

Eighth Series, Vol. XLIX, No. 37

Wednesday, April 26, 1989

Vaisakha 6, 1911 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XLIX contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XLIX Thirteenth Session, 1989/1911*(Saka)*]

No. 37, Wednesday, April 26, 1989/Vaisakha 6, 1911 (Saka)

| | COLUMNS |
|---|--|
| Oral Answers to Questions: | 1-39 |
| * Starred Questions Nos. | 737,738,741,743, 744 and 747 |
| Written Answers to Questions: | 39-302 |
| Starred Questions Nos. | 739,740,742,746,748 to 752 and 754 to 757 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. | 7003 to 7016,7018 to 7028, 7030 to 7116 and 7118 to 7164 |
| Papers Laid on the Table | 302-306 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Sixty-fifth Report — <i>Presented</i> | 306 |
| Estimates Committee Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Reports and Minutes — <i>Presented</i> | 306 |
| Public Accounts Committee Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Hundred and Sixty-fifth and Hundred and Fifty-ninth Reports — <i>Presented</i> | 307 |
| Committee on Public Undertakings Fifty-seventh Report and Minutes — <i>Presented</i> | 307 |
| Committee on the Welfare and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Forty-eighth Report— <i>Presented</i> | 308 |
| Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (i) Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports — <i>Presented</i> (ii) Minutes — <i>Laid</i> | 308 |

* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

| | COLUMNS |
|--|----------------|
| Petition <i>Re</i>: Enhancement of Rental Charges for Telephones in Bangalore City — <i>Presented</i> | 309 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Tardy implementation of recommendations made by the High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen | 309-336 |
| Shri Harish Rawat | 309 |
| | 316-318 |
| Shri Chintamani Panigrahi | 310-316 |
| Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh | 318-321 |
| Shri Ajay Mushran | 321-328 |
| Matters Under Rule 377 | 336-343 |
| (i) Need to construct bridges on Kamla-Balan, Bagmati and other rivers to save villages from floods | 336-337 |
| Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan | |
| (ii) Need for strict implementation of policy of recruitment of local people in all Government and semi-Government Departments. | 337 |
| Shri Sharad Dighe | |
| (iii) Need to clear the Dwarwala Barrage Project over Ganga at Kanpur to meet the drinking water problem of the city. | 338 |
| Shri Jagdish Awasthi | |
| (iv) Need to instal a T.V. Transmitter at Hingoli (Maharashtra). | 338-339 |
| Shri Uttam Rathod | |
| (v) Need to set up research centres for onions, grapes and mangoes at Nasik, Pune and Sindhudurg. | 339 |
| Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil | |
| (vi) Need for nationalisation of the Bengal Potteries Ltd. | 339-340 |
| Shri Basudeb Acharia | |

(iii)

COLUMNS

| | |
|---|---------|
| (vii) Need to postpone the Railway Recruitment Examination Scheduled for 7th May, 1989 on account of Id-ul-Fitr on that day | 340 |
| Shri G.M. Banatwalla | |
| (viii) Need to provide an express train on Gaya Deel line connecting Delhi and Howrah | 340-341 |
| Shri Kunwar Ram | |
| (ix) Need to find foreign markets for handloom products | 341-342 |
| Shri R. Jeevarathinam | |
| (x) Need to provide financial assistance to orange and cotton growers of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra whose crops were damaged by hail storms . | 342-343 |
| Shrimati Usha Choudhari | |
| Statutory Resolution Re: Approval of Proclamation in relation to State of Karnataka and Motion Re: Conduct of Governor of Karnataka | 343-392 |
| Shrimati Basavarajeswari | 343-349 |
| Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda | 349-353 |
| Shri Dinesh Goswami | 353-362 |
| S. Buta Singh | 363-391 |
| Demands for Grants, 1989-90 | 392-476 |
| (i) Ministry of External Affairs | 392-452 |
| Shri B.R. Bhagat | 392-401 |
| Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy | 401-407 |
| Shri Suresh Kurup | 407-410 |
| Shri Bipin Pal Das | 411-416 |
| Shri H.M. Patel | 416-422 |

(iv)

COLUMNS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Shri Indrajit Gupta | 422-430 |
| Shri K. Natwar Singh | 430-436 |
| Shri Kadambur Janarthanan | 436-437 |
| Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao | 437-447 |
| (ii) Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment and Forests etc. etc. | 452-476 |
| Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989 | 477-478 |
| Motion to introduce | |
| Shri B.K. Gadhvi | 477 |
| Motion to consider | |
| Shri B.K. Gadhvi | 477-478 |
| Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 | 478 |
| Motion to Pass | |
| Shri B.K. Gadhvi. | 478 |

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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

(a) the percentage of overall consumption of foodgrains supplied by the Public Distribution System, State-wise;

(b) the average price differential between the price of major items as charged by the PDS and the ruling free market price; and

(c) the mechanism, if any, for controlling the wholesale price of major items like rice, wheat, sugar etc. as in force at present?

Wednesday, April 26, 1989/Vaisakha 6,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Price differential of foodgrains supplied by P.D.S. and in Open Market

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below

*737. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

STATEMENT

The Central Government allocates Wheat and Rice to State Governments/UT Administrations. During the year 1988 the percentage of Wheat and Rice lifted against Central Allocations are given below:

| Sl. No. | State/UT. | Rice | Wheat |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | Percentage of Lifting | Percentage of Lifting |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 99.22 | 69.15 |
| 2. | Assam | 100.98 | 93.78 |
| 3. | Bihar | 25.10 | 90.18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| 4. | Gujarat | 93.24 | 90.73 |
| 5. | Haryana | 69.47 | 48.39 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 97.33 | 88.93 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 84.91 | 67.94 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 98.41 | 84.88 |
| 9. | Kerala | 105.99 | 65.28 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 82.60 | 73.12 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 96.64 | 98.66 |
| 12. | Manipur | 63.48 | 35.00 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 98.16 | 96.83 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 86.25 | 95.83 |
| 15. | Orissa | 80.95 | 81.93 |
| 16. | Punjab | 33.89 | 10.82 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 37.92 | 89.44 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 72.18 | 80.00 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 103.83 | 44.56 |
| 20. | Tripura | 87.50 | 54.67 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 77.75 | 81.47 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 81.50 | 88.70 |
| 23. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 34.67 | 38.10 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 87.20 | 71.88 |
| 25. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 19.44 | 25.00 |
| 26. | Delhi | 88.47 | 88.03 |
| 27. | Goa | 87.93 | 96.67 |
| 28. | Lakshadweep | 94.55 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 29. | Mizoram | 98.55 | 57.94 |
| 30. | Pondicherry | 13.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman & Diu | 29.63 | 47.06 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 98.33 | 75.93 |
| Total | | 91.56 | 82.27 |

(b). The central issue prices of rice, wheat and levy sugar supplied through the P.D.S. and the average open market prices

of these items at selected centres as on 31.3.1989 are given below:—

(As on 31.3.1989)

| <i>Commodity</i> | <i>Price Rs. per kg.</i> | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <i>Central Issue prices for PDS</i> | <i>Open market price (Average)</i> |
| Rice | 2.44 (rice common) | 4.34 |
| Wheat | 2.04 | 3.07 |
| Sugar | 5.25 (and retail price) | 7.16 |

(c) Some of the steps taken by Government to contain the prices of essential commodities are given below:—

products etc. to augment domestic supply, as and when necessary;

- 1) Efforts are continuously being made to increase the production of various essential commodities;
- 2) Provision of selected essential commodities through Public Distribution System;
- 3) Imports of certain essential commodities which are in short supply, such as, rice, wheat, edible oils, pulses, petroleum

- 4) Regulation of exports of commodities, such as pulses, edible oil, meat, etc.;
- 5) State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been urged to take strict action and intensify the operations against traders, middlemen, etc. who indulge in black-marketing, hoarding and such other anti-social activities;
- 6) Prices and availability of essential commodities are being con-

tinuously monitored at various levels.

SHRI SHED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Statement tabled on the floor of the House reminds me of the famous Persian proverb *Saval-e-Deegar, Jawab-e-Deegar*. I have not asked in the first part of the question about the allocation to the States or the percentage of lifting of these allocations by various State Governments. What I have asked for is a simple thing. What is the total consumption and the total supply through the PDS and what percentage of the total consumption is met through the PDS?

Obviously, the PDS does not supply 100 per cent of the needs and requirements of the people. It has been increasing over a period of time. It has been establishing more and more units. We imagine that there has been an increase percentage wise, of the total consumption in the country being supplied through the PDS. But we would like to know what is the present level? Unfortunately, the Minister's reply is absolutely silent on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, at least the percentage is there.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That is for lifting.

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't mean anything else.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My own information is based on the Annual Report here. In 1988, the total quantity of wheat and rice supplied through the PDS was of the order of about 156 lakh tonnes, which is roughly 15.6 million tonnes.

Now assuming that our average production of fine grain wheat and rice was of the order of 100 million tonnes, then in fact the PDS was supplying only about 15 per cent of the total needs of the people.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the concrete figures; or if not

readily available, he can supply these figures to me at a later date.

MR. SPEAKER: He is very accommodative.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The consumption statistics are not maintained by my Ministry. In order to ascertain the consumption percentage Statewise which the hon. Member has asked for we have to first ascertain the shortfall of foodgrains production for every State and to which extent we are meeting and then to which extent the State Governments are augmenting from other sources. These statistics are not available in my Ministry. On the basis of the supply and off-take by the State Governments, we have simply furnished this information which the hon. Member has asked for. Actually, it is not possible even at a later stage to furnish this information.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You should have said that.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Because all these statistics are needed to come a conclusion as to how much percentage is met by the PDS. For that purpose, the entire shortfall of the particular State has to be ascertained.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If the Statewise figures are not available, then at least the national figure can easily be given. I have just calculated the figures and I am placing them before you. In view of the fact that the PDS is included in the Minimum Needs Programme and it is a national objective that most of the requirements of foodgrains of the people should be met through the PDS, I imagine that all that is produced is consumed within the country—may be a little more because we also import. We have the import figures. The total production plus the total import is the total consumption.

Now, I will put my second question.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I may clarify this point. If the hon. Member had asked for the entire country, then, of course, this figure

could be arrived at. But he has asked for each State. How is it possible to do it? You just see your own question.

SYED SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If it is not possible for you to give State-wise figures, you could have given the total national figure and said that State-wise figures were not available.

SHRI SUKH RAM: In that case, you would have objected.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My second question is a conceptual question. It is related to the very philosophy of the public distribution system. Now, as I understand, no answer has been given to part (c) of my question. In part (c) I have asked, whether PDS mechanism or any mechanism conceived by the Government controls the wholesale price of foodgrains in the market. I am not talking about the retail prices in the market; I am talking about the social control on the wholesale price, which is the key to the problem. For the present public distribution system, as conceived by the Government, if I may use a simile from electricity, allows a parallel circuit between the retailer and the consumer; you allow the consumer an alternative. Instead of going to the *baniya* of the locality, to the grocery of the locality, he can go to the PDS. What is really required is a parallel circuit between the wholesaler and the retailer, because it is the wholesaler who has the capacity, the resources, the motivation and the necessary infrastructure to hoard, to force the price up, to bring the price down, to short-circuit supply and all that. I would like to know whether the Ministry or the Government has applied their mind to this aspect of the problem about controlling the wholesale trade in foodgrains and creating a second source of supply for the retailer.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: The answer is simply no, Sir.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Under the Essential Commodities Act, we fix the stock limit for the wholesalers and traders, and we do not allow hoarding of the wholesalers and trad-

ers under this Act. That is why we are in a position to maintain a certain level in the wholesale price also. As far as retail prices are concerned, this PDS is a very effective instrument. We release at least 14 to 15 million tonnes of foodgrains every year under the public distribution system; and that is an effective instrument, intervention by the Government of India; and this helps in maintaining the price line, as far as consumer prices are concerned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I take it that there is no State intervention in the wholesale trade.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Mr. Speaker Sir, according to the figures given by the hon. Minister, out of the stock allotted to Punjab the percentage of lifting for rice is 33.89 and for wheat is 10.82. Does this mean that the allotment was more than they needed or was the lifting not possible due to the disturbed conditions.

MR. SPEAKER: They produce it for national consumption. If they use it for self-consumption what will they export.

[*English*]

SHRI SUKH RAM: I think the hon. Member knows that Punjab contributes at least 60 to 65 per cent to the Central pool both in wheat and rice. So, they hardly need any foodgrains under this public distribution system. Whatever we allot to Punjab they are not lifting that. So, that is the reason why there is less lifting of foodgrains by Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, even minor increases in prices of wheat and rice lead to loud protests from the public. The Government claims that the country is absolutely self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. Self-sufficiency means what is produced in mills can be sold anywhere. But there is a restriction on the movement of foodgrains. May I know from the hon. Minister if free trade will be permitted since there is no shortage of foodgrains?

SHRISUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, that the country is self-sufficient in foodgrains is evident from the fact that last year when the country was in the grip of a severe drought nearly 24 million tonnes of foodgrain, buffer stock was released and supplied in the country. We did not import foodgrain from outside. This proves that we are self-sufficient foodgrains.

As far as free trade is concerned, we give a support price so that the farmer does not resort to 'distress sale' of his produce. We buy at minimum prices so that farmers do not suffer a loss.

Others are free to sell wherever they wish to.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Movement of foodgrain is restricted in many States. With free trade it can move anywhere.

SHRI SUKH RAM: There is no zonal system anywhere. It can move everywhere. There is no ban on the movement of foodgrains.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is very wise of Mr. Shahabuddin to have asked this question. Certain figures have been given in the statement attached to the answer which give us an opportunity to understand the things. When I went through them I found that the percentage of lifting of foodgrains by the States varied from 14 to 105; certain States lifted only 14 per cent while some others lifted 105 per cent. In the matter of rice and also in the matter of wheat Kerala had lifted 105 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. The quantum has been reduced in some cases. For the last three years 145 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were given by the Public Distribution System but it has been reduced to 115 lakh tonnes only. That marks a reduction. And the question is by how much the consumption has gone up and what the ratio is. Here the ratio of lifting is given. It brings out certain startling facts.

Firstly, I would like to know the reasons for reducing the allocation for the States. Secondly, will the Government consider allotting rice in place of wheat if wheat is not required by a particular State as per their demands and re-allocate the quota of rice in respect of each State?

SHRI SUKH RAM: The Public Distribution System is only supplemental. It is not a substitution to the shortfall of the entire State's production. As a matter of fact, food is a State subject. We supplement the activities of the State Governments. As far as the allocation is concerned, as the hon. Members are aware, a year ago we had a very severe drought and there was a lot of off-take as I just now told the House and the food production also suffered on account of that and as a result of it, the procurement was also not to the extent we estimated; and with the coming down of the stock level and with a bumper crop we had in the Rabi and Kharif also, lot of foodgrains are available in the open market and we had to reduce the allocation of rice to the States by 20 per cent. It is not in the case of Kerala only but in all the States we have reduced it and I think we are meeting the demand of all the States to the maximum extent and as far as Kerala is concerned, 105 is only a percentage. That is on account of some carry-over stock or some balance of the previous months which was given to Kerala and members should feel happy that Kerala has been given the highest percentage. Kerala is the biggest lifter as far as the rice is concerned.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will you restore the earlier quantity?

Public Distribution System for tribal Areas

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

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops opened so far in the tribal areas in different States, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to further strengthen

the Public Distribution System in the tribal areas?

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

STATEMENT

(a) The number of Fair Price Shops functioning in tribal areas of different States, as per available information, is given below:—

| <i>State</i> | <i>Number of FPSs in Tribal Areas</i> |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1442 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 496 |
| 3. Assam | 4573 |
| 4. Bihar | 9954 |
| 5. Gujarat | 4773 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 143 |
| 7. Karnataka | 1668 |
| 8. Kerala | 20 (opened since 1.4.1987) |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 5000 (approx.) |
| 10. Maharashtra | 2897 |
| 11. Manipur | 558 |
| 12. Meghalaya | 2786 |
| 13. Mizoram | 788 |
| 14. Nagaland | 305 |
| 15. Orissa | 4401 |
| 16. Rajasthan | 1137 |
| 17. Sikkim | 209 |
| 18. Tamil Nadu | 151 (in ITDP areas) |
| 19. Tripura | 367 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 20. Uttar Pradesh | 473 |
| 21. West Bengal | 2210 (In I.T.D.P. |
| 22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 40 |
| 23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 55 |
| 24. Daman & Diu | 16 |
| 25. Lakshadweep | 27 |

No tribal areas/ITDP areas exist in Goa, Haryana, J&K, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

(b) The States and Union Territories have been advised from time to time on the need to strengthen the P.D.S. in general, and particularly in tribal areas. They have been advised that in areas which cannot be covered by static fair price shops, mobile vans may be introduced to cover the consumers residing in tribal areas, etc. It was also suggested that sales centres could be opened to provide essential commodities at fixed price at the weekly haats in such areas. The implementation of Public Distribution System, however, is the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Central Government is also operating a Plan scheme to provide financial assistance to States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for supply of essential commodities in tribal, remote, far-flung, desert and inaccessible areas. The Government has also launched a scheme for supply of concessional foodgrains to the people in the ITDP areas at specially subsidised rates (lower than the general PDS rates) in November, 1985.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in the last para of his reply has stated that the Central Government is also operating a Plan scheme to provide financial assistance to States and Union Territories for purchase of mobile vans for supply of essential commodities in tribal areas. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that I come

from a tribal area of Orissa, where there are very few mobile vans and they visit 'haats' hardly once in fifteen days, that is two times in a month. It is very difficult for the tribals to purchase their monthly quota of rice in a month. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would try to double the number of mobile vans so that they can visit the market atleast once in a week and the tribal people can purchase their quota of rice four times a month.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The Orissa Government has been provided assistance for 22 mobile vans for catering to the needs of the tribal and other inaccessible areas. If there is a request from the Orissa Government, we will definitely consider it in order to solve the problem of the tribal and other difficult areas of Orissa...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He has asked for increase in the number of mobile vans...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, we provide the vehicle to the State Government. It is the duty of the State Government to ensure that they are utilised in the difficult, inaccessible areas and in the tribal areas. And this monitoring has to be done by the State Government...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: You advise them.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, my second supplementary question is this. In view of the fact that most of the tribals live below the poverty line and they could not afford to purchase rice or wheat from the ordinary public distribution shop, the subsidised scheme has been introduced to enable the tribals to purchase rice at subsidised rate to meet their daily requirement, to have two simple meals a day. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any increase in the price of delivery price in both P.D.S. and tribal areas. The increase of price in ordinary distribution shop was five paise per kg. from 25.1.89, whereas in tribal areas, the increase was thirty-four paise per kg. for common rice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the price of common rice has been increased from 160 paise to 194 paise in Tribal area and in ordinary shop the increase is from 239 paise to 244 paise.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, as the hon. House is aware, the Prime Minister has introduced a special scheme for the tribal areas in 1985, under which highly subsidised foodgrains are issued to the tribal areas, which comes to about 191 blocks in the country catering to the population of 57 million [1981 Census]. The original assessed requirement, before the introduction of this scheme, was hardly five, six lakh tonnes a year. But now, we are issuing more than two million tonnes. In the last year, it was 22 lakh tonnes for this area. That itself shows to which extent we are meeting the demand of the tribal people in the country.

As far as the increase in price is concerned, there was a big difference between the issue price under the PDS and the issue price under the ITDP. So it had to be reduced so that there was not much misuse of the foodgrains we are issuing to the tribal areas. There is still a difference of Rs. 50/- per quintal between ITDP and PDS. The issue price of common variety of rice in the ITDP is Rs. 194 per quintal whereas under PDS it is Rs. 244 per quintal. The issue price of fine variety is Rs. 254 under ITDP whereas it is Rs. 304 under the PDS. Similarly, for the superfine variety, it is Rs. 275 per quintal

under ITDP and Rs. 325 per quintal under PDS system. So still the foodgrains are highly subsidised in these tribal areas.

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA: Subsidised foodgrains are given only in tribal areas which are covered under ITDP scheme. The ITDP scheme covers only 45 per cent of the tribal population and 55 per cent of the tribals are outside the ITDP areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme to non-ITDP areas to cover the entire tribal population?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Only that block is covered under this scheme which has got tribal population of 50 per cent or more. And the block which has got less than 50 per cent of the tribal population is not covered under this scheme. The blocks which are covered under this scheme, there even the non-tribals are given the same facilities which are given to the tribals. It is not possible to extend the scheme to other areas where tribal population is less than 50 per cent because in that case other non-tribals also will have to be covered under this scheme. Let hon. Member take into consideration the magnitude of the financial assistance which the Government of India has to bear in this regard. Only when we can go into that.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker Sir, people from urban areas set up these shops in tribal areas. Although there are educated people in tribal areas, yet these shops are not given to them. As to the former, 90% of their business is conducted in the black market. People who could not even make their both ends meet are owners of two trucks today. I would like to know whether educated Adivasis will be given these shops.

The second thing I want to know is whether any action would be taken against black marketing about which I have written several times. Today people travel 100 kilometres to do business in our area. Will the local people be entrusted with the business activity over there?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I agree with the hon.

Member that in tribal areas, tribals should be given these shops and goods should be sold through them. For this purpose, we repeatedly write to State Governments and also hold meetings of the Advisory Committee. Those indulging in blackmarketing are liable to be severely punished. The State Governments have been given the authority to enforce the laws. The role of the Central Government is limited to supplying foodgrain to States. It is really the State Government's responsibility to keep the system free of such hassles. If any specific complaint has come to the notice of the hon. Member he is welcome to write to us and we shall take it up with the concerned State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has cited an instance which has come to his notice.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: We often hear of sub-standard food being supplied through M.R. Shops. They work in connivance with other shopkeepers taking rotten foodstuffs from them to distribute them particularly through centres in tribal areas. There are a large number of unemployed youth in my constituency. Will the Government allot M.R. Shops to them? Will the Government provide credit facilities in backward areas where people are unable to pay cash for purchases?

SHRI SUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Centre has asked State Governments to give priority to co-operatives and the educated unemployed. All work related to allotment and functioning of fair-price shops is the responsibility of the State Government. Priority has already been accorded to back-

ward areas. The hon. Member can bring complaints to our notice and we will write to the State Governments.

[English]

Setting Up of Unified Hospital Authority

*741. **SHRI RAMPYARE PANIKA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new hospitals under construction in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a unified hospital authority to streamline the functioning of all the hospitals and to provide better medical care in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The details of progress of new hospital construction in Delhi are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). A proposal for reorganisation of medicare facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi, which inter-alia, includes the possibility of establishment of a Delhi Hospital Authority is under consideration. The suggestion envisages that a Delhi Hospital Authority should be set up to regulate, control and plan all activities related to provision of medical care in Delhi.

STATEMENT

The Delhi Administration has considered construction of 11 hospitals in different parts of Delhi. The details regarding number of beds, location of these hospitals and expected period of commissioning are as under:-

| Sl.No. | Name of the Hospitals with location. | Bed Strength | Present Status | Expected period of commissioning |
|--------|---|--------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara | 500 | Indoor services started in June, 1987 | Already commissioned |
| 2. | Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Harinagar. | 500 | 250 beds are in operation | Already commissioned. |
| 3. | Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri | 100 | Indoor facilities partially started from Dec. 87. | Already commissioned partially. |
| 4. | Rao Tula Ram Hospital, Jaffarpur | 100 | Construction work is in advance stage. | OPD services have not been started as the building has not been handed over by C.P.W.D. |
| 5. | Hospital at Khichripur | 100 | The expenditure sanction has been obtained. | OPD services are likely to be started by March, 1992 and indoor services by March, 1993. |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Hospitals with location. | Bed Strength | Present Status | Expected period of commissioning |
|--------|---|--------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. | Hospital at Jahangirpuri | 100 | Expenditure sanction has been obtained. | OPD services are likely to be started by March, 1992 and Indoor services by March, 1993. |
| 7. | Hospital at Phoodkhurd | 100 | | In case of Maidan Garhi NOC for change of land use has been applied to DDA and the matter is under DDA's consideration. In respect of others, possession of land has been obtained for these hospitals. OPD services are likely to be started by March, 1994 and Indoor services by March, 1995. |
| 8. | Hospital at Maidan Garhi | | | |
| 9. | Hospital at Raghur Nagar | 100 | | |
| 10. | Hospital at Rohini Complex | 500 | | |
| 11. | Hospital at Siraspur | 100 | | |

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker Sir, Delhi is the capital of the country and we all have a relationship with it. Last year an epidemic had struck the trans-Yamuna areas of the city taking the lives of thousands of people. For a city with a population of 80 lakhs, there are just 18,000 hospital beds. This comes to 2.2 beds per thousand persons. Thousands of people come to Delhi everyday. The overall situation is very alarming. There are no proper drainage facilities in slums and jhuggi-jhonpri areas. Some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are to be included in the National Capital Region Plan. Considering the prevailing situation, is the Government planning to provide necessary medical facilities?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member described the situation in Delhi. I want to say that the Government—and when I say Government it is not my Ministry alone but the Delhi Administration and the N.D.M.C. also—has always made efforts to provide health care facilities to people living in slums and far-flung colonies of Delhi. On 18 February, 1989 a fleet of 20 mobile dispensaries was launched by the Delhi Administration for J.J. colonies in particular. This fleet consists of 60 teams each composed of a medical officer, a nurse, a pharmacist and an attendant. These teams visit different colonies on the days fixed for each to provide medical facilities to the local public.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: The hon. Minister said that there are only 76 hospitals including those under Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation and the Union Government. Apart from these, 11 new hospitals are proposed to be constructed in different parts of Delhi. This will give us an additional 2300 beds over the 18,000 beds already available with us. Despite all this the situation is alarming. Ordinary medicines do not have an impact because the population of Delhi is already very high and there is a roatinuous influx of people from elsewhere. The circumstances in Delhi being special, the three wings of administration—Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation and

the Central Government should set up a centralised authority for the management of all Delhi hospitals. As Delhi is the capital of the country there should be a sound system to deal with health problems. Recently an epidemic struck a part of Delhi. This scared away intending visitors to Delhi, even those whose visit was necessary. So special arrangements should be made in case of Delhi. Will the hon. Minister consider setting up an authority to solve this problem?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I fully understand the hon. Member's concern over the state of Delhi hospitals. He said that if the Government is unable to improve the conditions of hospitals in the capital, what of hospitals in other parts of the country. He has also said that a joint authority should be set up for the management of all hospitals. For your information, I would like to tell you that some time back we received a communication from the Home Ministry asking us to delay taking a final decision until they received the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Your other suggestions are also most welcome. We expect hon. Members to keep giving us suggestions on how to bring about improvements in facilities provided by hospitals in the capital and the sort of steps to be taken for their effective management and control.

[*English*]

Handloom and Handicraft Exports from Rajasthan

*743. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of handloom and handicraft sectors in the export of textiles during the years 1985 to 1988;

(b) the share of Rajasthan out of the same during each of these years;

(c) whether any special efforts have been made by Union Government to update the design of handloom and handicraft prod-

ucts so that they may attract a better foreign market; and

(d) if so, the number of design institutes set up in Rajasthan so far?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The provisional exports of handlooms, handicrafts and textiles from 1985 to 1988 have been as under:—

| Item | <i>(Rs. in crores)</i> | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 |
| Total Textile exports | 2830.36 | 3276.64 | 4583.49 |
| <i>of which:</i> | | | |
| (a) Handloom products | 421.08 | 391.80 | 516.19 |
| (b) Handicrafts | 503.19 | 415.47 | 540.94 |

Source: Export Promotion Councils.

(b) to (d). State-wise export figures are not maintained. The Government is taking a number of steps to improve the design of handloom and handicraft products in order to improve their marketability. Twenty-three Weavers' Service Centres are already functioning in the country which provide the necessary design and technical inputs for the handloom sector. One Weavers' Service Centre is functioning at Jaipur.

In respect of the handicraft sector, Government has set up four regional design and technical development centres at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for evolving new designs, tools and equipments and disseminating the same among artisans. An Institute for hand-printed textiles is functioning at Jaipur which conducts work pertaining to documentation and dissemination of traditional mediums, processes, design technology, etc.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the statement that the progress in the export of handloom

products and handicrafts is not up to the mark. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are proposed to be taken to update the design of these products and thereby increase its production and export?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the submission of the hon. Member that the export of textile has not increased and instead decreased is not true. I have stated in my reply that the total textile exports in 1985-86 was Rs. 2830.36 crores. It increased to Rs. 3276.64 crores in 1986-87 and to Rs. 4583.49 crores in 1987-88. This shows that it has registered a very good progress and the textiles contribute 25 per cent of the total export of our country. The suggestion of the hon. Member is quite good.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He is asking about the handloom weavers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, re-

garding handloom also, I have stated in my reply that the exports netted Rs. 421.08 crores in 1985-86, Rs. 391.80 crores in 1986-87 and of Rs. 516.19 crores in 1987-88, which is definitely much more than the last few years. This is right that we should take more steps to improve the design of handloom products. We have made provisions for this. Weavers' centres and centres for making new designs for handicrafts are already functioning for the implementation of new schemes and for the development of handloom and handicrafts. These two play an important role. Besides, efforts are being made to explore possibilities of providing yarn at a fair price to the handloom weavers. Concessions have been given for the export of these items and we are trying our best to increase their export.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding the decline in the export of handloom and handicrafts and not about the decline in the export of textiles. In comparison to textile, handloom and handicrafts can prove extremely helpful in solving the problem of unemployment because the investment in this field is very less and it provides employment to more people. Is the Government going to make a special provision in the Eighth Five Year Plan particularly, during this year to encourage handloom and handicrafts so that more people may get employment?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that a large number of people are employed in the field of handicrafts and handlooms. I would rather say that handloom and handicrafts is the second biggest labour intensive sector after agriculture, in our country. Therefore, the Government makes, continuous efforts to encourage them. A number of schemes have been formulated to increase the production, provide marketing facilities and modernise their looms. Efforts have been made to provide maximum assistance to weavers' for constructing working sheds and houses etc. Apart from other schemes, National Handloom Development Corporation has been set up to help them buy yarn at reasonable price.

We want that in the Eighth Plan these schemes should be made even more effective and new schemes should be launched so that we may succeed in fulfilling our aims. As such not many sources of employment are available. Unemployment in our country can not be removed with the help of industrialisation. Ultimately, we will have to encourage handloom and handicrafts only, so that we may promote and encourage employment.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker Sir, may I know whether any special efforts are being made by the Government to overcome the difficulties which were raised by American experts and American officials in the export of our handloom goods to America? Recently they raised some objection to the borders that we are obliged to take on to our handloom goods. What is the latest position?

Are any special efforts being made to get over that difficulty?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member Shri Ranga is always worried about the handloom industry. This morning only, I was discussing with him as to how many schemes are being formulated for the progress of this area. I was doing this to assure him that we are equally concerned and seized of the matter. Regarding the hon. Member's question of overcoming the difficulties in the export of handloom goods to America I welcome his suggestion that even the little bit of stitching of bedsheets which are exported to America, should be done with hand only and no machine should be used. Some difficulties were raised by the American experts and officials two years back. Last year after discussing with them we made them agree that we can use the manually operated machines, but this year again they have raised the same issue. We have sent our officials from here and we are sure that after holding talks with them we would be able to achieve satisfactory results. But we have not

discontinued the export till then and it is continuing. We will consider this later on as to how this will be adjusted. However the present export will not be discontinued. Discussions with the American Government are in progress and we hope that a satisfactory solution will be found.

The American Government has not made such pre-condition with Pakistan but have imposed it for India. We have pointed out this and the matter is under consideration. We hope that the talks will be satisfactory.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN: The Government has opened a number of training centres in different areas in order to encourage the export of handlooms. We have read in the newspaper that a number of sale outlets have been opened in foreign countries to sell the garments manufactured by the weavers of Bhadohi and Mirzapur but the Indian Government has closed the centre at West Germany. Consequently, the weavers have been adversely affected and they are in economic distress. They have already manufactured the garments as per the directions of these centres and now it will be very difficult for them to sell these clothes. They will be simply ruined. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to ensure the interests of the weavers and to re-open the Centre in West Germany.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I think the hon. Member is perhaps pointing to the closure of the warehouse in Hamburg, West Germany which was functioning for the last many years. It was closed because it was showing continuous loss as the exporters were not making proper use of the facilities. We have received a number of applications for its re-opening and we will consider it if the exporters here want to be benefitted by that facility. But during the past few years our experience has been that it used to run in loss instead of profit. The decision of closure was taken by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Council after due consideration. We will reconsider the suggestion made by the hon. Member and other such suggestions

received by us. We have received many suggestions similar to those given by the hon. Member. We will ask the Corporation to reconsider it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the handloom of Rajasthan is world famous, especially the *kota-doria* sarees of Kaithun. Fortunately these sarees are manufactured in my constituency but the problems of those people are numerous and the mediators exploit them. Similarly, the tie and die *chunri* sarees of Rajasthan are also very famous. But it is unfortunate that the Export Promotion Council which is based in the south pays special attention to the handloom of southern States and ignores Rajasthan completely. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is not true. The people in our area are starving. People are committing suicide in Shri Ranga's constituency.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I am talking about Rajasthan. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will pay special attention to Rajasthan or provide any special facility there?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Doria sarees are manufactured on handloom in Kathun since long. The hon. Member has drawn my attention on this subject a number of times. We also sought the help of the State Government in this regard. But the problem is that the weavers have not been able to get the full benefit, since there are no co-operative societies. We are in touch with the State Government. I have asked them to formulate a special scheme which can help in developing Kaithun and its neighbouring areas. Efforts are being made to find out ways of distributing yarn and providing more attention to marketing facilities. So far as export is concerned, I do not think that we are facing any problem because of the Export Promotion Council being based in South. The

Government will definitely consider the problems of the exporters.

[English]

**Composition of National Consumer
Dispute Redressal Commission**

*744. SHRIC. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

and the dates of appointment of the Members thereon;

(b) the average time taken by the Commission in disposing of the complaints; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission consists of the following Members:

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Hon'ble Justice Shri V.B. Eradi Supreme Court Judge (Retd.) | President |
| 2. | Smt. A.S. Vijayakar | Member |
| 3. | Shri Y. Krishan | Member |
| 4. | Dr. A.K. Ghosh | Member |
| 5. | Dr. Rais Ahmed | Member |

The President and Members have been appointed through a notification dated August 17, 1988.

(b) and (c). It has heard 3 matters and reserved them for orders. The Commission expects that all matters, so far received, can be disposed of within the next two months.

[Translation]

SHRIC. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the question it has been stated that the commission was constituted on 17 August 1988. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when were the Chairman and other Members appointed?

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Who has appointed the Chairman?

MR. SPEAKER: And why has he been appointed?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, the

reply is very clear. The notification regarding the appointment of the Chairman and the Members was made on the 17 August 1988. However, so far as the Chairman and his appointment is concerned the matter was to be approved by the A.C.C. This was initiated quite early. Approval of Chairman was obtained for issuing of the notification and he had already assumed the charges. But so far as the other Members are concerned they assumed the charge only after 17 August.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The Chairman was appointed earlier and the Members, thereafter but, the notification for both was made at one time. Is there any staff available for the disposal of the complaints addressed to the Chairman. May I know whether the State Governments have also appointed such a commission at the district level and, if not, what are the reasons behind it? Is the Central Government giving any assistance to them?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

Chairman was appointed earlier to enable the consumers here and in the states as well, where State Governments have constituted a commission at state level, to file their complaints. The notification was issued at a later date because he can not hear any case or appeal either, unless the entire commission is constituted. After, there was some housing problem also, the entire commission was constituted and assumed the charge, it started hearing the appeals and complaints.

