are not being posted to their schools and their complaint in this regard goes unheard. In case a teacher is transferred to a village, he gets his transfer orders stayed with political approach with a Minister. This has become the order of the day these days.

We talk a lot about granting equal rights to one and all. But we are not able to translate this into action. This is the reason that our villages are lagging behind. The schemes which are being prepared here for the development of the villages do not reach there. The middle men gobble up the entire amount allocated under the scheme.

Anganwadi and adult education programmes are being run by the Government. These are very good programmes. But the outcome of these programmes in our Adivasi areas is not that good. False attendance is being shown in these areas. The Education officers and the Supervisors are hand in glove with the field officers who indulge in malpractices. The salary of the teacher is only Rs. 150-200 and even that amount is being swindled away by officers. In this way, the entire money sanctioned by the Govern-

ment for this purpose goes waste. I would like to request you not to scrap this scheme but to ensure its proper management.

As far as the Adult Education Programme is concerned, no particular time is fixed for teaching men and women. Sometimes they teach them during day time and sometimes at nights. I request you to fix a particular hour for this. Only then we can bring reforms in the society. The Government officers know everything, but they remain blind to mismanagement. If we make complaints, they hardly pay any attention to that. You may start whatever schemes you like, but please ensure that the schemes are implemented in letter and spirit. Then only the schemes launched by the Government could be successful.

Government is opening more and more colleges in the cities, but no new college is being opened in the Adivasi areas. I belong to Kushalgarh. At the time of elections, the Congress Party said that it would open a college in the locality. Even a foundation stone was laid for the same. But I am sorry to say that no college has yet been opened there. In reply to one of my questions, the hon. Minister stated that the authorities might not have felt necessity of opening a college there in view of the insufficient number of students which could not have justified opening of it. In this context, I would like to ask when there was no college, from where do students come to take admission? Should they have waited for 5 to 7 years to take admission in the proposed college? Now most of the students of the area after completing higher secondary education go to some other places such as Banswara and other towns in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for higher education. I, therefore, request to set up either a degree college or a technical college or an agriculture college, whichever is deemed fit, in the area. There should be no laxity in the matter of providing financial help to a backward areas like ours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Menon to intervene. He is intervening now. Tomorrow we are continuing the debate. Hon. Members

can participate tomorrow also.

16.37 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to most warmly thank all the hon. Members of this House who have participated in this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and made extremely valuable comments. I would like to start by saying that the comments that they have made have all been taken note of and will be given fullest attention in pursuing our efforts relating to the whole area of Human Resource Development.

Sir, I would like to say that human resources are the most important resources that a nation possesses. We must also recognise that education is a very important component of human resource development. But along with it go the very connected features, which many hon. Members have referred to, of culture, programmes relating to women and child development, activities relating to sports, youth affairs and if I may say so an aspect of great importance the health of the human resource that we possess. We have, since Independence, accomplished a great deal and we must recognise that. There has been a massive quantitative expansion of our educational system. I shall come to the numbers in a little while. What we have seen is a growth across the whole spectrum of education covering Primary Education, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Vocational Education, Higher Education and the like. But in 1990 as we debate this area here one senses a significant dissatisfaction about where we are and it is this aspect that I would like to spend a few moments on at the outset. The greater sense of dissatisfaction one notices is in relation to the question of inequalities, the question of social justice. And here I would like to categorically assert that educa-

[Prof. M.G.K. Menon]

tion should be an activity that contributes to social justice. It should promote the quality at a certain minimum level. It must create a spirit of self-confidence and of self-reliance at the level of an individual human being. But what one notices, as we survey the scene today, is that we have very many types of inequalities in society—inequalities between the urban and the rural areas, inequalities between the rich and the poor, inequalities between boys and girls. The rural areas are poorly off, the poor are poorly off, the girls are poorly off. And this is, in spite of all the efforts we have made over the last four decades and more.

I am very grateful for the many remarks made by the hon. Members concerning the state of education and what we should be doing. And Shri Narasimha Rao eloquently talked about the whole background relating to the formulation of the National Policy on Education, 1986. What I would like to inform him and the other Members through you, Sir, is that what we really need to look at is not what is written in a document. What is important is what there is on the ground in reality namely, if I go into the hinterland of India, into the far-flung areas, into the rural areas, into the tribal areas, what do I see? What is the opportunity available for the children there, for the girl children? What is the nature of the school they are able to go to? What are the literacy levels? What are the vocational opportunities which lead them to employment, to that sense of self-confidence and self-reliance? We must admit that in spite of our Commissions which we had in the past—we had many, the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Mudliar Commission, the Kothari Commission, the New Policy on Education, 1986—there is a great deal which needs to be done. And it is for this reason that many of the Members have commented very strongly on the question relating to education policy and have suggested that there is need to review, to revise and even make radical changes in the National Education Policy, 1986. All I can say is that the Government has decided to undertake a review of

this Policy, the modalities are being worked out. But I would like to assure the House of one thing. When we talk of education, we really are talking of the future of our country, we are talking of the children of our country, we are talking of a very large number who had no access to education, who are illiterate, who do not have the vocational skills, who do not have that spirit of self-reliance among them. We, therefore, are not talking as individual parties in a certain sense. It is the future of all these that is at stake. And we have to come together on a national basis for that purpose. And whatever is good in what we have done so far must be retained and must be developed, but lacuna that exists must be rectified.

I am very grateful to all the members who have spoken uniformly about the need to provide much higher allocations for education. Now the policy of the present Government is to raise the investment to a level of six per cent of National Income. It is, of course, as stated originally in the Kothari Commission's Report, 1986. This is because this Government does attach the highest importance to national investments on education. Purely for information, the total provision—Plan and non-plan expenditure—of the Education Departments of the Centre and States for 1988-89 was Rs. 11,322 crores. For the year 1989-90 it was Rs. 13,620 crores. This is inclusive of agricultural and medical education.

Again in terms of the national income reference has been made by several Members. The projected national income for 1989-90 comes to Rs. 322,163 crores and according to this the percentage on education comes to 4.2. So we still are below the figure. We need to increase that. All efforts will be made towards that.

If you look at the Central Budget provisions, Plan and non-Plan, you will find that this year 1990-91 the Plan plus non-Plan figures are the highest if you see the progress of expenditure or outlays since 1986-87. But again I must state—and that is what all the hon. Members have stated—that there

have been restrictions on funds available, there have been resource constraints. Therefore there are many programmes which we would have liked to have seen gone through which one was not able to push through.

Almost without exception all the Members stressed the need to have uniform syllabi in schools throughout the country to reduce the disparities that exist in standards, in schools which come under different systems. As you are aware, the Education Commission 1966, the Kothari Commission as it is referred to, recommended a common school system of public education so as to bring different social classes and groups together to promote the emergence of an egalitarian integrated society, to provide access to good education of children irrespective of caste, creed and economic status.

The national policy on education 1986 had also recommended a national system of education so that everyone has access to education of comparable quality and this should be based on national curriculum framework containing common code with other flexible components.

I would like to inform the House that the National Council of Educational Research and Training, ncert, has brought out a national curriculum framework for elementary and secondary education. While it is the endeavour of the Government to reduce disparities in standards of education to the minimum, there has been scarcity of resources for allocation to Government schools generally. Therefore this is what they have been able to do in terms of raising their standards. But however, I can assure the House of the commitment of the Government to reduce disparities and this will certainly be taken note of in the review of the national Education Policy.

A very large number of Members have very strongly spoken about the question of education of girls. We all recognize in the year of Girls Child which we are observing the need to give the highest importance to the education of girls. The literacy rate

amongst women is very low particularly in some of the States of India and it has an impact on the whole range of other aspects relating to the future, including the family welfare programmes.

There are various schemes including the question of evaluation of text-books to eliminate sex bias in it, recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, distribution of free text-books, free uniforms, attendance scholarships and central assistance to the tune of 90% for running informal educational centres in several States. Education upto Class 8 is free to girls in all Government, Local Body and Aided schools in the country and upto Class 10 in most of the States and UTs. Education for girls is also free upto Class 12 in several States.

One of the hon. Members, Prof. Malini Bhattacharya had made a statement about the money to compensate for free education of girls at 11 and 12 stage. This was payable by the Government of India till the end of the Seventh Plan Period. That is why, from the Eighth Plan, of which the first year is on now, this will be taken over by the State Governments.

There has been a significant improvement in the enrolment of girls and the Fifth All India Educational Survey shows a percentage increase over the last 10 year period, on a significant basis. There has also been a major effort—since reference was made to the handicapped—on education of children with disability in common schools. The Budget provision for this has been increased and it shows a significant increase over the years.

Hon. Members have devoted significant time to the question of vocationalisation. The fact is that it is a priority sector, since it prepares students for employment and provides an alternative to higher education. There is a centrally sponsored scheme on vocationalisation of higher education. This is intended to provide a distinct stream to prepare students for identified occupation, with diversification of educational opportunities and to enhance individual employability.

[Prof. M.G.K. Menon]

Shri Narasimha Rao asked about the number of vocational courses. I would just like to provide some information. The number of courses developed by ncert is 62 and in respect of these, what has been developed is the curriculum, text books, learning materials, details of equipment and aids required. The number of courses given in the report, which Shri Narasimha Rao referred to, is the total number of courses. So there is no question of being surprised, because they are courses which have been given, and not different types of courses. I would also like to point out that the fund for vocational education referred to by Shrimati Malini Bhat-tacharya, was Rs. 47 crores in 1989-90. It is now Rs. 84 crores—in 1990-91. There has been a significant effort to establish interactive linkages between vocational courses and employment sector. The UGC has been restructuring the courses at the Under-Graduate level to meet the relevant local needs and to increase employment opportunities. I would like to go to another important point which has been made by several Members

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time more do you require now? Will you finish it in another five minutes?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I require a little more time, Sir. I would require half-an-hour, in total. We will stop it at 5 o' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue tomorrow or do you want to finish it today itself? If you want to finish it today itself, then, if the Members accept, you can continue.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I will finish it in ten minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is better if he finishes today itself. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate will continue tomorrow also. He is only intervening.

It is not the final reply. Prof. Menon, you can continue now.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Navodaya Vidyalayas, Doon School, Sainik Schools, Convent schools are very costly and that is why SC, ST and weaker section of the society cannot get education in these schools. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would make arrangement to provide free education to the weaker section of the society in these schools?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Prof. Menon may continue.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: There has been a mention by a large number of Members about the question of growing commercialisation of education. It is a fact that there is no doubt, a dichotomy between the standards in public schools, catering to children from affluent homes and the Government schools, many of which lack basic amenities. The Education Commission of 1966 recognises the constructive role played by the private schools which maintain high standards. The National Policy of Education, 1986 gives pre-eminence to people's involvement. What is really needed is a major effort which I hope can come about to increase the resources of all Members support me in ensuring better standards in the Government system of education. Another question which was raised by several hon. Members is about primary teachers. I am glad to inform the House that the percentage of untrained teachers at the primary level has been declining steadily. There is a centrally sponsored scheme on teachers' education and there was a mass orientation of school teachers to attend camps in which twelve and a

half lakhs primary teachers had been covered in the last four years. A very important point has been made by several Members, particularly Shri Gobardhan Bhagey and Shri Kapil Dev Shastri on the question of education at the primary stage in the mother tongue. I would strongly endorse what they have said: In all Government schools, including schools run by local bodies and private-aided institutions, instructions at primary stage is given in the regional language. It is given in the mother tongue to linguistic minorities, tribal groups and so on. But there is a certain minimum requirement of 40 students in a school or ten students in a class. The problem is not of the basic policies but of implementing them in practice as there are problems in getting the right number of teachers, development of script and so on and so forth. One of the major problems, as you are aware Sir, relates to drop-outs. We have enrolments but large number of students drop out. That is one of the main reasons as to why we have a high level of illiteracy. But I am glad that the drop-outs in the primary and elementary stage has been gradually decreasing and this is a positive sign. But the efforts in the direction of reducing drop-outs have been essentially in providing minimum essential facilities, black boards, adequate class rooms, two teachers where originally one was provided, etc. These are operations of 'Operation Black Board'. Efforts are made to strengthen and re-organise non-formal education programme which cater to those drop-outs, children of habitation without schools, girls who cannot attend the schools for whole day, working children and so on. Then comes the teacher education programme through district institutes of education and training and new textbooks in accordance with the new policy. There is also an intensive programme for free supply of uniforms to girls, free mid-day meals, free textbooks and scholarships. Several Members referred to the fact that there relative priority is given to elementary education and total expenditure has been gradually declining over the successive Five Year Plans. This is true. We intend to rectify this part. In the First Plan, it was 56 per cent and in the Seventh Plan, it came down to 29 per cent. The total

expenditure on the non-Plan side was 48 per cent in 1950-51 and it declined to 40 per cent ten years ago. There are problems of growth of student population and increase in prices. Almost the expenditure is on the same basis, in real terms, as it was 30 to 40 years ago. Clearly, there is a need to step up the level of total resources and indeed, the percentage available for elementary education.

(Translation)

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: We call your adult education as fraud education. What have you to say about it? (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, there has been a significant reference to Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme and just now, the hon. Members by some interventions, asked for comments on the same. I can say that the existing Navodaya Vidyalayas will continue to be supported; they will be consolidated and developed. However, no new Navodaya Vidyalaya is going to be opened until the scheme has been reviewed. This is the first point. Secondly, I must say that we have statistics available at the present moment which i.e., out of the 78 per cent of the students in schools belonging to rural areas, 19 per cent are Scheduled Castes, 11 per cent are Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent are girls.

17.00 hrs.

Forty per cent of the children come from the families with income below Rs. 6000 per annum and sixteen per cent are first generation learners.

Seven Members referred to Navodaya Vidyalas. I would like to state that Rs. 250 crores were provided for the scheme in the 7th Plan. The main point is that we have to ask ourselves a very basic question, namely when we have a certain sum of money, where would we put that to? That is the basic question we have to ask because the condition in many of the other schools, Govern-

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ment schools in rural areas and tribal areas is very poor. And, therefore, they must have the highest priority from the point of view of resources available to us. Therefore, as far as Navodaya Vidyalayas are concerned, they would be subject to the review that I have referred to.

Several members have raised the question relating to higher education and I would only make two or three points because there is not enough time. First, one of our effort is to ensure that the higher education becomes employment-oriented. That is the thrust that is being given by making undergraduate courses relevant to local needs, to increase the horizon of employment and to ensure new courses including vocational ones in emerging areas of information technology, in electronics, in the new areas of biology etc.