So far as the states are concerned, we have asked all the states to take action in this regard. In seven states, commissions have been constituted at the district and state level. Approval has been given in some other states also and we are in constant touch with all the states and asking them that they constitute the commission, which is a quasi-judicial forum, at the district and state level at the various earliest. I think that the work is in good progress in various States.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHIRAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has got only 3 cases referred to it till now. India is such a big market that more or less 200 million people are in the consumer market and consumerism has not grown in India at all. There is no redressal system; there is no system at all, by which the complaints are processed in a systematic manner. So what are the steps the Minister is going to take to see that consumerism becomes a part of our society?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, if the hon. Member has gone through the reply to Part (b) and (c), it is clear that the Commission has heard 3 cases and on assuming charge by the Chairman, 8 complaints and 6 appeals were filed in 1988 and 16 complaints and 2 appeals have been filed (upto 10.4.89) in 1989. Out of them, 3 have been heard and we have been given to understand that the decision will be taken very early and other matters also will be taken up by the Commission as soon as possible.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is a very slow work.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The work has just started.

[*Translation*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are some common grievances of the consumers. The Government should give serious consideration to those problems and then formulate rules and regulations accordingly. For example, the companies manufacturing motor cars and scooters do not manufacture fuel efficient vehicles. There are certain companies which collect huge sums as deposits for bookings and later on do not return the deposit for many years even if the consumer wants to withdraw it. Is the Ministry considering to formulate any rule to prosecute such companies so that this common complaint may be removed? The companies keep the money received from the deposits with them and earn interest on it and never return it even on repeated requests.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issues raised by the hon. Member are covered under Consumer Protection Act and the consumers may file their complaints either in the commission set up at the district level or at national level. I would like to submit for the information of the hon. Member that the issues raised in all the three complaints which I have just referred to are of great significance.

[*English*]

defective filling in the DESU and inconvenience due to the cancellation of Indian Airlines flights, collection of educational cess by Nadia Municipal Corporation

[*Translation*]

There is a complaint against the bank strike, compensation has been demanded.

Mr. Speaker, as I have already submitted, this is a social movement and everyone has to participate in it at the national level.

We can not succeed in it by constituting an official agency, we need the cooperation of our voluntary organisations and so on which may motivate the people about their rights. I feel that a more progressive law than this has not yet been enacted in this country during the post-independence era.

[English]

Environmental Clearance to Irrigation Projects for Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the details of large and small irrigation projects sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh for environmental clearance upto 31 March, 1989 and out of them which are pending clearance;

(b) the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(c) the time by which all the projects are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Only major irrigation projects require environmental clearance. A list of irrigation projects received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh upto 31st March, 1989 is given in the statement below. No project is pending clearance at present.

STATEMENT

I. Approved Projects

1. Singur Irrigation Project.
2. Telegu Ganga Project.

II. Rejected Projects

1. Vamas Dhara Stage-II.
2. Srisailam Right Branch Canal.

3. Sriram Sagar Revised (Stage-I) Project.

4. Yeleru Irrigation Project.

5. Polavaram Irrigation Project.

6. Jurala Irrigation Project.

7. Inchampalli Irrigation Project.

III. Projects Pending

Nil

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very beautiful reply... (*Interruptions*)... The hon. Minister has stated that the seven projects i.e., Vamas Dhara State II, Srisailam Right Branch Canal, Ariran Sagar Revised (stage) Project, Yeleru Irrigation Project, Polavaram Irrigation Project, Jurala Irrigation Project and Inchampalli Irrigation Project have been rejected by him. Now he says that nothing is pending approval at present. What kind of a miracle is this and I do not know how he did it? Is there any politics behind this, I do not understand. You as well as your Government do not like that the farmers and the poor there should prosper. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Shri Anjiah was the Chief Minister there, he had laid foundation stone of Polavaram Irrigation Project. Does it have no significance now, and if Shri Anjiah expired should this project also meet the same fate? I am unable to understand this. Similarly Yeleru Irrigation Project is a project to supply water for the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. That alone provides water, and if water is not supplied how would the steel plant function? If you bring politics into it, how will the farmers survive and how will our country develop? Please have patience and a satisfactory reply to this in the House.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by me is complete in itself. Seven of the irrigation projects are such which have been rejected by the Government. Out of these six projects are such in

which despite the repeated reminders, we did not receive the requisite information which was to be furnished by the State Government or the Project Authority. Only one project Polavaram Irrigation Project is such which has been rejected on the basis of merits from forestry angle. Regarding the rest of the six projects rejected, we did not receive the required information which was to be furnished by the project authority. Mr. Speaker, Sir, our problem is that if we keep the projects pending for want of information we are charged of keeping the projects pending. We, therefore, have adopted the policy of observing a particular time limit... (*Interruptions*)... We have now fixed a time limit with in which if no information is received we have no alternative but to reject the project. 'For non furnishing of information' we may re-open the case as and when the requisite information is made available to us.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Environmental Repercussions of Developmental Projects in Sunderbans

*739 DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been evolved to establish agro-industries and other developmental infrastructure in the Sunderbans region of West Bengal, if so, the investment involved therein;

(b) whether the repercussions of such projects on environment of the area have been taken note of;

(c) the extent to which the Sunderbans National Park would be affected by the projects; and

(d) whether any study has been made to ascertain if setting up of such projects would cause human misery during the floods and hurricanes, if so, the outcome of the study?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) An international Fund for Agriculture Development aided Sunderban Development Project is being implemented by the Sunderban Development Board. Phase I of the Project is due to be completed by 30th June, 1989. An amount of Rs. 3287 lakhs has been spent on the project till June, 1988. Phase II of the Project with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 6150 lakhs is under consideration of the Government. It is also ascertained that the State Government are putting up a joint sector alcohol project based on sugar beet at a cost of Rs. one crore at Nimpith in the Sunderbans Region.

(b) While detailed impact assessment appraisal of such projects is not required to be made by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the likely effects are generally taken into account by the appropriate agencies while giving clearance for such projects.

(c) The projects referred to in part (a) are being implemented outside the Sundarban National Park area and the likely effects on the Park have not yet been studied.

(d) No, Sir.

Accommodation to Handicapped Welfare Federation

*740. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any representation from Handicapped Welfare Federation, New Delhi for allotment of accommodation for conducting classes for handicapped children, specially selected from jhuggi and Jhonpri areas;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) by what time the allotment would be made?

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

(b) and (c). Private institutions are not eligible for the allotment of accommodation from General Pool and as such it has not been found possible to accommodate the request of the federation.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

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

(a) whether instances of unauthorised constructions or/and grabbing of Government land in Delhi are continuing unabated;

(b) if so, the locations and other details of Government land where such encroachments took place during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the action taken by Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the land taken back by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) Such instances have been coming to notice from time to time.

(b) to (d). Statement I containing information in respect of Delhi Development Authority is given below. Similar information in respect of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Wilful encroachment on public land is a cognizable offence. Statement II containing information relating to the action taken by the Delhi Police in cases of unauthorised construction/encroachment on public land in Delhi is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the Zone-wise encroachment on DDA' land during the last three years and the current years

(Figure in acres)

| S.No. | Year | East Zone | West Zone | North Zone | South Zone | Total |
|-------|------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | 1986 | 53.78 | 12.42 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 89.20 |
| 2. | 1987 | 10.27 | 4.35 | 3.50 | 13.00 | 31.12 |
| 3. | 1988 | 6.25 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 9.00 | 21.25 |
| 4. | 1989 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 8.75 |
| Total | | 73.30 | 20.02 | 17.00 | 40.00 | 150.32 |

No. of cases in which demolition action was taken by the Delhi Development Authority during the years 1986-1987 and 1988

| Sl.No. | Year | No. of cases |
|--------|------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | 1986 | 13069 |
| 2. | 1987 | 6473 |
| 3. | 1988 | 9731 |

168.50 acres of encrached land was reclaimed by the Delhi Development Authority.

STATEMENT-II

| Year | No. of cases | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|--|
| | Reported | Cancelled | Admitted | Challanned | Convicted | Acquitted | Pending trial | Pending investigation | Untraced | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1986 | 902 | 18 | 884 | 865 | 352 | 35 | 378 | — | 19 | |
| 1987 | 1390 | 19 | 1371 | 1292 | 604 | 19 | 669 | 12 | 65 | |
| 1988 | 642 | 3 | 639 | 612 | 479 | 1 | 172 | 11 | 16 | |

| Year | No. of persons: | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Arrested | Challaned | Convicted | Acquitted | Pending trial | Pending investigation | Discharged |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1986 | 1193 | 1189 | 615 | 32 | 542 | — | 4 |
| 1987 | 2030 | 2017 | 1207 | 43 | 741 | 5 | 30 |
| 1988 | 1018 | 1011 | 851 | 2 | 158 | 6 | 1 |

Universal Immunisation Programme

*746. SHRIPANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for implementation of Universal Immunisation Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during the year 1989-90?

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

(a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 240 crores has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee for the implementation of Universal Immunization Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This outlay included Rs. 26.73 crores for Vaccine production and has been transferred to Department of Bio-Technology. The remaining amount is meant for meeting expenditure on provision of Cold-chain and other equipment, transport vehicles, procurement of vaccines, recruitment of additional staff, training of all Medical and Para-Medical staff stepped up Health Education and Communication and supply of other requirements in connection with the programme including its monitoring and evaluation.

According to the agreement signed with UNICEF the equipment required for the implementation of the programme and some other items are being procured by UNICEF but of international assistance available for this programme. The value of equipment and vaccine procured through UNICEF is adjusted against the provision made for the implementation of the programme.

State Government are also provided assistance in cash for the implementation of

the programme. So far an expenditure of Rs. 86.52 crores has been incurred in the shape of cash assistance to the States and for payment of vaccine and equipment supplied to States. Large quantity of additional equipment is yet to be procured and expenditure on that amount will be booked later on.

Budget allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been made during 1989-90.

Travel Expenditure of Directors of CCI

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on tours undertaken by the Director of the Cotton Corporation of India, Bombay during 1988-89;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the said expenditure as compared to the amount spent during the previous years; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of visits to Delhi and other places each month by each member of the Board of the Corporation?

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

(a) The expenditure incurred on the tours including foreign tours, undertaken by the functional Directors, including the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Corporation for the Corporation's financial year 1988-89 (1.9.88 to 31.3.89) is Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The amount incurred on the expenditure during 1987-88 and 1986-87 was 1.88 lakhs and Rs. 1.47 lakhs respectively, against Rs. 2.85 lakhs incurred during the year 1988-89 upto 31.3.89.

(c) The month-wise tours undertaken

by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director and functional Directors of the Cotton Corpora-

tion of India during the current financial year are follows:-

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Designation</i> | <i>Tours to Delhi</i> | <i>Tours to Other Places</i> |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>CMD</i> | | |
| | September '88 | 3 | 4 |
| | October '88 | 1 | 2 |
| | November '88 | 1 | 2 |
| | December '88 | 2 | 2 |
| | January '89 | 3 | - |
| | February '89 | 3 | - |
| | March '89 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. | <i>Directors (P&S)</i> | | |
| | September '88 | - | 4 |
| | October '88 | - | 5 |
| | November '88 | - | 1 |
| | December '88 | - | 2 |
| | January '89 | 1 | 1 |
| | February '89 | 1 | 2 |
| | March '89 | 1 | 3 |

Clearance to Mining Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

*749. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any representation for environment clearance of any mining Schemes in the State of Himachal Pradesh has been received by the Union Government during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in each case and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No representation for environmental clearance of any mining scheme in Himachal Pradesh has been received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the Seventh Plan period. However, a proposal for diversion of 9.25 hectares of forest land in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh for mining of limestone by M/s Pratap Cement Works Limited was received by the

Union Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which was at that time dealing with forestry. This was referred to the Department of Environment in December, 1983 for its comments on environmental aspects. The proposal was rejected by the Ministry of Environment and forests in December, 1987 as the project proponent did not submit the essential information required for environmental assessment.

Production and Sale of Cloth

*750. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cloth in the

country during the last three years, year-wise, and the proportion of cotton used in the cloth;

(b) the total sale of the cloth in the country during the above period year-wise; and

(c) the quantum of cloth exported during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) The total cloth production by three sectors of the textile industry during the last three years is indicated below along with approximate percentage of Cotton consumption:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Total Production of cloth (In million metres)</i> | <i>Approximate percentage of cotton consumption</i> |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 1986-87 | 12988. | 82 |
| 1987-88 | 12992 | 79 |
| 1988-89 (estimated) | 13570 | 78 |

(b) The exact information regarding, the total sale of cloth is not available since the marketing is, by and large handled by the

private trade.

(c) The quantum of cloth exported during the last three years is given below:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Quantity (Million Sq. metres)</i> | <i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1986 | 577.64 | 435.20 |
| 1987 | 775.42 | 601.43 |
| 1988 | 833.69 | 736.23 |

Children Suffering from AIDS

*751. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that signs of AIDS have been detected among children in the country, specially in Bombay area;

(b) if so, how many children with signs of AIDS have been detected so far; and

(c) the action taken to save the children from the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). No child has been detected to have AIDS either from Bombay or any other part of the country. However, four sero positive infants including one from Bombay have been reported by Surveillance Centres for AIDS. None of these children has shown signs and symptoms of AIDS as yet.

(c) The Government is taking measures to screen high risk groups through its network of Surveillance Centres and 4 Referral centres established in different parts of the country. AIDS Units for clinical management of AIDS cases are being set up at Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Goa, Jaipur, Srinagar and Cuttack. Doctors and nurses are being trained and health education measures for the public are being undertaken to propagate the use of condoms.

Allocation for Nimhans During Eighth Plan

*752. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the allocation of funds for the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The eighth Plan is yet to be finalized.

Setting up of C.H.C.s, P.H.Cs and Sub-Centres in Orissa

*754. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

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

(a) the targets fixed and the number of Community Health Centres, Public Health Centres and Sub-Centres likely to be set up in each State by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any targets for establishment of these centres in each State during the Eighth Plan period have been fixed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) The Plan document for the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The targets fixed and the number of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres

and Sub-centres likely to be set up in each State by the end of the Seventh five Year Plan are given in the Annexure below.

ANNEXURE

Progress of Establishment During 7th Plan: CHCS PHCS and Sub -Centres

| Sl.No. | State | Community Health Centres | | Primary Health Centres | | Sub-Centres | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Target | Ach (Likely) | Target | Ach. (Likely) | Target | Ach (likely) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 100 | 39 | 1150 | 928 | 4000 | 3000 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7 | 5 | 25 | 28 | 90 | 135 |
| 3. | Assam | 30 | 52 | 200 | 255 | 3421 | 3398 |
| 4. | Bihar | 97 | 47 | 1500 | 1461 | 6500 | 6500 |
| 5. | Goa, Daman and Diu | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 23 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 100 | 131 | 690 | 571 | 1250 | 1272 |
| 7. | Haryana | 50 | 40 | 212 | 230 | 767 | 770 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 7 | 833 | 81 | 560 | 304 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 15 | 9 | 200 | 197 | 1367 | 1362 |

| Sl.No. | State | Community Health Centres | | Primary Health Centres | | Sub-Centres | |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Target | Ach (Likely) | Target | Ach. (Likely) | Target | Ach (likely) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 86 | 48 | 805 | 765 | 2086 | 866 |
| 11. | Kerala | 100 | 50 | 833 | 764 | 2833 | 2824 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 100 | 88 | 731 | 830 | 5385 | 5885 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 78 | 130 | 261 | 336 | 4410 | 4419 |
| 14. | Manipur | 10 | 5 | 33 | 37 | 63 | 119 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 8 | 5 | 22 | 33 | 230 | 250 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 4 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 58 | 58 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 6 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 101 | 124 |
| 18. | Orissa | 92 | 50 | 500 | 501 | 1800 | 1800 |
| 19. | Punjab | 56 | 46 | 330 | 235 | 250 | 250 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 25 | 106 | 702 | 597 | 4210 | 3839 |

| Sl.No. | State | Community Health Centres | | Primary Health Centres | | Sub-Centres | |
|--------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Target | Ach (Likely) | Target | Ach.(Likely) | Target | Ach(likely) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 120 | 106 | 1057 | 997 | 3000 | 2463 |
| 23. | Tripura | 7 | 6 | 15 | 37 | 300 | 242 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 259 | 146 | 2500 | 2486 | 7466 | 5059 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 184 | 118 | 488 | 488 | 4600 | 4600 |
| 26. | Pondicherry | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | A & N Islands | 3 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 42 | 66 |
| 28. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | D & N Haveli | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 15 |
| 30. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | 1553 | 1251 | 12390 | 11919 | 54883 | 49674 |

[*Translation*][*English*]**Survey to Detect AIDS Patients in Delhi**

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey through some doctors to detect AIDS cases in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Four surveillance centres established in Delhi by the Indian Council of Medical Research are undertaking blood screening of persons belonging to high risk groups, blood donors and foreigners for the presence of HIV anti-bodies.

Upto 31-3-1989, 25,875 persons have been screened and out of which 29 have been found to be sero positive.

Short Supply of Essential Commodities to Karnataka

*756. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of various essential items for the Public distribution System to Karnataka during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which demands of the State would be met by Union Government fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The details regarding demand, allotment and off-take of various essential items under the Public distribution System for Karnataka during 1988-89 are given below, item-wise:

(In lakh tonnes)

| <i>Commodity</i> | <i>Demand</i> | <i>Allocation</i> | <i>Off-take</i> |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Wheat | 3.0 | 1.82 | 1.70 |
| Rice | 9.0 | 5.70 | 5.54 |
| Edible oils (for oil year 1988-89) (Nov.88 to Oct.89) | 1.32 | 0.44 | 0.41 |

Levy Sugar: Levy sugar is not allotted on the basis of demand or request from States/UTs but is based on a uniform norm of 425 gms per capita per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Karnataka is being allotted 17,769 MTs of levy sugar per month from February, 1987 onwards.

Kerosene: Karnataka has been allotted 4.05 lakh tonnes of kerosene during 1988-89 against which the off-take upto January, 1989 was 3.39 lakh tonnes. Kerosene is allotted on fixed norms. Additional/ad-hoc allocations are also considered to meet requests of States/UTs for specific situation

like flood, drought or shortages of LPG.

Controller Cloth: During the period from 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1989, a demand pattern/requirements for 19.20 lakh sq. metres for Cotton Controlled Cloth and 2.25 lakh Lr. metres for P.C. Blended shirting was received from Karnataka State Federation, Bangalore against which release instructions for 26.48 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and 2.25 lakh Lr. metres for P.C. shirting were issued. The actual despatches against the above said demand/release during the period from 1.4.1988 to 31.1.1989 were to the tune of 18.755 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and 0.47 lakh metres of P.C. shirting.

(b) to (d). The allocations of foodgrains are normally made on a month to month basis, taking into account the availability in the Central Pool, comparative needs of the States/UTs, market availability and other related factors. The allocations are supplemental in nature and are not made to meet the entire requirements of the States/UTs.

The allocations of rice and edible oils have been reduced recently due to increased availability in the open market on account of bumper crops.

Safety of Women Labour in Building Construction Industry

*757. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women labour engaged in building construction are forced to carry heavy loads in their heads and walk up several floors without any protection from possible falls and other dangers;

(b) if so, whether any norms for carrying loads and safety in building construction industry, particularly for women workers,

have been laid down; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, when such norms are proposed to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). While the Central Government have no information whether a large number of women labour engaged in building construction activities are being forced to carry heavy loads and to work in conditions which endanger their lives, it is a fact that no statutory norms have as yet been prescribed, relating to safety in building construction activities. While a large number of Labour Laws are applicable to workmen in the building construction activities, there is no statutory code available for laying down the minimum standards of safety and welfare. A Bill, entitled "The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1988, to regulate the employment and Conditions of service of building and construction workers including women workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.1988. It is hoped that with the passage of this Bill by Parliament and adoption of model rules, there would be improvement in the working conditions and in safety standards in the building construction activities.

Memorandum from All India Coal, Ash and Transhipment Mazdoor Union, Dhanbad

7003. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Coal, Ash and Transhipment Mazdoor Union, Dhanbad have submitted a memorandum on 16 February, 1989 to the Regional Labour Commissioner Central; Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken for redressal of their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). In a memorandum submitted by the All India Coal, Ash and Transhipment Mazdoor Union, Dhanbad, to the Eastern Railway and the District Commissioner, Dhanbad, demands relating to the payment of revised minimum rates of wages fixed by Bihar Government for scheduled employment of construction, building, roads etc. and permanent absorption of Ash and Coal handling Labourers engaged through contractors by the Railway Administration were raised.

(c) In regard to the payment of revised minimum rates of wages, joint discussions with all the parties have been initiated by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The matter relating to permanent absorption of Ash and Coal handling labourers is reported to be pending before the Supreme Court.

Accommodation to Employees of Delhi Administration

7004. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 145 regarding Accommodation to employ-

ees of Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether the instructions issued in April, 1976 were followed upto September, 1988 in making allotment of residential accommodation to the employees of the Delhi Administration;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration was not issuing the certificate, correctly as required by the Directorate of Estates; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter and withdraw the instructions of April, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). While replying to Starred question No. 488 (Lok Sabha), replied on 5-9-1988 it was noticed that the date of priority covered in Delhi Administration Pool was ahead to that covered in General Pool in respect of type II, III & IV, although Delhi Administration had been submitting usual certificate laid down in April, 1976.

(c) From the details of date of priority covered as on 5-9-88, in general pool and Delhi administration pool given in the Statement below, it would be seen that the Delhi Administration has not issued the certificates correctly.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Date of priority covered in General Pool & Delhi Administration Pool: Position as on 5-9-88.

| <i>Type</i> | <i>General Pool</i> | <i>Delhi Administration Pool</i> |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| I | 7-4-1971 | December, 1968 |

| <i>Type</i> | <i>General Pool</i> | <i>Delhi Administration Pool</i> |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| II | 1-9-1965 | February, 1966 |
| III | 15-2-1965 | December, 1972 |
| IV | 12-10-1959 | December, 1964. |
| V | 1-1-1986 | Nil |
| VI | 1-1-1986 | July, 1969 |

Pollution from Fertiliser Plants

7005. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme of environmental pollution control for the existing fertiliser units in the country has been prepared taking into consideration particularly the side effects of the various types of wastes/pollutants emanating from the fertiliser plants; and

(b) if so, its broad features thereof and the mode of implementation?

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

(b) A programme was evolved which had four phases: the first phase dealt with the assessment of existing pollution and carrying out maintenance and inplant modifications; the second phase related to reduction of the pollution load and design of treatment systems and training of personnel; the third phase dealt with the commissioning of treatment plants and completion of major modifications for new plants; and the fourth phase dealt with the commissioning of effluent treatment plants for old plants. As to the mode of its implementation, the National and Zonal Task Forces on fertilizer industry

constituted by the Central Pollution Control Board periodically review progress and secure compliance using the provisions of the relevant Acts in coordination with the State Pollution control Boards.

Amendment to the Plantation Labour Act

7006. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 30 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2767 regarding amendment to the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for amending the Act have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the proposed amendments are likely to be finalised and a legislation, to this effect introduced, in Parliament?

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

(b) The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1988 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 16.12.1988. The Bill seeks to

provide for safeguards to be adopted in the use and handling of insecticides, pesticides and other toxic substances by the workers and to ensure better implementation of welfare provisions of the Act. The Bill also seeks to make provisions relating to the liability on an employer in regard to the workmen employed by a contractor engaged for the execution of a work by such employer, modify the definitions of 'family' and 'employer', prohibit employment of children in plantations, and to make the penalties for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act more stringent.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacant Land in Urban Areas

7007. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Min-

ister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted recently about the vacant land available in the urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the vacant land available, States and Union Territories-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Central Government has not conducted any survey of vacant land available in the Urban areas. However, the details of the excess vacant land, as intimated by State Governments/ Union Territories from time to time, are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

| <i>Name of the State Govt./Union Territory</i> | | <i>Estimates of excess vacant land under the provisions of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.</i> |
|--|----------------|---|
| | | <i>- In Hectares -</i> |
| <i>1</i> | | <i>2</i> |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 9,614-77 |
| 2. | Assam | 73-43 |
| 3. | Bihar | 235-45 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 32,513-00 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 9,089-26 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 6,555-50 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 48,119-66 |
| 8. | Orissa | 106-30 |
| 9. | Punjab | 1,830-26 |

| | 1 | 2 |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| 10. | Rajasthan | 27,369-14 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 54,743-57 |
| 12. | West Bengal | 5,007-00 |
| 13. | Pondicherry | 185-86 |
| 14. | Delhi Admn. | 332-81 |
| 15. | Cantonment areas | 606-18 |
| 16. | Chandigarh | 12-73 |
| | | 1,96,394-92 |

Ban on Smoking in Public Places and Government Offices

7008. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: •

(a) whether Government are aware that West Bengal and Haryana Governments are taking steps to ban smoking in public places and Government Offices as reported in "The Indian Express" on 12 and 14 March, 1989;

(b) whether Government have received requests from these Governments for enactment of a Central legislation to put a ban on smoking;

(c) whether Government also propose to incorporate a compensation clause for 'passive smokers' in the new legislation; and

(d) the specific steps taken to stop smoking in public places and public transport as the "no smoking" signs have no deterrent value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government has seen the news item.

(b) The Government is considering introduction of a comprehensive legislation on smoking in consultation with the State Government.

(c) No.

(d) All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries/Departments have been advised to enforce the existing legislation concerning non-smoking in different places of entertainment and public transport and to extend these to other public places.

Rural Family Welfare Programme

7009. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan so far for Rural Family Welfare Services,

(b) whether any monitoring is done of

the functioning of the network of Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-centres throughout the country, if so, how and in what manner;

(c) the nature of shortcomings noticed as a result thereof and the action plan prepared to tone up the working of these Centres and sub-centres; and

(d) the number of sub-centres proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the current year, particularly in the Eastern region of the State?

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

(a) An expenditure of Rs. 66574.48 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-86 to 1988-89 for Rural Family Welfare Services from the Family Welfare Budget of this Ministry. This is in addition to the expenditure incurred under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme for setting up the health infrastructure.

(b) and (c). Functioning of the Primary Health Care institutions like Primary Health Centres and sub-centres is monitored through ad-hoc surveys conducted by independent research organisations. The studies conducted by in the recent past by the various research organisations, including Indian Council of Medical Research indicate a shortage of male multi-purpose workers at the Sub-centres, lack of efficient supervision and monitoring of the field level functionaries and lack of adequate skills, particularly amongst the para medical staff at the field level. Apart from bringing the findings of the studies to the notice of the State Governments, the need for improving the functional efficiency of these centres is stressed in the periodical meeting with the State Govts. as also in the Central Council of Health Family Welfare conference.

(d) A target of setting up 559 has been accepted by the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90. The District-wise locations are decided by the State Government, taking into account the population norms. However, States have been advised to give preference to the hilly, tribal and backward areas while opening new sub-centres.

Cycle Allowance to Class-IV Employees in D.D.A.

7010. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of Cycle Allowance to the Class-IV employee in the D.D.A. was ordered on the pattern of the M.C.D.;

(b) whether the Cycle Allowance has been raised to Rs. 40/- per month in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi due to soaring prices and to avoid hardship to the lower strata of the workers;

(c) whether this rate of cycle allowance has been made admissible to the Class-IV employees of the D.D.A. and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The M.C.D. has sanctioned to all Class IV employees cycle allowance @ Rs. 40/- p.m. w.e.f. 8-9-1987,

(c) DDA is paying Rs. 25/- p.m. to all group 'D' employees including work charge establishment.

(d) At present, DDA has no proposal to increase the cycle allowance to Rs. 40/- p.m.

Poly-Clinic Facility in Janakpuri, Delhi

7011. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a biggest residential colony of Delhi, namely Janakpuri has remained neglected in so far as CGHS facilities are concerned and thousands of Government Servants, pensioners and their families have to run from post to pillar in the absence of a comprehensive poly-clinic in the area;

(b) whether patients have to go as far as Rajouri garden, Mayapuri, Hari Nagar and Dr. R.M.L. Hospital for homoeopathic, Unani, Ayurvedic and clinical facilities respectively; and

(c) if so, the reasons for denying the poly-clinic facilities to the CGHS beneficiaries of Janakpuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). CGHS dispensaries Janakpuri I, II and Nangal Raya are providing medical facilities to Central Government employees/pensioners residing in Janakpuri. The CGHS beneficiaries of Janakpuri are availing Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani facilities from CGHS units in Hari Nagar, Rajouri Garden and Naraina respectively. A CGHS polyclinic has already been sanctioned for Janakpuri locality. Construction of a building for housing the polyclinic on a plot of land allotted by D.D.A. is expected to start shortly.

Preparation of Drugs by "Synthesis of Chiral Compounds" Method

7012. DR. G. VIJAYA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists at the Re-

gional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad are involved in preparation of drugs by "Synthesis of chiral compounds" as reported in "The Indian Express" dated 27 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the present stage of development of this system;

(c) whether drugs produced by this system will be non-toxic unlike Chemical Compounds and without side effects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether preparation of drugs under this system will be commercially viable; and

(e) whether Government propose to fix a time schedule for production of essential drugs urgently needed for the National Health Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). The information will be collected from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss In NTC, Karnataka

7013. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation mills located in Karnataka have been incurring huge operational losses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) The main reasons for losses of NTC mills in Karnataka are given below:

- i) old and obsolete machinery;
- ii) increase in prices of cotton and other inputs;
- iii) power cut and high cost of captive power;
- iv) excess labour force;
- v) wage increases on account of increased DA etc;
- vi) inadequate financial resources to modernise the mills and for implementing labour rationalisation schemes.

(c) NTC has formulated mill specific action plan to improve the performance of the mills.

[*Translation*]

Banned and expired Date Medicines Lying in Government Godowns

7014. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the medicines in his Ministry's godown at present which are banned and the medicines whose expiry date is over;

(b) when were these medicines purchased;

(c) the way these medicines are proposed to be utilised now; and

(d) the loss Government are likely to suffer as a result thereof?

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

(a) Certain obsolete and time-expired items are lying in the Depots.

(b) These medicines were acquired at different dates spreading over a period of 10 years.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made to get these medicines replaced free of cost from the manufactures in a phased manner.

[*English*]

Employees Provident Fund Arrears

7015. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta from the employees of Bengal Lamps Limited and Belrex India Limited, Calcutta about non-payment of accumulated Employees Provident Fund amount;

(b) whether the aforesaid companies have been maintaining their own Provident Fund Trusts and are reported to have diverted huge amounts therefrom for other purposes; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to protect the interest of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the sabha in due course.

Industrial Licences Granted to Karnataka for Sugar Mills

7016. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued for setting up sugar factories in Karnataka during the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) whether any request was made by the State during the year 1988-89 in this regard, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). During the year 1988-89, no applications has been received for establishment of new sugar factory in the State of Karnataka. However, three letters of intent have been granted for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Karnataka during the same period, the details of which are given below:-

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the factory</i> | <i>Sector</i> | <i>Capacity</i> | <i>Date of issue of LOI</i> |
|----------------|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | M/s Krishna SSK Ltd. Athani Distt. Belgaum | co-operative | 2500 | 2.11.1988 |
| 2. | M/s Shri Bhagyaluxmi SSK Ltd. Khanapur, Distt. Belgaum. | co-operative | 2500 | 2.11.1988 |
| 3. | M/s Narnja SSK Ltd. Vill. Chillargi, Distt. Bidar | co-operative | 2500 | 20.3.1989 |

Obsolete Sugar Machinery

7018. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country at present, State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether most of the sugar mills in the country are not producing sugar according to their installed capacity due to the old machinery;

(c) if so, the number of such sugar mills, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to renovate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement indicating the state-wise and sector-wise number of installed sugar mills in the country is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Government of India (Department of Food) is giving loans to the sugar factories at concessional rate of interest for modernisation/renovation of their plant and

machinery. Further, the central financial institutions viz. IFCI and IDBI, are providing loans to sugar factories for their modernisa-

tion/rehabilitation/expansion to viable capacity on soft terms. Many factories have taken advantage of these facilities.

STATEMENT

State-wise sector wise Total Number of Installed Sugar Factories. (Position as on 15.4.1989)

| S.No. | State | Private | Public sector /State owned | Coop. | Total |
|-------|----------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 45 | 29 | 30 | 104 |
| 2. | Bihar | 20 | 10 | — | 30 |
| 3. | Punjab | 2 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| 4. | Haryana | 1 | — | 7 | 8 |
| 5. | West Bengal | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 6. | Assam | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 7. | Nagaland | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 | — | 3 | 8 |
| 10. | Orissa | 1 | — | 3 | 4 |

| S.No. | State | Private | Public sector /State owned | Coop. | Total |
|-------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 11 | — | 90 | 101 |
| 12. | Gujarat | — | — | 17 | 17 |
| 13. | Goa | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 14 | 2 | 12 | 28 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 8 | 3 | 18 | 29 |
| 16. | Pondicherry | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 17. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 6 | 18 | 34 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1 | — | 2 | 3 |
| 19. | Manipur | — | — | — | — |
| 20. | Dadra Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — |
| | Total | 121 | 56 | 214 | 391 |

Residential Quarters to State Government Employees

7019. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provide residential quarters to the State Government employees housed in the Capital on reciprocal basis; if so, the yardstick therefor;

(b) the number of such quarters in different types allotted to the State Government employees of Orissa residing in Delhi/New Delhi and the number of such quarters obtained from the State Government in Orissa for allotment to Central Government employees in lieu during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide adequate accommodation in the Capital to the State Government employees who have to maintain separate establishments at exorbitant costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Central Governmental has been making allotment to the State Government employees posted in Delhi as per yardsticks given in the Statement below.

(b) As on date 10 residential units have been provided to Orissa Government Officials at Delhi. The State Government is reported to have placed 381 quarters to central government employees in Orissa State.

(c) The allotments to State Government employees are examined with respect to the prescribed guidelines laid down by Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. As such there is no proposal at present to increase the present quota.

STATEMENT

Yardstick for allotment of Residential Accommodation to the State Government Employees post in Delhi/New Delhi

1. Existing allotments already made may be allowed to continue
2. In future not more than five employees of the State Governments posts in Delhi may be allotted accommodation on payment of normal licence fee; where existing allotments as on 12th September, 1985 are less than five, the number may be restricted to this.
3. The General pool buildings which are being utilised by the State Governments as Guest House may be taken back to general pool in cases where the State Governments have constructed their own Guest House, within a period of six months.
4. Not more than two officers/officials of Union Territories other than Delhi posted in Delhi may be allotted general pool accommodation.
5. Whenever a Resident Commissioner of a State Govt. is changed, the successor may be provided residential accommodation of the appropriate type, initially for a period of one year, irrespective of the total number of quarters in Delhi in the occupation of the State Govt. employees of the State concerned, subject to the condition that the predecessor would vacate the quarter within the said period of one year and the same on vaca-

tion will revert to the General Pool. The earlier resident commissioner would be asked to vacate the accommodation immediately after the expiry of the period of retention allowed, failing which he would be evicted without delay.

Downward Trend of Sale in Government Medical Store Depot Madras

7020. SHRIM. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales turn-over in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras is showing a downward trend as compared to the last three years figure;

(b) if so, the reasons attributed for this steep decline in the sales turnover; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to check this declining trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir. The sales turn over of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras during the last three years was as under:-

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1986-87 | Rs. 228.65 lakhs |
| 1987-88 | Rs. 320.55 lakhs |
| 1988-89 | Rs. 410.34 lakhs |

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of endangered species in Orissa

7021. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a scheme for captive breeding and rehabilitation of the endangered species;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Centre for implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Captive breeding and rehabilitation of Endnangered Species', proposals have been received from Government of Orissa for developing infra-structure such as breeding pools, tanks, water-supply and equipment.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been sanctioned by Central Government under the scheme so far. An equal amount of matching share has been contributed by the State Government for implementing the scheme.

Conservation of Wetlands

7022. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any action plan for conservation of 16 wetlands; and

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A scheme for conservation of wetlands in the country has been introduced under which 10 wetlands have been selected for preparation

of action plan. Actions plans have so far been sanctioned in respect of 8 wetlands.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

| Sl.No. | Wetland selected | State | Whether action plan sanctioned | Amount released |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1. | Kolleru | Andhra Pradesh | Yes | 7.50 |
| 2. | Wullar | Jammu & Kashmir | Yes | 7.70 |
| 3. | Chilka | Orissa | Yes | 7.45 |
| 4. | Loktak | Manipur | Yes | 17.90 |
| 5. | Bhoj | Madhya Pradesh | Yes | 4.75 |
| 6. | Sambhar | Rajasthan | No. | Nil |
| 7. | Pichola | " | No | Nil |
| 8. | Ashtamudi | Kerala | No. | Nil |
| 9. | Sasthamkotta | " | No | Nil |
| 10. | Harike | Punjab | Yes | 11.90 |

| Sl.No. | Wetland selected | State | Whether action plan sanctioned | Amount released |
|--------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. | Kankji | " | Yes | 7.42 |
| 12. | Sukhana | Chandigarh | Yes | 6.60 |
| 13. | Ujni | Maharashtra | No. | Nil |
| 14. | Renuka | Himachal Pradesh | No. | Nil |
| 15. | Kabar | Bihar | No. | Nil |
| 16. | Nalsarovar | Gujarat | No | Nil |

Increase in Prices of LIG/MIG flats by Delhi Development Authority

7023. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has raised the prices of LIG and MIG exorbitantly;

(b) if so the comparative details of old and new prices of these flats; and

(c) the reasons for raising the prices of flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Festival Advance to Employees of Cannore Spinning and Weaving Mills

7024. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment benefits like salary, festival advance etc., are uniform in all the units/mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC);

(b) if not, the details of differences and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations have been received during 1988 and 1989 so far on behalf of the workers of the Cannore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore, Kerala in this regard; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Wage patterns in the case of the Textile Workers including workers in NTC mills, are determined on the basis of Region cum Industry Principle. They are, therefore, not uniform in all the NTC mills as they are located in different Textile Regions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government do not directly intervene in the determination of wage patterns.

Land Problem in Delhi

7025. SHRIGADAHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA is involved in speculative land dealings and has been allowed to sell land at an exorbitant rate beyond the paying capacity of salaried group people and ordinary citizens, while it acquired the land at a very low price;

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop such trading in land by the DDA; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a fresh look at the Delhi's land problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Compensation for the acquired land is paid in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. Out of the land so acquired and developed by the Delhi Development Authority commercial plots are disposed of by open auction at prevailing market rates. The residential plots are, by and large, disposed of at pre-determined prices which are fixed on the principles of 'No profit No loss' by taking into consideration the cost of acquisi-

tion, the cost of development including the cost of the services, overheads, etc. Developed land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies whose membership generally comprises middle and low income group is allotted at pre-determined prices. The surplus generated from the auction of the plots is utilised for subsidising the cost of land allotted to institutions like schools and hospitals and of the developed plots allotted to the weaker sections of the society and other developmental activities of the DDA.

Loss incurred by Food Corporation of India

7026. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given on 29 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3921 regarding loss to Food Corporation of India in gunny bags deal; and state:

(a) whether any responsibility has been fixed in regard to the loss to the Food Corporation of India in the Gunny bag deal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The matter is under investigation.

Direct Supply of Silk to Bangalore City Silk Exchange by Central Silk Board

7027. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board is supplying silk to the Bangalore City Exchange directly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to supply silk directly from the Central Silk Board to the Bangalore City Silk Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.Sir.

Production of Vanaspati

7028. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIED be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been higher production of Vanaspati during the current year; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the factors responsible for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of Vasaspati during the last three Oil years (Nov. to Oct.)/ Financial Year (April to March) is as under:-

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

| | <i>Oil Year</i> | <i>Financial Year</i> |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1985-86 | 9.17 | 8.68 |
| 1986-87 | 9.29 | 9.17 |
| 1987-88 | 9.85 | 9.80 |
| 1988-89 | 4.16 (estimated) | 9.95 (estimated) |
| | (Nov. to March) | |

(b) The factors responsible for increased production of vanaspat during the current year are as under:-

- i) increase in its per capita consumption;
- ii) increase in income elasticity;
- iii) industrialisation;
- iv) increase in population;
- v) easy availability of raw material etc.

Supply of Contaminated Water In Delhi

7030. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the consumers regarding contaminated water being supplied in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) whether laboratory tests were conducted on receiving the complaints and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard to ensure quality control of the water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). 163 complaints about quality of water were received at the Laboratories of the Delhi Water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and 8 complaints were received by the Delhi Development Authority, who supply water through Tube Wells and deep hand pumps. In 114, the results were found to be satisfactory by the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. In the remaining 49

cases, it was found that contamination had taken place because of leakage in the consumer service pipes from the Municipal mains. After repairs/rectification, quality of water had improved. In respect of 8 complaints tests were conducted in the Laboratory of Delhi Development Authority and it was found that water was fit for drinking.

Environmental Clearance to Projects for Madhya Pradesh

7031. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major irrigation projects and hydro-power projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh are pending environmental clearance under the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to accord the necessary clearance expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No hydel power project or major irrigation project from Madhya Pradesh is pending for environmental clearance. Environmental approval is not granted under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which is applicable only to those projects which involve diversion of forest land for non-forestry use. Only two projects, viz., Bodhghat Hydel Project and Banasagar Multipurpose Irrigation Project are awaiting consideration under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 due to non-availability of essential data and action plans.

(c) There is regular interaction with the State authorities, including field visits, to ensure that the requisite data & plans are furnished expeditiously.

Cases of Cognizable unauthorised construction in Delhi

7032. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of cases of cognizable unauthorised constructions in Delhi in which stay orders have been issued by courts since 1984 till date and the number of cases pending at present;

(b) the steps taken to get the stay vacated since 1984 till date and the number of cases in which stay has been vacated; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding proposed participation of citizens in public interest litigation to help Government in the legal action against persons engaged in such unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Maintenance of Parks in Pocket-2, Janata Flats, Paschimpuri

7033. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether the Association of allottees of Pocket-2 Janata Flats in Paschimpuri, New Delhi has made representations to the Delhi Development Authority for appropriate development and maintenance of public parks in the area;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor as the flats continue to be the responsibility of the Delhi Development Authority until their being handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

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

(b) and (c). Although Pocket-2 of Janata flats, Paschimpuri, New Delhi has already been transferred to the MCD, the parks located in this area are to be maintained by the DDA. The development work of the parks is being undertaken by the DDA shortly.

Relief to Handloom Weavers

7034. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any relief or assistance to the handloom weavers in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union government have sent any teams to the various States to assess the condition of handloom weavers during the past three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further help Government propose to provide to handloom weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). During the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 43417.57 lakhs has been released to vari-

ous State Governments for implementation of various schemes for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers in the country. The details of these releases during the above three years are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Matters relating to the

progress of implementation of the handloom development schemes as well as matters of importance to the handloom sector are reviewed quarterly at New Delhi in meetings of Directors of Handlooms and Textiles. Officers are also deputed to States to discuss specific problems in the States, as and when they arise.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | Amount released | | | | Total |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| <i>PLAN SCHEMES</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Share capital assistance to primary handloom weavers societies. | 170.36 | 125.00 | 152.00 | 447.36 | |
| 2. | Share capital assistance to State Handloom Apex Societies. | 200.00 | 149.75 | 90.00 | 439.75 | |
| 3. | Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations. | 205.00 | 192.00 | 92.50 | 489.50 | |
| 4. | Assistance for modernisation of looms | 180.46 | 204.64 | 204.38 | 589.48 | |
| 5. | Managerial subsidy to Weavers' Cooperatives: | 30.00 | 31.00 | 36.00 | 97.00 | |
| 6. | Assistance for preloom, post-loom processing facilities: | 215.00 | 203.50 | 180.00 | 598.50 | |

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | Amount released | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| 7. | Thrift Fund: | 61.66 | 65.44 | 84.99 | | | 212.29 |
| 8. | Workshed-cum-Housing | 207.67 | 149.73 | 388.71 | | | 746.11 |
| 9. | Export Production Projects/ Handloom Development Projects: | 90.00 | 100.00 | 93.83 | | | 283.83 |
| 10. | Setting up of Enforcement Machinery in the States: | — | 25.00 | 13.20 | | | 38.20 |
| NON-PLAN SCHEMES: | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Janata Cloth | 9634.81 | 9136.03 | 10006.53 | | | 28777.42 |
| 2. | Special Rebate on handloom cloth | 2830.38 | 3322.64 | 4545.11 | | | 10698.13 |
| | Total | 13825.34 | 13704.98 | 15887.25 | | | 43417.57 |

Taking over of Christian Hospital by ESI Corporation

7035. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union government to take over the closed Christian Hospital, Shyam Nagar, West Bengal for the benefit of the T.B. patients covered under the ESI Scheme; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation is reported to have agreed, in principle, in August, 1988 to the proposal of the Govt. of West Bengal for taking over Shyam Nagar Christian Hospital and for running it as a TB hospital under the ESI Scheme. They had accordingly requested the State Govt. to submit necessary proposal for transfer of lands/buildings and equipment for formal approval of the Corporation. The required proposal has however, not been received from the State Govt.

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Blood Test Equipment

7036. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has approached the Union Government to provide financial assistance for the provision of a specialised blood testing equipment to test AIDS bacterial in the blood;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to the State Government;

(c) the place where the equipment would be installed; and

(d) the time by which the equipment is expected to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Yes. Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 15.30 lakhs for organising screening of blood donors and establishment of AIDS units, for clinical management of AIDS patients at J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. The equipment required for the AIDS units to conduct the above activities are:-

- i) Respirators.
- ii) Monitoring Units.
- iii) Ultrasound nublizers.
- iv) complete set of endoscopes with light source.
- v) Bronchoscope with light source.
- vi) Small autoclaves.

AIDS unit at J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay has already started operating from January, 1989.

Silk Weaving Industry in A.P.

7037. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the silk weaving industry in Andhra Pradesh is facing extinction; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government have taken to revive this industry and help the weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of India have been providing support to the handloom weavers (including silk weavers) of the country (including Andhra Pradesh) through a number of schemes, such as share capital assistance to weavers' cooperatives, modernisation of looms, rebate on sale of handloom cloth, Thrift fund Scheme, Workshed-cum-House Scheme etc.

Bonus to Wheat Producers

7038. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give bonus to the wheat producers with a view to build up buffer stock of foodgrains;

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

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken to enhance stock position of foodgrains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No. sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) What is procured by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and their agencies at the Government's support price against voluntary offers by the farmers. All the wheat offered by farmers and conforming to the prescribed specifications will be bought by the procuring agencies.

Unemployed Medical Technical Graduates and Diploma Holders

7039. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of unemployed medical graduates, technical graduates and diploma holders in the country, State-wise;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual increase in the number of such persons; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to them expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No specific survey to find out the number of unemployed medical graduates, technical graduates and diploma holders in the country has been conducted.

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

(d) The steps taken by Government to provide employment to medical graduates, technical graduates and diploma holders are detailed in the Seventh five Year Plan Document.

Export of Cotton by CCI

7040. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of foreign exchange earned by the Cotton Corporation of India Limited through export of cotton during the last three years;

(b) whether any fresh allocation of export quota has been made to the CCI for the years 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Cotton corporation of India earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 131.56 crores on its export of cotton during the three years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(b) and (c). During the current cotton year 1988-89, Government have released an export quota of 50,000 bales of Extra Long Staple cotton and 1241 bales of Bengal Deshi for export by the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

Conversion of LIG into MIG Plots under Rohini Scheme

7041. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registrants for LIG and MIG category of plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme of the DDA yet to be allotted the plots;

(b) the likely time schedule by which the registrants will be allotted the plots;

(c) the number of representations received by the DDA for expediting the applications of registrants for conversion of LIG plots into MIG plots during 1988 and 1989 so far; and

(d) the time by which such applications

will be processed and their requests acceded to?

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

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|--------|
| (a) | LIG | - | 25,213 |
| | MIG | - | 18,644 |

(b) Delhi Development Authority will allot the plots to the remaining registrants within the next five years in a phased manner.

(c) Four in 1988 and one in 1989.

(d) There is no provision in the Rohini Residential Scheme for change of category and as such the question of consideration of the request received by DDA and referred to in reply to part (c) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Jute Mills Under NJMC

7042. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been decided recently to modernise the jute mills running under the National Jute Manufactures Corporation in view of their running losses;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted under this scheme during the last three years;

(c) whether this amount has been utilised for modernisation upto a limited extent;

(d) if so, whether the production has

come down after implementation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the additional steps being taken by Government to check losses in these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (e). Government has approved in October, 1982 Modernisation and Renovation (M/R) Schemes for 5 units of NJMC. The following amounts were allotted under the scheme during the last three years:-

| | | |
|---------|-----|----------------|
| 1986-87 | ... | Rs. 2.24 Crore |
| 1987-88 | ... | Rs. 2.00 Crore |
| 1988-89 | ... | Rs. 1.00 Crore |

The figures of production for last three years in respect of the mills where the schemes are under implementation are given below:-

| | | |
|---------|-----|----------|
| 1986-87 | ... | 120.1 MT |
| 1987-88 | ... | 95.9 MT |
| 1988-89 | ... | 122.2 MT |

The figures of production were low in 1987-88 because of 73 days strike. The following steps are being taken to reduce losses:-

- i) To complete the projected M/R Scheme to achieve further improvement in capacity utilisation.
- ii) Introduction of new technology.
- iii) Production diversification.
- iv) Reduction of input costs.

[English]

Nationalization of Stone Quarries

7043. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission constituted by the Supreme Court to investigate into the working of the stone quarries and crushers in Faridabad has recommended nationalisation of this industry; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). It is understood that Dr. M. Jain, Associate Fellow, National Labour Institute, who was directed by the Supreme Court to inquire and report whether the directions given by the Supreme Court in the writ Petition No. 2135 of 1982 had been complied with or not, has recently submitted his report to the Supreme Court. The Ministry of Labour has not received a copy of the said report.

Encroachment of Land in Vasant Vihar

7044. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.W.D. authorities concerned with Vasant Vihar Central Government Housing Complex, New Delhi were responsible for unauthorised encroachment on the land due to which the authorities demolished even the Temple got constructed by the residents sometime in 1987-88; if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether the land earmarked for MCD Primary School and Delhi Administration School has been encroached upon by the Chinmaya School; if so, the officers responsible therefor and the action taken against them; and

(c) the reason for demolishing the unauthorised temple and not reclaiming the

land illegally occupied by the Chinmaya school so as to meet the playground need of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The CPWD authorities are not responsible for the encroachment on Govt. land in the Central Govt. Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi. When the encroachment in the form of unauthorised temple was noticed, the help of the Residents' Association was sought for removing the same. In the absence of any response from the Association the temple was demolished under intimation to the Association.

The Chinmaya School authorities are reported to have encroached on the land allotted to the MCD and Delhi Administration. Necessary action for removal of the encroachment has been initiated. Since no Govt. official was responsible for this encroachment, the question of taking action against any employee does not arise.

Financial assistance to State Civil Supplies Corporations for construction of Godowns

7045. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by Union Government to State Civil Supplies Corporations for construction of godowns during the last two years; year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation had sought additional financial assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Department of Civil Supplies is operating a Plan Scheme for giving financial assistance to the States/UTs for construction of storage godowns. The following States/UTs only are eligible for assistance under the scheme:

(1) Assam, (2) Tripura, (3) Manipur, (4) Meghalaya, (5) Mizoram, (6) Nagaland, (7) Arunachal Pradesh, (8) Sikkim, (9) Himachal Pradesh, (10) Jammu & Kashmir and (11) A&N Island.

During the last two years assistance was provided to the State Governments as indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>State</i> | <i>Amount sanctioned</i> |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1987-88 | Himachal Pradesh | 13.0 |
| 1988-89 | Nagaland | 5.36 |
| 1988-89 | Meghalaya | 6.0 |

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects From Maharashtra Pending Clearance

7046. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects sent by Government of Maharashtra for environmental clearance which are pending with Union Government and the period since when they are pending;

(b) the details of projects given clearance as on 31 March, 1989; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The list of pending and approved development projects, referred by the State Government of Maharashtra upto 31st March, 1989 is given in the statement below.

(c) Some projects are pending only because of non-submission of required data. There is regular follow-up with the project authorities so that all essential data and environmental action plans are submitted quickly for reaching an expeditions decision.

STATEMENT

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the Projects</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|----------------|--|---|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Pending Projects | |
| (1) | River Valley Project: | |
| | Nil | |
| (2) | Thermal Power Projects: | |
| 1. | Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra State Electricity Board 7th Unit. | The proposal was first received in the Ministry in August, 1987. Details of the proposal requested for, have since been received and are now under examination. |
| (3) | Industrial Projects | |
| 2. | Modernisation-cum-expansion of petrochemical Complex of M/s. NOCIL at Thane. | The proposal was first received in the Ministry in July, 1987. Details of the proposal have been received in April, 1989 and are now under examination. |
| 3. | Integrated Steels Limited, Wardha. | The Project was referred to the Ministry in November, 1986. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Impact Assessment Report and the carrying capacity report have been received in January, 1989 and these are now under examination. |
| 4. | Inland Steels Ltd., Wardha. | The proposal was received in the Ministry in November, 1988. Details received in December, 1988 are now under examination. |
| II. | Approved Projects: | 15. Warna Hydrel Project. |
| I. | River Valley Projects. | 16. Talamba Hydroelectric Project. |
| 1. | Pawana Hydroelectric Project. | 17. Talamba Irrigation Project. |
| 2. | Nandur Madheshwar Project. | 18. Ghatghar Pumped Storage. |
| 3. | Ujjani Hydroelectric Project. | 19. Mun Project. |
| 4. | Lower Tirna Project. | 20. Bhire Hydroelectric Project. |
| 5. | Lower Dudhna Project. | 21. Man Project. |
| 6. | Bhasta Hydroelectric Project. | 22. Gosikhurd Project. |
| 7. | Khadak Wasla Hydrel Project. | 23. Koyna Krishna Lift Irrigation Project. |
| 8. | Dudhaganga Irrigation Project. | II. <i>Thermal Power Projects:</i> |
| 9. | Lower Penganga Project. | 24. Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station (TPS) Stage-II. |
| 10. | Kanber Hydroelectric Project. | 25. Tata Power Station, Trombay. |
| 11. | Manikdoh Hydroelectric Project. | 26. Dahanu Thermal Power Station of B.S.E.S. |
| 12. | Surya Hydroelectric Project. | |
| 13. | Dhom hydroelectric Project. | Demand for more Medical Colleges in Kerala |
| 14. | Koyna Stage-IV Project. | 7047. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the |

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

[Translation]

Forest Conservation in Bihar

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up a ten more medical colleges in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

: (a) The Ministry has no such information.

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

7048. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar for forest conservation during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the number of trees planted in the State during the period;

(c) whether the State Government has utilised the full amount; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Allocation for Bihar under forest conservation including afforestation is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Amount allocated by the Centre</i> | <i>Amount allocated in the State Plans</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1987-88 | 34.61 | 10.50 |
| 1988-89 | 43.11 | 15.00 |
| 1989-90 | 45.28 | 22.50 (Proposed) |

(b) The number of trees planted in the State during the period are as under:—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Number of Trees Planted (in lakhs)</i> |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1987-88 | 3152.00 |
| 1988-89 (upto Jan., 1989) | 3603.54 |
| 1989-90 (target Proposed) | 4400.00 |

(c) and (d). There is some shortfall in utilisation which is reported to be due to overall resource position of the State.

Himalayan Forests

7049. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests in the Central and Western Himalayan regions have been classified;

(b) the forest area which is in good condition and extent of such area where the trees are very few;

(c) whether Government are preparing

any comprehensive scheme for improving the condition of such areas by planting more trees there; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) Forests in Central and Western Himalayas have been classified as follows in relation to tree cover

(1) Closed Forests (density above 40%)

(2) Open forests (density 10%-40%)

(b) Extent of forest area in the three main States of Central and Western Himalayas is as follows:

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of State</i> | <i>Closed Forests (Area in Sq. Kms.)</i> | <i>Open Forests (Area in Sq. Kms.)</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Jammu & Kashmir | 12978 | 7902 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 9908 | 2974 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh (8 hill districts) | 13713 | 7319 |
| | Total | 36599 | 18195 |

(c) and (d). A special programme of greening of upper catchments of Westerns Himalayas is under consideration of the government. The strategy for the Greeting of Himalayas is expected to include conservation of existing resources, increased grass and harvesting of grass at the right stage, restoration of degraded forest areas, promotion of more efficient use of firewood and effective fire control measures, selective closure of certain areas to grazing and firewood collection. and afforestation programmes.

[English]

Special Incentives for Family Planning to States

7050. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for granting special incentives to States which achieved cent per cent success in family planning targets:

(a) if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Kerala has achieved cent per cent success in this area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). There is a scheme of giving cash awards to States /UTs for good performance under Family Planning Programme. The modified scheme effective from 1988-89 onwards provides for method-wise awards. A State/UT becomes eligible for award for sterilisation operations on achieving a minimum of 90% of targets and for each of other methods viz IUD, Conventional Contraceptive and Oral Pill on achieving 100% of targets. A State will be disqualified for award in a particular method if based on field evaluation in case of sterilisation, 10% and above for "Denial of receipt of services" cases are 5% or above/IUD and 15% or above in respect of Conventional Contraceptive and Oral Pill users. Performance of States will, however, be adjusted/discounted on the basis of quality index in respect of sterilisation and IUD and on the basis of quality index and uniformity index in respect of Conventional Contraceptive and Oral Pill Users.

A State cannot get more than Rs. one crore for sterilisation, Rs. fifty lakhs for IUD and Rs. ten lakhs each for CC and OP as award in a year.

(c) and (d). As per provisional figures available, State of Kerala achieved 102.1%, 100.2%, 88.1% and 108.5% of targets set for sterilisations, IUD, Conventional Contraceptive and Oral Pill respectively during 1988-89.

Holiday Homes for Retired Government Servants

7051. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of Government servants Holiday Homes in Shimla and other places is available for retired Government servant;

(b) if so, whether this facility is provided to retired Government servants on payment of the same charges as are admissible to serving Government servants; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Whereas in the Holiday Home at Kanyakumari the retired Central Government employees are provided accommodation throughout the year on the same rent as chargeable from the serving Central Government employees, the accommodation in the Holiday Homes at Mussoorie and Shimla is provided to them on the same rent only from 16th July to 14th April during the year.

(c) During the season period which is reckoned from 15th April to 15th July of a year the accommodation in the Holiday Home at Shimla and Mussoorie is in great demand from the serving Central Government employees. It is for this reason that retired Government employees are not provided accommodation at the concessional rate during the season period.

Reopening of Closed Textile Mills

7052. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reopen the closed textile mills in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the National Textile Corporation after taking over the management of certain closed textile mills has not provided employment to all the employees of such closed mills; and

(c) the preventive measures Government propose to take to avoid arbitrary closure of industrial units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The re-opening of a closed textile mill depends on its viability being established. This in turn depends on the response of all concerned, namely, management, labour, financial institutions, banks and State Government.

(b) The National Textile Corporation, after taking over the management of certain closed textile mills of Bombay has re-employed only workers required for operating the workable capacity of the mills.

(c) State Governments while giving requisite prior permission for closure under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act are expected to consider whether the closure is justified or not.

Non-Recognition of University College of Medical Sciences in Delhi by I.M.C.

7053. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the University College of Medical Sciences in Delhi and its teachers started agitation and also went on strike in the recent weeks seeking recognition of the college;

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

(c) the circumstances under which the

students were admitted when the college was not recognised by the Medical Council of India;

(d) the reasons for which the said college could not be recognised by the Medical Council of India; and

(e) the steps being taken to safeguard the interest of the students?

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

STATEMENT

The Students of the University College of Medical Sciences were on strike for about 10 days in the month of March, 1989. The teachers were not on strike. They, however, supported the cause of the students who were demanding permanent recognition to the University College of Medical Sciences.

The issue was taken up with the Delhi University which runs the College as well as with the Delhi Administration. The Lt. Governor had taken a meeting with representatives of Govt. of India, Delhi University, Medical Council of India and College and Hospital authorities as well as the representatives of the students in which following decisions were taken:

- (i) The hospital needed to have a capacity of 700 beds. These beds would be commissioned by 1st July, 1989;
- (ii) The Delhi administration as well as Delhi University would ensure that the required posts in accordance with the Medical Council of India (MCI) norms are filled by the 1st July, 1989; and

- (iii) The laboratory facilities of the College would be augmented to meet the MCI requirements by 1st July, 1989.

M.C.I. would schedule a fresh inspection of the College in the third week of July, 1989 to satisfy itself that its primary concerns had been satisfactorily met.

The Medical Council of India had recommended that the admissions to the college be discontinued after 1980 till the deficiencies pointed out were removed. The college had from time to time reported the action taken and MCI had been sending inspection teams. The last inspection had been conducted in 1988. The College is recognised by the Delhi University whose degree is recognised under the Medical Council of India Act.

Various steps were taken to meet the requirements of the MCI. The Medical Officers of Safdarjung Hospital, who had the necessary teaching experience, were recognised by the Delhi University for the purpose of teaching and training of the students for MBBS. Expansion of pre and para-clinical Departments also took place as one of the requirements of the Medical Council of India. The work of setting up the College and the attached Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara was expedited and the college began shifting to its own campus in phases from January 1986. The MCI inspected the College at both the campuses and compliance reports to the Inspectors' comments were sent.

The career of the students pursuing MBBS Course at the University College of Medical Sciences would not suffer as their degrees awarded by Delhi University are recognised being in the First Schedule of the Medical Council of India Act. However, steps as mentioned above are being taken to have permanent recognition of the Medical Coun-

cil of India being granted to the University College of Medical Sciences.

Revival of Jute Economy

7054. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Manufacture Development Council has recommended to Government a series of measures for revival of the jute economy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made;

(c) whether Government have examined those recommendations, if so the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Government has not received any specific recommendations from Jute Manufactures Development Council. However, from time to time suggestions are received from JMDC which are considered by the Government for appropriate action. A series of steps have been taken by the Govt. for the long term development of jute industry and some of these measures under implementation by the JMDC are:—

- (i) Internal Market Assistance Scheme for promotion of domestic sale of jute diversified products.
- (ii) External Market assistance Scheme for promotion and sale of diversified jute products in foreign markets.
- (iii) Raw jute buffer stock scheme to

impart stability of raw jute prices for the benefit of growers as well as the end users.

- (iv) Export price stabilisation scheme for participation in the high value global tenders for jute hessian and sacking in collaboration with State Trading Corporation of India.
- (v) Organisation and participation in the fairs and exhibitions all over the country and abroad for promotion of diversified jute items.

[*Translation*]

E.S.I. Hospitals

7055. SHRIKRISHNAPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of E.S.I. hospitals in Bihar and locations thereof;

(b) whether the number of such hospitals in Bihar is less as compared to other States;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open more such hospitals in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There are at present six ESI hospitals in Bihar. These hospitals are located at Adityapur, Dalmianagar, Maithon Monghyr, Phulwari Sherif, and Ranchi.

(b) to (d). The provision of hospitals in an area is dependent upon the number of

insured persons. There can therefore, be no comparison between different States. However, the ESI Corporation has agreed to construct one more ESI Hospital at Giridih.

[*English*]

Population of Animals In Wildlife Sanctuaries

7056. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wildlife sanctuaries where there has been a decrease in the population of animals and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the population of animals in the wildlife sanctuaries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Available figures indicate an increase in the population of animals in wildlife sanctuaries.

(b) Some of the steps taken to increase populations of wild animals are as follows:—

(i) stricter enforcement of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; (ii) inclusion of known threatened species in Schedule-I of the Act to provide them full legal protection against hunting and poaching; and (iii) implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to provide financial assistance to States for conservation and protection of wildlife.

[*Translation*]

Special Increment Under Family Planning Programme

7057. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether these permanent State Government employees who have been granted a special increment for adopting terminal methods under the family planning programme are not eligible for a special increment on their appointment in Central Services;

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

(c) the manner in which such Government employees are proposed to be compensated for this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There are no general orders to regulate such cases. Such cases are examined on merits as and when these arise and decisions taken.

[English]

One Type Below Accommodation

7058. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one type below accommodation has been allowed and applications called for from Central Government employees;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is going to affect adversely the Class IV employees who have been a waiting allotment for a number of years;

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to safeguard the interests of Class IV employees; and

(e) whether there is any proposal not to allow one type below allotment in Type I houses?

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

(b) Instructions have been issued on 17.3.89 that employees who are entitled to Type II to Type IV accommodation will also be entitled for allotment of accommodation in the next below type on request from such employees. Accordingly applications have been called for from such employees on 23.3.89. These instructions will be applicable for the current allotment year ending 31.12.89.

(c) and (d). There will be no discrimination against any class of employees by offering them one type below their entitled accommodation.

(e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Use of Residential Flats for Commercial Purposes

7059. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of opening shops factories and offices in ground-floor flats is gradually increasing in most of the residential colonies of the DDA, and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to prevent the illegal use of the residential flats for commercial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid

on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Sandal Wood Plantation

7060. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where sandalwood plantations are grown, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the location of the sandalwood based industries in the forest areas in these States?

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

Clinquinol Group of Drugs

7061. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to review the case of Clinquinol group of drugs because of complaints of their being responsible for causing SMON;

(b) whether Government propose to seek the opinion of expert organisations individuals outside Government circle for assessment of the feasibility of these drugs; and

(c) whether government have set a time limit to do this, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Government have not received any request of SMON due to the use of Clinquinol group of drugs in India.

Government, have, however, decided to consult experts once again because of the concern shown by some Hon'ble Members of both the Houses. The data for the purpose would be generated by approved Medical Institutions.

It is not possible for Government to set a time frame for the purpose as such studies need long time for any meaningful interpretation.

Legislation to Ban Sex Change Operation

7062. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the legal, medical and social ramifications of the sex change operation as reported in the Press recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering the enactment of any legislation to ban sex change and clearly demarcate the difference between the 'Sex Change' and 'Sex correction' operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) At present, there is no law which bans sex change and demarcates the difference between the 'Sex change' and 'Sex correction' operation. However, Maharashtra Government have enacted an Act regulating use of pre-natal Diagnostic techniques in that State.

Amount Loaned to Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

7063. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rehabilitation/modernisation loans advanced to the various sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89 (including the current crushing season) from the Sugar Development Fund and how far this has resulted in increasing the production capacity of these mills;

(b) the total amount loaned to these sugar mills in U.P. during the above period for sugarcane development; and

(c) how far the purpose has been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A total amount of Rs. 23.24 crores was disbursed from the SDF for the purpose of modernisation/rehabilitation to 10 sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89. The resulting increase in production capacity due to payment of above loan can be assessed only after completion of the schemes of the mills which are under implementation at present.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 24.40 lakhs was disbursed to one of these ten mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 for sugarcane development programmes.

(c) The achievement on cane development programmes due to sanction of above loan can be assessed only after the completion of various schemes which are under implementation at present.

Cleaning of River Ganga

7064. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning the river Ganga under the Special Action Programme prepared for Varanasi city with emphasis on drainage and sewerage

schemes and treatment plants;

(b) the total outlay and the expenditure incurred uptill date; and

(c) the target set down for completion of the prevention and control of pollution plan for the downward stretches of the river Ganga passing through Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Of the 35 schemes sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 38.11 crores for Varanasi, 12 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.75 crores have been completed. Work is in progress in all the other schemes and an amount of Rs. 20 crores has so far been spent.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan 262 schemes at a cost of Rs. 258.61 crores have been sanctioned so far for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. As on date, an expenditure of Rs. 132.2 crores has been incurred.

(c) For pollution abatement of River Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, 116 schemes at a cost of Rs. 116.20 crores have been sanctioned. The large majority of the schemes are likely to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the remaining schemes in the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Research by ICMR on Bhopal Gas Tragedy

7065. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research is engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) if so, the outcome of the research or the tentative findings thereof; and

(c) the total amount of fee paid to the Indian Council of Medical Research for undertaking this project?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The summary of the findings are as under:—

Studies were initiated by ICMR to document both short term/acute outcome as well as long term sequence of exposure to toxic gas. Thus the effect on eyes, respiratory system and immunological system were studied and documented systematically. Similarly, the effects of the female reproductive physiology, pregnancy outcome, growth and development of children were studied. The episode was a severely traumatic experience for the exposed population. Therefore, the mental health indicators were also monitored.

The main feature of the Bhopal studies have been the identification of a cohort of 80,021 persons from the exposed area and 15,931 from the unexposed area of Bhopal city, for long term surveillance. These form about 20% and 5% of the exposed and unexposed population respectively. The cohort of the unexposed group continues to show higher mortality and morbidity rates compared to control cohort. The intensity of exposure appears to have an influence both on mortality and morbidity. Children and elderly persons were affected in greater proportions. Lungs were the most affected organ, while corneal opacities have also been observed in larger numbers in the affected persons. There has been some evidence of early onset of contract.

Studies on expectant mothers have shown a higher rate of spontaneous abortions in the exposed group. This continues to

be on higher side. A population based cancer registry has been set up in the city of Bhopal to observe the trends in occurrence of cancer over the years.

Pulmonary abnormalities are mostly restrictive with small air way obstruction and parachymal fibrosis. Analysis shows that even among persons with normal chest skiagrams 56% had abnormal PFT values in the gas affected population in comparison to 10% in the control areas.

The broncho-aveolar alvage on toxic gas exposed people has revealed that in exposed persons who smoke, macrophage activity remained high.

Corneal opacities (16%) in gas exposed population was the most consistent observation. The overall prevalence of neurotic disorders continue to be higher in the exposed population. There is evidence of recovery and some times even a change in the diagnosis, but the rate of recovery is significantly slower in the exposed population as compared to the control sample.

(c) No fee has been received by ICMR for carrying out research studies at Bhopal. However the ICMR has spent around Rs. 3.75 crores for Bhopal studies from its own budget.

Expenditure Incurred on Mala-D Advertisement

7066. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent upto 31 March, 1989 on the marketing of Mala-D, the oral contraceptive pill through commercial channels and the number of pills sold so far;

(b) the stock of unsold pills and the manner in which Government propose to

utilise or dispose it of ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on displaying advertisements on this contraceptive on the Doordarshan at various, Kendras?

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

(a) The total expenditure on Social Marketing of Oral Pill and tentative sale reported since inception to 31st March, 1989 was as under:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) Total Expenditure | : | Rs. 312.07 |
| (ii) Sale | : | Rs. 49 lakhs cycles. |

(b) 98.9 lakh unsold cycles were available with the Marketing Companies and Medical Store Depots on 31st March, 1989. These will be utilised for sale during 1989-90 as Oral Pill cycles have a shelf life of 5 years.

(c) Rs. 66.44 lakhs.

Workers Participation In Management

7067. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Fertilizers contemplate workers participation in the management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Madras Fertilisers Ltd. have informed that the Scheme of Workers Participation in Management ceased to function in the enterprise due to certain practical difficulties. Re-

introduction of the scheme will be considered at an appropriate time.