There was a reference by some hon. Members to the fact that UGC has not been providing academic leadership. May I just say that the UGC has done many thing for which one ought to congratulate it. They have dealt with the main programme of utilization of media and educational technology and I wish more of this to be put across on television from the point of view of benefit to student population. They have been concerned with the creation of common facilities for research in advanced areas. Several national facilities have been set up over the last few years, there has been introduction of the college science improvement programme, college humanities and social science improvement programme, college humanities and social science improvement programme under the scheme called COSIS for the infrastructure required for science and technology areas.

There is a feeling that there has been a bias in favour of higher education in terms of allocation. In the 6th Plan, the allocation for higher education at the Centre was Rs. 735 crores, of which Rs. 245 crores were for higher education, or one-third, that is 33.3

per cent. In the 7th Plan, the total outlay on education at the Centre was Rs. 1739 crores and Rs. 420 crores were for higher education; it went down from 33.3 per cent to 24.15 per cent. However, there has been a very significant expansion in the number of Universities and it has not just been possible to provide them with the support that they need.

Very many Members have referred to the question of autonomous colleges. The objective of autonomous colleges is decentralization of academic administration, promotional creativity and higher standards. We want smaller Universities, not giant Universities with lakhs of students. The problem, however, has been that the way many of them have functioned may not have been entirely appropriate and this would also be reviewed along with the proposed review of the National Policy of Education, 1986.

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: It is a total failure; it should be scrapped immediately. It amounts to privatization and commercialization.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Certainly, we would review it as I mentioned. Several Members, Shri Gobardhan Bhagey, Shri Narasimha Rao and others have referred to the question of tribal areas, imparting education in their tribal languages, as against regional languages and so on. Efforts have been made in this regard by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, which has produced primars, grammar books, phonetic readers and so on. But the main problem is that these have been in regional language script and the approach is to provide a linkage to the national language Hindi. About 75 such languages have been covered. I fully agree with the hon. Member that much more effort in this direction is called for because without question, as I said right at the outset, primary education must be in the mother tongue because that is the only way in which the child and the brain of the child will understand.

Successive policies of Government have

declared that education must be in the mother tongue. I have already referred to it in a greater detail.

I would also like to say that several Members have referred to the question of Sanskrit and support for Sanskrit. I will not go into the detail of varieties of schemes that exist for supporting it. Indeed there are 65 universities in the country today which offer Sanskrit as a major subject and there are several other schemes relating to Sanskrit. But what I would like to assure the Members is that Government regards Sanskrit as being one of the very important elements of Indian culture and all the support needed for developing it, using it, teaching it, will certainly be made.

I would like to make just a few points in a few minutes on the question of other areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: You did not refer to a Supreme Court case about Sanskrit, which everybody mentioned.

PROF. M. G. K. MENON: I will not deal with that in detail in view of the shortage of time I would only like to say that as far as other areas are concerned, I did not have enough time to go into the questions relating to culture, sports, youth affairs and women and child development. One of the major areas in women and child development relates to the question of the National Commission which has been referred to and that is something which is planned to be set up on a statutory basis.

With regard to the question about girl child, crèches, take care centres, these are extremely important and as soon as funds are available, we certainly hope to have more of them. At the present moment allocation of these are in terms of non-plan funding but the suggestion of the hon. Member Shrimati Bhattacharya are fully accepted in this regard.

17.08 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

All the Members have referred to the Integrated Child Development Scheme, ICDS, which is operational and which essentially takes care of children in the age group of zero to six years. It is integrated because on an Anganwadi basis where an Anganwadi worker is essentially from a local area, is a volunteer worker with a certain payment which is made. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt like this. Let the hon. Minister complete his speech. It will be for your benefit.

PROF. M. G. K. MENON: The hon. Members referred to the ICDS. As I said, it is a scheme which relates to the children up to the age of 0 to 6. It provides an integrated approach relating to nutrition, immunization and education. There are of course, many many ICDS Centres which are working extremely well. But several hon. Members have referred to their own experiences and particularly from the view point of the food and nutrition. They referred to as corruption in handling all these things. This certainly can be looked into. But the basic scheme is to ensure that in a community of children up to the age of 6 are looked at on an integrated basis. That is why it is referred to as the Integrated Child Development Scheme.

I was on the area of woman and child development and the setting up of a statutory National Commission and that it should also be set up at the State level. A provision has been made for Rs. 2 crores in the Annual Plan of the Department of Woman and Child Development for setting up of a National Commission. The proposal is under consideration. Planning for women should not be a separate exercise but in the context of total planning experience of the Department was also one of the suggestions made here. The question of setting up a statutory National Commission for women, particularly to review legislations, to look into, is under consideration and will be shortly dealt with.

With regard to the area of culture, a

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National Cultural Policy will be worked out and this will take some time. But the most important point that I would like to made with regard to culture is that, our education and our culture as referred to by several Members, have to be appropriately linked. We must ensure that our education includes not only, the cultural element in the sense most people understands culture, which is dance, drama, music, performing arts and so on, but the intrinsic value system which make the complete humanbeing. That is what the Cultural Policy would aim at, rather than efforts to project it purely in terms of a large scale possible activity. I have not been able to cover all the points at the time which is available and I hope there will be an opportunity for me to cover it in the winding up tomorrow. The debate is concluding tomorrow.

17.13 hrs.

[English]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Continuance of the Scheme for Supply of wheat and rice at Specially subsidised rates in Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) Areas and the Tribal Majority states and its Extension to North Cachar and Karbi-Anglong Districts of Assam

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Sir, hon'ble Members are aware, that the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices to the inhabitants of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and the tribal majority States was announced in November, 1985 and its implementation began from December, 1985. At present, it covers the areas (excluding urban agglomerations) falling under I.T.D.Ps and the tribal majority States/U.Ts. of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya,

Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The supplies of foodgrains under the scheme are allocated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned from out of the monthly allotments of wheat and rice made by the Central Government under the Public Distribution System. Under the scheme, wheat and rice are distributed to the beneficiaries, both tribals and non-tribals, at prices substantially cheaper than the open market prices. At present, the maximum and retail price fixed by the Central Government under the scheme is Rs. 1.79 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 2.19 per kg. for common rice.

The scheme was first sanctioned upto March 31, 1986 and has subsequently been extended on a year-to-year basis. Govt. has decided to continue the scheme for one more year from the 1st April, 1990 without any modification of the existing guidelines.

The coverage of the scheme has now been extended to two hill districts of Assam viz. North Cachar and Karbi-Anglong. The Central Government has taken this decision in response to the long-pending request of the Government of Assam for extension of the benefit of scheme to these districts as their population is predominantly tribal and these are covered under the Sixth Schedule of the constitution. All the areas falling in this Schedule except these two districts are already covered under the scheme.

17.15 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Accident Due to Fire in 383 Up
Mokama-Danapur Passenger Train on
16.4.1990**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up discussion under rule 193. Shri Harish Rawat may initiate the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had the misfortune of receiving a number of news. On the one hand, Mokama-Danapur Passenger train caught fire in which dozens of people lost their lives and on the other hand more than 100 persons died after consuming poisonous food at Basti. Both these incidents are really heart rendering news for any ordinary person. By realising the agony and pain of the people burning in a closed railway bogie I still feel horrified. The hon. Railway Minister yesterday deeply realised the agony of the people and rightly said that he was still terrified by imagining the agony and pain of the people in the burning bogie.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, apparently this incident is an evidence of inefficiency of the Railway Administration but if we go deep into the statement of the hon. Minister and the press reports published thereafter and the information we are getting from the local people in Patna, we can definitely say that Railway Administration Danapur Division, Railway employees and the police personnel are as much responsible for this incident as any criminal responsible for any heinous crime. The statement made by the Railway Minister yesterday shows the seriousness of the incident but it does not show the seriousness of the crime of the persons responsible for the incident and that thing is perturbing me. Shri Mahabir Prasad, the General Secretary of our Party has met the injured persons at Patna and made some information available to us which I would like to place before the House. I am not doing it with the intention to criticise the Railway Minister or the Government but my intention is that we should consider this incident an eye opener in which more than 100 persons lost their lives and the Railway Minister the Government the Railway Administration and all of us should endeavour that such incident may not secure in future and we may not get unfortunate occasion to discuss such incident in the House. From this incident four lapses are obvious before us. The hon. Railway Minister indicated in his statement

yesterday that a leaking gas cylinder was kept in the railway bogie which caught fire. So I would like to know how the gas cylinder was kept in the bogie? Those who travel by trains know that a warning is written all the Railway compartments that 'carrying of inflammable materials is prohibited' and 'Smoking is prohibited in the trains'. In spite of this warning, how a passenger was allowed to carry gas cylinder in the train? Gas cylinder is not a small article which can be carried in the pocket. That cylinder must have been kept in the pleasure of the checking staff and the police. It shows the complicity of the Railway personnel on that section and the police administration. It shows that any body can carry anything in the train. People even say that fire work explosives on Diwali festival are also carried in the trains. It has also been reported in the press that diesel containers were also kept in that bogie. It is a serious matter. Therefore, I would say that you may not inform us about the guilty persons but atleast the Railway Minister and the Railway Administration must have such information. It is not we alone who have raised this matter but the Health Minister of Bihar, belonging to your Party has also raised this matter and even said that he smelt conspiracy in it. So I would like to know whether it is a regular practice there and if it is so, it is more sessions matter that the conspiracy. Secondly it has been clearly slated in the newspapers that daily commuters used to pull chains every now and then and to avoid chain pullings, the chain system which could be used in emergency had been removed and no body was aware of it. The railway Administration has taken this decision on their own to prevent the recurring incidents of chain pullings which used to stop the train at many places and cause delay. Had there been a chain system in the train the tragedy could have been averted, and many lives could have been saved. The wailing and crying of the burning passengers must have reached the adjoining bogies and had there been chain even in one bogie, the people would have pulled the chain and many lives could have been saved. The chains of all the bogies had been removed so there was no question of any attempt to

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stop the train by the passengers of other bogies. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon Railway Minister as to who took the decision to remove the chain which could be used in case of emergency? Was this decision taken by the Railway Board or the local Railway Administration? After all some one must be held responsible for this decision. It should be made known as to who is responsible for this decision? They wanted to hide their inefficiency and that is why they took this dangerous decision to remove the chain to avoid the recurring of the incidents of chain pullings.

The third lapse came to notice from the statement of the Minister and the press reports. I would request the hon Minister to either contradict it or confirm it. It is reported that three doors out of four of the bogie which caught fire were jammed and their lock system was out of order. That is why the people rushed towards one door only because there was no other way to come out. Had all the four doors been in order the people would have jumped out of the train and saved their lives and there would have been hardly 2-4 casualties in the incident. It was unfortunate that they could not jump out of the train. The people travelling on the roof top jumped from the train and received minor injuries but the people travelling inside the bogie could not jump out.

The fourth glaring example of negligence is that 100 or 150 persons were compelled to travel in a small compartment like goats and sheep. The Association of Daily Passenger there had been constantly drawing the attention of the Railway Administration to this act and making demand to run additional shuttle trains in view of large number of daily passengers which include vegetable vendors, milkmen etc on that section but little heed was paid to this demand. It was urged that in case it was not possible to introduce more shuttle trains, additional bogies could be attached to some trains which run on this route but the demand has not been met so far. It has become the

destiny of Bihar to be neglected in every matter. It is the irony of fate that regardless of the number of representatives Bihar sends here whether a Minister or someone else, whenever there is a demand or extending certain facilities to Bihar, there is hesitation and the demand is not met. That is why in certain bogies more than 100 passengers travel together packed up like goats and sheep. They would keep sacks filled with vegetables, milk cans etc in the doorway and there would be little space left for the passengers to get off. Today, it was reported in the press that the work which was supposed to be done by the Railway authorities was done by the people themselves. Even if after repeated demands of the people trains could not be started at least additional bogies could be attached but that demand was also ignored. After all what is the reason behind it?

The most important point is that you are better aware about that place and the people belonging to your party may have given you information in regard to the fact that the passengers indulge in ticketless travel by bribing the concerned officials once a month. The policeman in charge of the local Thana is bribed and the permanent officers and employees of the Railways are also bribed for this purpose. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER All these things are happening since your days.

HARISH RAWAT This does not matter whether it has been happening since our time. Even if this practise is being carried out since our times, it is unfortunate that you came to power and this stigma attached to you but even then you do not understand it. I do not think that it is connected with party politics. It is an unfortunate incident for which we all regret and I am only pointing out towards those shortcomings which have emerged so that the hon Minister of Railways may be able to remove them.

You have stated that national programme would be launched to educate the railway passengers which is welcome. As

regards railway safety whether it is outside the train or inside, people should be given due information through different media as well. Workshops should also be set up in this regard. All these points which I have raised show that although there is a need to educate the passengers in regard to safety, yet it is more necessary to educate the railway employees and officers and to remind them of their responsibilities and how are they carrying them out how they are taking bribes, colluding with the undesirable elements or are they providing necessary facilities to the passengers so that the life of the common man could be safe.

In the newspapers several other points have been mentioned. I would not like to go into allegations and counter-allegations. As soon as hon. Minister came to know about that tragic incident he went there personally and whatever instructions could possibly be issued at his level were issued and action has also been taken on that basis. The hon. Chief Minister of Bihar visited the site of the tragic incident and took some immediate steps as well. I would like to appreciate the promptness with which action was taken but the acts which came to light are quite painful. The first matter of concern is the state of affairs in Nalanda Medical College which not only lacked facilities but there was negligence to the extent that the injured victims reached there after the Chief Minister's arrival and no senior doctor was present there to attend to them. The Medical Superintendent himself reached there after he came to know of Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav's arrival. People still say that the lives of many victims who were in a serious condition could have been saved but it could not be done due to the non-availability of senior and junior doctors. One such unfortunate case is that of Shri Mithlesh Kumar about whom it has been mentioned that he was admitted with 80 per cent burns and had antitetanus injection been administered in time and timely medical attendance been given he would have been saved. He remained alive till he came to know of the fate of his wife and daughter. Both of them died of severe burns. He regained conscious-

ness only once because timely medical aid was not given.