Import of Tested Drugs for AIDS Patients

7068: DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ban on use of anti-ph (immunoglobulin) has put the doctors in a dilemma as reported in 'The Indian Express' dated 26 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to import only tested and cleared drugs from abroad in order to save the lives of those who are threatened with AIDS; and

(c) whether Government propose to keep those persons under constant surveillance who have already used the drugs suspected to be infected?

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

(a) and (b). The Government have liberalised the import of the blood products. However the imported drugs are required to be accompanied with a certificate of freedom from AIDS virus and are also subjected to test for HIV antibodies at the time of import.

(c) Publicity has been given in the T.V., All India Radio and press that those who may have taken blood/placenta products during the last 2 years should get their blood tested at the nearest located AIDS Surveillance Centre.

[*Translation*]

Single Medical Cadre

7069. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government had issued directions to Government of Uttar Pradesh to constitute a single medical cadre by amalgamating the E.S.I. Scheme and the medical centres already functioning under the State Labour Department and the State Government has also taken a decision in this regard;

(b) if so, whether the said medical cadre has since been constituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The ESI Corporation had advised all the State Governments (including Govt. of U.P.) to form a separate cadre of ESI medical posts. The Govt. of U.P. had accordingly formed a separate cadre of ESI medical posts in 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Exploitation of Security Guards in Karnataka

7070. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security Guards Union of Karnataka had submitted a memorandum to the Union Deputy Minister for Labour regarding their exploitation by the public and private sector agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for the redressal of their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The Security Guards Union of Karnataka has submitted a memorandum drawing attention to the lack of benefits such as P.F., Gratuity, Bonus, Uniform Allowance, over-time Wages etc, to the Security Guards, as also to certain other problems being faced by them. The Union has *inter-alia* suggested constitution of an All India Security Welfare Board and enactment of a Central Legislation for providing a Wage Board, regulation of employment and welfare as also the job security to the Security Guards.

(c) It is felt that the problem is not so much of the lack of legislation as that of effective implementation of the existing Labour Laws. The Central Government has from time to time been advising the appropriate authorities to implement the provisions of the existing Labour Laws more effectively, including the Contract Labour (Reg. & Abolition) Act, 1970. Under this Act, the Central as well as State Governments are empowered to prohibit employment of Contract Labour in various jobs/processes/operations etc after following the procedure laid down. The Central Government have prohibited the employment of Contract Labour w.e.f. 1st March, 1977 in watching of buildings owned or occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government is the Central Government.

Family Pension Cases Pending in EPF Sub-Office, Karnal

7071. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Organisation's Family Pension records are being properly maintained at its Karnal Sub-Office;

(b) if so, whether there have been any

cases of non-payment of family pension for the past 15 years and more;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the inordinate delay?

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

(b) to (d). It has been reported that in one particular case of a deceased employee of M/s Atlas Cycle, the family pension could not be sanctioned, as there was some shortfall in the contribution paid by the member before his death. However on the representation of the widow, the shortfall has been made good by diversion from her entitlement of life assurance benefit and the family pension has been sanctioned to her.

Expenditure on Facilities to Ministers

7072. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the Council of Ministers enjoy water and electricity services without any limits;

(b) the amounts paid during 1987-88 and during 1988-89 upto 31 December, 1988 in respect of each service, Member-wise; and

(c) the monthly average expenditure on each service per Member for two periods, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Zonal Office of F.C.I. in Assam

7073. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government had requested Union Government to open a zonal office of the Food Corporation of India at Guwahati; and

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

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

(b) A new Zonal Office of the Food Corporation of India with headquarters at Guwahati and control over its operations in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura has been set up. It is functioning since 1.4.1989.

Japanese Assistance for Cancer Research & Treatment Programme in Kerala

7074. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted Project Report for Japanese assistance for updating medical facilities and cancer research and treatment programmes in the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A proposal for development of Medical Colleges under the Kerala Government and up-dating of facilities in the Regional Cancer, Trivandrum had been received from the Govt. of Kerala which has been posed to Japanese Authorities for assistance. However, the details of the proposal in the required format have been called for from Government of Kerala and the same are still awaited from the Kerala Government.

Setting up of Labour Administrative Tribunals

7075. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the labour courts and industrial tribunals in the country;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up Labour Administrative Tribunals instead to expedite the disposal of Labour disputes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Under the Trade Unions and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th May, 1988, Industrial Relations Commissions are proposed to be set up under Article 323B of the Constitution of India. These Commissions will comprise Judicial and Technical members, the latter being drawn from amongst persons having eminence in the fields of industry, labour or management. These Commissions are proposed to be entrusted with the functions of adjudication of industrial disputes (other than those assigned to

Labour Courts) and hearing of appeals against the orders of Labour Courts. The Bill is at present before Parliament.

Government Guest Houses in Bangalore

7076. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Guest Houses in Bangalore for the use of Central Government employees;

(b) the number of rooms available in the existing Guest Houses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct any other Guest House in Bangalore city; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Karnataka for Pollution Control

7077. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance had been given to Karnataka State in 1987-88 and 1988-89 for the control of pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 20.83 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 7.40 lakhs was given in 1988-89 to the Government of Karnataka and the Karnataka Pollution Control Board.

Assistance to Assam for Pollution Control

7078. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount had been allotted to Assam during 1988-89 for the control of pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A sum of Rs 7.40 lakhs was given in 1988-89 to the Government of Assam and the Assam Pollution Control Board.

Workers Participation in Management

7079. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring any legislation for workers participation in management at various levels in the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Incentives For Family Planning Programme

7080. DR. DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29th March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 402 regarding measure for population control and state:

(a) whether Government propose to review incentives and disincentives Pattern in order to make family planning programme a grand success; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce any fresh incentives under the Family Welfare Programme due to financial constraints. There is also no proposal to introduce disincentives as the Programme is being promoted on a voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. Incentives available to the Central Government employees at present are, however, under review.

Open Tender System for Apparel Export Quota

7081. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of representations received by Government against the open tender system for apparel export quota and the ground cited for opposing the same;

(b) the steps being taken to curb the blackmarket sale of quotas outside OTS;

(c) the percentage of quota earmarked

for OTS and whether the Past performance Quota is sold in the blackmarket; and

(d) the amount collected under OTS and how this is proposed to be used for the textile export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (shri rafique alam):

(a) Certain organisations of garment exporters and some individual exporters had represented against the introduction of Open Tender System (OTS) on the ground that the System will result in big exporters cornering quotas and will also lead to lowering of exports by taking away the profits of exporters.

(b) In terms of the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy, while export entitlements under Past Performance Entitlements (PPE) and Non-Quota Exporters Systems are transferable, entitlements under the other Systems viz., First-Come-First-Served (Small Order), Manufacturer-Exporters, Open Tender and Central/State Corporation Systems are not transferable. Action is liable to be taken under the provisions of the Import-Export Policy for any violation of this stipulation.

(c) A quantity of 15% of the total annual available levels for super fast categories has been earmarked for allotment under OTS. As regards PPE, the Policy permits its transfer.

(d) Approximately Rs. 55 crores have been collected so far under OTS. Several schemes for exports promotion of garments have already been sanctioned such as, overseas publicity, air freight subsidy, made garments etc. However, the Delhi High Court in its recent judgement has held that the collection of premium under OTS has no legal backing. Government has filed an SLP in the Supreme Court against the judgement.

Lease of Properties by Gel Church in Tanchi (Bihar)

7082. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powers of giving prior consent and approval before any transfer, lease, mortgage, or employ money in the improvement of the land conferred on the Governor General in Council by the indenture dated 13 October, 1919 are still in vogue;

(b) whether the GEL Church in Ranchi (Bihar) has taken any prior sanction of the President of India (successor of Governor General in Council) in leasing out the properties, if not, the reasons for not taking such prior sanction; and

(c) whether there is any legal instrument under which the power of the President of India (Successor of Governor General in Council) is not exercisable, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

HUDCO Housing Scheme In Rajasthan and Gujarat

7083. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in Rajasthan and Gujarat upto 30 January, 1989;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sanction some more housing schemes for Rajasthan and Gujarat during the year 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat as on January 31, 1989 is as under:

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|-----|
| i) | Gujarat | — | 659 |
| ii) | Rajasthan | — | 459 |

(b) and (c). For the year 1989-90 amounts of Rs. 36.72 crores and Rs.33.52 crores respectively have been allocated to the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan for financing various housing schemes.

Supply of Sugar and Palm-Oil to Rajasthan

7084. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of sugar and palm-oil by the State of Rajasthan during the last eight months, month-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the supply thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) to (c). As per the present policy of partial control; the allocation of levy sugar is based not on demand or request received from the State Governments but on uniform norms ensuring 425 grams minimum per capita monthly availability, for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Accordingly, Rajasthan is being allotted 16914 MTs levy sugar per month from February, 1987. Rajasthan is a direct

allottee State, and it is their responsibility to arrange for the lifting of the entire allotted quantity within the validity period.

During the oil year 1988-89 (November'88-October'89) Rajasthan Government had made a demand of 30,000 MTs of imported Rajasthan during last eight months are as under:—

| | <i>Allocation</i> | <i>Off-take</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| September, 1988 | 1500 | 20 |
| October, 1988 | 1500 | 74 |
| November, 1988 | 1000 | 30 |
| December, 1988 | 400 | 200 |
| January, 1989 | 400 | 174 |
| February, 1989 | 300 | 20 |
| March, 1989 | 300 | 105 |
| April, 1989 | — | — |
| | 5400 | 623 |

In the present situation of increased availability of indigenous oils and the consequent reduction in imports, it is not possible to increase the monthly allocation of imported edible oils to Rajasthan.

Encroachment of DDA Land in Paschimpuri

7085. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI LALA RAM KEN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale encroachments on common areas and DDA land by dwellers of Janata Flats Paschimpuri as well as slum quarters of Madipur;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In a survey carried out recently by the Delhi Development Authority encroachments have been detected but no action has so far been initiated against the encroachers. Delhi Development Authority is in the process of collecting necessary details to start formal legal action against the encroachers.

Intensive Treatment to AIDS Affected Patients

7086. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the latest development made in the field of research for treatment and cure of AIDS throughout the world and in the country;

(b) whether AIDS patients are not given proper treatment even at the most advanced hospitals in the country and the doctors, nurses and paramedical staff avoid coming into contact with them; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for intensive treatment of the AIDS affected patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Massive global research efforts are underway to find a cure or treatment for AIDS. However, so far no drugs for cure of AIDS or vaccine for prevention of AIDS have been discovered. Government of India is constantly monitoring the ongoing research

efforts so that as and when promising drugs are discovered, they could be taken up for studies in India.

(b) and (c). No. Government of India has organized workshops on clinical management of AIDS cases for doctors, nurses and paramedical staff in different medical college, hospitals. So far 6 workshops have already been held and 4 more are scheduled to be held during the next six weeks. In addition, some physicians and nurses have been trained abroad in the management and care of AIDS cases.

AIDS Units for clinical management of AIDS cases are being set up at Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Goa, Jaipur, Sri-nagar and Cuttack.

Cultivation of Bamboo

7087. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Andhra Pradesh where Government propose to give incentives to the farmers for cultivation of bamboo; and

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be given by Union Government to the State Government in this regard during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under the Social Forestry Programme in Andhra Pradesh, bamboo seedlings are distributed free or at subsidised rates to the farmers in all parts of the State.

(b) From 1988-89 a new Centrally sponsored scheme for raising plantations of minor forest produce including bamboo has been initiated, under which the State Governments are provided 100% Central assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4000 per hectare for

raising bamboo plantation. No proposal has been received under the scheme so far from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Financial Assistance for Tendu Plantation in A.P.

7088. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh in the Deccan Plateau is the most suited area for the cultivation of tendu plantation;

(b) if so, the areas selected for the purpose in the various States;

(c) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given by Union Government to the state Government during 1989-90 for tendu plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Tendu grows wild in Deccan Plateau areas including those in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No specific areas have been earmarked for raising tendu plantations. It is raised as one of the species in the plantations of minor forest produce.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to provide financial assistance to the State Government during 1989-90 exclusively for raising tendu plantations.

Protection of Ecology in Andhra Pradesh

7089. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh for the protection of ecology in the State:

(b) if so, the places for which and the extent of financial assistance proposed to be given during 1989-90; and

(c) the details of industrial units including steel and other plants which cause ecological damage in the State?

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

(b) A plan provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made in the budget of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 1989-90 under 'Ecology and Environment' for financial assistance to States for strengthening of State institutions concerning environmental protection and towards conservation programmes. Separate allocations are available for afforestation and wildlife protection. The exact amount and the places for which the amount would be given in Andhra Pradesh in 1989-90 would depend on assessment of the requests from the State and the utilisation of funds disbursed earlier.

(c) The industrial units in Andhra Pradesh which can cause ecological damage and the units which have installed treatment plants so far are as follows:

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Industry Category</i> | <i>No. of Units</i> | <i>No of Units with treatment plants</i> |
|----------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Sugar & Distillery | 45 | 22 |
| 2. | Fertiliser, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals | 50 | 17 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Industry Category</i> | <i>No. of Units</i> | <i>No of Units with treatment plants</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 3. | Dairy and Food | 75 | 11 |
| 4. | Iron and Steel | 9 | 2 |
| 5. | Textiles, Pulp & Paper | 52 | 16 |
| 6. | General Engineering | 49 | 16 |
| 7. | Others | 60 | 21 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 340 | 105 |

Implementation of IDSMT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

7090. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Towns in Andhra Pradesh where Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns Scheme is being implemented;

(b) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given by Union Government to the State Government for the implementation of the Scheme during 1989-90 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement indicating names of towns in Andhra Pradesh where the Schemes of I.D.S.M.T. is in operation is given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central assistance under the Scheme is released in instalments depending on progress of implementation of the projects in each selected town.

STATEMENT

List of Towns covered during 6th & 7th Plan under IDSMT in the state of Andhra Pradesh

Central assistance released (Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State/Towns | 6th Plan | 7th Plan | Total |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh (Sixth Plan Towns) | | | | |
| 1. | Ramachandrapuram | 21.00 | 18.00 | 39.00 |
| 2. | Tenali | 37.00 | 2.00 | 39.00 |
| 3. | Anakapallei | 23.83 | 10.00 | 33.83 |
| 4. | Vijayanagaram | 37.00 | 3.00 | 40.00 |
| 5. | Bhimavaram | 34.50 | 4.00 | 38.50 |
| 6. | Karim Nagar | 40.00 | — | 40.00 |
| 7. | Tirupathi | 12.00 | 26.00 | 38.00 |

| Sl.No. | State/Towns | 6th Plan | 7th Plan | Total |
|--------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. | Srikakulam | 18.50 | 20.00 | 38.50 |
| 9. | Medak | 26.00 | 13.00 | 39.00 |
| 10. | Guntakal | 16.50 | 22.50 | 39.00 |
| 11. | Chittor | 5.00 | — | 5.00 |
| 12. | Gadwal | 22.00 | 17.00 | 39.00 |
| 13. | Nandyal | 27.30 | 12.70 | 40.00 |
| 14. | Proddatur | 40.00 | — | 40.00 |
| 15. | Mehabubnagar | 14.00 | 16.00 | 30.00 |
| 16. | Bhimunipattinam | 19.00 | 17.00 | 36.00 |
| 17. | Zahirabad | 10.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| 18. | Siddipet | — | — | — |

| SI.No. | State/Towns | 6th Plan | 7th Plan | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Seventh Plan Towns</i> | | | | |
| 19. | Khammam | — | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| 20. | Ongole | — | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| 21. | Gudiwada | — | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| 22. | Adilabad | — | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | — | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 24. | Kavali | — | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 25. | Yamiganur | — | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| 26. | Peddapuram | — | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Total | | 403.63 | 410.70 | 814.33 |

**Plan to Approve Unauthorised colonies
in Delhi**

7091. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 November, 1986 to unstarred Question No. 3106 regarding plan to approve unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) the exact details of the un-recognised colonies taken up for regularisation as per policy of Government in the first four years of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) whether there is any plan to take up any more such colonies in the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The following four colonies have been regularised during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan:—

-
1. Om Vihar (Uttamnagar)
 2. Sawan Park Extension and Harijan Colony
 3. Sadora Kalan Chowki No. 2 and Arya Nagar (Shahdra)
-

(b) At present there is no proposal to regularise any more unauthorised colonies.

Depletion of Forest Area

7092. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10th April, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 2031 regarding depletion of forest area and state:

(a) the progress of the massive afforestation programme, specially with the objective of bringing about 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations for each State/Union Territory during each year of the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the programme has achieved the desired objective as set for each year and in each State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and efforts contemplated to realise the objective?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R ANSARI): (a) to (c). In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total afforestation target (including distribution of seedlings) for the five year-period (1985-90) is 10 million hectares, which is expected to be achieved. The year-wise progress so far is given below:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Target</i> | <i>Achievement</i> <i>(Area in Million Hectares)</i> |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| 1985-86 | 1.45 | 1.51 |
| 1986-87 | 1.71 | 1.76 |
| 1987-88 | 1.79 | 1.77 |
| 1988-89 | 2.00 | 1.96 (upto Jan' 89) |

The details regarding each State/Union Territory for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Statewise Details of Targets and Achievements for Afforestation During Seventh Plan Period

(Seedlings in Lakhs)

| S.No. | State/U.T.s | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | | 1988-89 | |
|-------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2600.00 | 3156.00 | 3000.00 | 2874.15 | 3000.00 | 3051.34 | 3200.00 | 2703.27 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100.00 | 103.00 | 125.00 | 125.08 | 125.00 | 127.04 | 140.00 | 31.51 |
| 3. | Assam | 400.00 | 396.00 | 400.00 | 625.50 | 500.00 | 497.87 | 600.00 | 445.50 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1500.00 | 1523.00 | 2600.00 | 2711.00 | 3500.00 | 3152.00 | 3600.00 | 3603.54 |
| 5. | Goa* | 32.00 | 45.00 | 75.00 | 67.93 | 75.00 | 74.70 | 75.00 | 72.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 2550.00 | 2497.00 | 1631.00 | 2271.00 | 2250.00 | 2141.50 | 2600.00 | 4019.93 |
| 7. | Haryana | 950.00 | 937.00 | 725.00 | 741.58 | 600.00 | 380.00 | 750.00 | 546.28 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 550.00 | 672.00 | 625.00 | 671.28 | 600.00 | 615.09 | 700.00 | 623.89 |

| S.No. | State/U.T.s | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | | 1988-89 | |
|-------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 350.00 | 467.00 | 522.00 | 570.52 | 405.00 | 400.06 | 500.08 | 169.53 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2500.00 | 2546.00 | 2500.00 | 2316.74 | 2500.00 | 3152.21 | 3300.00 | 2872.02 |
| 11. | Kerala | 600.00 | 1166.00 | 1200.00 | 1519.24 | 1700.00 | 1555.44 | 1750.00 | 1470.97 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3500.00 | 3501.00 | 3700.00 | 3920.00 | 4000.00 | 4090.46 | 4400.00 | 4415.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 2000.00 | 2165.00 | 2400.00 | 2381.70 | 2600.00 | 3079.96 | 3300.00 | 4028.79 |
| 14. | Manipur | 120.00 | 125.00 | 160.00 | 148.80 | 170.00 | 180.25 | 200.00 | 198.96 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 130.00 | 131.00 | 150.00 | 158.00 | 150.00 | 237.57 | 270.00 | 329.77 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 700.00 | 700.00 | 1128.00 | 478.05 | 725.00 | 277.50 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 180.00 | 269.00 | 350.00 | 543.50 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 230.00 | 230.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | 3142.00 | 1930.00 | 2400.00 | 2326.72 | 2600.00 | 2340.05 | 3000.00 | 2762.17 |
| 19. | Punjab | 527.00 | 590.00 | 550.00 | 567.59 | 450.00 | 495.52 | 500.00 | 496.30 |

| S.No. | State/U.T.s | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | | 1988-89 | |
|-------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 820.00 | 958.00 | 1100.00 | 1341.03 | 1200.00 | 1173.87 | 1300.00 | 1259.17 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 82.00 | 82.00 | 110.00 | 115.03 | 120.00 | 133.87 | 150.00 | 123.15 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 1100.00 | 1215.00 | 2400.00 | 1981.28 | 2400.00 | 1911.74 | 1800.00 | 1628.15 |
| 23. | Tripura | 150.00 | 200.00 | 320.00 | 263.00 | 260.00 | 267.13 | 260.00 | 267.00 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 3250.00 | 3548.00 | 4500.00 | 4865.00 | 4200.00 | 4420.71 | 5100.00 | 5311.95 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1100.00 | 1115.00 | 1400.00 | 1416.00 | 1400.00 | 1391.08 | 1800.00 | 1100.00 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 95.00 | 95.00 | 120.00 | 122.32 | 100.00 | 100.43 | 100.00 | 107.59 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 2.90 | 1.52 | 3.40 | 3.83 | 3.40 | 3.59 | 4.00 | 3.26 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 30.00 | 31.00 | 50.00 | 35.20 | 40.00 | 31.22 | 35.00 | 38.32 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | — | — | — | — | 25.00 | 0.53 | 2.00 | 1.17 |
| 30. | Delhi | 25.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 63.03 | 30.00 | 18.06 | 50.00 | 57.62 |

| S.No. | State/U.T.s | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | | 1988-89 | |
|-------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.50 | 2.25 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 10.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 12.93 | 10.60 | 10.32 | 10.00 | 7.13 |
| Total | | 29095.94 | 30200.77 | 34284.52 | 35237.32 | 35939.20 | 35511.35 | 40026.50 | 39226.02 |

* Includes Union Territory of Damman & Di u during 1985-86 & 1986-87.

Setting up to Task force

7093. PROF. NARAIN GHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2501 regarding setting up to Task Force and state:

(a) whether Eco-task forces have also been set up in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these would be set up in these two States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A Task force of 148 men has been set up in Jammu & Kashmir for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 29.6.1988. No Eco-Task Force has been set up in Himachal Pradesh, for paucity of funds in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Setting up an Eco-Task Force for Himachal Pradesh will depend upon the availability of funds in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

State Pollution control Boards

7094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3239 regarding State Pollution Control Boards and state:

(a) whether the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland and Manipur have also constituted the State Pollution Control Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Forces set up by the Central Pollution Control Boards at the National and Zonal levels have covered the major industries in all the States; and

(d) if so, the names of the major industries covered so far and the composition of the Task Forces for cement industry at the national and zonal level covering Himachal Pradesh alongwith results of the monitoring during the past three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted National and Zonal Task Forces for major polluting industries, namely, thermal power plants, pulp and paper, cement, iron and steel, fertilizer and oil refineries.

The Composition of the Task Force for Cement industries in National and Zonal levels are as follows:

National level

Chairman: Shri P.R. Gharekhan,
Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd.,
Baroda

Members:

1. Representative of the Cement Manufacturer's Association, Delhi.
2. Representative of M/S Andrew Yule Ltd., Calcutta

3. Representative of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Delhi.
4. A consultant from M/s Holtec Engineering Ltd. Delhi.
5. Representative from the Central Pollution Control Board-Convenor

Zonal level (for Himachal Pradesh)

Chairman

Chairman of the H.P. Pollution Control Board.

Members

1. Member Secretaries of the State Pollution Control Boards J&K, H.P., Haryana, M.P., Rajasthan and U.P.
2. A Consultant from M/s Holtec Engineering Ltd.
3. A representative from the Cement Manufacturers' Association.
4. Officer-in-charge of the North Zonal Office of the Central Pollution Control Board, Chandigarh.
5. Officer-in-charge of the Central Zonal Office of the Central Pollution Control Board, Kanpur Convenor.

Of the 94 cement plants in the country, 53 are meeting the standards, 30 have submitted a time-bound programme for implementation of the standards, two are shut down and action Himachal Pradesh is concerned, there are two cement units. Of these. One is conforming to the prescribed emission standard of 250 mg/Nm³ while the other one is not meeting the emission standard of 250 mg/Nm³ at the kiln, raw mill and coal handling plants. The unit not conform-

ing to standards has submitted a time bound programme for implementation of pollution control measures to the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

Labour in Orissa

7095. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the amount allotted to Orissa by the Union Government for the rehabilitation of bonded labour and the amount utilised so far, year-wise during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, funds are released as and when the proposals are received from the State Governments, subject to the observance of certain guidelines such as submission of utilisation certificates in respect of amounts released in the past as also the minutes of the district level screening committee approving a particular scheme for rehabilitation. The amounts released to Orissa during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan are given as follows:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Amount Released (Rupees in Lakhs)</i> |
|-------------|--|
| 1985-86 | 70.03 |
| 1986-87 | 66.98 |
| 1987-88 | 84.02 |
| 1988-89 | 18.50 |

According to the information received from the State Government of Orissa, the State Government have submitted utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 711.09 lakhs towards central share till 30.11.1988. This

position is from 1981-82 onwards and the year-wise break up is not available.

News-Item Captioned "Aids -Infected Medicines Appeal to Public"

7096. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 3 April, 1989 captioned "AIDS-infected medicines; appeal to public" in which it is stated that Director General of Health Services appealed to all those to get their blood products during the last two years to get their blood tested for HIV antibody at the nearest AIDS surveillance centre;

(b) whether the products were found to be infectious; and

(c) if so, how many persons got their blood tested after the appeal and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes. Government has seen the news item appeared in the Indian Express dated 3.4.1989.

(b) and (c). HIV antibodies were detected in some of the products implying that some of the donors who donated blood were sero-positive. As a matter of abundant precaution, it has been decided that all such blood products be withdrawn and destroyed. An appeal has been made that all persons who have taken blood products during the last two years may contact the nearest surveillance centre for screening for HIV infection.

No report has yet been received from the surveillance centres.

[*Translation*]

News-Item Captioned "Lash Satti Rahi Par Post-Mortem Nahin Ho Paya"

7097. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the Hindi daily 'Jansatta' dated 20 March, 1989 under the caption Lash Satti Rahi Par post-Mortem Nahin Ho Paya".

(b) if so, the reasons for not conducting the post-mortem and causing harassment to the bereaved family; and

(c) the details of action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shri Ramesh Kumar, 20, resident of Kalyanpuri, died in a road accident, while he was coming from Kalkaji Mandir on his scooter. According to Police, he died on the spot and was declared dead when he was taken to All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The body was accepted by Safdarjang Hospital.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

Modification of Delhi rent Control Act

7098. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 amended recently is proposed to be modified further;

(b) whether the New Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi are pressing hard for fresh amendments; and

(c) if so the details of the fresh amendments likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have not taken any such decision in the matter.

(b) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of D.C.M.

7099. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Cloth Mills at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi has been finally closed down;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have a uniform policy for all the mills wanting to close down their operations in the centre of crowded cities and shifting to the authorities; and

(c) whether Government apprehend that more such mills would close down and seek to sell their urban property to find funds for modernisation?

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

(b) and (c). The issues of permission for

closure/sale of land come within the domain of State Governments.

Admission of Leprosy Patients to Public Hospitals

7100. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines regarding admission of persons suffering from leprosy in public hospitals for treatment of diseases other than leprosy;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether any instances of refusal of admission to leprosy patients in public hospitals in Delhi for treatment of diseases other than leprosy have come to the notice of Government, if so, the action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been reported by the Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi Branch, that one Smt. Chawdawa, who had open wounds of leprosy, came to the O.P.D. of the Red Cross Hospital on 22nd March, 1989 (Holy) for delivery. Since it was a holiday, the doctor on duty took some time to contact the Chief Medical Officer for orders. Nevertheless, Smt. Chawdawa delivered in the presence of the Gynecologist and was admitted to the Sceptic Ward.

Use of Food Colours

7101. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a systematic campaign in favour of continuance of the use of food colours with the aim of lobbying for change in Government's policy to phase out use of all artificial food colours in view of their involvement in causing several ailments in users and also occupational health hazards to workers in dye and food processing industries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such campaign; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a study team under the National Consumer Protection Council to look into all aspects of the matter and advise the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There have been representations from various organisations for use of colours in food.

(b) The proposal to ban use of colours in food articles is being examined in consultation with experts.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

ESI Hospital in West Bengal

7102. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of 500 beds ESI hospital in Barrackpore (West Bengal) is pending with the Union Government for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the early construction of the said hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir, There is no proposal for construction of a 500 bedded Hospital in Barrackpore.

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

Workers Participation in Management in Maharashtra

7103. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the details of the Central Sector Public Undertakings in Maharashtra that have implemented the scheme for workers participation in management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): Details of 21 Central Public Sector Undertakings located in Maharashtra which have implemented the scheme for workers participation in management as notified by the Government in December, 1983 or with modifications at shop floor/plant levels are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

A. *List of enterprises which have implemented the Scheme of Workers' Participation in Management at shop floor/plant levels, as notified by the Government in December, 1983.*

1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
2. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.
3. Western Coalfields Ltd.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>5. Lubrizol India Ltd.</p> <p>6. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.</p> <p>7. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.</p> <p>8. Hindustan Organic and Chemicals Ltd.</p> <p>9. Maharashtra Antibiotics Ltd.</p> <p>10. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.</p> <p>11. National Bicycle Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>12. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.</p> <p>13. Air India Ltd.</p> <p>14. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>15. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.</p> <p>16. National Film Development Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>3. <i>List of enterprises which have implemented modified version of the Scheme</i></p> <p>17. Indian Oil Blending Ltd.</p> <p>18. Mazagaon Dock Ltd.</p> <p>19. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.</p> <p>20. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.</p> <p>21. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd.</p> | <p>Pollution in Maharashtra Rivers</p> <p>7104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) the details of rivers in Maharashtra which are affected by pollution together with the reason thereof;</p> <p>(b) the comparative rate of pollution in the rivers in Maharashtra and other States;</p> <p>(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;</p> <p>(d) if so, the suggestions made in the survey report to keep the rivers free from pollution; and</p> <p>(e) the time by which Government propose to implement the suggestions?</p> <p>THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The rivers that are affected by pollution in Maharashtra are the Krishna, the Godavari, the Ulhas and the Patalganga. The main sources of pollution in these rivers are the discharge of waste-waters by the municipalities and effluents from industries.</p> <p>(b) The extent of pollution contributed by domestic and industrial wastes affecting the water quality of these rivers is comparable to that in other industrialised States.</p> <p>(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The steps taken to contain pollution in rivers include the following:-</p> <p>i) Monitoring of river water quality is being done through monitoring stations established under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.</p> |
|---|--|

- ii) Industries and municipalities have been directed to treat their effluents to prescribed standards before discharging them into rivers.
- iii) On the basis of the Krishna river basin survey report, an Action Plan for cleaning the river Krishna on the lines of the Ganga Action Plan has been prepared.

(e) Measures for prevention, control and monitoring of pollution in these rivers are continuing efforts. The Krishna Action Plan can be considered depending on the experience gained from the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

Subsidy of Foodgrains supplied to Maharashtra

7105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the amount of subsidy borne by Union Government on issue of foodgrains supplied to the State of Maharashtra for the tribal people during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): The amount of subsidy borne by the Government of India on issues of foodgrains under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States during the last three years to Maharashtra is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Total amount of subsidy</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1986-87 | 20.03 |
| 1987-88 | 24.74 |
| 1988-89 | 17.75 |

(Upto February, 1989)

[*Translation*]

Turn Over of NTC Showrooms

7106. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has opened its own showrooms throughout the country for sale of its products;

(b) if so, the total number of showrooms opened by the end of the year 1988;

(c) whether the turn over of these outlets has been decreasing continuously for the last three years;

(d) if so, their sale during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 separately;

(e) whether any efforts have been made to improve the situation after studying the results of the activities of these centres during these years; and

(f) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As on 31st December, 1988, there were 417 showrooms of NTC throughout the country.

(c) and (d). The sales of NTC showrooms during 1987-88 was Rs. 3644 lakhs as compared to Rs. 4499 lakhs during 1986-87. However, the sales during the period April-December, 1988 improved and was worth about Rs. 3284 lakhs.

(e) and (f). The following measures have been taken to improve the sale of NTC showrooms:-

- i) opening of special sales counters;
- ii) participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;
- iii) close monitoring of the inventory and stocks of the showrooms;
- iv) developing new products/designs to cater to the needs of the market;
- v) training programmes for sales personnel, etc.

A Procurement Committee has also been formed at the Holding Company level to ensure proper supply of fabrics from mills to the showrooms.

Separate Agency for Export of Cotton

7107. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import or export cotton from time to time instead of creating a buffer stock to stabilise the prices of cotton in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Cotton Corporation of India has suggested setting up of a separate agency for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to implement the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A decision for import/export of cotton is taken keeping in view domestic availability and prices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction in Prices of Edible Oils

7108. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of edible oils being sold through the Public Distribution System in view of the voluntary price cut by the Vanaspati manufacturers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). As a result of the bumper production of oilseeds, the wholesale prices of edible oils in the market had declined substantially but this decline in the whole-sale prices was not being reflected at the retail level. The Government felt the need for reducing in prices of oils at the retail level and therefore appealed to the packers of popular brands of edible oils to reduce their prices as a result of which a number of packers of edible oils have reduced the retail prices of their products varying from Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 2.00 per kg. In so far as the prices of imported edible oils for the PDS is concerned, their issue price is lower in comparison with the ruling prices of indigenous edible oils and any decrease in its prices is likely to enhance the chances of malpractices like leakages into unauthorised channels adulteration of indigenous oils etc.

Tardy Procurement of Wheat

7109. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in "The Indian Express" dated 26 March, 1989 under the caption "Centre undecided on wheat procurement";

(b) whether Government agencies are not expected to be able to procure wheat in sufficient quantity on account of low procurement price of wheat fixed by Government, if so, the steps contemplated in this direction;

(c) whether Government propose to provide additional financial benefits to the farmers in order to boost procurement activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Wheat is procured by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and their agencies at the Government's support price against voluntary offers by the farmers. All the wheat offered by the farmers and conforming to the prescribed standards will be bought by the procuring agencies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Houses Under Self Financing Scheme, Category-III

7110. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allowed the registrants of Self Financing Scheme category II to opt for category III also;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of registration for these two categories were different at the time of registration;

(c) if so, how this difference has now been resolved and the reasons for providing this facility;

(d) whether houses have since been allotted to the persons who had initially registered themselves in category-III;

(e) if not, whether the allotment of houses to them would not be delayed due to much larger number of registrants in this category now; and

(f) if so, the measures Government propose to adopt to allot houses to the persons registered in category III at an early date?

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

(b) The only difference is that fixed deposit amount for Category II is Rs. 10,000/-, and for Category III, it is Rs. 15,000/-.

(c) The registrants who have been allowed conversion for Category III have been asked to pay the difference of the fixed deposit amount alongwith interest. The registrants had requested for conversion to

Category III as their family size have increased and their incomes have also increased.

(d) Persons with sufficiently High scheme seniority in Category III and who have opted for Colonies where sufficient flats available have been allotted the flats. Others have not been allotted the same.

(e) No, Sir, because new registrants for Category III, after conversion of their registration from Category II will be placed at the bottom of existing registrants, for Category III.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Non-payment of Gratuity

7111. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired employees of the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh who have not been paid gratuity amount during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for early payment thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The enforcement of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act in the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh is the responsibility of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The required

information is, therefore, being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Modernisation of Minto Road Press, New Delhi

7112. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India Press at Minto Road was bifurcated, into two separate independent units, prior to modernisation;

(b) whether Government of India Press (Photo-Litho Unit) is being modernised at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.12 crores;

(c) if so, the number of posts in each category created for this new project;

(d) the number of posts in each category filled through direct recruitment; and

(e) the number of posts in each category filled by internal candidates from Letter Press Unit till-date through re-employment, transfer and promotion?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per details in statement-I below.