Another fact which we came to know is that antitetanus injection, which is an ordinary injection and which should be available even in the smallest of hospitals was not available in the two medical colleges and the Railway Administration and the hospital were both engaged in making allegations, and counter-allegations regarding the responsibility to arrange for the supply of such medicines. Both of them alleged that it was the responsibility of the other. A worn-out van was sent in the name of an ambulance. These are the things, which must be looked into. It was for some time after your arrival that the administration remained alert and as soon as you left Patna the alertness also disappeared. The condition was such that there was no one present even to provide necessary information to the relatives of the victims. The information which I am giving is of the person who had made on the spot enquiries and spoken to the victims and the relatives of those who could manage to reach there. I am referring to hon. Mahabir Prasad who is also an hon. Member of this House. When such train accidents occur, the relatives of the victims are anxious to see them because it is a common human tendency to fear that his kith and kin might not be one of the victims. The situation today has become such that when the relatives of the victims requested the Railway authorities to make arrangements for special trains so that they could go and see them, it was rejected. Apart from this, those who were admitted in those hospitals were shifted from there. The relatives of the victims who were well-off wanted them to be shifted to nursing homes because basic facilities were not available there. Even drinking water supply was not there. Drinking water was supplied only when necessary instructions in this regard were issued by the Chief Minister. The tanker reached there only after that. This means that without the instructions of the Chief Minister even drinking water could not be made available. I would like to draw your attention to this case of serious negligence.

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[Sh. Harish Rawat]

In the context of all the aforementioned points, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that these matters are above party politics and when such incidents occur, it is very unfortunate for one and all. In act, the pain which we suffer on this account is not less than that suffered by you. Nobody with slightest humanity can remain indifferent. I think that the hon. Minister is the worst sufferer because he heads the Railway Ministry. He has seen the accident victims and their charred bodies. He has also seen bodies, which have been mutilated beyond recognition. I understand your feelings. I am not saying all these things to cause pain to you. You have taken all possible steps in this regard but you have also taken one wrong step. You propose to order an inquiry by the Railway Commission in this regard. I would urge that in view of the four aforementioned points of serious negligence, that is, the kind of treatment given to the injured victims admitted in the hospitals and so on, a judicial inquiry instead of an inquiry by the Railway Commission should have been ordered. It will be better if a High Court judge is asked to go into this matter so that it could become clear as to what caused this accident. It is regretful to say that such Reart rending incident occurred in our country. Our own people were burnt alive to death.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): We are discussing a very unfortunate accident of recent times in the Railways. Already the situation has been described by hon. Member, Shri Rawat. He said that he did not want to go into party politics, but party politics was brought in here in this discussion by him. However, I do not want to go into those points. There will be other occasions to deal with those points.

As regards the accident that has taken place in Bihar, I want to make two points clear. One is that the Railways have to take a long-term programme and the other is to

take immediate steps. After Independence, the necessity for the railways increased but the development in the railways has not been commensurate with the increasing demand. That is the main reason why congestion, overcrowding, overlapping, dislocation of traffic, etc., etc. are happening. In his Budget Speech, the hon. Railway Minister had told this House that even the fast moving trains cannot move on time because of congestion on the railway track. We did not develop our railway tracks according to the necessity..(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, you have to make your statement on the statement made by the hon. Minister. You cannot widen the scope of discussion.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I will not widen the scope, Sir. So, Sir, that is one point that we shall have to think on a long-term basis that if we want to avoid recurring of such accidents in future, Railways must develop the infrastructural facilities and other things on a long-term basis. Just at present, the victims and their families must be attended to with adequate compensation. The compensation declared, I think, is not adequate. As stated by the Railway Minister, a campaigning programme should be taken up in order to educate the people about the aspect of safety and safety measures.

As regards the accident, I do not understand how the acetylene cylinder which was leaking, did not burn. It is a scientific fact that when an acid reacts and catches fire, it increases in volume more than five times. Therefore, it is very much evident from the nature of the accident that the acetylene gas was leaking for a pretty long time and the entire bogey was charged with acetylene gas. Otherwise, if an acetylene cylinder catches fire just at a point of leakage, it must be an explosion. This is the chemical outcome. It cannot be avoided. Therefore, I demand that an Inquiry must be held right-earnest, going into the details as to how this accident happened and necessary immediate measures should be taken so that the congested passenger trains are sufficiently

subjected to safety measures and other supervisory activities.

[Translation]

SHRIRAMDHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this rail accident was so heart rending that the entire country was shocked to hear of it. The hon. Minister is aware that the railway system in Bihar is totally mismanaged. There is over crowding in trains, so much so these people sit on the roof of the coaches, in the front and rear portions of the engines, in the joints between coaches and in the bottom portion of the coaches where the battery is placed. People occupy any place they get when they travel by trains. The possibility of such accidents cannot be ruled out in such conditions. According to the Railway Act, inflammable material is not allowed to be carried in trains but there is no such restriction in Bihar. Hardly anyone even buys a ticket in Bihar (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. These may be some people who travel ticketless but to say that hardly any one in Bihar ever buys a ticket is indeed a very derogatory commit on the entire State of Bihar. This should not go on record.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Sir, this is an objectionable statement. These may be a few people who do not purchase tickets. But to make such a sweeping statement about a state in the House is certainly objectionable. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): You will know the actual position if you look at the way tickets are booked at Patna station. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: You people do not have information about this. The hon. Prime Minister himself will vouch for this. When we had gone to Janmui in Monghyr and kiul Acharya Ramamurthy and some others had

come to the railway station to see us off. There was no accommodation either in 1st class or any other class. We had to come standing upto Patna. How many trains have alarm-chains? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ISHWAN CHAUDHARY: Sir, the queue for purchasing tickets is so long that people jump the queue buy to tickets. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you can express your views when your turn comes. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM DHAN: Sir, in this world people are afraid of the bitter truth. How many trains in Bihar have the alarm-chain? (*interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, please give me an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIRAMDHAN: Sir, my point is (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, I was present at the scene of the accident. The hon. Railway Minister also knows this...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you cannot compel him to speak the way you want him to speak. You may say whatever you want to say when your turn comes.

SHRI RAM DHAN: Sir, once a similar accident occurred involving the Upper India Express. At that time, the late Shri Raj Narain was an M. P. He had raised the question of the non provision of the alarm chain in that train. At that time also many people lost their lives in the fire. If there had been an alarm chain the train could have been stopped any many lives saved. The alarm-chain is removed from trains and this does not benefit the railways in any way but causes have to the public. On the 15th, I was travelling by the Himalayan Queen from Chandigarh. On the way an unauthorised person entered the coach and tried to attack the passengers who some how managed to escape by closing the door. During this fracas someone

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pulled the alarm chain but it did not work and the train kept moving. Eventually the train stopped at the next station. What I am trying to emphasize is that there should be alarm chains in all trains and they should be in perfect working order. The attitude should not be one of killing the patient if the disease he is suffering from is not being cured.

The alarm chain is misused also. There is a mentality among villagers to stop the train at their doorstep. So they pull the alarm chain whenever they fancy. It is due to this reason that alarm chains have been removed from trains. But I feel that if an alarm chain had been there this mishap had been averted.

I would another like to raise 2-3 points. A good number of passengers were there in the train when it caught fire. Three doors were closed and one was open. People tried their best to stop the train but to no avail. A guard at one of the railway crossings informed the next station where the train stopped. The train stopped. The train was moving at its own speed while the passengers were being burnt alive. As hon. Shri. Harish Rawat said, a proper inquiry should be conducted into the accident. All the problems in the railway system like entry of unauthorized persons in reserved coaches must be looked into. Railway officials and others connected with safety on the railways can only attend to safety matters. The late Pandit Vibhuti Narain Mishra used to say in this House that the condition of railways in Bihar is so bad that ticket holders travel standing while the ticketless travellers occupy the seats. This has been happening for years. The Railways did not consider this an administrative problem and this led to the accidents. Derailement of trains is a frequent occurrence on the Delhi-Howrah route. All these things should be looked into. A judicial enquiry into this accident should be conducted so that facts may come to light.

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker

Sir, unfortunately this accident occurred in my constituency. The 16th, on which this accident occurred, has been called 'black Monday' by hon. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra. On this day, apart from the fire accident on the train in Patna, a fire broke out in a market in Delhi and destroyed many shops. So can we argue against the popular belief that such accidents are the handiwork of antinational elements who are hatching a conspiracy to destabilize the country. I don't want to add anything as the hon. Railway Minister himself visited the spot and ordered an inquiry into the accident. The only point I want to repeat is what hon. Shri. Ram Dhan and Shri Harish Rawat said that the inquiry should be conducted by a judicial committee. This accident does not merely rellate the inefficiency on the part of the Railways but there are many other points also which arise and I would like to discuss them. Therefore it is essential that the inquiry be held by a judicial committee and the findings of the committee be analysed in depth. All factors which could have led to the accident, like overcrowding of the compartments, non-provision of the alarm chain or carrying an acetylene cylinder as part of the luggage should be considered. The train involved is 383 up which runs between Mokamch and Ara. On earlier occasions too I had drawn the hon. Railway Minister's attention to the lack of adequate railway facilities in Bihar, particularly in the region I have mentioned. For all proposals the hon. Railway Minister has the same answer, that they cannot be included in the current financial year. Bihar is always ignored in the matter of introduction of new trains on provision of additional facilities for railway users. Two overcrowded bogies of the train caught fire and an estimated 300 passengers lost their lives. It is most unimaginative on the part of the Government to claim that only 80 passengers lost their lives when two entire bogies were completely burnt. The reason why nearly 300 people were travelling in the two bogies was that they could not get any other means of transport. As far as alarm chains are concerned these have been provided in mail/express trains only and not on passenger trains. I request the hon. Railway Minister to provide

this facility on passenger trains also as these are used by ordinary people. Just now an attempt was made to give a new twist to the discussion. But nobody can say that any such arrangement was ever available in the local trains. It was brought to your notice that many people were burnt to death and yet many more received burn injuries in the accident but they could not be taken to railways hospital because it was located at Danapur whereas the accident took place at Patna. In view of difficulties experienced this time in this connection I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railways to set up a full fledged Railways hospital at Patna. Hon. minister is aware of sorry state of affairs of hospitals at Patna. A Primary Health Centre cannot be expected to cope with the needs of even ordinary patients and on any ordinary days. The failure of those hospitals which are no better than a primary health centre to provide medical relief to the accident victims and to meet such a emerged situation could be well understood. Common people like vegetable and milk venders, students who were going to appear in examinations and office goers were travelling in that ill fated train. I would like to request you to pay attention to it. There is no doubt that the Government is increasing passenger amenities in the trains but those amenities have been mostly provided for the passengers travelling in the long distance trains and in upper classes. But no such amenities are available to common people travelling in ordinary class. I would like to request you to pay attention to these people also. If somebody wants to take political mileage out of a tragedy like this it is a very unfortunate on his part to do so. But I am sorry to point out that such an unfortunate situation was created in this case when the question of taking the injured to nearby hospitals came up and the Government assistance available at the site proved inadequate. Students and social workers came forward and offered their services for these purposes. But they were prevented from extending any help. The activists of Vidyarthi Parishad were not allowed to do voluntary service. When the R.S.S. activists offered their services for taking the dead bodies to the proper place or

their last rites the district administration asked them not to involve themselves in that work. It appears that politics is certainly being played somewhere or the other on such a sensitive occasion. It was not desirable. This matter does not concern the Railways only but it is a question of neglecting Bihar. As I have already said and it has also been said in some other context in the presence of the hon. Minister of Railways that Railways are the life line of the nation, it is the life line of the country but today it has become death line. No medical facilities are available in the trains. Lives and properties of the passengers are not safe in the trains and there is nobody to take their care. I had put a question in this House in this regard and raised this issue. The Government has put the responsibility of providing security to passengers on the G.R.P. Then what role do the R.P.F. play? Are they meant for providing security to goods only and not the passengers? It was also said that law and order is a state subject and the G.R.P. will have to work under the State Government. Recently when the hon. Minister of Railways presented states paper on Railways a seminar in that context was organised in Patna. Senior Officers of the Eastern Railway were present there on this occasion. I raised the point that if the railway authorities wanted the passengers to undertake safe journey they must make all arrangements to provide security to their lives and property. In response to that the I.G. (G.R.P.) said that for the last 10 years there has been no new recruitment in the G.R.P. Elucidating the deplorable condition of his department he said that it is beyond their capacity. There is no medical facility in the trains. Though other amenities are being provided in superfast and deluxe trains facilities like medicine and medical aids are not being provided in these trains also. I tried to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways on several occasions, but to no avail. At the same time I would like to say that this fire incident in bogies of the trains exposed the black deeds of several departments in Bihar. In the recent past, incidents of fire took place in Delhi in which some shops were gutted in fire. With reference to that the Municipal Corporation of

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Delhi announced that they would rejuvenate their fire services by investing Rs. 6 crores with Central assistance. In Bihar fire services exist on paper only. Fire tenders will never be available in Bihar at any exigencies. We talk here about ticket-less travelling in trains, but the fire services do not require any ticket to reach a place of fire. It is clear cut case of administrative failure. When we are holding a discussion on this subject, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to put pressure on the Government of Bihar to strengthen its fire services. Had these services been in regular condition, so many people would not have lost their lives in this accident. The fire services do not come under the railways. They come under the State Government. As such, hon. Minister of Railways should make efforts on his own so that these incidents do not recur in future. The incident that took place in Bihar is most tragic. It is, therefore necessary that concrete steps are taken to check recurrence of such accident in future. At least Rs. 2 lakhs should be paid as compensation to the next of the kin of the deceased of this accident and the injured should be paid at the rate of Rs. 50,000 each. Besides, jobs in the railways or any other department where they could be absorbed should give to one member of each family of deceased passengers who were sole bread earner of the family and were killed not for their faults but for the fault of the administration. They should be provided jobs at the earliest. With these words, I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Our country has been passing through a period of agony during the last few years. Every morning, newspaper brings us very sad news of the killings of innocent people. Every day we see at least in some part of our country innocent lives being butchered. In the last three days, a number of accidents and disasters have happened and they are far too

heavy a package of disasters have happened and they are far too heavy a package of disasters for the nation to bear.

About the two accidents in the North Eastern Region of the railways, the Railway Minister himself has in his statement admitted that there is diabolical design to destabilise the entire region, because the same night the vital road bridge across the river Manas on the national highways was also blown up.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: That was in the photo. This is at the other end. That is the other one.

SHRI A. CHARLES: That is true. I am just mentioning because I feel that there is a planned sabotage throughout the country. The Bihar train fire near Patna is the most gruesome tragedy in recent times. I wonder how a gas cylinder which is prohibited in the passenger trains was there and how that was leaking and how the doors of the bogie were locked and if all these are merely accidents, it is a strange coincidence of accidents. A Janata Dal leader Shri Jabir Hussain has alleged that it was a sabotage as a leaking oxygen gas cylinder has been placed in the compartment. I am not going to repeat whatever my friends have said earlier. I am now coming to one or two very important points.

The whole nation wants to know the real cause of this gruesome tragedy and whether this is an accident or this is a sabotage. That we have to know.

The hon. Minister has ordered an inquiry. I do not cast any aspersion on any official of the railway competent to conduct inquiry. But in this particular case I feel because there is a doubt whether it is an accident or sabotage, only a judicial inquiry could convince the people about the real cause of the trouble. Only a judicial inquiry can reveal the whole truth.

Another factor which I want to bring to the kind notice of this House is about the

delay in giving proper treatment. That has not been mentioned by any other Members. There has been inordinate delay in giving proper treatment. That has not been mentioned by any other Member. There has been inordinate delay in giving proper treatment to these unfortunate then survivors who had been taken to the hospitals. There is a paper report which says that treatment of those injured in the disaster was delayed first because the doctors who were "on duty" had to be called from their residences and later on when they arrived, a large number of them were busy escorting the VIPs instead of caring for the people who were struggling for their lives. One single instance has been given here. One Shri Suresh Paswan who was brought to the NMC Hospital had to wait...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The point that proper treatment was not given has already been made.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Apart from the journey time, he had to wait till a number of VIPs had to leave. So, in the inquiry I would like to know as to who are the doctors on duty on that day who were in their residences and not attending to their duties. How many VIPs were there? One report says that because of the crowding of the VIPs in the wards even breathing for the patients became difficult. We have to avoid that. In such a situation, VIPs can enquire about the matter instead of creating problem for them

Another allegation is that there was lack of medicines in the hospital. All these aspects will have to be inquired. The question whether smoking can be totally prohibited in the trains will also have to be considered.

Sir, the hon. Minister announced compensation double the amount usually given. Money is not a substitute for life. But still that is a big gesture. I would only request that whatever has been promised may kindly be given to the legal heirs. Regarding the Railways accident at Perumon more than half a dozen time I have brought it to the notice of the House and to the hon. Minister. This is a

very important matter. Even in this Session also there was a Starred Question. The hon. Minister said that there are no pending cases. But last week also I sent him a representation. If my information is correct, there are about 17 cases which are still pending. I know of a particular case in my constituency Trivandrum. There is one Mr. K.O.Thomas. He lost his wife, mother-in-law and daughter. Compensation was given to the legal heirs of his mother-in-law and wife. For given him compensation in the case of this daughter's death, the Department is bargaining for Rs. 50,000 saying that he is not a dependent. I think the relevant provisions were amended but it was not given retrospective effect. But the hon. Railway Minister assured that though it has not been given retrospective effect, compensation would be give. I plead that whether he is a dependent or not compensation may be given to the next of kin of the deceased. I would just finish my speech with one humble request to that the whole nation may know what exactly has happened. My request is that a judicial probe must be instituted.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, barring one or two cases, the rest of the victims in this accident belong to my constituency. This train originates from Mokamah, a township in my constituency and before reaching Patna, it runs 85 kilometres through my constituency. Most of the hon. Members who are participating in this discussion might have come to know about the incident from newspaper reports, but I was present on the spot. On hearing the news, the hon. Minister of Railways immediately reached the site. Besides visiting the accident site alongwith the hon. Minister of Railways, I had also had the opportunity to visit the site separately. At the time of accident. I was sitting with the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar and as soon as I got the information, I rushed to the site of the accident. The hon. Chief Minister also rushed to the site of the accident immediately. Some of the hon. Members said that the presence of a large number of V.I.Ps at the site of accident created problem. But this is not correct. I was myself present on the spot. Mr.

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Deputy Speaker. Sir, it did not create any problem, rather V.I.Ps present at the scene helped in stepping up rescue operations and arrangement medicines immediately. Could the presence of V.I.Ps like the Chief Minister of Bihar and the hon. Minister of Railways creat any problem? But it is absolutely wrong to say that their presence posed any obstruction. Rather their presence accelerated the pace of rescue operation. Shri Ram Dhan said that people travel without tickets. In this connection I would like to clarify that it is a daily passenger train the most of the passengers travelling in this train are season ticket holders. My place of residence falls on the route of this train and I must have travelled at least 1000 times up and down on this route. But I say with a heavy heart that the management of this train is not that good. I have brought these things to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways when he reached Patna and when he was returning from there. I told him that fire in the train took place due to gas cylinder, and there is no doubt about it whatever its enquiry report might say. If an impartial enquiry is held, they will come to this conclusion only. This is the state of affairs in Bihar. You could hold an enquiry if you so wish. Welding gas cylinders are loaded in trains at Mughal Sarai Jn. on the Grand Ghord route and the cylinder are unloaded at various stations. In fact welding gas cylinders being used in the trains should be carried in trollies separately. If a secret enquiry in this regard is held, the truth will come out that accident took place due to cylinder burst. Later also, we enquired from some persons and made enquiries through different sources, but gas cylinder was the only cause of this fire. Some people said that there was a door. It was a large compartment with six doors. The two doors at the centre were jammed because their handles had gone out of order. It has been a practice in the Railways that in case there is any trouble with the door it should be jammed, it is not a new phenomena. It has nothing to do with the term of office of Shri George Fernandes but this practice has been continuing for a long time. The daily passengers made innumer-

able complaints but little heed was paid to that. The train was coming westwards from Patna and inside the train a welding gas cylinder was kept near the two exists on the western side. The fire broke out from here. As a result, nobody could escape from that door and people were escaping from the exit on the eastern side. More than 100 to 125 people managed to come out. It was a large compartment. There was a misgiving that 2 coaches had caught fire. Only one coach caught fire and 171 persons were killed and 64 were injured. 25 people were discharged from hospital after first aid. Many people who could manage to jump off the train were saved. About 300 persons were travelling in that compartment. They were compelled to travel in this manner. The luggage also congested the compartment. I would like to draw your attention to another point. As regards the incident which took place yesterday, Shri George Fernandes visited the accident site and Members of the Railway Board were also present there. The General Manager of the Eastern Railways was also present and other people were also called. The D.M. of Danapur was on leave on account of some a personal tragedy took place in his family. He was unable to come. Two patients died yesterday in a certain hospital on account of short supply of oxygen. It means that two more people died after the death of 71 or 72 people in the train incident. When the Press people of Patna approached. The General Manager of Eastern Railway to inform his that the hon. Minister of Railways has assured full medical aid to the injured and he had declared that air-conditioning facilities will be immediately provided for preserving the charred bodies and due pressure would be exerted in this regard. The doctors and the Members of the Railway Board assured the people in my presence that they would bear the entire expenditure. It was not possible to make arrangements for any gas in the hospital. The hospitals of Bihar are in a poor shape and their condition has been such for a very long time. The number of casualties exceeded the capacity of the hospital. Oxygen was in short supply. When the Press people approached the General Manager of Eastern Railway he

said that he did not want his name to be published in the newspaper and he would be going to Calcutta and he left for Calcutta. It was not only that arrangements were not made but they were met with ill-treatment as well. When the Superintendent was approached, his men treated them badly. It was like adding insult to injury. On one had people have died of burns, on the other ill-treatment was meted to them. It is a hair-raising incident in a way. The fire broke out a little ahead of Gulzar Bagh. People kept shouting but the trains could not be stopped due to the absence of alarm chain the continued to run for another 3 kms. in flame. However, the passengers sitting on the roof-top cut the hose pipes. Shri Ram Dahna was making fun of Bihar and he said that trains could be halted anywhere in Bihar. Hooligans are there not only in Bihar but they are present everywhere. Chains are not required to stop trains Alarm Chains are not required to stop a train in Bihar. It can be stopped by delinking the vacuum system also. This is a matter of serious thought. The people who were killed or injured seriously in the incident were known to me and some of them were my friends also and some were members of my party as well. One of our party leaders Shri Nawal Sharma also died in the incident. He had met me only a day before the incident when I was touring that part of my constituency where some huts and threshing places had caught fire, he was there with me for the whole day. Many of my friends were coming to meet me on that day. My point is that much negligence is there in regard to these local trains. You will be able to witness the condition of the passenger trains if you travel by them during a winter night. The trains running on this line do not have shutters, water and electricity. It is criminal neglect. Nobody checks the trains which are running on the Mokama-Danapur railway line. There are no arrangements for water, electricity in these trains. There are no arrangements for water, electricity in these trains. Even doors are missing. The door which stops working is sealed. This is the kind of step-motherly treatment meted out to the trains of that area.

The condition of Patna Suburban trains

is pitiable. I requested the hon. Minister of Railways repeatedly in this regard but little heed was paid. This is the only train running in time in my area. Shri Ram Dhan does not have proper information in this regard. Alarm chain is not pulled in this train. Most of the people travelling by this train are white collared workers on their way to duty. Apart from that, poor people also board this train. The green-grocers and milkmen also board this train. There is no need to undertake checking because most of them are season ticket holders. There used to be 17 bogies in this train earlier but it has been reduced to 13. In this connection, I have requested the Minister of Railways to increase the number of bogies but little heed was paid to that. Alongwith it, it was also requested that the suburban trains running between Mokamah and Buxar should be converted into passenger trains and stopped at each halt station. The hon. Minister is requested to accept this demand. Efforts should also be made to reduce the over crowding in trains on that section.

The hon Minister of Railways while presenting the Railway Budget had declared a compensatory amount of Rs. 2 lakhs to the dependents of the victims of railway accidents. When the people yesterday went to meet the senior D.C.S. of Danapur Division who had been a favourite of Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, he stated in the presence of the Press persons there that he had not received any instructions regarding the doubling of the compensatory amount and only that much will be paid as instructed by the Railway Board. It is a matter of shame that the Members of the Railway Board and the hon. Minister should make certain announcements on visiting the spot but there is no follow-up. It has been reported as a main news-item in all the daily news papers published from Patna. I came to know about it from the people who have just arrived from Patna to Bihar Bhavan. My point is that after such a major accident the General Manager of the Eastern Railways should play this kind of a role that when the Press representatives enquire about the arrangements regarding the oxygen cylinder, he would ignore the

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matter and go away by saying that he does not want his name to be published in the newspaper and the attendants of patients are lathicharged and when the question of paying due compensation arises he would say that the assurance of the Railway Minister has little value and he would do whatever the Railway Board has instructed. This is the whole situation.

I would like to praise Shri George Fernandes for the fact that when I was with the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav at the accident site, I had said that the hon. Railway Minister would be reaching there within the next 3 to 4 hours and he arrived within 4 to 5 hours of the incident. On one hand, this is the kind of sympathy displayed by the hon. Minister and the behaviour of the officials of the Railway Department offers a complete contrast. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this point. In regard to the dead victims I would like to make an appeal that since the Railway Tribunal may take quite a long time to decide the quantum of claims, because many factors, such as how much he would have earned had he remained alive for a certain number of years and so on have to be taken into account, a uniform amount of Rs. 2 lakhs should be paid to the dependents of each dead person. Secondly, at least one person of such families should be provided with employment in the Railways depending on his qualifications. Adequate arrangements should be made to provide proper medical treatment to all the injured and an amount of Rs. 50 thousand to Rs. 1 lakh should be paid to each injured person in the shape of ex-gratia payment so that they are able to lead their lives properly because there will be many injured, who will not be capable to work any more and their limbs will have little strength.

I would like to draw the attention towards the causes of the accident. When the gas started leaking, many passengers were not able to escape and they became unconscious. It is to be investigated as to how

people became unconscious and failed to escape from the place. Many of them became unconscious. Two people lost their sight and arrangements should be made for specialised treatment for them. Arrangements should be made for granting compensation and stringent action should be taken against the officials who have been shirking their duties. Necessary improvements should be brought about in the suburban train facilities.

Along with it, I would like to express my deep concern on the incident any my sympathies are with the deceased. I would like to express gratefulness towards the hon. Minister of Railways that he reached the accident site within 4 to 5 hours of the accident for an on the spot inspection and expressed his deep sympathies to the affected people.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me time. Thank you.

SHRIJANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I saw the incident on the 16th with my own eyes. The Mokamah-Ara Shuttle train caught fire at 9.45 A.M. and I was there at 10.30 A. M. It was an extremely painful sight. It is not that passengers in Bihar travel without tickets as hon. Shri Ram Dhan said. The fact is that due to shortage of train services in Bihar, large number of people are using the limited space available. About 200 people occupy the space which in meant for 50 people. Government offices open at 10.30 a.m. there and the Mokamah-Ara Shuttle train suits the employees. The welding gas cylinder was loaded onto the train at Patna City where railway officials failed to check it. The train reached Gulzarbagh where the cylinder started leaking. It had not even reached Rajendra Halt when the bogies caught fire. There was a stampede inside the coaches as people were shouting and trying to get out but they were unable to come out as the doors were closed.

I had the opportunity to witness another such incident in Bihar in 1982.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is not

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much time. There are other hon. Members also who want to speak.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I demand an immediate solution to the commuting difficulties being faced by people in the different regions of Bihar. There has been no improvement in the attitude of railway officials and employees working at Danapur. There has to be an improvement in the way passengers are being treated. The next-of-kin of the dead should be paid should be paid a compensation of Rs. 2 lakh. I also saw a woman and her child dying of burns. The child could not even be separated from its mother. People who become handicapped on partially burnt in the accident should get a minimum compensation of Rs. 1 lakh. Keeping all these things in mind, I urge the hon. Railway Minister to provide metro-train facility in Patna.