(d) As per details in statement-II below.

(e) Nil.

STATEMENT-I

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of post created</i> | <i>No. of Posts</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Electronics Engineer | 1 |
| 2. | Assistant Electronics Engineer | 1 |
| 3. | Machineman (Offset) | 12 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of post created</i> | <i>No. of Posts</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. | Machine Assistant (Offset) | 24 |
| 5. | Key Board Operator | 200 |
| 6. | Machine Operator (Photocomposing) | 4 |
| 7. | Dark Room Assistant | 3 |
| 8. | Senior Artist Layout | 9 |
| 9. | Junior Artist Retoucher | 8 |
| 10. | Artist Retoucher | 6 |
| 11. | Assistant Artist Retoucher | 6 |
| 12. | Plate Maker | 12 |
| Total: | | 286 |

STATEMENT-II

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of post</i> | <i>No. of post filled</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Key Board Operator (Offset) | 57 |
| 2. | Dark Room Assistant | 2 |
| 3. | Machineman (Offset) | 3 |

Modernisation of Government Text Books Press, Bhubaneshwar

7113. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for modernisation of Government Text Book Press, Bhubaneshwar is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of C.G.H.S. in Cooperation with State Government

7114. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce C.G.H.S. with the cooperation of

State Governments at various places in the States with a view to provide health facility to all by the end of this century;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if this scheme has already been introduced, the names of districts in Bihar where this scheme is going on?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d). C.G.H.S. is meant for Central Government employees only. In Bihar, C.G.H.S. is functioning in Patna.

[English]

Protection to Wildlife in Bhitarkanika Sanctuary Orissa

7115. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crocodiles and other wild-life continue to be under human threat even in the wild life sanctuaries set up by Government such as Bhitarkanika Sanctuary in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to protect the wild life in these sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Human threat to crocodiles and other wildlife in sanctuaries like Bhitarkanika has been reduced with the posting of more protection

staff and other relevant protection measures.

(b) The steps taken to protect wildlife at Bhitarkanika sanctuary are:-

- i) Upgradation of the Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary as a national park to afford greater legal protection;
- ii) Prohibition of mechanised fishing within 10 Kms. off the coast.
- iii) Deployment of additional protection staff alongwith a mobile patrolling unit with wireless facility; and
- iv) Seeking the help of voluntary organisations to protect wildlife in the area.

[Translation]

Supply of Essential Commodities to U.P.

7116. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of wheat, rice, kerosene oil and sugar by Uttar Pradesh for the months of February and March, 1989;

(b) whether State Government had demanded more wheat than the quota fixed in view of the shortage of wheat in the State during these months; and

(c) if so, whether the quantity demanded by the State has been made available and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement indicating the required information is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In view of the requests from State Government, the alloca-

tion of wheat to Uttar Pradesh which was 55,000 tonnes for January, 1989 was increased to 57,750 tonnes per month for February and March, 1989 and further to 60,000 tonnes for April, 1989 under PDS.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Wheat, Rice, Kerosene Oil and Sugar in Respect of Uttar Pradesh During the Months of February '89 and March '89

(in '000 tonnes)

| Commodity | February '89 | | | March '89 | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Demand | Allotment | Offtake | Demand | Allotment | Offtake |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Wheat (PDS) | 70.00 | 57.75 | 54.5 | 70.0 | 57.75 | 59.0 |
| Rice (PDS) | 60.0 | 32.0 | 29.7 | 60.0 | 32.0 | 26.3 |
| Kerosene Oil | @ | 71.91 | 73.19 | @ | 68.71 | 68.89 |
| Sugar | * | 52.9 | ** | * | 52.9 | ** |

@ The requirement of Kerosene Oil of various States and UTs, are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year. No. demands are invited.

* Allotments are being made to all States at a uniform rate of 425 grams per capita per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. No demands are invited.

** The States Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted sugar from factories.

[English]

Working Mandays in Cashew Industry

7118. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mandays on which work was performed in the cashew industry in Kerala during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of working days of the labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Housing Projects with HUDCO Assistance in Kerala

7119. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the housing projects presently under implementation in Kerala with the assistance from the HUDCO;

(b) the extent of financial assistance being given by HUDCO for each project; and

(c) the number of houses being constructed under each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). HUDCO has so far sanctioned 320 schemes in the Kerala State. The agency-wise details of the sanctioned scheme, project costs and loans sanctioned by HUDCO and number of dwelling units to be constructed etc. are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-Kerala

| Agency | Scheme | Project | Loan | EWS | LIG | MIG | HIG | Others | Total | EWS | LIG | MIG | HIG | Otr. | Total | Plots. | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|--------|------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | cost. | Sanctioned | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | (Rs. lakhs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Housing Board | 218 | 27503.66 | 17717.41 | 255209 | 16824 | 6182 | 3360 | 2 | 281577 | 0 | 5 | 51 | 496 | 0 | 552 | | | | | | |
| Dev. Authority | 57 | 5319.81 | 3998.22 | 15316 | 5654 | 2261 | 440 | 197 | 23878 | 135 | 248 | 213 | 140 | 0 | 736 | | | | | | |
| Mun. Corpn. | 1 | 184.82 | 75.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Public Sector | 40 | 3422.50 | 1802.46 | 62498 | 546 | 272 | 0 | 0 | 63316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Private Sector | 1 | 3.86 | 1.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |

| Agency Scheme | Project cost. Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs) | Dwelling Units | | | | | | | | | | Plots. | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Loan | EWS | LIG | MIG | HIG | Others | Total | EWS | LIG | MIG | HIG | Otr. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| Apex Coop.Soc. | 2 | 181.62 | 126.90 | 120 | 755 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Voluntary Society | 1 | 265.00 | 125.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| State Total: | 320 | 36881.27 | 23736.49 | 333143 | 23789 | 8740 | 3800 | 201 | 369673 | 135 | 253 | 264 | 636 | 0 | 1288 | |

Migratory Marine Turtles

7120. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the sea beaches in the country which the migratory marine turtles particularly Oliver Ridley Pacific Ocean turtles prefer as their nesting grounds;

(b) whether a large number of sea turtles come to lay eggs and for nesting to these sea beaches;

(c) the steps taken to develop these sea beaches and also give due protection to the migratory turtles; and

(d) the details of research work undertaken on the natural habitat of these sea turtles?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Marine turtles, particularly the Olive Ridley turtle is known to nest on beaches in the Sunderbans in West Bengal and Gahirmatha in Orissa. It is also reported to be nesting on certain beaches in Kerala, Tamil Nadu Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Reports have been received of mass nesting and laying of eggs by these turtles in Sunderbans and Gahirmatha.

(c) The important steps taken to develop sea beaches and to give protection to the migratory turtles are:-

- i) The major nesting sites in West Bengal and Orissa have been constituted as national parks.
- ii) All the migratory marine turtles are included in Scheduled-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act,

1972 which gives them full legal protection against hunting and poaching.

(d) No major research work has been under taken on the natural habitat of sea turtles as yet.

Export of Jute to Japan

7121. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to send a study team to Japan to find out the ways and means of increasing India's share in the Japanese market for jute goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being considered to capture jute manufacturing market in Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). With a view to identifying marketing possibilities and end users of diversified jute products Government has decided to implement an integrated marketing programme in Japan by Jute Manufacturers Development Council in collaboration with Trade Development Authority.

Non-Availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries in Bangalore City

7122. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the medicines are not available in the CGHS dispensaries at Bangalore city and the patients are asked to purchase the same from the market;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the cumbersome procedure to be followed for getting reimbursement of medical bills;

(c) whether Government propose to open a Central Drug store at Bangalore for the exclusive use of the CGHS patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Those medicines which are not available in the dispensary are indentured from the local chemist and supplied to CGHS beneficiaries.

(c) and (d). A Central Medical Store for supplying medicines included in the CGHS formulary is already functioning under CGHS, Bangalore.

Land Rates of Delhi Development Authority

7123. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of Delhi Development Authority for land for the co-operative societies and institutional areas in 1978, 1988 and at present; and

(b) the impact of the increase in the rates of land on the house building activity by middle classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 1. *Cooperative Societies:*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Area</i> | <i>Rates per Sq.mtr. in</i> | <i>Rates per Sq.mtr. in</i> | <i>Current rates per Sq.mtr.</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | South and Central area | @ Rs. 45/- | @ Rs. 450/- | New rates effective w.e.f. 1.4.88 have not been fixed. |
| 2. | West and North Delhi except Rohini | —do— | @ Rs. 425/- | |
| 3. | East Delhi and Rohini | —do— | @ Rs. 400/- | |

2. *Institutional areas:* The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no adverse impact on the house building activity due to increase in the rates of land. These rates are still much more lower than the open market price.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Bihar and U.P.

7124. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

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

(a) whether a number of factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were served orders to close down on the change of spreading pollution were allowed to restart their operations after a few days; and

(b) if so, the reason for closing down

and then restarting the factories?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Government issued seventeen notices for closure to industries in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under the Environment (Protection) Act during 1988-89. Of these, thirteen have been given directions to put up effluent treatment plants within a time-frame and directions for closure have been issued to four units, all of them located in Uttar Pradesh. No orders were issued to any these four units to restart.

[English]

Factory Inspectors in Orissa

7125. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a detailed scheme to Union Government for financial assistance for appointment of Factory Inspectors in the State to tackle the hazards faced by workers in chemical and hazardous industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to approve the proposal and sanction funds for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The Factories Act, 1948 is enforced by the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations through their Factories Inspectorates. The Act empowers them to levy fees for registration and licensing of factories for the purpose. In addition, the Government of India have been extending assistance to various State Governments and

Union Territories including Orissa for training of Inspectors and upgrading their industrial hygiene laboratories. The Government of Orissa had, in addition, asked for assistance to strengthen the set-up of its factors inspectorate. It has not been found feasible to assist State Governments in this regard.

Criteria for Allotment of Self-Financing Flats

7126. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of Self-financing Scheme flats is made by seniority or by draw of lots and whether any choice is given in the selection of locality;

(b) the cost of a MIG under HUDCO, and category II and category III flats of SFS V and VI as on date and how do these differ from the cost of the flats during the last five years with the reasons for the escalation in prices;

(c) the details of plinth and built-up area of the above flats;

(d) how many registrants under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 have opted for conversion category and scheme-wide; and

(e) the details of crash programme drawn up, if any, to expedite the allotment of MIG flats under the HUDCO Scheme 1979 and the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Pipeline in SFS Flats in Gulabi Bagh

7127. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply in the Ground floor flats in the Scheme SFS-Category III Gulabi Bagh Delhi is limited to only two hours daily both in the morning and evening; and is even lesser than in the Duplex flats in the same colony;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the DDA propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Water supply in the SFS Category III ground floor flats and Duplex flats in the Gulabi Bagh is the same. It is for two hours each in the morning and evening and is according to the availability of water from Municipal source. However Duplex flats toilets have been provided with overhead tanks placed at the terrace.

(c) No steps are envisaged as the system is as planned.

Printing Work to Private Parties

7128. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Printing Wing of the Department of Stationery and Printing under her Ministry on getting printing work executed through the private parties during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the criteria followed for allocation of printing work to the private parties and the

rates thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to modernise and augment the capacity of the existing Government presses, particularly those in Calcutta?

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

| 1987-88 | 1988-89 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Rs. 50.64 lakhs | Rs. 40.73 lakhs |

(b) Only when because of certain constraints like inadequate capacity or time, non-availability of particular type of specialised equipment etc., the job cannot be undertaken by the Government of India Presses themselves, printing through private parties is resorted to. In certain cases even no objection certificate is issued to the Departments concerned to get the job accomplished themselves. With regard to rates, the work is awarded by calling tenders, to the lowest tenderer subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions and with due regard to the capacity of the private parties to undertake the job. In certain cases, negotiations are also held with a view to bringing down the rates further.

(c) Under Replacement/modernisation programme for the Government of India Presses, including those in Calcutta, while modern technology has been introduced in some of the presses, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi has been extensively modernised. With the modernisation already undertaken or underway, the productive capacity of the presses concerned has gone up and is likely to go up further.

Relief Supply of Medical Store to Jaffna, Sri Lanka from Madras

7129. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to ethnic trouble during the last two years, relief supplies of medical stores were despatched to Jaffna, Srilanka from the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras;

(b) if so, the cost involved in such

(b)

| | 1987-88 | 1988-89 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| i) Direct Supply | Rs. 68,21,468/- | Rs. Nil |
| ii) Through Red Cross | Rs. 4,51,493/- | Rs. 34,65,694/- |
| | Rs. 72,72,961/- | Rs. 34,65,694/- |

(c) Sales turn over is inclusive of the cost of relief medicines supplied to Jaffna.

Downward Trend of Production in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

7130. SHRIM. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Government Medical Store Depot Factory, Madras is showing a downward trend for the last three years;

(b) if so, the items of drugs manufactured during the above period and the value thereof; and

(c) the action taken to step up the production in the coming year?

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

(a) No, Sir. The value of production during

supply, year-wise; and

(c) whether this cost is inclusive or exclusive of the yearly turn-over of the Depot?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

the last three years was:-

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1986-87 | Rs. 93.46 lakhs |
| 1987-88 | Rs. 126.72 lakhs |
| 1988-89 | Rs. 14.00 lakhs |

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

Construction of Government Accommodation in Delhi

7131. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for construction of quarters for Government employees in Delhi for 1989-90;

(b) whether a large number of Government employees are waiting to get Government accommodation in different categories;

(c) if so, the category-wise details thereof

as on 31 March, 1989; and

(d) the projection made for the construction of quarters for the staff during 1989-90, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) Rs. 3.97 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Category-wise details of Officers waiting as on 31.3.89, on the basis of limited applications received for the allotment year 1988-89 is as under:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|
| Types I | 5596 | |
| Types II | 14773 | |
| Types III | 9364 | |
| Types IV | 2805 | |
| Types IV (Special) | 260 | |
| Type V | 700 | approximately |
| Type VI | 741 | |
| Type VII | 241 | |
| Type VIII | 113 | |

(d) As on 31.3.1989, 574 quarters are under construction, details of which are given below. These are likely to be completed and handed over during 1989-90.

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Type B | 184 |
| Type II | 90 |
| Type III | 300 |
| Total: | 574 |

In addition, 588 units have been sanctioned for construction during 1989-90.

Increase in Incidence of Calculus of Kidney and Ureter

7132. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of calculus of Kidney and Ureter is on the increase;

(b) if so, the incidence of diseases of Genito-urinary system and calculus of kidney and ureter according to the international classification of diseases during the last three years in various States/Union Territories in the country;

(c) the names of the specialised hospitals in the country providing treatment for these diseases; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to augment these facilities during the Seventh Five Year Plan at least in the Central Government hospitals/medical institutes?

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

Expansion of Hindustan Latex Limited

7133. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Hindustan Latex Limited, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for expansion and modernisation of the Hindustan Latex

Limited during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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

(a) and (b). The HLL is at present engaged in the manufacture of condoms and its production capacity is 608 mln pcs per annum. There is no proposal to further expand this production capacity. However, the Company has the following diversification proposals under consideration:-

- (1) Production of Cu-T200 B and 380A with a total capacity of 4 mln pcs per annum.
- (2) Production of Disposable Syringes and Needles with a capacity of 60 mln syringes and 100 mln pcs needles per annum.
- (3) Production of Latex Surgical gloves with a capacity of 50 mln pcs per annum.

| | | |
|-----|---------|-------------------|
| (c) | 1988-89 | Rs. 1.00 lakh |
| | 1989-90 | Rs. 155.00 lakhs. |

Tests for Pesticides Used in Foodgrains Fruits and Vegetables

7134. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2595 regarding use of pesticides during storage of grains fruits and vegetables and State:

(a) whether most of the samples of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables tested in a survey revealed that pesticides were within tolerance limits, if so, the details of items and the number of samples tested for each, indicating the number of samples found within permissible limits and the number of those found to be beyond permissible limits;

(b) the action taken on the samples found to be having pesticides beyond permissible limits; and

(c) the pesticides for which these samples were tested and the reasons for not testing all the registered pesticides?

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

(a) to (c). In the survey conducted by Directorate General of Health Services under this Ministry during the year 1987, a total of 648 informal samples of various commodities of food collected from the farmers and market were analysed mainly for D.D.T. and B.H.C. The break-up of number of each commodity and number of samples having pesticide residue beyond the prescribed limit is given in the statement below. States/U.Ts have been requested to analyse samples of food for presence of pesticide residues. As use of D.D.T. and B.H.C. is much more compared to other pesticides, the major thrust has been to estimate the residues of these two pesticides and their isomers and metabolites. The survey is being continued comprising of larger area in order to relate the use of pesticides with the levels of residues detected in the samples before an action is contemplated.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Commodity (Name) analysed | No. of sample prescribed limited | No. of samples exceeding |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Vegetable | 231 | 1 |
| 2 | Fruits | 181 | 1 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Commodity (Name) analysed</i> | <i>No. of sample prescribed limited</i> | <i>No. of samples exceeding</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 3. | Cereals | 74 | 6* |
| 4. | Puses | 103 | 2* |
| 5. | Vegetable oils | 52 | — |
| 6. | Dairy products | 7 | 6 |
| Total | | 648 | 16 |

- * 33 samples of cereals and 31 samples of pulses also showed presence of DDT for which no tolerance limit has been prescribed. However, the level was below the detectable level in most of rice and wheat flour samples.

News Item Captioned 'Steps to Check Spread of AIDS in Tirupati'

7135. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in "The Hindu" dated 31 March, 1989 captioned 'steps to check spread of AIDS in Tirupati';

(b) whether Union Government have sent a team to enquire into the detection of AIDS cases in Tirupati;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed in the matter?

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

(a) The Government has seen the news-item appeared in the 'Hindu' dated the 31st March, 1989.

(b) and (c). Till 31st March, 1989, the Surveillance Centre established in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Re-

search and the State Government at Tirupati has screened 1877 persons from high risk groups and 7 persons have been found to be sero-positive.

(d) The measures taken to prevent spread of HIV infection include:-

- health education of high risk groups.
- screening of high risk groups and counselling of sero-positive individuals.
- screening of blood-donors for HIV antibodies.
- screening of blood used for blood product preparation and blood product for HIV anti-bodies.
- promotion of use of condom and contraceptives among high risk groups and seropositive individuals.

Financial Assistance to Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital

7136. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital during 1988-89 and the amount provided for 1989-90, both under the Plan as well as non-Plan expenditure;

(b) whether Union Government have any financial and administrative control over the functioning of this hospital;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps being taken in this regard;

(d) whether T.B. Association of India also does not contribute even a single penny from its own funds towards the maintenance/running cost of the hospital; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) The information is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | <i>Plan</i> | <i>Non-Plan</i> |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1988-89 | Nil | 104.97 |
| 1989-90 | 50.00 | 50.00 |

(b) and (c). The Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital is being run and managed by the Tuberculosis Association of India. The Government of India have no financial or administrative Control over the Hospital. The Hospital was established with the commitment that the Government of India would meet the capital as well as the recurring cost of the Hospital by paying suitable Grants-in-aid to Tuberculosis Association of India. However, a proposal is under consideration to take over the Hospital from Tuberculosis Association India.

(d) and (e). As per the information

received from the Tuberculosis Association of India, it does not contribute funds for the maintenance of Hospital as it is a charitable organisation and it has no funds for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Report of Tripathi Committee on Electropathy

7137. DR. PRABHATKUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. S.P. Tripathi has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Inquiry Committee of Electropathy;

(b) when this committee proposes to start functioning; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir, w.e.f. 10th April, 1989.

(b) 1st May, 1989.

(c) 1st August, 1989.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Madhya Pradesh

7138. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Madhya Pradesh where C.G.H.S. dispensaries for the Central Government employees exist at present;

(b) if not, the names of the places where

Government propose to open these dispensaries; and

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

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

(a) C.G.H.S. is not functioning in any of the cities in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The question of extension of C.G.H.S. facilities to those cities which fulfill the criteria for extension of scheme i.e. having a concentration of 7500 or more Central Government employees will be considered during the VIIIth Five Year Plan subject to allocation of sufficient funds.

[English]

Lack of Facilities at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital

7139. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the lack of amenities and facilities at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Delhi to handle any outbreak of Cholera/Gastroenteritis and infective hospitals; and

(b) the steps being taken to make ECG facility available during night as well as at the said hospital?

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

(a) Facilities at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital have been adequately augmented to handle any break-out of Cholera/Gastroenteritis, etc.

(b) Six posts of ECG Technicians have already been sanctioned by the Delhi Ad-

ministration. Pending recruitment against these vacancies, adhoc arrangements have already been made for ECG facilities in the Emergency.

Pay and Allowances of Malaria Workers

7140. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions/representations to raise they pay and other allowances of the employees working under the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (c). National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally sponsored category II Plan scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Centre and State Governments. The employees working under National Malaria Eradication Programme are employed by State Governments/U.T. administrations and they are governed by the service rules of the concerned State/U.T. Administration.

Directive to use Disposable Syringes to Prevent AIDS

7141. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directions to all concerned to use only disposable syringes to prevent spread of infectious diseases like AIDS;

(b) the steps taken to ensure supply of

disposable syringes in sufficient numbers; and

(c) the other directions, if any, issued to ensure prevention of spread of AIDS in the country?

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

(a) Yes, all the State Health Authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

(b) Syringes are indigenously produced in several Government and Public Sector/undertakings as per demands placed with them.

(c) Guidelines and administration instructions have issued for safety of blood and blood products.

Setting Up of Cobalt Therapy Unit in Kerala

7142. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Cobalt Therapy Unit in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether a report on the proposed site for setting up the Cobalt Unit has been called for/received; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in obtaining the report

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Appointment of Authorised Medical Attendants at Sonapat

7143. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to appoint Authorised Medical Attendants for its employees based at Sonapat in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Shortage of Nurses and Women Workers for Family Planning Workers

7144. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of nurses and female family planning workers in the villages in the country;

(b) if so, whether this is one of the reasons which are adversely affecting the success of the family planning programme;

(c) the ratio of nurses/female family welfare workers in the villages and to what extent it is deficient especially in Maharashtra; and

(d) whether Union Government have any scheme of incentives to increase the number of nurses/female family planning workers and to bridge the gap, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is a marginal shortage of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives who work for family welfare programme. According to information furnished by States, out of 1,12,004 sub-centres established in the country, only 4041 sub-centres are without Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An Auxiliary Nurse Midwife is to serve an area with 5000 population in plain areas and 3000 population in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. She functions from a Sub-Centre. As on 31st December, 1988 there were 9238 sub-centres functioning in Maharashtra out of which, only 176 sub-centres were without Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

(d) The training and employment of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Adequate number of candidates are available for the training programmes as employment is provided after the training.

Maintenance of Back Lanes in R.K. Puram

7145. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dispute going on between the C.P.W.D. and the Delhi Municipal Corporation about maintenance of back lanes in R.K. Puram for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the points of dispute; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to settle the matter expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Normally, the responsibility for sweeping and cleaning the backlanes in Government colonies rests with the local bodies, for which scavenging charges are being paid by the C.P.W.D. along with Municipal taxes. Action in this regard is taken by the local bodies after the backlanes and service lanes are formally handed over to them by the C.P.W.D. after removing deficiencies such as removal of encroachments made by the allottees, paving the kuchha roads etc. Necessary action for handing over the backlanes in R.K. Puram formally, after making good the deficiencies, will be taken by the CPWD expeditiously, subject to availability of funds.

Presence of HIV Virus Amongst Indians

7146. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HIV virus is at present 7.5 in Indians as per survey conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether R&D aimed at finding remedies in collaboration with the WHO and other countries affected with the virus has been considered; and

(c) the remedial and follow-up action proposed to meet the situation?

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

(a) No.

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

Provision of Hospital Beds in Seventh Plan

7147. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the objective set forth under the Seventh Five Year Plan for provision of hospital beds in proportion to the population;

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved upto 1988-89;

(c) whether the progress made so far is satisfactory; and

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

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

(a) The objective set under the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is to provide one Hospital bed for every 1000 population.

(b) Upto 1.1.1988, one hospital bed for 1351 population is available in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide more medical facilities to the population.

Import of Blood Based Products

7148. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of blood based products being imported;

(b) the total import of each product during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the suppliers do not provide certificates for screening of AIDS antibodies;

(d) if so, the names of such products alongwith names of the importers and the foreign suppliers; and

(e) the quantity of each blood based product imported during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a), (b) and (e). The names of blood products alongwith the quantity imported during the last three years are given in the Statement below.

(c) The blood products derived from human blood are required to be accompanied with the AIDS Free Certificate at the time of import. These are further subjected to test for freedom from HIV antibodies before release.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

| Name of Product | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | April 1988 to December 1988 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Tetanus Immuno Globulin Vials. | 100 vials | — | — |
| 2. Tetanus Immuno Globulin Powder. | 39 m.u. | 55.5 m.u. | 71 m.u. |
| 3. Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin | 1000 ml. | 600 vials | 1000 vials. |
| 4. Human Gama Globulin | 58 kgs. | — | 30 kgs. |
| 5. Anti Human Globulin Sera | 40 litres | — | — |
| 6. Hepatitis B Vaccine | 24,170 vials | 815 doses | 500 vials |
| 7. Lymphoglobulin | 50x5ml. | — | — |
| 8. Anti Lymphocyte Globulin | 25x5 ml. | 60x10 ml. | 210 vials |
| 9. Anti Human Serum | — | 4 litres | — |
| 10. Human Immuno Globulin | — | 200x10 ml. | 10,000 vials |
| 11. Pentaglobulin | — | — | 10,000 ml. |

| Name of Product | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | April 1988 to December 1988 |
|--|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. Anti Lymphocyte Serum | — | — | 70 ml. |
| 13. Anti Rh Immuno globulin | — | — | 500x10 ml. |
| 14. Pentaglobulin Gama Protect Hepatitis | — | — | 350 vials. |

**Auto Transfusion of Blood In Neuro
Surgery Patients In Bangalore**

7149. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences in Bangalore has introduced auto transfusion of blood in neuro surgery patients;

(b) if so, how many patients were operated with auto transfusion of blood methods, at NIMHANS, Bangalore;

(c) whether the results are encouraging; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) No.

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

Incidence of AIDS

7150. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidence of AIDS in the country, State and Union Territory-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the number of men, women and children affected by AIDS?

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

(a) So far, 29 cases of AIDS have been reported by surveillance/reference centres.

(b) Request information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

| State/Union Territory | No. of Aids Cases Reported | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| <i>Indians</i> | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chandigarh | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 4 |
| Delhi | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Gujarat | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| J & K | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Kerala | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Pondicherry | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| West Bengal | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | 3 | 6 | 8 | 1 | — | 18 |

| State/Union Territory | No. of Aids Cases Reported | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Foreigners | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| | 5 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 29 |

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| Indians | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Foreigners | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Total.: | 24 | 5 | 29 |

Survey on Diseases Affecting Weaker Sections

7151. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any survey on the diseases which affect the weaker section of the population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to provide proper treatment to the persons affected by such diseases; and

(d) whether any Central scheme is being formulated for the same and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducted surveys relating to health problems of the under-privileged sections of the population through its Institutes and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The survey was conducted on the health and nutritional status of Tribals in three districts of M.P., namely, Jhabua, Bastar and Sarguja. The major tribal groups living in these district are the Bhils, Bhilalas and the Patalias in Jhabua, Gonds, Kanwars, Khonds and Oraons in Sarguja Maria and Muria, Gond Halbas, Bhatras, Dorlas in Bastar.

The findings of the survey are as follows:

Among the communicable diseases, infections of the respiratory tract, skin and

gastrointestinal system were the most common in all the areas surveyed. The prevalence of these conditions varied between the three districts, being highest in Jhabua followed by Sarguja and Bastar in that order. Prevalence of malaria was also more in Jhabua as compared to the other two areas. Serological tests, however, reflected Malaria to be an endemic problem in Bastar. Moderate level of Leprosy was found in the areas (1 to 2 per 1000).

The pattern of non-communicable diseases exhibited a high prevalence of ocular problems like, refractory errors and cataract in the older age groups and strabismus, corneal opacities etc. in the younger age group. This was seen more in Bastar as compared to Jhabua and Sarguja. Conditions like general debility, myalgias, arthralgia etc. also exhibited a similar pattern of prevalence in the three districts.

G-6-PD deficiency and sickle cell diseases were high in Bastar. They were also noted to be a problem in the other two areas surveyed. Dental carries as a problem was seen only in Jhabua.

Among the nutritional problems, severe anaemia was very high in Bastar followed by Jhabua. It was minimal in Sarguja. Sarguja was, however, endemic for goitre.

Overt cases of PEM namely, Kwashiorkor and marasmus and vitamin deficiency signs like, Bitot spots and Angular stomatitis were conspicuous by their very low prevalence, compared to general rural populations.

(c) The Government of M.P. is providing health services to the population through the system of Primary Health Center and sub-centres. Besides offering curative services, these centres also provide preventive services. All the National Health Programme such as National Malaria Eradication Pro-

gramme, Tuberculosis control programme, nutritional anaemia prophylaxis programme etc. are also implemented through this system.

The research team had provided the treatment to the affected persons also.

(d) Facilities for medicare in the tribal/hilly areas is provided through the network of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres for these areas a sub centre is sanctioned for a population of 3000 and a Primary Health Centre for a population of 20,000.

National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme

7152. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where the National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Pro-

gramme is being implemented;

(b) whether the programme is being implemented in Orissa and if so, since when; and

(c) the steps taken to intensify the programme in the tribal areas of Orissa?

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

(a) The Programme of Oral Rehydration Therapy for children below 5 years is being implemented in all States/UTs.

(b) The Programme has been started in Orissa since the latter half of 1986.

(c) The following steps have been taken to intensify the Programme in whole Orissa including tribal areas.

1. Districts covered & funds allocated (Year -wise)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of Distts. covered</i> | <i>Funds allocated (in lakh)</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1986-87 | 4 | 7.37 |
| 1987-88 | 3 | 23.17 |
| 1988-89 | 11 | 19.33 |

The remaining two districts are being covered during 1989-90. Funds have been provided for training of staff, health education material for the community and supply of O.R.S.

2 The State has been supplied with two vehicles for two Health & Family Welfare Training Centres for conducting training of staff at PHC/Sub-centres and one to the State level authorities.

3. 3 Trainers from the State were trained at National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta for conducting training of trainers.

National Filaria Control Programme

7153. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Filaria Control Programme is being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the activities being undertaken under the programme for control and eradication of filariasis:

(c) the funds allocated during the last three years to different States and Union Territories under the programme; and

(d) the targets fixed under the programme for control of filaria and the achievements made against the targets?

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

(b) The main activities of control of filariasis being undertaken through an organised National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) are as follows:-

i) Recurrent anti-larval measures

on weekly basis being undertaken by 204 control units in the country by using MLO, and O.P compound like Fenthion and Temephos.

ii) Anti-parasitic measures through the detection and treatment of micro-filaria carriers and diseases persons by DEC is being undertaken by 186 filaria clinics, by making domiciliary visits at night from house to house.

iii) 27 Survey Units are undertaking surveys in order to know whether the area is endemic for filariasis or not.

(c) A statement showing budget allocation and expenditure for years 1985-86 to 1988-89 is given below:-

(d) The targets are fixed for opening new units in the endemic areas. The targets and achievements during the 7th Plan period are as follows:-

| Year | Targets | | | Achievements | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| | Control Units | Survey Units | Clinics | Control Units | Survey Units | Clinics |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1984-85 | 5 | 1 | 30 | 8* | 1 | 9 |
| 1985-86 | 10 | 1 | 50 | 9 | 1 | 35 |
| 1986-87 | 10 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 1987-88 | 10 | 1 | 50 | 2 | — | 7 |
| 1988-89 | 10 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 1 | 19 |
| 1989-90 | 10 | 1 | 50 | — | — | — |

*Achievement of backlog.