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today we are discussing one of the saddest railway accidents that has happened in the recent times. In the past, when serious accidents of this nature used to happen, we have seen that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned and Prof. Madhu Dandavate offered himself to resign. Many of the subsequent Ministers have not resigned. The frequency of railway accidents are so many. I would not like Mr. George Fernandes to resign but I would like to know one thing. In his statement, he has said that an inquiry has been ordered. Such inquiries, by the Railway Commission, had been ordered in the past also. For our information, would you kindly let us know as to how many people had been pinned as guilty and how many people, amongst those officers, had been punished? There were two or three Commissions of Inquiry during the last one year. In this case, we have seen that an administrative inquiry has been ordered by the Chief Minister and a Commission of Inquiry by the Railway Accident Officer of the Railways. Is it that they are not co-operating with each other or that they have not decided about the area to be covered by

the State Government and the Commission of Inquiry? I would not like to repeat all those points already said by various Members. But the confusion has come in the mind of the traveller as to whether it is a fact that the Railways have discontinued the system of alarm. There was a time when Railway Ministers used to say that the alarm chains were misused to stop the trains, not to stop at the scheduled railway station but mid-way, according to the pleasure and convenience of the business people and commuters. Has this view led the Railways to withdraw the system of alarm chain? According to your statement, the incident has happened at 9.40 AM and according to come other people, it is 10.12 AM. The difference is one hour and twelve minutes. 70 to 80 people have been killed. But the hon. Member from that area has said that 300 people were travelling and about 100 people have been killed and 72 injured. When I was working in the Estimates Committee, we went round to examine the Railways. Everywhere we got complaints that there was shortage of trains for the daily commuters. Trains used to be crowded. Compartments with a capacity of only 100 people used to carry 300 people, some people travelling on the roof tops. It happens in Bombay, Patna, Calcutta and everywhere. According to the Press, there was another train, Capital Express which was suspended as you yourself in your Railway Budget have introduced some new trains. And hence, some local trains have been suspended. It is good to look after the interest of the long-distance passengers. But at the same time, do not forget that in every region, there are village people and ordinary people who cannot afford to stay in the city and who live in the outskirts of the city, some 10 to 15 kms. a way from the city doing some small business like selling milk and vegetables. They daily come to the town to sell their products and go back. I am not making any allegation, but I would request that a review should be undertaken by the Railway Board to assess the requirement of these daily passengers, who come to cities like Patna and to find out whether sufficient trains and facilities are there for them. If you do not do that, such

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accidents are bound to take place. As was mentioned, vegetables and milk cans were kept near the doors of the bogies, which blocked the passage. Now, you have started a safety week and will continue with this practice. I welcome this step, but it must also be found whether those entrusted with the responsibility of doing jobs in the railway are really doing their job, and whether they are getting the cooperation of the passengers in that from the safety point of view. Once when I was travelling between Sealdah and Burdwan, I saw a railway officer, who wanted to do the job entrusted to him, but he was prevented and was beaten and consequently, he could not do justice with the job entrusted to him. This is another aspect. While we know that all types of people travel in the trains, but at the same time, we must ensure that the railway staff get the right atmosphere to work. The passengers and the railway employees must have a situation to work properly. It is not there at present. It is no use blaming the railway employees or the passengers of Bihar only. It is all over the country. Score of persons travel without tickets. Only it may differ in degree in various parts of the country.

When the Railways undertake any survey for train, they only take into account the earnings that would accrue from such a train. That will be brought before the Railway Board to decide whether a train is justified or not. The requirements of the people and persons travelling there must also be taken into consideration. I have seen these things myself as co-Chairman of the Estimates Committee. I do not think, Shri Ram Dhan wanted to say anything against anybody. We should also, as Members of Parliament, take the responsibility to apprise the public that ticketless travelling must be stopped and unless that is done, it will be very difficult to solve many of the problems.

I would not repeat the points made by other hon. Members. I would only like to ask one clarification. In your statement, you have said that you have doubled the amount of

compensation. Is it that you have made it now Rs. 2 lakhs instead of Rs. 1 lakh? What is it that you have doubled? I saw in the newspapers that the Chief Minister has announced the payment of Rs. 10000 and he has requested you to enhance the compensation amount to Rs. 2 lakhs. Kindly clarify this.

Another point is with regard to the passengers travelling with cylinders etc. I must say that something very drastic needs to be done. Once when I was travelling from Gauhati to Lumding, I saw that even cooking gas was there in the train. There is need for some drastic punishment for such people. Why should the rules in this regard not be enforced strictly? Just advice would not do in this regard.

Lastly, according to the newspaper reports, the doctors at the hospitals were busy attending to the VIPs instead of attending the victims of this accident. I do not want to go into this, but I would make one suggestion with all seriousness that the Railways should go into certain arrangements with the hospitals nearer to the various railway stations. Here, it seems that there was shortage of medicines. You had gone by air. If there was shortage of medicines, why did they not inform the Railway Board here? They could have rushed the medicines.

One of the Members referred to tow passengers who received major injuries and who died in the hospital yesterday. I request that some officer from the Centre should go there and see that proper treatment is given to those who were injured in the accident and if necessary for the sake of proper treatment, shift them to some better hospital either in Calcutta or Delhi because I do not think that proper facilities are available either at Patna or Danapur. So, before some more person die, if there is shortage of medicine, you supply them with adequate medicine and if there is a need to shift them to better hospital, you please see to it.

Though I said earlier that the Railway Minister should resign, I don't want him to

resign but he should try to fix some moral responsibility on someone who is responsible for this accident and not scapegoat. Somebody at some stage has to be held responsible for it. Since the Minister is resigning, does not mean that others should be scott free. Ministers are always privileged people, they will not resign.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the House has expressed its deep grief over this tragic railway accident. I am extremely grateful to the hon. Railway Minister and the Chief Minister of Bihar for acting promptly in reaching the spot immediately and giving directions to help the affected. A number of Points were raised in the discussion of which the most important was one related to local trains, passenger trains which are used by the poor people. These trains have been neglected by the Railways. These trains lack proper lighting and seating facility and the coaches are in a rundown condition. We read in newspapers that fights often break out among passengers as the coaches are overcrowded. Most of the space is occupied by green grocers and vendors which makes movement very restricted. Inflammable articles are prohibited in rail coaches but in Bihar carrying of such articles is a common practice. So I request the hon. Railway Minister to provide a special police force for the Railways. Men from the G. R. P. are sent to the Railways on deputation but their duties are limited to encouraging unauthorized vendors to ply their trade and extortion of money. With the result that security of passengers which is their responsibility is ignored. Complaints have been received that they have links with criminals who loot trains.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj). They have links with politicians also.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI. That of course is always there. If the local police had been vigilant such people could have been punished. Unauthorized passengers enter the 2-Tier and 3-Tier coaches and bribe the

TTE Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 and occupy any available space the police remains a mere spectator even there is every possibility of unauthorized chain-pulling and luggage thefts in such situations. Incidents like these show the callousness of Railway officials. Therefore, the Railway Minister should take this matter very seriously. Bureaucracy prevails in the Railway Ministry. No rules or laws are followed in any matter. Rules are only enforced over poor people. The Railways provide facilities to their own employees and others. But there has been a reduction in the number of passenger trains and shuttle trains. I want the Railway Administration to think seriously on this matter. The number of people living in the suburbs is increasing because of housing shortage in the cities. People living in such places have to commute to and from the city everyday. So the number of superfast trains should be reduced and the number of passenger and shuttle trains should be increased. Also such trains should not be provided with rejected bogies. Full Police force should be deployed on these trains to prevent dacoity and theft of diesel and kerosene oil. Such maladministration on the part of the Railways should be checked. This is all I want to say.

SHRISATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain). Deputy Speaker Sir, the Mokamah-Patna railway accident shows certain defects in our administrative machinery. If there is no timely rectification of these defects the results can be very serious.

Without an alarm chain it becomes virtually impossible for passengers to stop the train. It is said that trains are stopped again and again if the alarm chain is present. There are certain laws for this purpose. If someone pulls the chain without valid reason then the person is punished. If the absence of alarm chains leads to accidents it creates a fear psychosis among people and discourages them from further travel. Presence of the alarm chain can reduce the number of such accidents.

It was cylinder leakage that caused the fire. But why was the cylinder allowed to be

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[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

carried in the train and how were so many people allowed to, board the train? This means that there are loopholes in the system. I want to compare this incident with another incident which occurred recently. 23 tankers of Naphthalene were burnt together which is a major accident. One tanker can carry 66,240 liters of chemical. The raging fire could be seen from a distance of 25-30 kilometres. The nearby localities were also affected. Sir, you may say that I should speak on the accident in particular. I am emphasizing the need for safety. Be it a cylinder or a tanker if there had not been any leakage the accident would not have occurred. This has endangered the lives of thousands of people living in the neighbourhood. You may have heard the name of Union Carbide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member, there is no time for such detail. Please come to the point.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: May I remind you that all major accidents are caused by negligence. This aspect should be considered. The hon. Minister may be an extremely knowledgeable person when it comes to the Railways and he may even be sympathetic towards these problems but this is not enough. Such accidents will recur if there is no improvement in the railway's administrative machinery. Things like provision of drinking water, well-fitted doors and windows, alarm-chain and setting up stalls at railway stations may seem minor but they matter much. So these points should be looked into.

Dependents of people who die in rail accidents or the wounded are given compensation. More than 100 people were affected in this rail accident but no attention is being paid to them. 13 of those have been paid a compensation of Rs. 250 only. Nobody is bothered about the more than 100 people who have been admitted in hospitals. The administration and the people have lost

more than Rs. 5 crores. Huts belonging to labourers were burnt. The plats on which poles are fixed were broken and the tanker discs were crown 100 metres away from the site of the accident. Even this was not noticed by railway officials and it was the people who pointed this out. If small things are taken care of then we can protect the life and property of people. The people who have been affected in the Nagda accident should also be given compensation.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I share the pain, anguish and grief of the hon. Minister of Railways, which permeates the statement he has made yesterday. He has correctly explained that it is not only a tragedy, but that it is a macabre tragedy. This explains the feelings which he has got regarding this tragic incident.

But I think it is not enough for him just to express pain, grief and sorrow. He has got to do something today. It is not a question of his resigning. He has to do something more. When I say something more, it means that he should see that this kind of a macabre tragedy does not ever recur. There should be a proper guarantee for the safety and security of the passengers.

I have got certain speeches made by him, wherein he has given the topmost priority in the administration of Railways, for security and safety measures. I hope he will abide by that commitment made to the House. This accident also reminds me of the tragic situation which prevails in the suburban railways. I am also a regular commuter on the suburban railways. What has happened in this particular case may happen in any suburban railway, either in Calcutta or in any other place. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to see that this kind of a macabre tragedy does not ever repeat itself, it is necessary to make improvements in the Railway Administration. But, unfortunately, the Railway Minister is on record to say that the suburban railways are not remunerative, and that they are highly subsidized. I think it

is not a question of giving subsidy. It is a question of the safety and security of a large number of our commuters. So, without making any more points, I would once again urge upon him to see that improvements on the suburban railways are made, to ensure that this kind of a macabre incident does not ever take place in any part of the country.

I again come to the question of safety measures. I am told by some knowledgeable persons that the Research, Design and Standards Organization of the Indian Railways now at Lucknow, has devised certain very modern safety measures. Their complaint is that instead of utilizing those devices, Railways are very much interested in importing some safety devices from foreign countries. I would also mention some of them. They are: Auxiliary Warning System; CATP; Hot Box Detector; Last Vehicle Check and Level Crossing Warning Devices and SSI devices.

This is the result of our indigenous R&D. This has been achieved by RDSO. Why are not those devices being used in the railways for the safety of our railway system? I hope the Railway Minister will give proper attention to this aspect.

So far as financial constraints are concerned, it is a regular complaint. But there is some substance in it. I find that there is a larger allocation for signalling and safety in the Eighth Five Year Plan; it is Rs. 2125 crore. But the amount spent on these safety measures during the Seventh Five Year Plan was only Rs. 454 crore. Therefore, the financial constraint should not hold at bay the other safety measures which are very much necessary for the protection of the railway commuters.

An enquiry has been ordered by the CRS. It is beyond question; it is beyond doubt. There is a report that the Commissioner of Railway Safety has been brought into disrepute because of the accident which took place in Kerala. He might be knowing that CRS has invented a theory of Toner which the Expert Committee has punctured

wholly; it has suggested something more. Therefore, it is not wise to rely on CRS. I think some other mechanism ought to be resorted to so that there may be a proper enquiry into the causes which have led to this tragedy in the words of the Railway Minister.

It has been my experience also, that there is a long delay in the payment of compensation the Railway Compensation Tribunal. I think, in this particular case, Government should take all steps to see that the compensation is paid as early as possible; and if it is paid early, then it is a great achievement.

There are two aspects of this tragedy. (1) There are pre-accident circumstances; (2) there are post-accident circumstances. I think there should be two enquiry committees. One should fix the responsibility about the accident in the train; the second committee should see what particular steps have been taken whether there are shortcomings in attending to those who were been killed and those injured.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): This is one of the worst tragedies we have ever seen in the railways. In 1989, there were 556 railway mishaps, according to the present Railway Minister. There was a death toll of 142. This is the fourth month. I think we would be matching that figure very soon. It does not speak well of railway safety at all. This accident has taken a very heavy death toll. The initial statement made by the hon. Minister in this House may be based on very little information received by him, wherein he had mentioned that 30 people had passed away. Then he amended it to 71. Now we understand that two or three more persons have passed away. If we go on counting like this, we may reach a century. The issue is not only how many have died; the issue is how they have died. The issue is very serious because they had been burnt in a closed chamber, almost roasted alive and finally charred beyond recognition. It is something which is a terrible sight.

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[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

19.00 hrs.

I had the opportunity in my own personal experience to see charred bodies, of course, of near and dear ones-but I am quite sure that the hon. Minister after visiting the spot would have realised how terrible it must be for the relatives to go and identify the bodies and separate them. I understand that 19 of these still not have been identified. It was that bad a situation.

And what was it born off. It was born out of a smile fact that we were careless enough to allow inflammable material, explosives to be kept in a passenger train, in passenger compartment. If the cylinder did not burst, it contained either oxygen or acetylene, it is obvious that it had leaked. Anybody who knows a minimum of things would tell you. And I am sure that the hon. Minister knows very well that this is most probably what happened. The Minister has been kind enough to inform us that the Commissioner of Railway Safety will enquire into the matter and I understand that the Chief Minister has said that there would be an administrative inquiry. I wish to go on record to say that both of these will be insufficient. The Commissioner of Railway Safety has a very unsavory record, to say the least. I do not mean specifically against any individual, but the tornado theory which they had projected got their credibility down to the minimum. By and large it is impossible to imagine that a huge train was picked up by a tornado, hit only the bridge near Trivandrum and picked up only the bridge! Even the rails were in form!

AN HON. MEMBER: It hit only the train.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: But they had the courage to sell that theory! What really matters is they had the courage to advance such a theory which was really shocking for the. And if it is the organisation, may not be the same individual, through it is the same organisation, if it is going to be relied on to enquire, to find out whether this was a fire from a cylinder or not, who knows,

he might talk of a meteorite having hit the coach! That might be his new theory. From tornado he would go to outer space.

I will not take too much time. Deputy-Speaker is already warning me with his eyes.

But the issue that comes up i.e. is the Railway Minister satisfied that the authority has the credibility to convince the nation as a whole that the real reason for the explosion has been X or Y cause. Even now, if he turns around to say that it is the cylinder, it is quite possible that people will say that they are saying about the cylinder to cover up an electrical short circuit or something else. Because, the railway experts who looked into the tornado question said that the tornado reason was given only to cover up railway employees faults. I wish to emphasise this. Then hon. Minister realises that people would like to know that for over nearly 100 deaths what was the cause of the death?

Secondly, it is shocking to know that out of four doors three did not open and they never could be opened earlier. That means our coaches are in that terrible condition. Who is going to be responsible for this?

Shri Chitta Babu had made a critical mention about the RDSO's recommendations. One of the recommendations was about the hot box detection unit. Another recommendation was a fire alarm system especially in a passenger train. Why was the fire alarm system not there in a passenger train? Why did they not put it in the train? Why was the chain not there or why was it not working? Why was it necessary that a man at the level crossing had to find out from outside that the coach is burning and inform the station in advance? If this is the situation, I do not know what is to be done.

I do not want to ask for the resignation of the Railway Minister because after a long time we have today a trade union leader as the Railway Minister; unfortunately the tradition has been that Ministers would resign. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned in his own

time. May be, we could find some of the reasons why he should not resign. But the normal tradition has been that.

Firstly, more allocation of funds should be given to Railway safety. Secondly, better amenities have to be provided specially in suburban trains, where people travel for short distances and large number of people travel in coaches. Thirdly, at least ensure that there are enough coaches in suburban trains. Do not reduce the number of coaches.

I would only like to say, the whole House, irrespective of which party we belong to, joins the Minister, as he says the railway men are his family, in expressing our grief and conveying our condolence to the bereaved families. Also we hope, over a period of time at least the hon. Railway Minister and his family, railway men, would ensure that the passengers do not suffer at the hands of fate in this manner.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my desire is not to inflict a speech on you or the Railway Minister. I am just standing here to express my deep sense of grief and join with the Members of the House to express how sad we are when such a horrible tragedy took place.

I also join the Minister who said: 'I am still reeling under the magnitude of the tragedy and sufferings caused.'

To me this is not a traditional or conventional type of accident. There has been no bomb explosion, no derailment, no collusion. But still something has happened, in which about seventy or eighty passengers have died.

Sir, I would like to make one or two points. It is good that our Minister was there; the Chief Minister was there and the medical team and others had reached as quickly as possible. But it indicates the horrible life of the passengers of the local trains. It exposes the bad conditions of the local trains. They are over crowded. They do not actually look

live railway compartments where commuters can travel. Along with the passengers goats and cows are taken. They are badly over crowded. Can you do something for it? I agree with Mr. Ram Dhan that a passenger should buy a ticket. Even if he buys the ticket, what can he do when there is no room for him to stay there, to stand on his own legs, is a problem, what to speak of a seat. This is one thing. I would request the Minister to look into the horrible conditions of the trains, particularly local trains.

An enquiry has been ordered. I would like to know, who had kept the cylinder and to whom the cylinder belonged to. If that is identified, it will reveal lot of information.

I had written to the Minister that some of such troubles were caused at the Howrah station by some people, railway staff and the police. The police and some of the railway employees also cause the breach of the Railway Rules. So, it will be known as to who brought this cylinder and who had kept it and how it caught fire.

Sir, already the compensation has been ordered. I feel that the poor guard who first noticed the fire and informed the railway authorities to stop the train has not been taken care of. Perhaps he had not given the right warning at the right time, more people would have lost their lives. I would like the Guard also to be rewarded. It has been said that Minister's ex-gratia payment will not be made. I do not agree with it. If it is a problem as it is put here, then I will request the Minister to see that ex-gratia payments are made within a week's time if they are not already made. It will discount all suspicion that there will be delay in payment of the compensation money.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ishwar Chaudhary, I would like to inform you that we have serious constraint of time and a number of Members are still waiting for their turn to speak. Please try to avoid repetition of point which have already been made in the

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House and if you have any new points to make, you are allowed to speak.

SHRI ISWHAR CHAUDHARY(Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this heart-rending accident has deeply grieved all of us. Railway coaches rendered unserviceable on other sections of the Railways are used for maintaining train service on this section and the railway lines too are in bad shape. The Department of Railways knows that such coaches do not have facilities of light, water and fan, etc. That is why these coaches are pressed into service on neglected railways lines. You might be aware that a discussion was held in this House about a train accident in which a passenger train packed to the capacity fell into an overflowing river in Bihar and thousands of passengers lost their lives. Despite the matter having been discussed in the House, nobody was given any compensation whatsoever. Was any action taken by the House in the matter? This Sort of incident is not an unusual thing in Bihar where people with the connivance of police are often found carrying gas cylinders, kerosene, diesel or petrol canes in the compartments, endangering the lives of the passengers. With the help of money-power, one can do anything there. The police is ever ready to lend a helping hand to persons doing such illegal acts, provided their palms are adequately greased. Thefts of railways properties take place under the protection of armed police. The police system is ridden with corruption and has been rendered ineffective. Besides problems of light, fan and drinking water in the passenger trains, there is yet another problem of travelling by passengers on the roofs of compartments by passengers due to non-availability of room for them in the train coaches. Why passengers are forced to travel on roofs? When a request is made to Railways to provide additional coaches, they express their inability by saying that they do not have resource to meet this demand. I myself have demanded for a double railway line from Gaya to Patna a number of times. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition is so bad there that in case of an accident, no alternative line is available to maintain train service on that section. Therefore, I would

like to request that arrangement should be made for doubling the said line. One more thing, what steps have been taken to ascertain as to how many members from each family have died in this accident? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether compensation will be given for all if six members of a single family have died? Compensation is given for the loss of life of not more than one or two members of a family. It is very easy to identify the affluent persons dying in railway accidents as they often get their seats reserved. Will the hon. Minister take personal interest in finding out the identity of the poor who died in this accident so that compensation could be given to the families of those helpless victims? After all it is your declared policy to provide relief to the poor. If the deceased happened to be the sole bread earner of his family, in that case what arrangement your Ministry is going to make to look after his family? Are you going to provide employment to one member of each such family or in case there are no vacancies in the Department of Railway, are you considering to absorb them in other departments? These points require serious consideration. It is very regretful that we consider the matter only after occurrence of the tragedy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time. I would like to elucidate those things only which have been raised in the House.

From my personal experience as an ordinary passenger in trains. I can say that majority of the passengers travel on tickets without reservation because prior to my becoming a Member of Parliament, I also used to travel like this. In the absence of reserved tickets, it will be very difficult for the railway administration to identify the victims of the accident and find out the exact number thereof. Under such circumstances the hon. Minister is requested to take the number of tickets issued at various stations for travelling in that train and that of season tickets into account for arriving at the approximate number of death toll in the accident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These thing we have already discussed in the Rail Budget. Now you please wind up your speech.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: I am talking about the post accident situation. With these words, I request the hon. Minister to provide maximum possible compensation to the victims. I would request you to convey my condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is one of the worst tragedies in the history of Indian Railways. Three different major accidents took place at three different places on 16th of the month, first, three hundred jhuggies were reduced to ashes in an incident of fire in Delhi, the capital of the country, second, one hundred persons died after consuming poisoned food in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh and third, a rail-accident occurred at 9.50 hours on Mokamah-Danapur Division. This accident claimed a large number of human lives, stern action must be taken against the guilty employees whose negligence caused this accident. It is true that alarm chain was not there in the train. it is not only this particular train did not have the chain, but many other important passenger trains do not have alarm chain facility. It is not so that these facilities have been lacking for the last five months only, but infact they have been lacking for the last so many years and it will take time to improve the situation because if one goes by the present trend of railway employees, they are only interested in minting money by way of selling railway goods. They least care for maintenance of railway lines or train coaches for which they are paid for. Such malpractices in Railways can be checked only if the hon. Minister takes strict measures to root out corruption prevailing from top to bottom in the Railways Department.

A major chunk of revenues earned by the Railways is pocketed by the corrupt officials and that is why Railways have been running in losses. There will be no shortage of funds with the Railways to lay new railway lines if pilferages of railway properties

are checked.

I would like to demand that compensation of rupees two lakh for each of the deceased as also employment to atleast one member of each family of victims be given. An amount of Rupees fifty thousand be paid to each injured person in addition to medical assistance which is required to be given urgently. Bihar is already lacking railway facilities. The number of passenger trains are not adequate therefore, number of passenger trains should be increase in order to avoid overcrowding in trains and check the menace of travelling on the roof of trains. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijaywada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to make repetition of what has already been said but I would like to utilise the time given by you for making some suggestions. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways through you that an enquiry should be ordered to know as to who had kept the cylinder in the compartment. If it is a normal feature in Bihar to carry gas cylinders in the passenger trains, a separate van can be attached to passenger trains for this purpose on the pattern of break van which is attached to trains for carrying luggage of the passengers. Today, it seems that entire country is on fire. Every now and then incidents of fire are being reported from one or the other places. Close on the heels of these fire incidents, terrorist violence has become daily feature of our life. The Government has very promptly announced a compensation of Rupees two lakh to the family of each of the victims but no amount of money can possible compensate the loss of human life? Have you thought of what will be the fate of the widows of those victims? Rail accidents have been taking place since the very beginning, but have we ever tried to find out the causes for it? Have we ever made efforts to know as to whether accidents cause due to out faulty technique or family railway sleepers? I do not want to say any thing else since you are an experienced Minister but I would like to request you to increase the amount of compensation to two lakh as is being de-

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[Smt. Vidya Chennupati]

manded by all the members of the House and jobs should be provided to the dependants of those persons who have lost their lives in this accident. Being a woman, I feel that today no one feels secure once he or she steps out of the house as every mode of transport has become equally risky and dangerous. It may be possible to abandon travelling by air to some extent, but can we do without rails also? Today, the technology has advanced to such an extent that there is a solution ready for each and every problem. It is not the concern of only this House, but of the entire humanity and the nation also to think ways and means to prevent menace of railway accidents. I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to express my views.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my deep sense of grief and convey my condolence to all the deceased and injured persons in this accident and with that I would like to make three suggestions as well.

My first suggestion is that a monthly dole of rupees one thousand should be given to the families of all those persons who have been killed or who have become handicapped in this accident pending the award of compensation by the Railway Compensation Tribunal in order to save the families from hardships. It is a well known fact that the tribunals take a lot of time ranging from 6 months to two years in disposing of the cases of compensation claims.

Secondly, I would like to say something about the accident that took place in Malad, Bombay. I had personally gone to meet those thirty seven persons who received serious injuries in the accident. Out of them, two persons did not receive the ex-gratia payment of rupees seven hundred fifty as they were inside the operation theatre when the officials had one to disburse the money to the injured persons. This is an instance which shows that ex-gratia payment is not made to all the victims. It is, therefore, requested to review all those cases in which

ex-gratia payments have not seen made and responsibility should be fixed for non-payment of ex-gratia amount.

Thirdly, although I personally don't agree with it, but in the light of prevailing circumstances in the country, possibility of planting the cylinder by the terrorists could not be ruled out completely. This can be revealed only after an inquiry is held. My suggestion is that we should tighten the security of railways tracks and the trains. This will help in reducing the number of accidents taking place due to lack of proper security. I would like to quote a small incident. The other day when I went to New Delhi railway Station to board Rajdhani Express to go to Malad where an accident took place three days ago, I found that there were no ticket collectors at the gates of the coaches of the train to Check tickets, etc. This was the state of affairs at New Delhi Jn. Therefore, I would like to say that we can fight terrorism only by stepping up alertness and vigilance. It is considered necessary, the Government should make separate security arrangements for trains as Railway Protection Force may not be in a position to meet the security needs alone. And if necessary, Government should take the services of the Border Security Force or any other Forces for this purpose. This is my suggestion to the hon. Minister.

Lastly, I would like to repeat once again that the families of all the victims should be given monthly dole pending the award of the Tribunal. It will bring great relief to the bereaved families. This is all I have to say in this regard.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also join my colleagues in expressing deep concern over this tragic accident. However, I would like to give few suggestion to ensure that this kind of a macabre incident does not take place in any part of the country in future.

During the last one month I raised a number of questions in the House with regard to the miserable conditions prevailing in Western Railway. I would like to inform you

that three accidents, two of goods train and the other one of a passenger train have taken place in Ratlam Division of Western Railway during a period of last one month. Only six days ago, wagons, containing naphtha of a goods trains derailed, due to which two kilometres railway track was uprooted and as many as seventy person received injuries. Railways have introduced some new non-stop passenger trains like Rajdhani Express and some goods trains which stop only at very limited number of stations. In my opinion, these trains will not be successful unless proper attention is paid to the maintenance of track and bridges, etc. I would like to invite the hon. Minister's kind attention to Kota railways bridge which has outlived its life-span. I have taken up this issue with the railway authorities from time to time, yet no step has been taken to do the needful. My request to the hon. Minister is that we should take necessary action well in time so as to prevent any major accident.

Secondly, I would like to say that it is no longer possible for the passengers to travel on the roof of the trains after electrification on Western Railway. As a result the compartments have become fore more overcrowded as the number of coaches remains the same. Therefore I would like to request the hon. Minister increase the number of trains. Efforts should be made to avoid the kind of accidents that took place which brought a bad name to the country. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I totally agree with Shri Neetish Kumar who explained about the miserable condition of local trains running on that section. Corruption is so rampant that the corrupt railway officials and the police are allowing highly inflammable materials like gas cylinders in passenger trains in violation of all rules and regulation of the Railways.

Second thing I would like to pinpoint is that although the Fire Fighting Station and the N.M.C.H. Hospital were not very far from the place of accident, yet the superintendent

of the hospital reached the hospital two and a half hours after the injured were brought to the hospital. It shows his callous attitude toward the injured persons. No only this, even the fire Brigade took half an hour to reach the place of accident. It proves beyond doubt that they took the accident lightly very. The injured persons had to reach the hospital on their own as there were no arrangements of transportation from the authorities side. State officials and the Railway officials are passing the buck to each-other for certain lapses. Even after the assurance of the hon. Minister, the railway authorities and N.M.C.H. officials are not taking due interests. As far as the security of public is concerned, much is left to be desired.