STATEMENT

State wise Budget Estimates and Expenditure ONNFPC since 1985-86 to 1988-89

| States/UTs | 1985-86 | | | | | | | 1986-87 | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|--|
| | B.E. | | Exp. | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 7.00 | 8.56 | 15.56 | 6.25 | 9.35 | 15.60 | 10.50 | 8.95 | 19.45 | 9.46 | 10.63 | 20.09 | |
| 2. Assam | — | 0.96 | 0.06 | — | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 0.25 | 1.05 | 1.30 | |
| 3. Bihar | 2.00 | 9.46 | 10.46 | 0.50 | 9.24 | 9.74 | 2.00 | 8.76 | 10.76 | 0.50 | 10.45 | 10.95 | |
| 4. Gujarat | 4.00 | 6.29 | 10.29 | 1.50 | 6.88 | 8.38 | 3.00 | 6.42 | 9.42 | 1.51 | 8.09 | 9.60 | |
| 5. Goa | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6. Karnataka | 2.00 | 5.36 | 7.36 | 0.50 | 5.85 | 6.35 | 2.00 | 5.68 | 7.68 | 0.50 | 6.66 | 7.16 | |
| 7. Kerala | 1.00 | 6.68 | 7.68 | 0.25 | 7.33 | 7.58 | 3.00 | 7.02 | 10.02 | 0.75 | 8.68 | 9.43 | |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 2.00 | 3.63 | 5.63 | 0.50 | 3.96 | 4.46 | 2.00 | 4.18 | 6.18 | 0.50 | 4.63 | 5.13 | |

| States/UTs | 1985-86 | | | | | | 1986-87 | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 9. Maharashtra | 6.00 | 13.38 | 19.38 | 21.70 | 14.62 | 36.12 | 8.00 | 14.06 | 22.06 | 11.06 | 17.10 | 27.10 |
| 10. Orissa | 4.00 | 3.69 | 7.69 | 1.00 | 4.07 | 5.07 | 3.00 | 4.08 | 7.08 | 0.75 | 4.62 | 5.35 |
| 11. Tamil Nadu | 4.00 | 9.52 | 13.52 | 1.50 | 10.40 | 11.90 | 3.00 | 9.85 | 12.85 | 0.75 | 20.10 | 20.85 |
| 12. A. P. | 7.00 | 9.59 | 16.59 | 6.25 | 10.48 | 16.73 | 10.50 | 10.23 | 20.73 | 10.42 | 11.97 | 22.39 |
| 13. West Bengal | 1.00 | 6.25 | 7.25 | 0.25 | 6.83 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 6.69 | 8.69 | 0.50 | 0.16 | 0.66 |
| Total | 40.00 | 82.37 | 122.37 | 40.00 | 90.06 | 130.06 | 50.00 | 87.12 | 137.12 | 36.89 | 104.14 | 141.03 |
| 14. Daman & Diu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15. Goa | — | 3.86 | 3.86 | — | 4.21 | 4.21 | — | 2.90 | 2.90 | — | 2.13 | 2.13 |

| States/UTs | 1985-86 | | | | | | | 1986-87 | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--|--|
| | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
| 16. Pondicherry | — | 3.93 | 3.93 | — | 4.30 | 4.30 | — | 6.05 | 6.05 | — | 4.06 | 4.06 | | |
| Total | — | 7.79 | 7.79 | — | 5.51 | 8.51 | — | 8.95 | 8.85 | — | 6.19 | 6.19 | | |
| 17. A & N Islands | — | 1.55 | 1.55 | — | 1.69 | 1.69 | — | 3.47 | 3.47 | — | 2.39 | 2.39 | | |
| 18. Lakshadweep | — | 0.29 | 0.20 | — | 0.29 | 0.29 | — | 0.47 | 0.46 | — | 0.39 | 0.39 | | |
| Total | — | 1.84 | 1.84 | — | 1.98 | 1.98 | — | 3.93 | 3.93 | — | 2.78 | 2.78 | | |
| G. Total | 40.00 | 92.00 | 132.00 | 40.00 | 100.55 | 140.55 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 150.00 | 36.88 | 113.11 | 150.00 | | |

| States/UTs | 1987-88 | | | | | | 1988-89 | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 5.00 | 9.42 | 14.42 | 5.00 | 2.51 | 7.51 | 3.00 | 4.14 | 7.14 | 1.00 | 1.94 | 2.94 |
| 2. Assam | 1.00 | 1.14 | 2.14 | 2.00 | 1.55 | 3.55 | 1.00 | 2.34 | 3.34 | 1.00 | 1.56 | 2.56 |
| 3. Bihar | 3.00 | 9.16 | 12.16 | 5.00 | 11.94 | 16.94 | 2.00 | 15.31 | 17.31 | 0.50 | 12.57 | 13.37 |
| 4. Gujarat | 4.00 | 6.54 | 10.54 | 3.37 | 2.66 | 6.03 | 2.00 | 8.12 | 10.12 | 2.00 | 19.19 | 21.19 |
| 5. Goa | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.00 | 1.87 | 2.87 | 1.00 | 2.90 | 3.90 |
| 6. Karnataka | 3.00 | 5.92 | 8.92 | 5.00 | 0.20 | 5.20 | 2.00 | 6.12 | 8.12 | 0.50 | 4.96 | 5.46 |
| 7. Kerala | 3.00 | 7.33 | 10.33 | 5.00 | 11.53 | 16.53 | 1.00 | 14.71 | 15.71 | 1.00 | 7.74 | 8.74 |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 3.00 | 4.12 | 7.12 | 5.00 | 2.42 | 7.42 | 2.00 | 1.64 | 3.64 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 1.20 |
| 9. Maharashtra | 11.00 | 14.78 | 25.73 | 14.25 | 15.50 | 29.75 | 15.00 | 21.20 | 36.20 | 30.82 | 18.35 | 49.17 |

| States/UTs | 1987-88 | | | | | | 1988-89 | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 10. Orissa | 5.00 | 4.14 | 9.14 | 4.43 | 5.33 | 9.76 | 2.00 | 9.64 | 11.64 | 3.50 | 6.66 | 10.16 |
| 11. Tamil Nadu | 5.00 | 10.49 | 15.49 | 7.00 | 8.87 | 15.87 | 3.00 | 20.46 | 3.46 | 5.00 | 21.82 | 26.82 |
| 12. A. P. | 5.00 | 10.41 | 15.42 | 15.88 | 0.52 | 16.40 | 10.00 | 18.01 | 28.01 | 16.44 | 14.60 | 31.04 |
| 13. West Bengal | 2.00 | 6.97 | 8.97 | 2.00 | 5.47 | 7.47 | 1.00 | 10.71 | 11.71 | 1.00 | 9.65 | 10.65 |
| Total | 50.00 | 90.42 | 140.42 | 73.93 | 68.50 | 142.43 | 45.00 | 134.27 | 179.27 | 84.26 | 122.94 | 187.26 |
| 14. Daman & Diu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4.80 | 4.80 | — | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| 15. Goa | — | 3.26 | 3.26 | — | 2.58 | 2.58 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Pondicherry | — | 3.56 | 3.56 | — | 2.99 | 2.99 | — | 11.23 | 11.23 | — | 7.53 | 3.53 |
| Total | — | 6.82 | 6.82 | — | 5.57 | 5.57 | — | 16.03 | 16.03 | — | 8.52 | 8.52 |

| States/UTs | 1987-88 | | | | | | 1988-89 | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | B.E. | | | Exp. | | | B.E. | | | Exp. | | |
| | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total | Cash | Kind | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 17. A & N Islands | — | 2.38 | 2.38 | — | 1.82 | 1.82 | — | 3.85 | 3.85 | — | 3.89 | 3.89 |
| 18. Lakshadweep | — | 0.38 | 0.38 | — | 0.18 | 0.18 | — | 0.85 | 0.85 | — | 0.39 | 0.39 |
| Total | — | 2.76 | 2.76 | — | 2.00 | 2.00 | — | 4.70 | 4.70 | — | 4.08 | 4.23 |
| G. Total | 50.00 | 100.00 | 150.00 | 73.93 | 76.07 | 150.00 | 45.00 | 155.00 | 200.00 | 64.26 | 135.74 | 200.00 |

Vaccines and Serum Tested for AIDS Antibodies

7154. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of vaccines, serum and other injections produced from blood and tested for AIDS antibodies during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) how many of these products were found to be AIDS positive; and

(c) the number of persons who died to AIDS in the country during the last two years, year-wise and how many deaths out of them were found to be due to the use of Blood transfusion and Blood products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Drug and Cosmetics Rules are being amended to include test for freedom from HIV Antibodies for all blood Units at the time of bleeding.

As a matter of abundant caution, the State Drugs Control Authorities have been directed in March, 1989 that all products derived from human blood, plasma and placenta manufactured till date should be destroyed.

(c) So far, 18 Indians have been detected to have AIDS; of these 17 are dead. Three of the deaths are due to blood transfusion (one in USA and one in India) and blood products infusion (one in USA).

Need to Screen Blood Donors for AIDS

7155. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 31 January, 1989 captioned "Need to screen blood donors for AIDS";

(b) if so, whether it is not mandatory to screen the blood donors for AIDS antibodies as hitherto; and

(c) whether such screening is being done in other countries; and

(d) if so, since when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government has seen the news-item appearing in the Indian Express on 31-3-1989.

(b) Right from the inception, screening of professional blood donors has been a part of the sero-surveillance programme for HIV infection.

An action plan has been drawn up by Director General of Health Services to screen all blood donors in the country for HIV antibodies. The screening has already been initiated in Bombay (January, 1989) Madras (February, 1989), Delhi (March, 1989). Calcutta is expected to start the programme shortly. The screening will be extended in a phased manner, until all blood donations in the country are screened.

(c) and (d). Yes. Screening of all blood donation for HIV antibodies is being done in UK, USA and West Germany. Such mandatory screening was introduced in these countries during 1985-87.

Opening of Medical Store for C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

7156. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the medicines are not available in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and the patients are asked to purchase the same from the market;

(b) whether the beneficiaries are finding it difficult to get reimbursement of the medical bills due to the cumbersome procedure; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start an exclusive Medical Stores to provide drugs required by them?

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

(a) and (b). Most of the medicines included in the C.G.H.S. formulary are available in CGHS dispensaries. Any allopathic medicine prescribed by the Specialist as 'essential' and not available in the dispensary is procured from M/s Super Bazar/authorised Local Chemist and supplied to the beneficiaries. In case of urgency, hand authority is also given to the beneficiary for procuring the medicine from 'Super Bazar/authorised Local Chemist, without any payment. In the event of non-availability of medicine in Super Bazar/authorised Local Chemist, the beneficiary is also authorised to purchase it from open market and claim reimbursement from M/s Super Bazar/Local Chemist.

(c) A C.G.H.S. Medical Store for supplying medicines included in the C.G.H.S. formulary is already functioning under C.G.H.S., Delhi.

Ideal Diet to Fight Heart Ailments

7157. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per U.S. Scientists,

Indian diet is deal to fight heart ailments as reported in the "Deccan Herald" dated 23 February, 1989 and if so, the basis for such a view; and

(b) whether Government propose to work out the details of the actual specifications of such diets and publicise the same widely for the benefit of heart patients all over the country?

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

(a) Generally, Indian diets are low in fat and cholesterol and high in fibre. Such diet can be expected to mitigate cholesterol deposition in blood vessels and prevent heart ailments.

(b) The benefits of a low fat/cholesterol diet on heart ailments have been discussed in several Seminars/Lecturers and also covered by the Press.

Vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis

7158. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Research Institute, Kasauli is finally going to embark upon production of vaccine for Japanese encephalitis;

(b) if so, whether the production is likely to be sufficient for the national needs;

(c) whether any exports are also planned; and

(d) whether the vaccine will be of the same high standard as the imported ones?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, has with Japanese Collaboration, already started production of inactivated mouse-brain Japanese Encephalitis vaccine. During 1988, 7.295 lakh doses of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine produced by the Institute were released to a few States for supervised administration to see its efficacy in the field condition and its impact in reducing the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis, which may take 2-3 years time. The present production capacity of the Institute is about 15 lakh doses per year. The vaccine produced presently is not sufficient to meet the national requirement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The result obtained from the pre-immunization and post-immunization Sera were found to be highly effective and also effective against Indian strain. However, CRI, Kasauli has undertaken Research and Development on producing JE vaccine using Indian strain.

Sanitary Conditions In Sarojini Nagar

7159. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Central Government Employees Residents 'E' Type Flats Welfare Association, New Delhi about the insanitary conditions in the service lanes of Type IV quarters in Sarojini Nagar;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of flats in the area have developed wide cracks and have been declared dangerous and unsafe on account of damage to their foundation by bandcoots nuisance in the service lanes;

(c) if so, whether Government would

consider covering the storm water drains in the service lanes in and around Type IV flats, on a priority basis as has been done in the adjoining Lakshmibai Nagar area long ago to prevent further damage to Government property and loss of revenue; and

(d) if no, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) 10 Flats in Type IV have been declared dangerous due to cracks in walls/RCC slabs. These cracks have not been caused by bandcoots.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal with the NDMC to cover the storm water drains. The work will be taken up, after all the necessary formalities are completed, subject to availability of funds.

Nursing Homes/Maternity Homes In Delhi

7160. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes in Delhi;

(b) the minimum medical facilities, number of physicians, nurses pharmacists, beds etc. are required under the rules for the registration of a Nursing Home/Maternity Home;

(c) whether Government have set up any Board to have monthly or regular check of these Nursing Homes;

(d) if so, the composition of the Board and the job undertaken by the Board during the last six months;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what action is taken against the Nursing Homes that violate the Government rules and regulations?

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

(a) 125 private Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes are registered with Delhi Administration under Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953.

(b) The requirements for registration of a Nursing Home/Maternity Homes under Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953 are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) The registration private Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes are under the direct supervision of Medical Superintendent, Nursing Homes. The inspection of these are made regularly.

(f) The registration of the Nursing Home can be cancelled under Section 7 of Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953.

STATEMENT

1. Requirements Nursing Home:—

(a) *Location and Surroundings*:- The Nursing Home shall be situated in a place having clean surroundings and shall not be adjacent to an open sewer, drain or public lavatory or to a factory emitting smoke or obnoxious odour.

(b) *Building*:— (i) The building used for the nursing home shall comply with the relevant municipal by laws in force from time to time.

(ii) The rooms in the nursing home shall be well ventilated and lighted and shall be kept in clean and hygienic conditions. Arrangements shall be made for Cooling the in summer and heating them in winter

(iii) The walls of the Labour room and operation theater upto a height of four feet from the floor, shall be such construction as to render it water proof. The flooring shall be such as not to permit retention or accumulation of dust. There shall be no chinks or crevices in the walls or floors.

(iv) Aseptic conditions shall be maintained in labour room and the operation room.

(v) Adequate arrangements shall be made for isolating septic and infectious cases.

(c)(i) Space accommodation for the patient etc.:— The floor space in nursing home shall be 120 square feet for one bed and additional 80 square feet for every additional bed in the room.

(ii) A labour room/operation theater shall be provided with minimum floor space of 180 square feet.

(iii) A duty room shall be provided for the nursing staff on duty.

(iv) Adequate space for storage of medicines, food articles, equipments etc. shall be provided.

(d) *Water Supply*:— The water used in the nursing home shall be pure and of drinkable quality.

2. *Health, Clothing and Sanitary requirements of staff.—*

- (i) The staff employed shall be free from contagious disease and shall be provided with clean uniforms suitable to the nature of their duties.
- (ii) The workers shall be medically examined at the time of employment and periodically so examined thereafter. The worker shall be vaccinated against small pox and inoculated against enteric and cholera.

3. *Equipment and Linon etc.— The nursing home shall provided and maintain:—*

- (i) Adequate number of commodes, bed pans and slop sinks with flushing arrangements.
- (ii) High pressure sterilizer and instrument sterilizer.
- (iii) Oxygen cylinder and necessary attachment for giving oxygen.
- (iv) Apparatus for transfusions.
- (v) Adequate equipments, instruments and apparatus.
- (vi) Adequate quantity of bed sheets, mattereasses, pillows, blankets, draw sheets and other linens, and
- (vii) An Almirah under lock and key for poisons.

4. *Food:—* If the nursing home provides diet to the patients it shall be prepared and served in hygienic conditions.

5. *Nursing Staff:—* One nurse shall be on

duty at all times for every ten beds of a fraction thereof in the nursing home. Provided that a part of nursing staff may be substituted with the prior approval of the supervising authority by other trained staff like midwife, pharmacist, dressers etc. according to the specific needs of the nursing home.

Persons Affected by Malnutrition

7161. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ICMR sponsored Survey was conducted in drought affected areas in six States during 1987 and if so, the details of the results, State-wise indicating the estimated number of persons affected from malnutrition;

(b) whether diseases such as night blindness, diarrhoea and vomiting were found apart from other deficiencies and if so, the details thereof State-wise and disability-wise;

(c) whether after the survey the concerned States are being covered for National Programme for control of blindness and if so, State-wise details thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware that in Rajasthan despite very high percentage of persons affected by night blindness, only 1200 cases in Barmer District were being treated against estimated 5 lakhs suffering from this ailment; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. A survey was conducted in 1987 by the ICMR through its institutions viz. National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribal Health, Jabalpur and Derert Medicine Research Centre, Jodhpur. It was conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In the survey, the problem of Protein Energy Malnutrition was quantified by classifying the children according to their body weight status. A table indicating the present distribution of pre-school children according to Gomez classification is given in the Annexure-I below. The proportion of children having normal body weights for age was much less in the present surveys compared to predrought conditions. Except in the State of Andhra Pradesh, where there was a three-fold rise in percentage of severe grade malnutrition (4.2% to 15.0%), there has been no significant difference in the severe grade of malnutrition in the other areas. This could be a reflection of rehabilitative and relief programmes in operation in

these States.

(b) The figures of nutritional deficiency signs in the sample of population surveyed are given in the Annexure-II below. Among the children major problems encountered were Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM), vitamin 'A' deficiency and deficiency of B-Complex vitamins. Clinical anaemia was also prevalent. Anaemia was found in all age groups. A wide variation in the extent of prevalence of nutrition deficiency signs was found in the States surveyed. Prevalence of night blindness and Bilot' spots in Rajasthan was reported to be very high as compared to other States. These signs were seen among adults also quite frequently in Rajasthan unlike in other States.

(c) No, Sir. The programme of Vitamin 'A' Solution distribution amongst pre-school children as prophylaxis against deficiency is being implemented through the States.

(d) and (e). No such statistical data is being maintained by the Government of India.

ANNEXURE-I

Percent distribution of pre-school children according to Gomez classification *

| State | n | Gomez Grades | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | Normal | Mild | Moderate | Severe | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 788 | 4.9 (18.3) | 34.8 (43.4) | 45.3 (88.5) | 15.0 (4.2) | |
| Orissa | 1160 | 12.1 (18.3) | 51.2 (43.4) | 33.4 (32.5) | 3.8 (5.8) | |
| Gujarat | 2059 | 12.4 (11.8) | 43.1 (37.1) | 36.3 (40.1) | 8.2 (11.0) | |
| Tamil Nadu | 735 | 17.4 (17.6) | 50.5 (46.2) | 36.3 (40.1) | 3.4 (5.8) | |
| Karnataka | 1153 | 11.5 (14.2) | 50.9 (47.7) | 34.0 (33.3) | 3.6 (4.8) | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1970 | 7.6 (13.4) | 35.9 (29.4) | 44.2 (42.9) | 12.3 (14.8) | |
| Rajasthan | 1225 | 17.1 | 40.3 | 33.4 | 6.2 | |

* Using standard values of well-to-do Hyderabad children Figure in parentheses are as per NNMB surveys.

ANNEXURE -II

Percent prevalence of nutrition deficiency signs in the pre-school children

| State | Protein Emaciation | Energy Oedema | Mulnutrition Marasmus | Night blindness | Blot's spots | Angular stomatitis | Anaemia (Pallor) |
|------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Andhra Pr. | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 2.2 |
| Orissa | 5.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 4.9 |
| Gujarat | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 10.1 | 2.4 |
| Karnataka | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | — | 1.0 | 16.1 | 2.3 |
| Madhya Pr. | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Rajasthan |Pooled | 13.3 | | 13.6 | 14.4 | 27.4 | 46.1 |

Treatment of Union Government Employees in Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital

7162. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lala Ram Swarup TB Hospital is a recognised institution for the treatment of Union Government servants;

(b) whether a majority of the Government servants admitted in the hospital are C.G.H.S. beneficiaries; and

(c) the approximate amount of money paid by Union Government to the Lala Ram Swarup TB Hospital towards treatment charges of the CGHS beneficiaries every year and the amount paid during 1988-89?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the last three years, the following amount has been paid to Lala Ram Swarup TB Hospital towards treatment charges of CGHS beneficiaries.

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| 1986-87 | : | 33,18,267.00 |
| 1987-88 | : | 36,59,783.00 |
| 1988-89 | : | 43,00,000.00 |

Lapses in Hospitals

7163. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware about the various lapses in hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of deaths which took place on this account in the Safdarjung hospital;

(c) whether any enquiries have been conducted and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure better administration of hospitals in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) In so far as Ministry of Health is concerned, no specific case indicating any major lapse about any untoward incident occurred in Hospitals of Delhi has been reported.

(b) and (c). No death has occurred due to lapse in Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi.

(d) Subject to the availability of funds equipment and additional staff is being provided.

Periodical Check-Up of Blood Banks

7164. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any procedure to check periodically the working of the private blood banks to ensure that they are equipped with the necessary equipment and staff and the human blood supplied by them meets the minimum standards if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases in which the private blood banks in the Capital were found to be working in an improper way and the action taken in the matter;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of having a machinery to keep a check on the blood banks; and

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

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

(a) Blood banks are regulated as per provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act by the State Drug Control Administration. As per this Act the blood banks are required to obtain a requisite licence and should have requisite physical facilities, laboratory set up and man-power, etc.

Indian Pharmacopoeia has laid down standards for blood. The Drug Control organisation conducts periodic inspection of blood banks and takes action as per provisions of the Act.

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

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, you were kind enough to admit my notice on the Kudal Commission Report... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to know as to when the discussion on the Kudal Commission Report will be held. You have admitted my notice.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advi-

sory Committee will do it. I have admitted your notice.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Have you placed it before the Business Advisory Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given it to the Business Advisory Committee. It is up to the Business Advisory Committee now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The House should know as to how much amount they have received from the foreign countries. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not barring it. What I could do, I have already done it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have done what I could do. Now it is up to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, you please pursue with the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I am raising a very important basic question. You have been maintaining the best tradition of this august House. I want your judgement on a very important issue. This is the Budget Session. In today's List of Business, I see that the demands of most important Ministries like Human Resource Development, Defence, Home, Information and Broadcasting, Steel and Mines, Health,

Textiles etc. are getting guillotined. We know what has happened to our time. But this is the Budget Session basically. We were here to discuss the Budget... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, last week they wasted so much time... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting?

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, you have allowed me. I must complete. We know what happened to our time. But these demands have not been discussed. What you do about the long-term measure, I want your judgement. But for the short-term measure, I have two suggestions. One is this. If we do not discuss the demands of the Ministries of Home, Defence etc. I do not worry so much and if we do not discuss the demands of External Affairs Ministry, I am not very much worried because we are in agreement with the foreign policy of this Government. But the demands of Human Resource Development Ministry should be discussed. Kindly put a halt to the discussion on the demands of External Affairs Ministry and take up the demands of Human Resource Development Ministry. Even if we have to sit till night, we must discuss the demands of Human Resource Development Ministry.

Sir, my second suggestion is that if we have no time to discuss these demands for grants, then there should be Budget Committees. You must maintain very rich traditions of this House. I want your judgement on this issue.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Soz Sahib there is a

saying in Urdu 'Kufra toota khuda khuda karke.'

It is good that you have realised. We all know that this session is a Budget session I know what has happened. As I said yesterday, we could not take up things which should have been taken. It is upto you to decide about the proposal pending. Had the proposal of the Budget Committees we would have achieved much been accepted, I am ready but I cannot do it on my own.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Discussion on the demands of External Affairs Ministry is not necessary. But the demands of the Ministry of Human Resources Development should be discussed.

[*English*]

because education is basic to all development.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't speak so loudly.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I would speak softly.

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to accept what the House decides.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. In support of Prof. Soz, I would say that my proposal before the Rules Committee is pending. I know that you are also in favour. But when will that proposal regarding setting up of a Permanent Finance Committee to scrutinise the Budgetary Demands be adopted?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That is a

long-term thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have been under the impression that that was my proposal.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You have been thinking of it for a long time.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you. I am ready. I have been under the impression that that was my proposal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have put forward my views before the Committee. Please adopt it as early as possible. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There is no need to discuss the External Affairs Ministry Demands. We should take up Human Resource Development Ministry's Demands.

MR. SPEAKER: You talk it over...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There should be no discussion on External Affairs. Education is basic to all development. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a noise.

[*English*]

Do not do it. One by one.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): There is a pen down strike in UGC and the Chairman is abroad... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER; Mr. Charles, why are

you speaking without my permission?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUDHIR ROY: Workers in UGC are observing pen down strike.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. I cannot do anything. I am not concerned about it.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar): There is one thing which I would like to bring to your notice...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

DR. V. VENKATESH: There is no drinking water supply in the Kolar Gold Mines for the last six months.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the State Government. I do not know. You give me something in writing. Not like this.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It is about drinking water, Sir. Please direct the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got so many villages without drinking water supply.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It is a Central subject. I am talking of Kolar Gold Mines.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Take your seat now.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It is a very serious matter, Sir. Kindly direct the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): The Inquiry Report about the derailment of Island Express in Kerala last year has already come out in the newspaper. And the

Railway Minister has made some comments on it also. But they have not placed the Report on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Chowdhary.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: One word more.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have allowed Mr. Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): As Professor Soz has said, today Guillotine will be applied. And we may not discuss the Demands for Grants. But we can take up the discussion on the functioning of the Ministries next day. The Home Ministry's functioning and the Finance Ministry's functioning—like that we can take up.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot. Nothing doing. I go according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not argue with me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now take your seats. I cannot direct the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Bairagiji.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been drawing your attention towards this matter for a long time. I would like to urge again that UPSC since long has been ignoring the issue of adopting the Indian languages as alternative

to English language. There are public agitations in the various parts of the country but Indian languages are still being ignored.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is right.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I would urge upon you to pursue the matter with the Government. You should intervene in the matter so that all the Indian languages might get their due place. We seek your direction in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. The Government has given an assurance in this regard. I don't know as to why it is being delayed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should listen properly. I would like that.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, why cannot you sit properly? Without my permission you always shout. No. Take my permission first. I want the Government to take this step and let this House know because we have been concerned about this. Last year also, they were asked about this and they gave an assurance that it would be done. I am much concerned about it—non compliance of this. I do not know whether we can have a privilege motion against the people who do not do it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): I represent the Karnal constituency. The atrocities that have been perpetrated on the Harijans cannot be tolerated. I have photographs. 194 families of Balmiki Harijans who have been settled at a particular

place since 1946 were uprooted at dead of night by the police with the help of CRP. They took bulldozer and demolished their houses and they have not been re-settled. They have been asked to go to the place where the garbage of the entire town is thrown...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

[*English*]

Then I will find out because this is a subject which concerns Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will take it up.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: This is a central subject concerning Harijans.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it that is why I have asked you to give the in writing.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, this is the first time that the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry are not being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: This is the first time the Demands are not being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the first time that we are discussing only three Ministries and the third Ministry might not be discussed fully. What can I do about it?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Priority to External Affairs Ministry over Defence was never given all these years.

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto the House. It is not my fault. Nor is it the fault of my Secretariat. It is with you people.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Please set up Budgetary Committees.

[*English*]

Demands of the Human Resources Development Ministry and the Defence Ministry should be discussed in the Budgetary Committee.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Notification containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 8 (E) published in gazette of India dated 3.1.1989.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table :- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O 237 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 394 (E) dated the 16th April, 1987, issued under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No. L.T-7792/89]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 190 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1989 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 8 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7793/89]

Detailed Demands for grants of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of the Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table of copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 7794/89]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Textiles Corporation Ltd. for 1987-88 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textiles Corporation Limited, for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Textiles Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT.7795/89]

Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 and Statement for delay in laying these papers, Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of All India Institute of medical Sciences, New Delhi for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1988 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 together with corrigendum to Hindi version published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1989.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7796/89]
- (3)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7797/89]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the Year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7798/89]

Notifications under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employment Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions, Act, 1952:-

- (i) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 227 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1989.
- (ii) The Employees, Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 228 in Ga-

zette of India dated the 25th March, 1989 [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 7799/89]

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty fifth Report

[*English*]

SHRIM. THAMBIDURAI (Dharampuri): I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Reports and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to present the following reports:-

- (1) 79th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health)—All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (2) 80th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Surface Transport Dredging Operations in Major Ports and Minutes of Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.12 1/2 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Hundred and Sixty-Fourth, Hundred and Sixty-fifth and Hundred and Fifty-ninth Reports

[*English*]

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee.

1. Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Report on Alleged unauthorised importations of plant and machinery, misdeclaration and under-invoicing of goods by a textile manufacturers.
2. Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report on Procurement and Utilisation of Track Materials.
3. Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report on Action Taken on 73rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Hiring of Private Buildings at Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[*English*]

Fifty-Seventh Report and Minutes

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Food Corporation of India-Despatches of Sub-standard Wheat and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[*English*]

Forty-eighth Report

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Commerce—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

12.13 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

(i) Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

[*English*]

(ii) Minutes

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English Versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports.

12.14 hrs

**PETITION RE: ENHANCEMENT OF
RENTAL CHARGES FOR TELEPHONES
IN BANGALORE CITY**

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri D.Jayaram and other telephone subscribers of Bangalore City regarding enhancement of rental charges for telephones in Bangalore City.

12.14 1/2 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[*Translation*]

**Tardy Implementation of recommenda-
tions made by the High Level Committee
on problems of ex-servicemen**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I call attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon !

"Tardy implementation of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee set up by the Government of India in 1983 to go into the problems of ex-servicemen resulting in discontentment among them and the steps taken by the Government in the matter."

12.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, On behalf of Shri K.C. Pant, I beg to say that Government, have attached great importance to the resettlement and welfare of Ex-servicemen and formulated a wide-ranging package of scheme and facilities for this purpose. A Resettlement Organisation which covers the entire country and goes down to the district level, has been established. Besides the Directorate General of Resettlement and its Zonal Directorates under the Ministry of Defence, there are 29 Rajya Sainik Boards and 282 Zila Sainik Boards in the States and Union Territories, to look after the resettlement and welfare of persons who are released at a relatively young age from the defence forces. There is no other organisation to look after resettlement and welfare of pensioners comparable to the Sainik Boards which are manned by ex-service officers themselves. The revitalisation of these Sainik Boards as recommended by a Committee has been implemented in many States.

In order to review the work done and suggest additional measures Government had set up a High level Committee on Problems of Ex-servicemen under the Chairmanship of the Raksha Rajya Mantri in March, 1984. The report of this Committee submitted to Government in October, 1984 made 68 recommendations. Decisions have been taken on all these recommendations. Fifty recommendations have been accepted in full, 6 accepted partially and 12 have not been accepted. The bulk of the recommendations relating to employment, pensions, code of conduct, welfare and reorganisation of the Directorate General of Resettlement has been accepted. Out of the 12 recommendations not accepted, 4 were to be taken care of through existing schemes and institutions.

Of the 56 recommendations fully or partly accepted, 35 pertain exclusively to the Centre, 11 to the Centre and the States together, 9 pertain to the States only and one to ex-servicemen themselves. All the States

[Sh. Chintamani Panigrahi]

have been addressed and periodically reminded through letters, as well as in meetings of the Kendriya Sainik Board, for a sincere and vigorous implementation of the 20 recommendations where the States also have to take steps.

Implementation of accepted recommendations is a continuous process. Besides issuing orders wherever required, the actual implementation is also pursued with various Departments and Agencies concerned with the implementation. The progress is being monitored and reviewed through periodic returns. As most ex-servicemen take up residence in the States to which they belong, very often in the rural areas, cooperation of the State Governments is very necessary for more effective action in the resettlement and welfare of ex-servicemen. A sympathetic attitude on the part of the State Government will go a long way in solving many problems of ex-servicemen.

Securing gainful employment is the primary need of those released from the Defence Forces. Reservation in recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government and its Public Sector Undertakings has made available about 15,000 vacancies annually. The reservations provided by the States contribute approximately an equal number. The rest have to be assisted to go in for self-employment. Keeping this in view, the objective of the resettlement policy has been

- (a) to assure fuller utilisation of reserved vacancies through effective monitoring ;
- (b) to organise training courses to impart skills which will improve employability or help in self-employment; and
- (c) to promote self-employment ventures through financial and other assistance.

Reservations in recruitment and spon-

ship through the Employment Exchanges have provided employment to about 20 to 25,000 persons every year. Since utilisation of reserved vacancies had been only around 45 per cent, due to various reasons such as mismatch between skills available and skills required, lack of mobility to go to civil jobs far away from homes, etc., Central Government has issued orders for special recruitment drives, greater advance intimation of vacancies, obtaining confirmation from Director General Resettlement before dereservation and carry forward of unutilised vacancies for one year. These measures, which were also recommended by the High Level Committee, when fully implemented, are expected to improve the utilisation of reserved vacancies. We have also requested the State Governments to take similar measures and also establish a review and monitoring system. Further, in order to explore more fully the job opportunities available in the Private Sector, we have also sought the active cooperation of various Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. We have been receiving a favourable response.

In order to improve the employability of Ex-servicemen and impart to them skills needed on the civil side, a large number of training courses are being run all over the country in various institutions. These consist of both per-release and post-release training in technical and vocational trades. Presently, with nearly 400 courses, over 13,000 persons including 1300 officers are being given training every year. This is expected to help them in not only securing employment, but also in taking to self-employment.

Since about fifty thousand persons are released from the Armed Forces every year, and provision of employment is not expected to cover of them, Government have decided to encourage Ex-servicemen to take up self-employment ventures also. Besides a number of steps taken to provide for reservation/priority in allotment of industrial/commercial plots/sheds and distribution agencies and the schemes of interest subsidy on bank loans and price subsidy on sale of items to Ministry of Defence, new avenues of self-employment in transportation, communica-

tion and security services are also being pursued. More importantly, a scheme 'Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen' (SEMFEX-I) was introduced in 1987 in collaboration with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to provide for term loans and seed capital assistance for small industrial ventures and transport services on soft terms through the State Financial Corporations. So far, 1768 persons have been sanctioned loans totalling over Rs. 44 crores. Another scheme SEMFEX-II was started in 1988 with the help of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide loans for agriculture and allied activities through commercial banks, land development banks and regional rural banks. The response to SEMFEX Schemes, particularly SEMFEX-I is encouraging. States like Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, U.P. Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have done quite well under SEMFEX-I. Steps are being taken to make the Scheme more popular in other States. Seminars have been held in Delhi, Lucknow, Almora, Jaipur, Jammu, Srinagar, Leh Trivendrum, Hyderabad and Bangalore to propagate the Scheme. More such seminars in other States Capitals are being held to give boost to this Scheme.

We have also been addressing the State Governments in regard to number of welfare measures. Medical Assistance is being made available through military hospitals and Government hospitals. While we have prepared a Plan to add 1155 beds in phases in military hospitals to augment facilities for ex-servicemen, we have also requested the State Governments to augment medical facilities in civil hospitals by providing additional beds reserved for ex-servicemen, for which the Central Government can meet 50% of the capital cost. Plans have been made for expansion of existing paraplegic homes and establishment of new ones and upgradation of the Artificial Limb Centres in phases. A large number of ex-servicemen are also able to make purchases for many items of daily use at concessional prices at canteen stores. Most States have provided for reservation in houses/house site allotments in their housing schemes. We have

also requested the States for expeditious action for recovery of possession of agricultural land and residential buildings owned by Ex-servicemen by amending the law, if necessary. The Delhi Rent Control Act was also amended recently for this purpose.

While every effort is being made for the resettlement and welfare of ex-servicemen, we are also aware of the demands being made by ex-servicemen, we are also aware of the demands being made by ex-servicemen from time to time. In fact, most of them relate to the recommendations of the High Level Committee which the Government has not found possible to accept. The demand for 'rank for rank pension' irrespective of the date of retirement was considered by the Fourth Pay Commission, but was not accepted by the Commission. The additional relief for those who retired prior to 1.1.86 as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission was accepted by Government. The disability element was also substantially enhanced for all existing pensioners. Government also accepted the recommendation to give relief on pension for increase in cost of living on a graded basis. As a measure of social security the minimum pension was also raised to Rs. 375 per month. However, there is a case on the subject of 'equal rank equal pension' before the Supreme Court and the matter is *Sub-judice*.

Another demand which is voiced is for assured employment upto 58 years of age for all persons released from the Armed Forces. The recommendation of the High Level Committee in this regard was that this should be got examined in detail by the Government of India for working out suitable modalities to introduce a system of provision of alternative civilian jobs to all retiring defence personnel. This was examined by a Committee in the Department of Personnel and Training. The Committee did not find this feasible after examining all aspects of the proposal. Instead the Committee suggested that efforts should be made for increased utilisation of reserved vacancies in the Central Government/State Governments/PSUs and for building up a computerised information

[Sh. Chintamani Panigrahi]

system covering information on personnel due to retire, and the available vacancies, and a trust given to encourage and support self-employment programmes to resettle Ex-servicemen nearer their homes. The recommendations regarding establishment of an ex-servicemen Financial Corporation and Ex-servicemen Industrial Development Corporation were not accepted as the assistance expected through the proposed Corporations can be readily provided through existing institutions. Following on from this, the SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II Schemes were launched with the help of IDBI and NABARD respectively. A computer is being installed in the Directorate General Resettlement to develop information and data base which will help in planning and improving the placements of retired personnel.

Three other recommendations which have not been accepted relate to the National Ex-servicemen Resettlement Act, Ex-servicemen Resettlement Commission and constitution of a Parliamentary Committee. These were examined in depth. Keeping in view that executive instructions have the advantage of flexibility while having force of law and the Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Defence can and has been deliberating and advising on problems of Ex-servicemen, these three recommendations were not accepted.

I would like to assure the House that the Government would be unsparing in its efforts for the resettlement and welfare of Ex-servicemen. It is a national responsibility towards those who have given the best years of their lives for the defence of the nation. However, this has to be achieved within the various constraints-financial and otherwise-which the country faces. In this endeavour, we need the wholehearted cooperation of all Ministries of the Government of India as well as the State Governments, as the actual implementation of various measures rests with them. I would gladly welcome constructive suggestions in furtherance of our com-

mon objective to utilise this trained and disciplined body of persons in our national developmental effort and resettle them in civil life.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since it will not be possible for us to discuss the demands of Ministry of defence in the house this year, I would urge upon you to allot more time to the speakers in this discussion. I would like to stress only on two things. The steps taken by the Government for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen during the last one and a half decade really deserve full appreciation. These steps have proved very effective in improving the financial condition of the ex-servicemen. State Governments too have contributed their full cooperation in this regard. Secondly, the high level committee on problems of ex-servicemen under the leadership of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence in 1984, had submitted its recommendations in record-time in Oct. 1984. On behalf of the ex-servicemen and the House I would like to extend my thanks to the Chairman and members of the committee for their remarkable performance and the Government for accepting most of the recommendations of the committee. The Armed forces personnel get retired comparatively at early age. An army man is used to live in a set life style. He is strong and feels to work in a disciplined manner. That is why, he wants to be absorbed in some gainful employment after he retires from the armed forces. Many of the hon. Members have raised this issue in the House and outside as well. As a result the Government of India amended the terms of reference of the 4th Pay Commission and directed them to examine the issue of pension parity and disability pension of the ex-servicemen. I would like to thank the Ministry of Defence for they have approved more pension to the ex-servicemen than what was recommended by the Pay Commission for the disabled categories. Today, the biggest problem before the ex-servicemen is of one rank one pension. The persons, who retired after 1973,

are getting more pension than those who retired before 1973, and most of them faced both the wars of 1965 and 1971. It means that their juniors are getting more. The question is not only of money, but it hurts their ego also. They think that the Government of India is not properly recognising their services. I can understand the problem of Government also. If the principle of one rank one pension is adopted it will cost 100 crores more every year to the national exchequer. Then civilians will also make such a demand. But it is not in any way justified to place them at par with civilians. If we do it, we will be doing injustice to the soldiers who are ready to sacrifice their lives and which is perhaps the greatest sacrifice for the country. We should take both these cases as different. We need not think about the likely repercussions on civilians. If the Government of India finds it difficult, I can quote cases where the Ministry of Defence have provided ex-gratia relief to some ex-servicemen. There are two orders which have been issued after the committee was constituted. May I know whether the Government propose to accede to the demand of one rank one pension made by the ex-servicemen, by the entire House and by the whole of the country? If there is a problem, of financial gap. What steps you propose to take to fill that gap with ex-gratia relief. Fifty thousand soldiers retired every year. Kindly give the details of the re-employment provided to ex-servicemen every year. How many of them, whom we could not provide re-employment in Government services, have been given employment under self employment scheme? I had attended the workshop on self-employment scheme, which is called Sunfes ' I and II. The hon. Minister of defence had also gone to Almora in this connection. These workshops have proved successful in motivating the ex-servicemen to adopt self-employment schemes. May I know whether will you consider arranging more workshops on block-level, where the density of ex-soldiers is more. Besides, what steps you propose to take to improve the shortcomings mentioned by the ex-servicemen in Sunfes one and two? What steps you propose to take to effect improvement and to make the scheme more practical? Ex-servicemen have made complaints

about the functioning of the directorate of Re-settlement. What steps are you going to take to redress the grievances of the ex-servicemen? There is a lot of suspicion about the working of the members of states and District Sainik Boards. It is seen that the members of District Sainik Boards are practicing discrimination in the matter of extending financial assistance to the ex-servicemen. If the members realise their responsibility and they are committed to the cause, then all the facilities can be made available to the ex-servicemen. But most of the District Sainik Boards are not functioning properly where there is no proper management. I would like to know which states have accepted the recommendations of high powered committee in this regard? What steps are you going to take to see that the recommendations are accepted by those states which have not yet accepted them. There is a provision of reservation under Article 16 (4) of the constitution. I would like to request that you should bring an amendment appending a clause for providing of reservation to the ex-servicemen. This will help the ex-servicemen in getting employment in Government services as well as in public sector units. What steps have been taken by the Government till now regarding the demand of ex-servicemen for setting up a resettlement commission. I would like that the hon. Minister should take a positive decision in this regard.

In the end, I would like to know whether the Government is considering to constitute a work group, which may formulate rules for the welfare of ex-servicemen in regard to recognition of their military service of pre-fixation period and for promotion in civil jobs. The condition of those ex-servicemen, who are war veterans of second world war or those, who were in the Burmese Army is very pitiable and they get a nominal amount as pension. What steps the Government propose to take to provide them special financial assistance?

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN
SINGH (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

[Sh. Chandra Pratap Narain Singh]

Sir, the ex-servicemen is an individual who, the nation feels is a hero just after a war or a skirmish, he is eulogized that he has done yeoman's service to nation, slogans of Jai Jawan are raised when he comes back from the battle-field, but after the battle-field, when the time comes for the youngmen to retire, we have many excuses, we have many problems in giving them what they rightly deserve. The Government, needless to say, has done a lot. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was very keen on the facilities given to ex-servicemen. What happened was that a cadre review was done at that stage and many officers who at a particular level were stagnating began getting promotion, but the resettlement part of it, was later looked into by a Committee, headed by the then State Minister of Defence, Shri K.P. Singh Deo. I personally feel, that these ex-soldiers, ex-servicemen should be given more than us, civilians as they do far more in giving the better part of their life to the service of the nation. These youngmen come from families which are not affluent. Affluent industrialist's son does not join the Armed Forces any more, because the army does not have the glamour, the pension, the perks that even the British gave once upon a time. This is a sad reflection. I would like to ask a very simple question: How many Ministers of Government of India, how many industrialists of the nation, how many Members of Parliament have sons in the Armed Forces? If this could be looked into, we would know what we are doing for the Armed Forces. There must be a reason; that reason unfortunately or fortunately, is not because of financial constraints only.

Sir, as a nation I plead before this Hon. House and request the Hon. Minister that given if the nation has to tighten its belt and the civilians have to cut down a certain amount of their perks and their needs, we should do it in the interest of granting ex-servicemen adequate and honourable pension when they retire.

How many ex-servicemen really do get jobs? Today a Jet pilot who flies an aircraft

worth crores of rupees when he retires gets to be a very frustrated young man because the kind of avenues that are open to him unfortunately are very limited. The golden handshake of the Air Force once upon a time led to leaving of many excellent air force officers to join Air India and other flying organisations. That means they do feel that crunch of the lack of finance and hence they want betterment. But, Sir, it is our duty to see those young men who used to fly Dakotas which are now an obsolete aircraft, but the Indian Air Force was flying them; There were many flying officers who were flying the AN-32 I think three of them crashed in 1968 and then the Government had to look into it. MIG 21 also had a number of crashes. But those young disciplined officers in their flying machines are forgotten heroes after the Chief of Air Staff writes to their families.

I once again bring to your notice the disparities. A Major General who retired in 1953 gets a pension of Rs 800 whereas a Major retiring in 1979 gets Rs. 875 as pension. That is a Major General 30 years ago gets less than a major retiring 10 years back.

Now, Sir, if you just go back, I am sure there are some here who must know of the pickets in 1947 when the position of the pickets in forward areas was such, that there were no facilities for those officers. The forward areas were something to see. But our brave javans, our brave officers and our brave flying men stayed in those places and fought for our very integrity. Those people unfortunately get less money than the one who retires today, i.e., who have had a little more comfortable life in the forward areas and in the Armed Forces. Sir, why should a person who retired in those days get less than the person who retires today?

There were skirmishes which after 1971 have ceased because our brave officers and javans gave the enemy a lesson even with the highly sophisticated equipment that they had. Our soldiers and our Air-men are better and are willing to sacrifice their lives for the nation. But does that become a hinderance or does that become a negative point for the

future of these youngmen?

We, Sir, in Parliament have raised our pensions and have raised our emoluments. The Legislative Assemblies have raised their pensions. But what is the pension of a retired officer? When we legislate we must look into this grave injustice to the uniform. Unfortunately, I personally feel that the Uniform is not represented in the Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry which has everything to do with national security, which reports to the Prime Minister is manned from top to bottom by civilian officers. The resettlement of those brave young people should be looked into not only by us, the civilians, but also by the Uniform. Hence I would request through you that in the Ministry of Defence in senior posts, say at the level of a joint secretary. There should be an officer from the Army, Navy or Airforce for a period of two or three years in rotation to look specially into the grievance of the Armed Forces. Sir, it is a highly disciplined Force, it does not question, it does not join in *hartals* and it is not vociferous. Hence it is the duty of parliamentarians like us and the head of Government to look into the problems of these mute, quite and disciplined people who give their lives for the security of our nation for the very existence of our nation.

Sir, let me not be misunderstood that I have taken the negative aspect only. The State Minister has been kind enough to give us a brief. I am impressed. He is trying his level best. Unfortunately, the Cabinet Minister could not meet us before this briefing. But he has other important and major things to look into and I do not blame him. But as a member of Parliament, I would once again request the Defence Minister to bring this to the notice of the Cabinet. The area that his great and illustrious father represented sends a major part of its people to the Armed forces and I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this aspect more sympathetically.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the responsibility of the nation towards the gallant soldiers of yester-years was emphasised in the Lok Sabha by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati

Indira Gandhi on the 9th April 1981. She said:

"Finding alternate occupation for the ex-service men is a national responsibility. We should treat this question with a sense of urgency. The State Governments and private sector industries have been urged to take steps for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. There is no reason why many of them cannot be gainfully employed in various development activities.

Sir, that was in 1981 when the urgency was felt and a High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen was appointed. This Committee which was appointed on 10th March 1984 did a commendable work and submitted its report in October 1984. Unfortunately, as has been given by the hon. Minister of State for Defence in his statement, the recommendations which have been accepted are basically not of much tangible benefit to the ex-servicemen economically. In fact, some of the recommendations which are accepted, have been hampering the cause of ex-servicemen. I will explain this later.

It will be very improper for me to say that the Minister of Defence has done nothing for ex-servicemen. As a matter of fact from 1981 onwards, the ex-servicemen had been getting the attention of the nation in general and the Ministry of Defence in particular and a lot has been done after these recommendations of this High Level Committee were published in 1984.

But unfortunately— we have now brought this Calling Attention in order to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister — the implementation has been extremely tardy and I am very sorry to say that. I have no reservation in saying so.

I would like to quote a couplet to bring it to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister as what an ex-servicemen feels today.

"In the times of war and not before, God and Soldier all adored. When wars are

[Sh. Ajay Mushran]

over and everything righted God is forgotten and the soldier is slighted."

This is exactly how an servicemen feels, rightly or wrongly. That is why I will only like to say briefly and quickly as to how the implementation of the High Level Committee has been tardy.

As I said earlier, the inconsequential recommendations which were accepted relate to things like definition of ex-servicemen, improvement in the discharge certificate and some recommendations regarding which the Central Government had only written letters to the States. The States having received these letters have simply filed them and taken no action whatsoever, because there is no legislative or legal compulsion. One of the major recommendation accepted was simplification and uniform application of orders for initial fixation of pay for ex-servicemen who take up Government jobs after retiring from the service. The implementation of these recommendations was slap a on the face of the ex-servicemen. Because of different rules, ex-servicemen had to wait for years to get their initial pay fixed. The new rules framed as a result of this recommendations were fixed at such low levels that they were even below the interim re-employment pay given to the ex-servicemen when they join these civil jobs. In implementing the recommendation, the Government even ordered the recovery of the so-called excess that had been paid to these ex-servicemen over the years. Many ex-servicemen, particularly in the Post and Tele-communication Department had their pay slashed drastically when these recoveries started. My repeated requests to the Government and the Ministry concerned evoked no response at all. Ultimately, some of these ex-servicemen went to Court and obtained stay of the recovery. Even then the Government did not give the benefit of the Stay Orders to all the ex-servicemen but only to those who had gone to the Court. The Government appears to be encouraging its ex-servicemen employees to seek legal shelter. These disci-

plined soldiers who have faith that justice will be done by the Government have been left with no alternative but to go to the Court which is a very costly process. The Central Government wrote to the State Government on several matters like reservation of employment vacancies, reservation of houses and house-sites, Amendment to Rent Control Acts, to enable ex-servicemen to resume possession of their agricultural lands, houses and commercial plots, which may have been rented out while the person was on active service. How many States have implemented or honoured the desire of the Central Government in this regard? Has the Government in a way monitoring the action taken? Because so far as my knowledge goes, there is none. My information is that not a single State has implemented these recommendations *in toto*.

I strongly feel that implementation of these recommendations should be tied to some legislative application on States and the hon. Defence Minister may like to consider the ways and means to legislate a binding application on the State Governments.

The Government has always stated that the problems of ex-servicemen are very close to their heart and I have always submitted that the Government should let this warmth percolate to their pockets. All the recommendations of the High Level Committee which would have provided some financial benefits to ex-servicemen or some funds to help in their re-settlement have not been accepted by the Government. Even the enactment of a re-settlement Act and constituting a Parliamentary Committee to oversee implementation of the recommendations have not been accepted.

Both these recommendations would have helped the Government in monitoring and effectively implementing the recommendations accepted by the Government. Since the Government has been unable to monitor and implement these recommendations effectively why could this job not have been handed over to a Parliamentary Committee?

It will definitely help the Ministry in doing their job on non-government basis. If the Government is sincere about implementing the benefits why the Government cannot enact a law to give itself the powers required for time bound implementation of the accepted recommendations.

The Government has also said that it will take care of information of a National Ex-Servicemen Financial Corporation through plan outlays for resettlement of ex-servicemen. While it is true that two schemes SEMFEX I and SEMFEX II have been started, for which I would like to give more hearty, unqualified and unconditional congratulations to the Ministry of Defence for implementing them very well, though there has been very tardy implementation in some of the other States. These are to be financed through State Financial Corporation. The State Financial Corporations have been very tardy in sanctioning loans under these schemes and a very large number of applications are even pending today. Even when loans have been sanctioned, they have not been disbursed. I know of several cases where loan has been sanctioned, the buildings constructed, machinery installed, but the working capital has not been given to the ex-servicemen under these schemes. I will urge on the hon Defence Minister to use his good offices and persuade the State Governments which are not implementing SEMFEX I and SEMFEX II properly.

The High Level Committee recommendations for a plan outlay of Rs. 350 crores is stated by the Government to be taken care of through existing schemes. This allocation of Rs. 170 crores at the Centre and Rs. 180 crores at State level is sought to be given but what part of this has actually been provided; and this part, I am told, is Rs. 1 crore at the moment for SEMFEX I and Rs. 1 crore by the IDBI. Now, what is Rs. 2 crores for a scheme for which Rs 350 crores has been envisaged?

All the major recommendations which would have given genuine relief to ex-servicemen have not been accepted:

- (a) I would like to ask why is it that only uniformed personnel retire at a young age and are not given employment upto the age of 58? Why can't this be implemented?
- (b) The Government accepted recommendation 15.7 for lateral induction into suitable Group I and B posts.

The Prime Minister issued instructions that 15 per cent of all Group A & B vacancies should be set aside for ex-servicemen. A Committee of Secretaries was formed to identify the vacancies which could be filled by ex-servicemen. Four long years have passed and not even one ex-serviceman has been accepted or inducted as directed by the Prime Minister. Is this not tardy implementation of one of the most important recommendations of the High Level Committee?

Now I come to the burning question of ex-servicemen that is One Rank One Pension. The hon. Minister of Defence, the hon. Defence Minister of State, the Defence Ministry and the whole nation are fully conversant with this problem. At the moment, as we know, there are five different rates of pension for Defence personnel depending upon the date on which they retire. A senior JCO who retires today earns more pension than a Colonel who retired before 1977. When I go to buy my provisions, the shop keeper does not ask me the date of my retirement and fix his price accordingly. If the Government cannot accept One Rank One Pension, I will urge upon the Defence Minister to get in touch with the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies to consider opening fair price shops with the prices fixed separately for the different categories of pensions given to various Defence personnel.

Armed Forces personnel are the only group whose pension was not based on the last pay drawn but on rank. Thus a Major with the requisite minimum service get a fixed amount as pension, irrespective of the pay he was drawing. I am confident that you will

[Sh. Ajay Mushran]

agree that a retired Major retiring in 1979 has to live as well or bad as the one retiring later or today.

In a recent judgment the hon'ble Supreme Court has granted equal pension to judges of High Courts and Supreme Court depending on whether they were Chief Justices of the High Court or the Supreme Court and irrespective of their date of retirement. Thus, some Judges today get more pension than the last pay drawn by them. While the judgment states that it is not to be used as a precedent, I think it is an example in statistics and what an example of dispensation of natural justice !

Various figures have been given of the financial repercussions of implementing the 'one rank one pension' benefit. These figures appear to have been manipulated to scare the Government from accepting this recommendation which forms the main demand of more than 54 lakh ex-servicemen in the country and 60,000 following each year.

I wish to submit most humbly to the hon. Defence Minister that I have statistics on good authority that the financial burden on the Government will not be more than Rs. 150 crores for men and officers in uniform of Army, Navy and Air Force, if this 'Same rank same pension' benefit is implemented. The total of this Rs 150 crores will only gradually reduce because the major beneficiaries are people who have retired earlier, who are older, and the number will decline as the time passes. Thus the burden on the national exchequer will gradually decline and when all the pre 1-1-1986 retirees are dead and gone, the burden will be zero.

The main problem is, that today the same rank same pension agitation is gaining ground. I would suggest that the hon. Defence Minister may like to call people from his Ministry, officers from the Defence Accounts and seriously consider our demand of 'same rank same pension' because today

out of all the 68 recommendations of the high level committee of 1984, if only one, the 'same rank same pension' recommendation is accepted, all other recommendations can be forgotten and they will not have such repercussions as this one pending demand. Because, so far as the rehabilitation is concerned, so far also the re-settlement is concerned, what the Government has done after 1980 up to 1989 is something which has not been done in any country of the world. The ex-servicemen are in the focus and the Government is doing a very splendid job. All we require is that the Minister must feather his cap by accepting the demand which is a great financial anxiety to the ex-servicemen.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am extremely grateful to the hon. members, Shri Ajay Mushran, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri C.P.N. Singh, that while speaking on this Calling Attention motion they have spoken very kindly as to what we have done, what the Government has done for the last many years for providing employment to ex-servicemen and also in providing many facilities for the welfare and proper rehabilitation. We reciprocate the feeling of our hon. Members.

I am also happy because I am in constant touch with the ex-servicemen and they also meet our hon. Defence Minister whenever there is some difficulty. Honourable members also are very much interested in helping the rehabilitation programmes of ex-servicemen, because they always bring their difficulties to our notice and we also help them.

I am also happy to note that the ex-servicemen also in general respond very well to the service that our hon. members are rendering to them.

I will refer to one or two major points that our friends have no mentioned. Shri Harish Rawat has mentioned about this problem of pension.

Sir, I would like to submit that the Government has gone even beyond the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission

to help the ex-servicemen.

Sir, in acceptance of the recommendation of the High Level Committee, the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission were amended and for the firsts, the Pay Commission was asked to recommend in respect of past pensioners also with a view to having a proper pension structure for all pensioners.

The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission were accepted and in quite a few matters were improved upon, as Mr. Rawat has mentioned. For example, the disability element for 100 per cent disability was improved upon. For the category of officers and honorary Com. Officers, the Pay Commission's recommendation was Rs 600 per month, but the Government has approved Rs. 750 per month. For Junior Com. Officers, the Pay Commission's recommendation was Rs. 450 per month, but the Government has approved Rs. 550 per month. For other ranks, the Pay Commission's recommendation was Rs. 450 per month and we have approved Rs. 450 per month. We have also extended the facilities to the existing pensioners in War Injury cases, where ceiling for 100 per cent disability was raised from Rs. 500 per month to Rs. 100 per month for disability element.

The minimum pension recommended at Rs. 300 per month was improved to Rs. 375 per month. For raising the minimum of the service element of disability pension to Rs. 375 per month, the disability element of pension as well as ex-gratia amounts are not taken into account.

The Government also accepted the recommendations regarding periodic relief for increase in cost of living and on the pension consolidated as on 1.1.1986, periodic relief has been given.

Now, I will come to One Rank One Pension. My friend Shri Ajay Mushran is an ex-service man and he takes great interest in these things. The figures he has given is Rs. 150 crores. But now the total Budget esti-

mate for the Pension 1989-90 in respect of defence pensioners is of the order of Rs. 1350 crores. Of which, pension also will be Rs. 800 crores excluding gratuity and commuted value of pension, which are paid as one time payment... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, the figure of Rs. 1350 crores has been given in Vol. I of Expenditure Budget, which says: it includes pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence service— Rs. 1350 crores, and other civilian departments, railways, and so on and so forth. Then it clarifies in the Expenditure Budget that out of Rs. 1350 crores on Pension, the break-up is: Army Rs. 1279.06 crores; Navy Rs. 19.03 crores; and Air Force Rs. 50.90 crores. And these include the civilians working in these services. What we are discussing here is pure ex-servicemen. We are not discussing the civilian employees, which are paid under this Budget head as given in Expenditure Budget Vol. II at Page 37—Ministry of Defence: Defence Pensions. Then, explanatory note is given. It says:

“The provision in this demand is for the Pensionary charges in respect of retired Defence personnel. It covers payments of gratuities, Casualty Awards such as War Injury Pay, Disability Pensions and Gallantry Awards...”

When we talk of “Same Rank Same Pension” we are only talking of the normal pension, which is given to the people on the ratio 80: 40. Before the Fourth Pay Commission, the ratio was 80:30 And the ratio was improved upon by the Pay Commission to 80: 40. The existing disparity has been there because of the increase in pay five times. i.e. till 1977, till 1979, till 1982, till 1985 and after 1985 Dec.

13.00 hrs.

So, the ratio has been accepted as 80:40. But in this amount of Rs. 1350 crores includes a major chunk of civilians also as given in these Explanatory Notes of the Expenditure Budget Vol. I and II.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: As I was submitting, the Government, our friends and the country are giving the highest regard, respect and attention to the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. Therefore, whatever more we have to strive for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen we are trying our best to do that. That is why, we had appointed this High Level committee. Mr. Ajay Mushran read out the statement of Indiraji. That shows how much our Government and our leadership are interested in seeing that ex-servicemen are rehabilitated properly and get all the benefits. Therefore, as Indiraji had stated, we take this as a national responsibility.

About the question of one rank one pension, this issue has been taken to the court. Therefore, let us see how the court decides. We cannot dilate on this because it is sub judice.

It is true that this amount of Rs. 1350 crores includes Defence civilians also. But their number is relatively very small—perhaps 2 lakhs or so compared to service pensions who are about 12 lakhs. About the point of disparity in pension in some ranks, disparity in pensions of persons of in same rank retiring at different points of time has always been in existence, and perhaps, it will continue to be so.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Poverty in this country has always been in existence and you are trying to eradicate it. Let us do it in the case of pensioners also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: That is different. We have fixed the minimum pension at Rs. 375 though the Fourth Pay Commission has recommended it as Rs. 300 per month. Because of this increase many persons in lower ranks, who retired at different point of time, were given the same pension from 1.1.86. since the matter is before the court, let us see how it comes out.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: For us the High Court is you and Pantji.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: As Shri Rawatji has pointed out about 50,000 persons are released from the Armed Forces every year and they come within the definition of ex-service men. The general position is that about 20 to 25 per cent of the persons express that they are not in need of employment when they leave the Defence Forces. Then there are the skilled categories of persons who get jobs on their own and they do not need any assistance from the Government. There are also a large number of persons, who though offered jobs, are unwilling to move far away from their homes. After taking these three parameters into account, we find that about 20,000 to 25,000 ex-servicemen are being provided jobs every year. This is a good achievement. We need not despair about it. About twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand ex-servicemen are provided jobs every year. The number of ex-servicemen retiring every year is about 50,000 and about fifty per cent of them have been provided jobs every year. This is a fairly high percentage...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore what Ajay Mushran Ji has pointed out, is for the States to implement. We have already given directions to them. The Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry are always writing to the State Governments that whatever quota of reservation has been fixed for ex-servicemen in employment they must implement that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Only writing is not enough. We lost 1,200 vacancies in BSF because of the tardy implementation by the Home Ministry, but nothing was done. I informed the Minister of State for Home Affairs dealing with this case, and I informed the Defence Ministry also. They say that anybody who wants to have a job in BSF, must get absorbed within two years of his having left the Service...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him reply, Mr. Mushran. I have already given you lot of concession in allowing you to ask so many questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am happy that Mr. Ajay Mushran knows all

these things and perhaps out of enthusiasm due to knowing things, sometimes he goes a little beyond the subject.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, it is after four years that the Ex-servicemen plight is being discussed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, he must be knowing that nothing lapses now. Now the order has been passed that it should be carried out. Supposing these 1,200 posts are released, we shall fill up these posts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: These posts have lapsed because of the tardy implementation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir this is what we are trying to rectify. Shri Harish Rawat was telling that the Sainik Boards and the Zila Sainik Boards are not working properly. A Committee was there for that and we have sent directions to the State Governments with the request to activate these Sainik Boards and the Zila Sainik Boards. So, that is what the States should do. Besides that, we are organising training courses for imparting vocational skills to nearly thirteen thousand persons every year, which helps them in either getting employment or self-employment. Over 1,700 persons have already been sanctioned loans to the extent of about Rs. 44 crores under Self-employment Scheme No. 1, within a short span of a year and a half. All these major measures will help in the resettlement of ex-servicemen to a large extent. Then, there is the Self-Employment Scheme No. 2, which is also for helping those who are retiring. This is also picking up now and we hope that with more and more interest shown by the Ministry, the Zila Sainik Boards and the Director-General of Resettlement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Hon. Minister will you please yield for a minute?

[Translation]

When you are doing so much and there is complaint that the implementation is not proper, a parliamentary committee should be constituted to supervise the implementation work.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I hope an executive order is more effective than even the Parliamentary Committee...*(Interruptions)* This is one of the recommendations. Out of sixty-eight recommendations, we have accepted almost 56 recommendations. Twenty recommendations, as you yourself pointed out, relate also to the State Governments. We are asking the State Governments to implement those twenty recommendations which we have accepted. Therefore, whatever recommendations we have accepted, we are pursuing them.

About training I have already mentioned. About assistance, I have told about the Self-employment Schemes No. 1 and 2. All these things are progressing very well...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: They are not progressing well ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you carry on.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: If any person is not getting the benefit of Self-Employment Scheme No. 1, you can tell us and we will pursue it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have brought it to the notice of even the Chief Minister, Sir.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: you can write to us also. Sir, under the Self-Employment Scheme, about Rs. 44 crores have already been sanctioned and 1,768 persons have got the benefit. Sir, as far as the parliamentary committee is concerned, I have said that perhaps no pensioner is getting so much attention as the ex-servicemen. So, many Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik

[Sh Chintamani Panigrahi]

Boards have been constituted and in every Board meeting, all these things are discussed and analysed. Friends like Shri Mushran and Shri Harish Rawat have said about this. I think, in every Parliament session, these things are being discussed and because of your efforts, Parliament is discussing this matter for two hours or three hours. So, the Parliamentary Committee will not be a better forum as our friends are discussing the same here in the House. The Defence Minister is sending replies to the letters sent by you, wherever you write a letter to the Defence Minister. Every time when you bring ex-servicemen they meet the Defence Minister and myself. In this way, we have a direct contact with them and we hear them.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Defence Minister is prepared to meet us in one minute notice. so, meeting the Defence Minister is no problem. But it is the Chief Minister who are not implementing the scheme. What will you do about it?

SHRICHINTAMANIPANIGRAHI: I hope this serves better than the parliamentary committee.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Why don't you call a meeting of Chief Ministers?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: For the Kendriya Sainik Board meeting let them come. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way of exchanging views here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: So far as the training is concerned, I may point out that in 1985-86, we had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 24.61 lakhs in giving training and the total number of persons who have been given training is 7812. In 1986-87, we have given training to 8921 ex-servicemen ; in 1987-88, we have given training

to 10,045 ex-servicemen and in 1988-89, 13, 688 ex-servicemen have been given training. In various vocations. Therefore, Sir, so many people have been given training. About the functioning of the Sainik Boards, we have given directions to the State Governments that they should expedite the matter and they should see that they function properly. Sir, whatever is possible, the Government is giving utmost importance and we are always having contacts with the hon. Members and whenever there are difficulties, ex-servicemen come to us and we we listen to them. If they face any difficulty with the banks also, we help them in removing the difficulty by contacting the banks or by writing to them. Therefore, whatever is possible is being done to help them. But in spite of this if there is any difficulty, since you are always in touch with ex-servicemen, you must guide us, help us and give your suggestion Government is fully conscious to see that they are properly rehabilitated because they are a part of us we feel proud of them for the heroic services they have rendered . Their services cannot be measured in terms of money. Therefore, we always salute them and we shall be doing our best to help them as best as possible.

13.15 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) **Need to construct bridges on Kamla Balan, Bagmati and other rivers to save villages from floods**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Sir, certain areas in my constituency look like islands during floods. There are many rivers like Kamla Balan, Bagmati, Kosi Gandak, Bhutahi Balan etc. in my constituency. as a result, during floods, people of hundreds of panchayats along with Rasiyari panchayat get surrounded by the flood wa-

ter. It is very difficult for the people to go to some high level places by crossing the rivers. This results in loss of lives and property. No arrangement has been made till now either by the Central or the State Government for the safety of the people. So, I would like to urge the Government of India to take immediate steps to construct a bridge on river Bagmati, Rajghat bridge, Kolhuaghat bridge, Bariyahighat bridge and Hathorighat bridge for the safety of the people. The central Government should provide financial assistance to the State Government for constructing these bridges.

[English]

(II) Need for strict implementation of policy of recruitment of local people in all Government and Semi-Government departments

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): it is now the declared policy of the Government of India to recruit local people in all Government and semi-Government undertakings. Keeping this in view most public sector undertakings lay down as a pre-requisite that all applicants to various posts must have adequate knowledge of the regional language.

In spite of this policy, recently in a circular dated 16th March, 1986 calling for panel of names of suitable officers for the post of Deputy Chairman, Bombay Dock Labour Board, the Ministry of Surface Transport (Labour Division) has failed to mention adequate knowledge of Marathi as pre-requisite for the post especially when adequate knowledge of Tamil is considered essential for a similar post in Madras Dock Labour Board.

I urge upon the Government to implement the policy of recruiting local people in all Government and semi-Government undertakings uniformly.

[Translation]

(III) Need to clear the Dwarwala Barrage Project over Ganga at Kanpur to meet the drinking water problem of the city

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhour): I have continuously drawn the attention of the Government in the House and through other means also towards the need of constructing a Ganga Barrage in Kanpur to solve the permanent problem of drinking water as also about the need for diversion of river Ganga towards the ghats in Kanpur. As a result, an expert committee of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was constituted by the Government in January, 1988. The Committee has recommended construction of Dwarwala Barrage in Kanpur at an estimated cost of 130 crores. But I am surprised to note the reply given to a question that the centre has not got any detailed project report as yet. The delay in this matter is aggravating the problem and the people in Kanpur are practically facing its adverse effects. I would like, therefore, to request the Central Government to take immediate steps to start the work on this project with the cooperation of the State Government so that the construction of Ganga Barrage can be started immediately and this long outstanding demand of the people of Kanpur could be met with.

[English]

(IV) Need to instal a T.V. Transmitter Hingoli (Maharashtra)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The information and Broadcasting Ministry is implementing a crash programme in extending the T.V. transmission throughout the country by opening T.V. centres in different places.

Hingoli is a sub-divisional headquarter in the backward region of Marathwada in Maharashtra. Its population is more than 50,000. It is a commercial and cultural centre surrounded by a number of villages in addition to Kalamnuri, a taluka headquarter at a distance of 17 kilometers. Hingoli town may kindly be included in the programme for the installation of a T.V. transmitter. It will cater

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

to the needs of the cultivators, students community and other population of more than a lakh in that area.

(v) Need to set up research Centres for onions, grapes, and mangoes at Nasik, Pune and Sindhudurg

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir Maharashtra is the largest grape growing state in the country. But there is no grape research centre in that state. Similarly, Maharashtra alone produces 60% of onions in the country. The third major agricultural production of Maharashtra is Mango. Some of the Mango varieties of Maharashtra are very popular in the international market. Hapus, Kesari and Rajapuri mangoes are famous not only in the country but all over the world.

The 7th Five Year Plan provided that a research centre for onions, grapes and mangoes would be set up in Maharashtra. But it has not yet materialised. There seems to be no indication what-so-ever from Government of India that such a Centre would indeed be set up even in near future. Some days back there was a news item in which concern was expressed for lack of research in the field of such major crops. Therefore, I humbly request that the Government should set up 3 research centres one for each of the above crops in Maharashtra. I request that research centre for Onion should be set up in Nasik, Grape research centre in Pune and Mango research centre in Konkan region, particularly in Sindhudurg which are the major producing areas for the respective crops and where land is also available.

(vi) Need for nationalisation of Bengal Potteries Ltd.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, workers of Bengal Potteries Ltd., a company under the management of Government of India have come from Calcutta and are sitting at the Boat Club grounds. In spite

of the company being under the Government management for thirteen years, the rate of the workers is very much uncertain. In spite of Tata Economic Consultancy Services' favourable report to revive the company, the Government decided to denotify the Unit with effect from 1 November, 1987. However, the Unions moved the Court and obtained stay order. The Minister of Industry is urged upon to take immediate steps to rescind the denotification in order to start production and take steps to nationalise the company.

(vii) Need to postpone the Railway Recruitment Examination Scheduled for 7th May, 1989 on account of Id-ul-Fitr on that day

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, Railway Recruitment Examination is scheduled to be held on May 7, 1989, as per Employment Notice No. 2/87-88, 1/88-89, Madras. This is the day of Id-ul-Fitr which is an important Muslim festival after the month of fasting. It would be unjust to Muslims in particular and also contrary to our ethos to have the Recruitment Examination on the day of Id-ul-Fitr.

I request the Government to postpone the examination to any other convenient date. Care should also be taken in future not to fix examination dates on such festivals so as to avoid all resentment and inconvenience. Prompt orders may kindly be issued in the matter.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to provide an express train on Gaya-Deol line connecting Delhi and Howrah

SHRI KUNWAR RAM (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while drawing the attention of the Government of India under rule 377 I would like to say that Nawada Railway Station falls on Gaya-Deol railway line. It is a 60 to 70 year old line in Bihar, but no attention has so far been paid to expand the old station or make some improvements in it.

The railway administration is not paying any attention to our demand for introducing an express train on this line. The Government will not have to incur any extra expenses if a regular train is run on this line connecting Delhi and Howrah. It is necessary for the benefit of the people living in the entire Nawada district. It will also benefit the domestic and international tourists visiting Gaya, Bodhgaya, Kokalatwater fall, Rajgir, Nalanda, Pawapuri, Tapowan etc. I would, therefore, like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce at least one express train on this line at the earliest.

(ix) Need to find foreign market for handloom products

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Sir, handloom goods worth about Rs. 9 crores have been lying in the stocks in Tamil Nadu for want of clearance from the United States authorities. It is understood that the U.S. authorities have imposed some new restrictions on the handloom goods from India before they can be imported into that country.

Sir, all these years, handloom goods worth hundreds of crores of rupees have been exported to that country. But unfortunately, U.S.A. has suddenly started raising some flimsy objections regarding the requirement of the specification of the handloom goods. Non-lifting of the handloom goods from the stocks has created a lot of problems. Lakhs of people particularly, the weaker sections of the society who depend mainly on this small scale industry are already affected and if this condition continues any longer, there will be unemployment among the weavers and others connected with this small scale industry. Government of India will also be losing foreign exchange due to non-export of these goods. Because of the all-round sickness in the textile industry, the problems now faced in the handloom industry will aggravate which will affect our economy.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take immediate action to see that the handloom goods are lifted from the stocks and exported to the foreign countries.

(x) Need to provide financial assistance to orange and cotton growers of Marathawada and Vidarbha Regions of Maharashtra where crops were damaged by hailstorms

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise an important matter under rule 377.