In order to hold an impartial enquiry, judicial inquiry should be ordered into this matter. Moreover, I would like to suggest that one member of the family of each victim should be given employment no matter whether the deceased was a farmer or a government prevent. As far as distribution of compensation is concerned, the Member of Parliament or the legislator of that particular area should be authorised to certify as to who should be paid compensation. Pending award of compensation, an ad-hoc amount of rupees one thousand a month should be given to those bereaved families. With these words, I take my seat.

SHRI M.S.PAL(Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that incident unseemly and reprehensible have taken place. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to take necessary action against those who did not discharge their duty sincerely. Sir, the condition of passenger trains is poor.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not repeat this point.

[Translation]

SHRI M.S. PAL: I would not take much time. I will conclude within the time allotted to

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[Sh. M.S. Pal]

me. There is no arrangement of even water and electricity and due to his people do not like to purchase tickets. The condition is bad there. On the one hand, prestigious trains have been introduced with arrangements of food on board and on the other hand there are no proper arrangements to issue tickets.

I request the hon. Railways Minister to constitute a separate board with the objective of improving the conditions as well as to ensure that such incidents do not recur.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not take more than a minute to make my point. First of all, I would like to mention the miserable plight of rail services in Bihar, of which the hon. Railways Minister is also well aware of, as he is associated with that State. It is true that everyday welding gas cylinders and cooking gas cylinders are transported by trains from one place to another and this is done with the connivance of the G.R.P. and the railways employees. Therefore, first of all, I would like to demand a ban on this.

Secondly, I would like to say that defective bogies from other States are attached to the trains operating in Bihar, when they are no more in running condition. Therefore, please do not attach such bogies to the trains operating in Bihar.

Thirdly, I would like to say that as many people have died in this incident, their dependents would get compensation and they might also get employment, but when people die in small train mishap, their dependents do not get compensation. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to initiate a Passenger Insurance Scheme so that some payment apart from the compensation is given to the bereaved families for their sustenance.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak and I hope that the hon. Railway Minister would pay special attention owners the deteriorating

condition of railways in Bihar, so that there is improvement in the functioning of railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the statement that I gave yesterday on the accident, I had expressed my agony as well as that of the Railway department. I agree with the hon. Members that the condition of railways in Patna is bad. I saw it myself when we went there day before yesterday. But before making any point, I would like to clarify one or two things. Firstly, the hon. Member from Patna said with reference to this accident that two bogies were burnt. In fact, only one bogie was burnt and no two. Secondly, many hon. Member tried to point out that an effort was made to hide the actual number of casualties. The telephonic information that I received in my office, while coming to the House was also included in the statement that I gave in the House regarding the two train accidents. I was told on the telephone that there were 30 casualties. When I was going out of the House, I was told that the number of casualties was not 30, but a little less. As there is no definite information regarding the number of people admitted to different hospitals, the information is till incomplete. When the incident took place at 9.30, the people were taken out of the charred bogies and were admitted to various hospitals. The injured were also taken to hospitals. They were admitted to three hospitals, not just one and it was but natural that it took some time for all the information to reach here.

When I landed at the Patna airport, I was told that hundreds of people have died. I went to the hospitals first. I rushed to the Nalanda Medical College Hospital and then to the mortuary of that hospital, which is located elsewhere. From there, I went to the Patna Hospital and thereafter, I went to the accident site. The District Magistrate and high officials of the Police, the State Government and the City administration were present there. I met and talked to the doctors in the hospitals. I asked the names of almost all the injured persons and tried to ascertain

other information like their addresses etc. from them. After talking to all the people, the information that I was able to gather by day before yesterday was that in all 71 people had died in the accident. It has been reported in the newspapers that more than 100 people have died and this was repeated in the House today. Who is going to hide the actual number of casualties? Is the Bihar Government going to do so and if it has done so, why has it done so? Will the Railway Ministry hide the number of casualties? Why would it do so? According to the latest information available 7 to 8 people are in critical condition in the hospitals. It is difficult for a person to survive if he received 60, 70 or 80 percent burns. This is what the doctors say. Only the fortunate ones survive. Five-six days after receiving the burn injuries, many types of complications develop. Therefore, I would like to tell my friend, Shri Kumaramanglam, who is not present in the House and who had gone to attend a meeting after informing the Chair, that if we give the figure of 71, it would not be raised to 100 later on. It would have been better had he not used such words to intervene for the sake of humour, because we are worried. It is not proper to interrupt like this. So far, 74 people have died. This information was received till 11.30 A.M. today. So far 33 bodies have been identified, which means that 41 bodies had not been identified till 11.30 A.M. The number of people admitted in the various hospitals, at the moment is 47. 26 people are admitted in the Nalanda Medical College hospital, 19 are in the Patna Medical College Hospital and two in Danapur Railways Hospital. Thus the total number of people admitted is 47.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was told only yesterday that the Director of the Forensic Laboratory, Bihar, Dr. S.R. Hassan is investigating as to how the accident took place and regarding the things that have been said here. The information sent by him is that it was an oxygen cylinder and not an acetylene cylinder. Shri R. Tarit Baran Topdar rightly said that had it been an acetylene cylinder there would have been an explosion. It has been found out after investigation that it was a gas cylinder. The pressure of that cylinder

should have been 200 kilograms for some cubic centimeter, but it was only 24 kilograms. The conclusion is that gas had leaked out of that cylinder and only some gas was there in it. This is what he has said and it has also been said that the report would be submitted within one week. At the moment, he is saying that the fire erupted due to gas leakage. An obvious question that can be raised here is as to how the fire spread. When I met the people in the hospital, they told me that the cylinder was placed in a particular place and when someone lighted a beedi the fire broke out and caught the saree of a lady sitting nearby. The fire did not spread due to the saree and the beedi alone because the gas had already leaked and it took no time for the fire to spread in the entire bogie. Who had kept that cylinder there? Many hon. Members have raised this question and rightly so. The gas cylinder should not have been carried in that compartment. As Shri Dasai Chowdhary said, such things take place usually in Bihar. We also agree that such thing should not happen, but some passenger might be carrying it. Day before yesterday, I was told in Patna that it was the mischief of railway employees who were carrying the cylinder for the purpose of railways itself, and it was not known then whether it was an acetylene cylinder or not. Generally, it was believed that it was an acetylene cylinder, which the railway employees were carrying to do some work. Now it has become clear that it was not an acetylene cylinder. Now the question is why was a railway employee carrying an oxygen cylinder and which was the destination? In the investigations conducted day before yesterday, it has been said that there were three railway employees in the bogie. There was one switchman, who had nothing to do with gas and he is also among the dead. Then, there was a lever man and an account clerk. None of them had to do anything with an oxygen cylinder, as far as their work is concerned. Therefore, it is not true that they were carrying those cylinders, in connection with their work. As far as the statements of the members as to how the gas reached there and the probability of connivance are concerned, I admit that this type of activity or

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malpractice is prevalent in the railways, especially in the area, which is being discussed and we have not been able in curbing such activities. I do not deny that we have not been able to curb such activities. This inability is not a new thing, it is not something limited to the past four and a half months, it has been there for a long time. Hon. Shri Ram Dhan has narrated his experience. Can anybody say why should the railway employees be strict? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a few days back, Railway week was celebrated and a Prize distribution function was also held to give away prizes to some railway employees, who despite an attack on them by some hooligans held their ground and discharged their duty sincerely. They faced them bravely, despite the fact that they were mercilessly beaten by ticketless traveller. A similar incident took place, Few days back. Some ticketless travellers tried to get down from the train, near Mathura Railway station, by pulling the chain. When some railway employees tried to prevent them from doing so, they came back armed the next day and mercilessly beat the railway employees. Now, where do they go for redressal? So, the responsibility of the security of the railway employees is on my shoulders. In such a situation, if somebody expects us to call the police and get these people lathi charged or get them injured, the question does not arise because these things would not happen and should not happen. Therefore, what I have to say is that wherever there is a fault, it should be corrected and wherever there is an error, it should be rectified but Mr. Deputy Speaker, with due regard I would like to say that we would be committing great injustice to the railway employees, if we say that they are involved in a conspiracy. Now, all the hon. Members spoke about chain pulling as to when, how and under which law, chain pulling was banned. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two laws in this regard, one is as old as 1890 and the other is that of 1989, which would be applicable from July onwards. Before the formulation of the law in 1989, a joint committee was formed which has many eminent members from this House

and perhaps, I think that 20-30 members of the committee were from the Lok Sabha and 15 were from the Rajya Sabha. Among the 30 members from the Lok Sabha were the then Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Basudeb Acharya Shri P.R. Kumaramanglam etc. who dealt at length on this issue and expressed their opinion on it. Besides Prof. P.J.Kurien was also a member and most of the members were those who are no more members of the House, but they all worked seriously in formulating this law. Members from the Rajya Sabha who strongly expressed their views included Shri Mirza Irshad Beg, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Shri P.N.Sukul, was has been associated with the Trade Union movement. So, in all 45 members held deliberations in the Joint Committee and helped in the formulation of this law.

[English]

Section 59 says:

"The Railway Administration shall provide and maintain in every train carrying passengers such efficient means of communication between the passengers and the railway servants in charge of the trains as may be approved by the Central Government."

Chain is a means of communication to the driver and to the guard that something is wrong.

In the proviso to Section 59, it says:

"Provided that where the railway administration is satisfied that the means of communication provided in the trains are being misused, it may cause such means to be disconnected in that train for such period as it deems fit."

{ Translation }

That law was passed by this very House and those hon. Members, who participated in this discussion today, they have also passed

this law. Now the question is whether there is something wrong with the law? I would not say there is anything wrong with that law. I also do not mean to say that it should not have been passed. It was passed when it was felt that it was necessary to pass such a law. It is also not that only now a need was felt to pass this law. In fact the law relating to the railways which was formulated in 1890 and which has been in force since the British period, has not any written provisions in this regard. What should not happen is not mentioned therein, but provision was made, so that the railway system works properly and the East India Company could make communication arrangements, as perceived by the Government because at that time the railways were under the control of the company and the responsibility of making those laws applicable were vested in Government. Under the law, the Government also had the right to repeat the provision, wherever it felt that the provision is not required. Now, the question is when did all this start? According to the information I have, at least 30-year old documents have come to my knowledge. Earlier documents are not available with us, but they can be searched because if we want to discuss the matter threadbare, we will have to search and find out those documents, so that the discussion can go ahead. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, action on preventing unlawful chain pulling on this train commenced in October, 1984, and the work of removing the chain communication system in this train, began in October, 1984. Till date this system has not been restored and after every six months the time limit is extended. This is because we can make such an arrangement for a period of six months only. This is done by the Railway Board internally. There is no provision for any such thing under our laws, but the Railway Board has formulated a rule wherein it can blank off a train in so far as the chain is concerned but the time limit has to be extended after every six months:

[English]

"383 Mokama-Danapur Passenger

train has been blanked off in so far as the chain is concerned since October, 1984."

[Translation]

The latest orders in this regard were issued on 26-27 March, 1990, because the six month period had ended by then. The Railway Board gave it a further extension of six months from 1st April to 30th September, 1990. Now the question is that why a need was felt to do it. Had a need not been felt I feel a decision would not have been taken to extend it after every six months, since 1984. 102 pairs of different trains were blanked off in so far as chain was concerned throughout the country and this train was one of them. Out of those 102 pairs of trains, 60 pairs of trains belonged to the Eastern Railway alone and five belonged to the North-Eastern Railway.

[English]

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV: Including the long distance trains also?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Including the long distance trains passing through Bihar.

[Translation]

At the moment, I do not want to go into the details of those trains but with reference to the point made by our young friend Shri Nitish Kumar that this is the only train which runs on time, I would definitely say that the reason for it is that the chain system in this train has been removed.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): It is not that this train did not run on time before March, 1984. I have travelled in this train, many a time. The main reason for its being punctual is that it carries commuters. We all wish that it should start at the right time and reach its destination at the right time. Hon. Minister, Sir, please make a note of it.

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20.00 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Definitely, an enquiry should be conducted. We are fully prepared for it, but in this context, I would like to say one thing. As far as cases of chain pulling in the trains is concerned 39,208 cases of Alarm Chain pulling were reported from 1986 to 1989.

[*English*]

39,208 cases of chain pulling are reported. These are the reported cases. Those cases which are not reported could also be there.

[*Translation*]

Besides, 15,425 incidents of Hosepipe disconnection also took place. Thus altogether 54,633 such cases have been reported. Attempts are made to stop the trains in Bihar without any reason by pulling the alarm chain or by disconnecting the hosepipe.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Hon. Minister, Sir, you must be having information about all the States in this regard. Would you kindly tell us about Maharashtra.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Incidents in other States are negligible as compared to Bihar. In Bombay and Maharashtra, no such thing is happening and the same is true of South also. I am not presenting these facts with the intention of finding fault. No one should think in that manner, rather, I am saying that this is the problem there. Therefore, we should think about it and had chain system been in operation in that train, we could have avoided an accident of this magnitude. I am presenting the figures in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I turn to the question of old bogies most of which are in operation in Bihar. I agree with the hon. Members that some sort of step-motherly treatment has been meted out to Bihar by the railways. We do not deny it, but the bogie which caught fire was manufactured in 1988, at the Integral Coach Factory, in Perambur,

Madras. We still have 30 to 35 year old bogies and in my view even more than 35 years old bogies are in operation.

This coach is just one and a half years old and has undergone the periodical overhauling in November, 1989.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. members have alleged that the doors of the coach were jammed. I would like to clarify with due respect to the members' sentiments that I went into the said coach after opening that very door itself.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You might not have opened the middle door.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually I went inside the coach through the middle door. As regards the repeatedly said point that the doors were closed, I would like to point out that the doors were blocked because commodities like vegetables and milk had been dumped near the doors. The newspaper reports and the statements of the passengers injured and admitted to the hospitals also confirm this. According to the passengers lying in the hospital, the fire enveloped the whole compartment all of a sudden but they were not able to assign any reason for this. The way the vegetable and milk containers were dumped against the doors and in view of overcrowding of the compartment, it was not possible to open the doors. The newspaper reports have suggested that the doors were not functional and the Hon. Members have echoed the same in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also know something about the working of the Railways. The coaches were manufactured in 1988 and had undergone periodical overhauling in November, 1989 under railway rules. The coaches were only 1 1/2 year old and they could not have jammed in such a short period. It is not that the coaches were brought from somewhere else. The coaches in question were the regular running coaches. They were running on that line. Hence it is not correct to say that the doors of the

coaches were not functional. The fact is that the doors could not somehow be opened and an inference was drawn that the doors were jammed, which was wrong.

Hon Members have also said that the passengers were not properly treated. I agree that there is problem of inadequate facilities in the hospitals particularly in the case of Nalanda Hospital where I myself observed that the dead bodies were lying on ice on the floor of the hospital. It was probably because the rules of the hospital provided for keeping the dead bodies that way for 72 hours for the purpose of identification. The problem was as to how and where to place the dead bodies there. I immediately ordered that air-conditioners installed in Railway Offices should be removed from there and installed at Railway hospitals. The doctor of the Patna Medical College Hospital also complained of inadequate facilities for preserving the dead-bodies when I visited the hospitals. 15 air-conditioners from various railway offices were shifted and installed in the two hospitals that very night and the next day. These air-conditioners are still there. Arrangements were also made to transport the costly medicines by train to the two hospitals because the doctors had complained of the dearth of the same. A question regarding the arrangements that could or could not be made in the hospitals was also raised here. I feel constrained to mention here that the Chief Medical Officer of Danapur Railway Hospital put forth the proposal of shifting the serious patients to Danapur Hospital, before the senior doctors of the two hospitals. But the doctors of both the hospitals responded agitatedly saying that the patients need not be shifted as it would put them into a trauma. They confidently added that they can treat them properly there and the only thing they wanted us to do was to arrange for the medicines. While arranging for the medicine, we also deputed the doctors of the railways to perform the stand-by duty along with the medical staff of the two hospitals. These doctors are ready to offer their services whenever needed.

An hon. Member made the allegation

that we politicised the whole issue by removing the party volunteers from these hospitals. But, on the contrary, I welcomed the young volunteers of some political parties present there publicly because I saw that they were engaged in the service of the patients. I personally saw them serving water, grapes etc. to the patients, I greeted them. There was nothing of that sort till at least I left that place round about 7.30 p.m. the day before. All political activists were engaged in the service of the patients there since this accident took place.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that the burn-cases are more prone to infections and this is why they are not placed beside the normal patients. I would, therefore, like to ask you whether exclusive arrangements would be made for them to check the incidence of infection?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is difficult to make instant arrangements in case of accidents.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Regarding the Judicial enquiry, I would like to point out that the Commissioner of Railway Safety is not a part of the Railways as is generally made out. It is generally assumed that the Commissioner is one of the officers of the Railways and he might just hush up the matter and his report might not be of any consequence. It is a wrong assumption.

An hon. Member asked about the number of enquiries made by the Commissioner of Railway Safety during the past years and the number of accidents in which the Government employees were found responsible. In this regard, I would like to say that the Commissioner of Railway Safety enquired into 11 such cases and in 10 cases, he has submitted his final report and out of them, in seven cases railway employees were held responsible and action was taken against them. The Commissioner of Railway Safety is an Officer attached with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and not an Officer of the railways and he is only concerned with the

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safety of railways. Now if one says that the civil aviation too is no exception to such mishaps and, as such, an officer thereof has no right to enquire into these matters, then it becomes a totally different thing. I want to remove such misconceptions from the minds of hon. Members. The Commissioner of Railway Safety deputed to enquire into this case does not come from the Southern Zone. To my mind, there are four Commissioners—viz. Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western. The Northern Commissioner of Railway Safety has been entrusted with the responsibility of enquiring into this case and he is going to start his work on it as a Government enquiry. On 22nd of the month, he will commence his work by duly issuing a public notice in the press. He will also record the statements of all the passengers including those injured or otherwise admitted into the hospitals. Not only this, he will also record the statements of such patients who were not adequately attended to or who were not given proper treatment. I want to assure the hon. Members that the enquiry would be conducted in a manner that will leave no room for any kind of suspicion or doubt.

A mention was also made of Kerala accident said to have been caused by tornado. A Committee to enquire into it was constituted under the Chairmanship of a retired Air Vice-marshal which had the maximum number of experts as its members. They could not identify the reasons thereof but said that it could not be caused by tornado. In this accident, the train had derailed and fallen into water claiming the lives of more than 100 persons. The report of that Committee was presented by me on the very first day of the current session in this House. This report was debated in the discussion held on the Budget as also during a special discussion but nobody endeavoured to critically analyse the report. I would, therefore, like to dispel the doubts of the hon. Members in this regard. I want to assure the House that a thorough enquiry would be conducted into it and we will see to it that the report is

submitted at the earliest. Necessary steps would be taken wherever the need arises. The experts in the field will be assigned this job also.

A question was raised regarding Nagda. I would very briefly like to summarise it. This mishap took place on 11th of April at 3.10 P.M. 63 people were injured of which 24 were admitted to the hospitals. 19 of them were admitted in the Jana Sewa Hospitals of Nagda, 4 in Civil Hospital, Nagda and one in the Railway Hospital, Ratlam. But in all, 63 people were hospitalised. Except 24, all others were discharged after first-aid and as per the information available with me, uptill 18th, that is, today morning, there are 9 people in the Jana Sewa Hospital of Nagda, 4 in the Civil Hospital, Nagda and one person in the Railway Hospital, Ratlam. The loss incurred by the Railways on account of this accident comes to Rs. 3 crores while the loss caused to the public in account of the damage of houses, hutments and vehicles etc. comes to about Rs. one crores as per the report submitted by the Collector. I want to assure hon. Member Shri Jatiya that we are taking all the necessary steps in this regard.

Now I would like to make 2 or 3 points more

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): HAVE THE PEOPLE BEEN COMPENSATED FOR THE LOSS OF Rs. 1 crores caused to them?

✓ SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are legal ways and means to deal with every thing

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Was the money paid?

✓ SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Rs. 250 have been paid.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Is there any value of Rs. 250 in present times?

✓ SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I agree, but we had to abide by certain rules and

regulations.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Change these rules. Such redundant rules should not continue during your regime.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I agree with you. We shall reform things that need to be reformed. Regarding the issue of giving compensation, it applies to Nagda as well now, though the case of Nagda is of a different nature and does not come under its purview. The amount of compensation was Rs. one lakh under rules. In our budget speech, we have declared to raise the amount of compensation to Rs. two lakhs now and this proposal will be implemented as soon as the new legislation to this effect is enforced. Till then it will remain as Rs. 1 lakh. But after receiving the comprehensive information or report of this mishap, we have announced in the House yesterday that the compensation of Rs. 1 lakh will be disbursed till the previous rules remain in force and as per our announcement made while formulating the Budget that a provision of Rs. 2 lakh will be made for the compensation amount with effect from the first of July; we shall implement it prior to that on the 1st of April instead. Now that we are facing certain complications in executing the legislation, and that is, that the compensation amount of Rs. 1 lakh is admissible under rules and we are not in a position to implement this with retrospective effect. Rs. 1 lakh as the amount of compensation is legally admissible from the 1st of July as per the legislation enacted and passed in this House and the amount of Rs. 1 lakh more will be added to it in the shape of remuneration from the Railways making it a total of Rs. 2 lakh. Then, a compensation of Rs. 2 lakh will be given to the family of each deceased. Likewise, the amount paid to the injured will also be doubled as per this decision. Therefore, I say that those who have suffered the most on this account and, as such, cannot feel relieved by whatever monetary help we offer to them because their households have been destroyed, shall be provided some relief through this medium. Hence, if certain newspapers of Bihar have published something wrong in this

regard, it is because there was room for a misunderstanding or misapprehension. I had made clear in my yesterday's declaration that we will enquire into the matter of some absurd and objectionable remarks being made by the Managing Director or any other officer thereof saying that they cared least for this announcement as was complained by the hon. Members here and also indicated in the press. I do not believe, that they can make such comments but we will look into it. If the allegation is proved to be correct, no effort will be spared to set the things right.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Are you going to fix some age limit for the grant of compensation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no provision of age limit under the new rules. We were in your constituency the day before. As per the previous rules, the compensation was Rs. 5,000/- each, but an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000 was given to the family of the deceased apart from the compensation. Shri Ram Babu had asked whether we are contemplating to give them Rs. 1000 each in the near future but as I said, they have already been paid Rs. 10,000 each. Rs. 2,000, in place of the earlier amount of Rs. 1,000, are now paid to those whose near relatives have been injured or killed in the accident. We will keep in mind your suggestion and see to it that no undue delay is made in the grant compensation and the recipients or the beneficiaries face no problems.

Lastly, I would like to make 2-3 points more. Firstly, an hon. lady Member said that while travelling in a train, one is not sure whether he will reach his destination or not. This apprehension is there. I agree. But I would like to point out that the Indian Railways carry one crore 12 lakh passengers daily, in sub-urban, long distance, fast and slow trains. This number of passengers include those who travel in the AC coaches and other coaches. If a coach has the capacity of accommodating 300 passengers, 900 people travel in it and where 80 passengers can be seated, there are messed 250-300 people. However, I will advise the hon.

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Members not to be frightened so much. The railway employees always try to avert mishaps because the train driver is the first casualty if a mishap takes place. So he will always try to avert the mishap. The other railway employees will also like to avert railway accidents because it is through railways that they earn their livelihood. Keeping all these facts in view, we must have been proud of our railways but on the contrary, most of us only criticise it by terming it as a hazardous and unsafe service. This is all right so far as the style and diction of a language is concerned but this is not the reality.

Coming to the incidents of fire, many hon. Members have said that fire incidents are on the increase. I would like to point out that there has been improvement in the railways due to the efforts of the Railway staff and railway administration and not any political party. It does not matter who is the Minister. Ministers will come and go. I want to furnish certain figures in this regard. In 1963, 81 cases of fire took place in the Railways which decreased to a number of mere 13 in 1986-87, 12 in 1987-88, three in 1988-89 and 8 incidents in 1989-90. There is a lot of difference between 81 incidents of fire taking place some 25 years ago and 8, 3, 12 and 13 such incidents taking place during the last four years. This improvement has been made possible due to the endeavours of the railway employees and administration and we are proud of both. Our sincere efforts would be in the direction of improving this service further. Nobody will try to cause damage to this sophisticated service, railway employees and administration being no exception. Just now, an hon. Member, Shri Kumarmangalam asked as to what was the ratio during the last four months in comparison to the occurrence of 456 accidents last year? I would like to make it clear to him that the number of accidents taking place is not a testimony to the gravity of the mishaps. It can be verified only on the basis of the number of accidents occurring per million train kilometers.

In the year 1980-81, per million train kilometres there had been two accidents, which came down to 0.9% in 1988-89 and 0.88% in 1989-90. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not count Pakistan among the countries having a big railway system although there the percentage is 12.45. So far as other railway systems are concerned, it is 1.10% in Canada, 1.88% in U.K. from where the railways first originated. People say that the railway system in Germany is extremely modernised and precise. Even there the percentage is 1.54. France, where the speed of trains is highest in Europe, the percentage is 0.88 and in India too, it was 0.88% last year. We should indeed be proud of it. The railway employees have contributed in bringing about tremendous improvement in railways over the years, and the credit for this goes entirely to the employees and not to the Ministers.

We said that there should be no accidents, and when a new Minister comes to power, the ex-minister said that no accidents should take place in future but accidents cannot be stopped with the help of a magic wand as there is no politics involved in it but accidents can be prevented through hard work, devotion to duty and people's resolution to work in the right manner. If we and the House do not admire the functioning of Indian Railways who else would do so? Do we expect the people of France to say that in India, the rate of railway accidents is lower than that of France. At least once in a while we should pat these employees and utter a word in commendation of their work. I am very much concerned about the conditions in which they are working and we must give a thought to it. In today's newspapers, hon. members must have read about the news as to how a railway gangman saved railways from a major accident by spotting a bomb lying on the railway tracks at Mathura, a place not very far from Delhi. In an area like Punjab, where lot of turmoil exists and there is every possibility of a grave danger to the trains any moment, the trains are moving. People gave a call for Bandh, but the railway employees kept the wheels moving. Every night, from dusk to dawn the railway employ-

ees or the gangmen keep a close vigil of the railway track and that too on foot for a duration of 12 hours. They are accompanied by one or two Security Personnel. We should commend their work at times because they have played a vital role in preventing many mishaps thereby saving human lives. We do admit that in this field some changes, some improvements should be undertaken and we shall certainly carry out the said improvements. We are taking certain immediate steps in this direction.

The first thing that we have done in this regard is that from day before yesterday, i.e. from the 16th of the month, we have taken special steps to see that explosive materials are not carried in the trains. We have issued orders in this direction and the said orders are being implemented in the entire country. Secondly, vigorous steps to prevent the railway employees also from carrying explosive material during the course of their journey would be undertaken. Thirdly, our officers and supervisory staff while travelling in trains even when they are not on duty should be vigilant since their duties are not confined to any restricted area only but they should also keep a close vigil on any suspicious object lying in the surroundings and also pay adequate attention towards the safety and security of the Railways and steps are being taken to implement them. Arrangements are being made to carry out special checks in trains through g r p and r p f. As pointed out by the Members, we will look into the complaints of collusion by the Forces. But ultimately these are the only two forces through which we can prevent such happenings. Through them special checks will be carried

out. Further, a campaign would be launched in the country especially in Bihar on a large scale through Television and other publicity media, cinema slides etc. to prevent transportation of explosive materials in the trains. Similarly, steps would be taken to stop the carriage of goods by dumping it on the doors, thereby blocking the passage. Passengers will be advised not to resort to chain pullings. Hon. Members have complained against unauthorised vendors. Vendors carry fire with them, at times, when they enter the compartments. In case any passenger is carrying a gas cylinder, it may lead to disastrous results. We have taken firm steps to redress such complaints and I am sure that it will yield excellent results.

In the end, I would like to say that in view of the tragedy that has taken place in Bihar, I would like to arrange a meeting with hon. members from Bihar. To tackle the complaints regarding railway system in Bihar, the Government railway administration and all elected hon. members should jointly make special efforts to find ways to solve this problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all hon. members for having participated in the discussion and for the valuable suggestions that they have made. To implement their suggestions is my duty. With this, I conclude.

20.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 19, 1990/
 Chaitra 29, 1912 (Saka)*