"I would like to draw like to draw the attention of the Government to the damages particularly suffered by standing crops of orange and cotton in a number of districts of Marathawada and Vidharbha regions of Maharashtra due to cyclonic storms and hailstorms. These two are the major crops for the farmers of Vidharbha, but for the last few years the crops are getting damaged.

The crops in 16 districts of the State had been affected by hailstorms during the periods from 9 March to 28 March. Standing crops on a total of 4450 hectares of land suffered loss and according to the preliminary estimates value the loss is about Rs. 10 crores although detailed report is yet to be received.

The Government is aware that the farmer is already in hardship due to losses suffered by him during the earlier years. I would, therefore, like to request that the orange and cotton growers might be given some immediate assistance on the same line the onion growers were given assistance when the price of onion came down. The State Government on its part has already taken steps to liberalise the bank loan payment system and withhold the collection of electricity charges for one year from the affected farmers. But, taking into account the gravity of the

* Translation of the matter originally raised in Tamil.

[Smt. Usha Choudhari]

situation, the Central Government should sanction some amount as an immediate relief for the affected farmers. At the same time a central team should be sent to that area to make an assessment of the losses so that actual position may become clear. These crops may also please be included in the crops insurance scheme.

13.28 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF KARNATAKA AND

AND

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up next items, namely item No. 16 and 17 together.

Now, Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): When will be the reply?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The reply will be around 2 O' clock or 2-30 p.m.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Many hon'ble members have expressed their views regarding the recent developments in Karnataka. The opposition party members have said that the Governor's action was unconstitutional. But the general opinion in the country is different. The people in the coun-

try and especially in Karnataka have welcomed the decision of the Governor recommending the dismissal of Karnataka Government. Many members spoke about the inefficiency, corruption and injustice of the Janata Dal rule. I want to confine only to the Governor's decision. My only question is whether there was any Government in Karnataka for the last two years at all? Neither there was any Government nor any administration. Administration had collapsed in the State. Corruption was rampant. There was injustice everywhere. There was no one to listen to the grievances of the poor farmers. The Government had partisan attitude. The Janata Dal Government betrayed the faith reposed on them by the people of Karnataka. Shri S. Najalingapa is a veteran politician of our country. In Karnataka his words carry weight. He says that the Governor should have recommended president's rule one year ago. That would have benefitted the people of the State. You can well imagine to what an extent Janata Dal rule in Karnataka had pained him.

Farmers thought that the Janata Dal was a pro-farmers party. Hence lakhs and lakhs of farmer supported the Dal and it thus came to power in the State. But now the life of farmers in the State has become miserable. I, therefore, wholeheartedly welcome the decision of the Governor.

Janata Dal had several slogans when they went for polls. "Value based politics/and "decentralization of power" are important among them. Then they conducted elections for the district council mandal parishads. But how did they conduct the elections? The whole country knows how they manipulated the elections. At that time we had told them not to hold those elections as there were no funds. We told them not to take politics upto mandal level, because that would spoil the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the villages. Our State party President Shri Veerendra Patil also suggested that they should not hold the elections. The Janata Dal did not yield to any of our suggestions. They

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

went ahead with the elections. What is now happening in the villages is known to everybody. Quarrels, thefts, robbery etc. have become common in the villages and the poor people are made to attend the courts regularly. There are no funds to run the district council. Even the salaries of those working in those councils have not been paid. The money given to them is not sufficient enough for the expenditure of the President and the Vice President of the council. Hence where is the money for development works?

Some of the mandals are in the hands of Janata Dal and some others are in the hands of Congress (I). Janata Dal had the power and hence could destroy 15 to 20 mandals of Congress (I) in my Constituency alone. Why did they stoop to such a low level? The village people all over the State are crying for retaining the mandals. They want to retain their self-respect. But they are in tears today, and their curse made the Janata Dal to crumble under their own weight.

The farmers faith in the Janata Dal has been shattered. I hail from the Thunga-Bhadra area. In that area about 10 to 20 lakh acres belonging to Raichur and Bellary districts have irrigation facilities. But what happened there recently? There was no water supply to that area and that affected the crop in 4 1/2 lakh acres. Crop was destroyed completely and the total estimated loss was about 300 to 400 crores of rupees. The farmers went on strike. They agitated and took out procession. But there was none to come to their rescue. Finally the concerned Minister came to that area. He invited us also to hold meetings with the farmers. We did not attend those meetings. We wanted him to face the affected farmers. But that time the water in the Thunga-Bhadra rivers was completely dried up. This is the magnitude of callousness which the Janata Dal Ministers had towards the farmers. They sold the industries and they went to the extent of selling water also to other States. If this is the condition where shall we go? What will the farmers grow in the absence of water? Most of the farmers have taken loans from the

Banks. How can they repay the loans? A serious situation is prevailing in the State. This is the gift the Janata Dal had offered to the farmers of the State.

Mr. Bommai who took over from Mr. Hegde was under tremendous pressure. All the 111 MLAs wanted to become either Ministers or Chairmen. All of them wanted B.D.A. sites, Maruti vans and Cars. Hence Mr. Bommai must be feeling a much relaxed person now. It is very difficult to pull on the family affairs with one wife. Then how can Mr. Bommai pull on with 111 very ambitious and greedy M.L. A.s. This is not first time that problems started mounting up on this Government. In the M.L.C. elections there was an utter confusion among Janata Dal party MLAs. Mr. H.D. Devagowda was pulling the members to one side and Mr. Hegde was pulling the members towards the opposite side. This kind of tug of war became a permanent feature of the Janata Dal Government. Horse trading reached its peak during the last Rajya Sabha elections in the State. Mr. Ram Jethmalani sneaked in and succeeded in getting elected to the Rajya Sabha. Many Janata Dal members have become rich persons today. But people know how they have accumulated so much wealth within a short span of time. The Government of India has given the 20 point programme for the upliftment of the poor people of the country. This 20 point programme is not acceptable to the Janata Dal legislators because our late lamented leader Indira Gandhi was the founder of that programme.

The M.L.As and Ministers made it a point not to invite the M.Ps for the flag hoisting ceremony during independence day and republic day.

The money provided by the centre was not utilized properly. They were telling the people that the centre was not giving any assistance at all. They changed the names of all programmes and gave new names which suited them. During the three year drought period in the state there was none to hear the problems of farmers. They went on blaming the Centre and at the same time

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

diverted all the funds made available by the centre for drought relief programmes. There were several instances of Government cheques being dishonoured. If the individual's cheque is dishonoured there is some punishment. What punishment is there for the State Government if its cheque is dishonoured? Entire Karnataka State has become bankrupt.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, she is going out of the way.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: No, she is not going out of the way.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I am not going out of the way. In fact I have never done that. I am speaking about the performance of the Govt. of Karnataka. I want to prove that there was no Govt. in Karnataka.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It was only a malady Govt.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Just like your Government. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Many aspects have been explained by Mr. G.S. Basavaraju in his marathon speech yesterday. In spite of that the opposition party members still think that the people would give their votes to them. People are not fools. In Karnataka the people elected 24 Congress-I candidates out of 28. Then immediately after that they elected Janata Party to rule the State. They are more intelligent than what the opposition party members think.

The State Government employees are not getting their salaries regularly. The employees are being compelled to invest their salaries in savings. All the subsidy

amount is subjected to savings. In fact, this Government is now being called as the "Savings Govt." They get about 85% loan from the Centre and even then they insist on savings.

The Janata Government went on hoodwinking the people. Mr. Devegowda laid foundation stones of so many irrigation projects. But not even one of them has been taken up. Irritated by this attitude of Chief Minister, Mr. Gowda resigned from the Cabinet. The State Government had no money to any programme. The economic condition of the State was deplorable. Entire administrative set up had become inefficient. Corruption was rampant and the Governor should have recommended for the Government's dismissal two years ago. In fact, Mr. R.K. Hegde himself has admitted the inefficiency of the Government, and this has appeared in the local newspapers. Most of the people in the country had expected the downfall of the Government on the day of cabinet expansion. We have discipline in our party. We have our congress cult. Even for some mistakes our Prime Minister has replaced the State Chief Ministers. But the Opposition parties are not prepared to accept this stand. Even if there are number of charges against a Chief Minister, they would praise him and they never think of replacing that Chief Minister.

Immediately after the dismissal of the Karnataka Government, there was happiness everywhere in the State. Crackers were burnt worth of several thousands of rupees. Now let us face elections. You are all power hungry people. In Andhra Pradesh, one leader of the Opposition charged our Prime Minister with several allegations while commenting on the Thakkar Commission report. You too have mothers and children. Should you not behave as responsible politicians? (*Interruptions*)

You are all power hungry politicians. You are keen about your chairs. You never bother for the problems of the people. As our state party President said in his speech let us face the people. They will teach you lesson

and that will be the end of your political carrier.

I support the promulgation, imposing President's rule in Karnataka, and congratulate the Governor.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister and also to oppose the motion moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami.

Sir, personally I am not happy about the exit of the Bommai's Government. Not because I like Mr. Bommai. If he were to be continued for another three months, the Janata Dal would have reached rock-bottom. That would have happened. Several hon. Members have discussed about the technicality and other things. But nobody seems to have analysed the reality.

I think Shri Krishna Iyer is here. Is Shri Shankara Gowda a Member of Your party? He is a very senior Member. He says in Kannada, "*Rashtrapati Aalvikege Bommai-Hegde Karana*". So, his own senior Party colleague is accusing Mr. Hegde and Mr. Bommai.

Now, let us see what Mr. Bommai has, himself, to offer. On 23rd, addressing a Press Conference, he says, among other things,

"Mr. Bommai confessed that he might not have been able to pull on for 10 months with his crisis-ridden regime because of pulls and pressures within the legislature party".

He himself had admitted it.

Though everybody might have read this

editorial, I pick up one sentence from this editorial from the *Indian Express* for the argument sake.

"For the last two years, the Janata Government in Karnataka had become a liability - for the Opposition as much as for the people of Karnataka."

Not only for the Congress or for the Opposition but also for the people of Karnataka. Why I have quoted this is, there is what is called an element of humanitarian consideration. There is a patient who is under coma for more than one year. Oxygen is being given to him. The relatives are fed up and everybody is fed up. They want him to die. But the doctor is telling, 'I am giving Oxygen'. Mr. Bommai's Government and Mr. Hegde's Government were in coma, for the last two years. Now, under humanitarian considerations, these 19 MLAs have killed. Not the Congress or the Governor. It is called mercy-killing. People know what sort of man Mr. Hegde is. I personally want an Opposition, a sound opposition in the country, a very strong opposition in the country. But what is happening? Suppose I am to be strong and suppose I am having cancer inside the body. Unless it is removed, how can I become strong? Either I should not have developed cancer or even if I developed cancer, it should be operated and removed. So you are having MR. Ramakrishna Hegde. How can you become strong? He is like a cancer to the growth of the Opposition. With all these, you adore him. Why do you adore him? I think you adore him because he collected more money. In Karnataka, from the Excise Office, the Government is getting the largest revenue. What * and * have collected is more than what the Government has received. (*Interruptions*)

For that purpose, because he is having tonnes of money, you want to adore him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You generally say it.

No particular allegation has come.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Have you given him permission, Sir? I want to know whether it will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If at all there is a specific allegation I cannot allow.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You please check up the records. He has made a specific allegation against "... " and "... " for raising more money than what has gone to the Government exchequer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will check. No names should be mentioned. The names will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, I will take only one minute to explain. I will not mention the names. Take, for example, there is a distillery. It manufactures liquor. Tax per crate liquor is Rs. 425 and, as such, tax per truck will come to Rs. 27,000/-. One permit is required for one truck load but on one permit they allow ten to twelve trucks. So the consumers would have paid all the tax but the tax is not remitted to the Government treasury as the middlemen eat away the tax for other truck loads. I would like to know from this august House whether you have no responsibility when consumers are exploited.

I would like to give another example. Let us take a particular State. Here is a State where there are elected representatives like MLAs and MPs. I am an elected representative. That does not mean I am the best available in my constituency. I have been given the opportunity. That is all. That does not mean I am the best. Here we had a Government which thought it was a Government not of the people but they thought it is the property of the Janata Party. Suppose villagers wanted drinking water or a school

room. The reply they would get is since they had not voted for their party as such there is no drinking water or school room to be made available to them. Supposing somebody had committed theft in my house there would be no registration of the FIR since I had not voted for their party. Even murderers are harboured by the politicians. Under the IRDP list the poor and the deserving are not enlisted. Only people with tens of acres of land are enlisted because they were Janata Party supporters. I would like to know do you want this system to continue? Do you want Government for all the people or only for a section of the people? I want to say supposing Congress Government at the Centre gives step-motherly treatment to a non-Congress Government in any State I would not have tolerated it.

Sir, you cannot make police personnel as the workers of the Janata Party. I was ashamed to hear from one of the senior-most IPS officers that he could do nothing since his Sub-Inspector was not subordinate to him. He is subordinate to a Janata worker. So I would again like to ask would you like such a system to continue?

I would like to give one more example and then conclude. You can get it even verified. An MLA was not at the headquarters. His wife went to the police station and asked the Sub-Inspector there to arrest such and such a man immediately. The Sub-Inspector told her that it would take some time because the village is at some distance. Madam said that she would go to Hasan. The man should be arrested and brought to the police station. A call should be booked to her. The line should be kept open so that she could hear the beating on the phone sitting at Hasan. That particular person was brought to the police station. People collected there and asked for what crime he had been arrested. The Sub-Inspector replied if I had not arrested him then I would be transferred. He promptly booked the call and kept the line open. He told that person that he would beat the pillow but he should cry so that Madam sitting at Hasan could hear the beating and crying. Would you like such a system to

survive? Even if it had been a Congress Government I would have banged it. On technicalities we should not forget realities. We should have a system which should work for eternity and for the welfare of all.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all the Members who have participated in my motion—whether they have supported my motion or they have opposed it. In this debate a number of important constitutional issues were raised. From our side the points raised were that the Government acted unconstitutionally in dissolving the Assembly; that whether Mr. Bommai's Ministry had a majority or not ought to have been tested in the Assembly; that on the day of the dissolution Mr. Bommai had majority and confidence of the legislature; that the Janata Dal members at no point of time informed the Governor that they have resigned from the Janata Dal and Janata Dal, therefore, did command majority; that what the Governor has done is against all recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, conferences of Governors and Presiding Officers.

Sir, I have gone through most of the speeches in favour of the proclamation. The friend who preceded me also has spoken in the same vein that the Bommai Ministry was one of the most corrupt Ministry in the State of Karnataka. There was rampant corruption, total maladministration, financial instability and so on and so forth and, therefore, it was politically right that the Ministry was dismissed and the Assembly was dissolved. The point I would like to make and we have made all along is that whether a Government is a good Government or a bad Government cannot be a ground for invoking Article 356 of the Constitution of India. A Government may function properly; a Government may function improperly; a Government may be a good Government or it may be a bad Government the ultimate judge of it is the people. The Governor and the Central Government cannot be a judge of it. Prof. Dandavate referred to the debates of the Constituent

Assembly where Shri H.N. Kunzru had specifically asked this question whether Article 356—at that time it was Article 278—could be invoked if a Government is not a good Government. The reply from Dr. Ambedkar was positive 'no'. After all the question of good Government or bad Government is to be judged by the people. It will always be a matter of subjective opinion. Members from the opposite have said that Bommai Government was one of the worst. Janata Dal members have said that it was a very good Ministry. Now who is going to decide? If good or bad administration is a ground for dismissal of a Ministry then we are being critical of Rajiv Gandhi Ministry everyday. According to us Rajiv Gandhi's Ministry is one of the most corrupt Ministry in this country. The country has been managed with rampant corruption. (*Interruptions*)

You will disputed it but what you are saying we dispute. Now who will decide? Whether it is Rajiv Gandhi's Government or Profulla Mohanta's Government or Jyoti Basu's Government those who support the Government will say that there is a good administration and those who oppose the Government will say that there is a bad administration. Who will be the judge? Is it the Governor or the Union of India? What are the implications of permitting the Governor or the Union of India to judge whether the administration in a State is good or bad? Do you equate a good administration or a bad administration with the failure of the Constitutional machinery? Let us not forget that only about one and a half years back, there was a controversy in this country, the controversy of power of President to dismiss an elected Prime Minister of this country on certain grounds. I gave notice on a motion at that time. Even though I have been critical of this Government, I gave a motion, a substantive motion at that time that no President has the power to dismiss an elected Prime Minister; the power rests only with the Parliament and ultimately rests with the people when the time comes for the people to give their verdict. Similarly, the power whether a Government is a good Government should be decided by in the House. The power to

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

give the mandate to run the State again rests with the people and not on the subjective opinion of the Governor or the Union of India. Unfortunately, the ruling party Members tried to equate the bad administration or a maladministration with the failure of constitutional machinery. There is a very very wide gap between the maladministration and the failure of the constitutional machinery. Mr. Veerendra Patil is not here now. He is one of those politicians to whom I have the highest respect. He made certain points. He said that when he was the Chief Minister of Congress (O) in Karnataka, certain Members left his party and he was reduced to a minority. Then they came back. The Governor called him back and told him that the Members had come back to him now and therefore, he could continue. But he said that because he felt that he should not continue, and keeping in view the highest political morality, he resigned. If he is not here now. But if he would have been here, I would have asked him as to how much money did he give for those Members to come back. I would have asked him, 'Did you offer money for those Members to come back?' His answer would be 'No'. If the Members can come back to Mr. Veerendra Patil without any offer of money, how do you conclude that Members cannot come back to Mr. Bommai without offer to money?... (*Interruptions*)... This seems to be the practice in Karnataka. Members go and come back. I have no doubt that at the time of Mr. Veerendra Patil he did not offer any money and he would not have offered money. Now, this is the tradition there. (*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. Try to understand. I have not said that Mr. Veerendra Patil has paid money. That is not my contention. My contention is that the Members on their own accord came back because they felt that after all the dissolution may lead to the termination of their period one year earlier. Hence, they came back. But the same thing happen to Mr. Bommai also. How does the Governor conclude that merely because the Members came back to Mr. Bommai, there

was pressure, horse-trading etc.? That is the point I am making. My point is that even Members in the past followed the same practice. Mr. Patil said: I was asked by the Governor, I was told to continue and keeping in view the highest political tradition I decided not to. I would like to ask him, keeping in view the same highest political tradition, was it not the duty of the Governor to call Mr. Bommai also and tell him, 'Now the Members have come back. You please continue.' Whether Mr. Bommai would have acted in the spirit of the highest political tradition like that of Mr. Veerendra Patil or not is a different matter. But my point is that there was a practice of calling the Chief Minister back and telling him that he has now the confidence of the House and requesting him to continue. It is up to the Chief Minister to continue or not to and it was not followed by the Governor. That is the reason why I have been compelled to give this motion. Then, Mr. Patil said that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. He cited that in 1977-80, the Janata Government dismissed 9 Ministries and in 1980 also, a similar practice was followed. Then he said that Mr. Devraj Urs was also dethroned inspite of the fact that he had the majority. I oppose the dissolution of 9 Ministries in 1977 as being totally unconstitutional. The dissolution of the Ministries in 1980 was totally unconstitutional. I asked him whether he approved of it. I must say that Mr. Patil was fair enough to say that he did not approve of the dissolution. I would have expected that if he would have been here in the House today that keeping up the highest political morality that he showed at that time, he would have got the political courage to oppose the Proclamation on the ground that he did not approve of it in 1977; he did not approve of it in 1980 and he did not approve of it the dismissal of the Devraj Urs Ministry and he would approve the dismissal of this Ministry also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev made a very intrusting statement that the Sarkaria Commission Report is irrelevant. If the Report is irrelevant, why is the Home Minister asking us to discuss this?

The Report is irrelevant—this is what he said; you can please go through the records. May be he would have said it unconsciously. If he has said it unconsciously, that is different. But the point is that he said that the Sarkaria Commission Report is irrelevant. If he says that it was a slip of the tongue, then I can understand. But he said that the Sarkaria Commission Report is irrelevant. The Sarkaria Commission Report cannot be irrelevant. The Sarkaria Commission Report is before the House, before the country and before the Government. Government can take up a position that they do not accept the recommendations; the Government can take up the position that they have not studied the recommendations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, he has not heard my speech properly. I said that so far as the Report is concerned, it has been debated in both the House and also in the Consultative Committee. The Government has an open mind. But at this stage, it is not relevant on this issue. I did not say that it is irrelevant. He has heard one word only.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I listened Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev's speech very carefully. It may be that he did not express what he meant. I was here at that time. You can play the tape even. He used the word 'irrelevant' and may be he used the word unconsciously. It may be a slip of the tongue. But the point is that can you deny the justifiability of the Sarkaria Commission Report that the strength should be tested in the House. Is it not the Report of the Sarkaria Commission I have the recommendations of the Governors alone. Who are Governors who prepared this report. They are eminent persons. Mr. Baghavan Sahoy was the Chairman of the Committee of Governors. Mr. B. Gopal Reddy, Mr. V. Vishwanathan, Mr. S.L. Dhanwan and Mr. Ali Yauvar Jang were the Members of that Committee... (*Interruptions*)... What they have said in the report is 'Where the Governor is satisfied by whatever process or means, that the Ministry no longer enjoys majority support, he should

ask the Chief Minister to face the assembly and prove his majority within the shortest possible time. If the Chief Minister shirks this primary responsibility and fails to comply, the Governor would be duty bound to initiate steps to form an alternative ministry.' It is not the Sarkaria Commission. But the same recommendation followed in the Presiding Officers Conference. It is the Governors who have held consistently that whether a Ministry has the support of the majority or not should not be tested in the drawing room of the Governor. It should be left to the Assembly itself to be tested. This is the most salutary principle. One thing which has not been explained as yet is as to why this has not been followed.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): That is there when there is a doubt for the Governor. When the Governor is actually convinced, then this is what he should do.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will read again. 'Where the Governor is satisfied by whatever process or means, that the Ministry no longer enjoys majority support, he should ask the Chief Minister to face the Assembly.' If he is not satisfied, the question of asking him to face the Assembly does not arise at all. The presumption is that the Ministry duly constituted continues to enjoy the confidence of the majority and only when the Governor is satisfied that this presumption does not hold true, then he has to ask the Chief Minister to convene the Assembly at the shortest possible time..... (*Interruptions*)

If it is the case of the ruling party that Tamil Nadu should be followed, I have nothing to say, but that could not be the precedent for the country.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev made another point that the Gauhati High Court matter is under adjudication in the Supreme Court and that there was a difference of opinion. It is not correct. The point raised in the Gauhati court was that the Governor's report was wrong. Both the judges held that the Governor's report was untenable. Then, the Attorney General contended that the power to

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

impose President's rule accrues to the Government of India not only on the Governor's report, but on other materials also, because Article 356 says that on receipt of report from the Government or otherwise etc. The contention of the Attorney General was that the dissolution was not on the basis of the Governor's report...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): Only.

SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI: But on other materials also.

What it was contended, one of the Judges said that the Government is duty bound to place the other material also before the Court for scrutiny. The Attorney General argued that though the Governor's report is a subject matter which can be enquired into by the Court, Government is not bound to produce the other material. There was a difference of opinion and the matter was referred to a third Judge.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have now with me the debate. Should I read out the relevant portion. I have never said 'irrelevant'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has been explained.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You please look to the tape.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I cannot go to the tape.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I stand by what I have said.

Sir, it is not that merely because a special leave petition is filed in the Supreme Court, the judgement vanishes in the thin air; the judgement stands. Of course, the court by a stay order may say that it will not be given effect to.

The point regarding the appointment of the Governor has not been raised for the first time. I find very interestingly that in the Constituent Assembly debates, Shri Vishwanath Das said:

"I have bitter experience in this regard. I was the Prime Minister of a province and I know how the Governor of my province was out to break my party."

One of the members of the Constituent Assembly, Shri R.K. Chaudhari, who comes from my State, forecasting the future, said:

"The Prime Minister of India sends out a Governor to the province. Is the Governor going to be in harmony with the Government run by another party? Will there not be more occasions for friction? This is quite obvious. Then, how can you assure that for all times to come, the Congress Party or a particular party shall remain in power not only at the Centre, but the different provinces also?"

You can find out what the founding fathers of the Constitution right from Shri H.N. Kunzru have said. May I point out that in this Article 356, one of the strongest position was taken by no less a person than Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant:

"The situations may come in a federal character where a party may rule the Centre, there may be other parties in the States frictions may arise. And since frictions may arise, it is because of this that salutary principles are to be evolved."

The Governor says that the Chief Minister pressurised the members. Obviously, if I am the Chief Minister, I am the leader of a party, I may pressurise my party members to remain in my party. What is happening in the Congress Party. Everyday are not the Ministers being sent to Bihar and Gujarat to pressurise the Members that they should not revolt?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not true.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: All right; Be happy by saying it that it is not true. But there are newspaper comments that Ministers are not getting time to look to their files because they are now busy with sorting out their internal problems. Obviously, in all political parties internal problem arises and, I feel, if I was the President of the Party, I would like to pressurise. But can pressurisation be used as a ground for dissolution of the Assembly? My respectful submission is that it cannot. The point which has not been answered as yet is that on the day of the dissolution. Mr. Bommai had the majority and if he had the majority then he had the right to run the Government; Otherwise, dangerous consequences would follow because not only in the States, tomorrow an idea may come to the President that he has a super constitutional power to dismiss the Prime Minister at the Centre on the ground that the Government at the Centre is not acting properly. That power is not available to the President; that power is not available to the Governor; that power is available only to Assembly and the people at large.

Sir, I referred yesterday that the great jurist, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who while piloting this article in the Constituent Assembly hoped that this Article would never be used. But in 1953 when the PEPSU Government was brought down that very same Dr. Ambedkar commented in the Rajya Sabha that the most violent kind of rape of the Constitution had been committed. You can appreciate the feeling of anguish that a person like Dr. Ambedkar must be feeling when he used this language. If I would have used this language today, probably that would have been held as unparliamentary. If Dr. Ambedkar would have been present today probably he would have said that not only the most violent kind of rape but there has been a gang rape of the Constitution under Article 356 when the Opposition Government has been brought down times without number for political reasons. If the Janata Government would have gone down for their internal quibblings, for their failures, I would have no tears to shed. I am not approving what the Janata MLAs did. I feel, it is not proper for the MLAs to write to the Governor and then write something.

But one wrong does not justify another wrong.

My friend said, let us clear the political situation and the maladies that have accrued. I feel the Governor's Rule is no solution for curing political maladies in fact, it will add to the malady. If you try to clean a dirty table with a dirty cloth you cannot clean it. You will add to the dirt. Therefore, what is necessary is that if you are really interested in clearing the political mess and the deteriorating standard of politics in the country, then it cannot be done through the use of Article 356; maybe that we all must sit together, maybe the remedy lies ultimately with the people and the people will throw all those out who do not confirm to the standard expected of by them. But the answer to this problem does not lie in a distortion of the Constitution and that is why Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved this resolution because I feel that a serious Constitutional question which has far reaching bearing on the federal character of the Constitution has come into the forefront because of the action of the Governor.

As I said, I am not bothered whether Janata Government is doing well or bad. It is for the people of Karnataka to decide. My own feeling is that if the federal character of this Constitution is to survive, then the Opposition-ruled States must be given the due respect and also the support of continuity and the Constitution must not be used with violations of the letter and spirit to bring down the Opposition-ruled Government. That is why in my considered views, which have been expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta, that this Government of the Opposition has been brought down as elections are getting near, for political purposes, I oppose this proclamation and I command my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: S. Buta Singh.

(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-**

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): We don't change our minds like the Janata Dal MLAs.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): But you have changed your mind about the anti-Defection Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Veerendra Patil went to the extent of fighting Smt. Indira Gandhi in the Chikmagalur constituency but later he joined her.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this august House is discussing Karnataka to-day and more than a dozen hon. Members have participated in this debate. Now, while speaking on his motion, Shri Goswami has repeated some of the questions. Before I come to Shri Goswami's questions I feel that in to-day's debate it will be a injustice to Shri Madhu Dandavate if I do not take up his speech in the first instance. As such, first of all I would like to start from Shri Dandavate's speech.

He said here yesterday—

[*English*]

"We were very keen that on 21st we had discussed the issue. We would have exposed the conspiracy and we would have brought it to the notice of the country that here is the conspiracy to destabilise the Janata Government."

[*Translation*]

I am extremely sorry to note that Shri Madhu Dandavate, who is pretty Senior Member of Parliament had to come to Parliament for a reply to this question. I would like to make a reference to a press interview given by Shri Ram Krishna Hegde, the vice-President of the Janata Dal, to-day. It is not possible for me to make a reference to

earlier, ones because it is the distinctive quality with the Janata Dal stalwarts who make one statement in the morning, other statement in the noon and some other statement in the evening during the course of their interviews.

I would like to read out the statement to the hon. Member of the House, which was made by Shri Ram Krishna Hegde during the course of interview to-day. I would like to tell that Shri Ram Krishna Hegde has given a reply to-day at Bangalore about the conspiracy, an indication of which was given by Shri Dandavate in this House. In the course of an interview to the Times of India he said this thing. He has given full picture of the conspiracy that you have mentioned.

[*English*]

"The main reason for the downfall of Janata Dal Government was the dissension in the erstwhile Janata Party encouraged by the higher ups in the Janata Party."

This is stated by the Vice President of Janata Dal, Shri Ram Krishna Hegde in an interview with the Times of India. Further it says:

"I was aware of the conspiracy of the Janata Party leaders who had worked out a master plan 10 days before the Ministry was expanded but I could not gauge the magnitude of the problem... He also speaks about his incompetence that "I could not gauge the magnitude of the problem because I believed some of my colleagues, particularly the legislators from my own district, I never thought that they would do such a treacherous act."

So, which conspiracy are you going to expose in this House, Mr. Dandavate? Is it the conspiracy of Shri Hegde? (*Interruptions*)

This is the interview given by Shri Ram Krishan Hegde. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can say

whatever you want after the Minister's reply, not now.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
One clarification, Sir.

S. BUTA SINGH: Why are you bothered? I am answering the question put to this august House by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the reply given by Shri Hegde to his question.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
Just one minute...

S. BUTA SINGH: Your name is not there. You have not mentioned anything.

So, Sir, he had asked this question. He said that he would have exposed the conspiracy. According to Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, the Vice-President of the Janata Dal, some higher ups in the party itself hatched the conspiracy. Will you do a service to this august House by naming those high-up leaders in the Janata Dal who hatched this conspiracy in Bangalore? If you are true to your statement here, you owe it to this House. This conspiracy has been exposed by no less a person than the Vice-President of your Janata Dal Party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you are asking a question, I am prepared to reply. Since you want to know which is the conspiracy, I tell you. I made it very clear. I say, what happens in the party, what happens in the Government, what happens about the performance of the Government is altogether a very different point. Parties will take care if there is any conspiracy inside. But the question here is about the constitutional crisis that has taken place. For that the Governor who acted like a bonded labour to the Centre is responsible.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I object to the words 'bonded labour'. How can he use such a term for the Governor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I am demanding his removal, I am justified in

calling the Governor a bonded labour of the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: You have not answered my point. I only repeated what Prof. Dandavate has stated on the floor of the House. And the reply to his question of conspiracy is given by no less a person than the Vice-President of the Janata Dal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has nothing to do with the conspiracy of the Governor.

S. BUTA SINGH: What else has got anything to do with it? Do you want me to tell you that I hatched the conspiracy? Will you be happy then? I do not know why such double standards are being applied by Prof. Dandavate. There is a straight answer to his question by Shri Ramakrishna Hegde in today's paper. I do not know, maybe by now he must have retracted it!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was referring to what happened in the Party. And I referred to the constitutional crisis which arose due to the Governor's conspiracy.

S. BUTA SINGH: Your leader has exposed the conspiracy. Will you now take it up in your party and find out as to who are responsible for hatching this conspiracy and bring it to the notice of this country? The people of Karnataka want you to tell this. This House wants you to tell us. If you are really sincere and true to your party, kindly expose that conspiracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not understand! He does not understand the difference between a constitutional crisis and a private crisis inside the party.

S. BUTA SINGH: Well I do not know. I am a simple man. I do not see any difference between the conspiracy which you mentioned and the conspiracy mentioned by Shri Ramakrishna Hegde.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Obviously, these are two different things.

S. BUTA SINGH: This is the same conspiracy. Not only that. Let me quote what Shri B.B. Sivappa, the BJP leader in Karnataka said. I am sure Shri B.B. Sivappa is the BJP leader in Karnataka. I read it in the papers. The BJP has disowned its own MLA. Anyway, you know the people of Karnataka very well. I think you will be able ascertain whether it is true. Shri B.B. Sivappa, the leader of the BJP in the Legislative Council feels that the Janata Dal itself is to be blamed for its downfall. In fact, the Government was in danger.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: But how does it justify the Governor's action? What has it got to do with the Governor's action? We are not bothered about their internal fight. This motion is something else. We are discussing the Proclamation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. How can you interfere like that? If there are any unparliamentary words, you tell me and I will see that they do not form part of the record. But allow him to speak.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: What have we got to do with the inner squabbles of the Janata Dal? How does it justify the Governor's conduct? How is it relevant to the motion under discussion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is his way of replying. What can I do. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I do not understand this kind of reactions. When there is a mention of conspiracy, all that is relevant to the conspiracy must be brought here.

In the same report, another leader of the Janata Dal, Shri M.S. Narayan Rao felt that the fate of the Ministry had been sealed when Shri Bommai took over as the Chief Minister. The seeds of the downfall of his Ministry were sown then itself and the result came only after nine months. So, these are the various facts of the conspiracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Do you know who this Narayana Rao is? He is the person who left along with Shri Deve Gowda. He is a member of the Janata Party and not Janata Dal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is all right. Everybody is trying to destabilise. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Acharia, this is my biggest dilemma. As a Home Minister, I have to check up thrice in the day which Leader is in the Janata Dal and which Leader is in the Janata Party. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Just like the Congress Ministers.

S. BUTA SINGH: If this is the fate of their Party...

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: It is the fate of your own man. Because Mr. Veerendra Patil, who spoke here, was also in the Janata Party and fought against Mr. Indira Gandhi and after getting defeated, he joined the Congress Party. You should also take note of it.

S. BUTA SINGH: No, I am talking about the daily fluctuation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sometimes, we also fail to recognise your Ministers.

S. BUTA SINGH: Not only that. My hon. colleagues Shri Veerendra Patil, Shri Jaffer Sharief, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev and Shri Nanje Gowda have just now read something from the *Indian Express*. It is a paper which is very-very close and dear to the Janata Dal Leaders. This is a paper which day in and day out props up Janata Dal. It has given basic...

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: We have no *Bible* to which we are committed.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The very fact that he has to quote the *Indian*

[Sh. V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Express to defend himself shows how weak his case is. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: It has given a long title. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Having attacked the *Indian Express* day in and day out, now they want to quote. What a tragedy?

S. BUTA SINGH: Why not? By compulsion, if they have revealed certain truths which have come in their paper... (*Interruptions*)

I will quote wherever truth is, even if it is a devil's quotation. If it contains truth, I will definitely quote.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What ever suits them is truth. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Now, let us know what the *Indian Express* had said. There are six paragraphs. I will not read all the six paragraphs. I will only highlight three major lessons that they have drawn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You talk about the constitutional crisis.

S. BUTA SINGH: I will come to that. Why are you worried now? For two days, you have been talking about it and I have to meet your points. (*Interruptions*)

The first lesson that they have drawn is, "The Government has been brought down by the Janata men themselves. This is the first lesson that will be remembered by the people for the future." This is one lesson.

The second lesson that they have drawn is, "That decency, that policy of appeasement did not save the Government for the party."

The third lesson, they say, is "for the V.P. Singhs, if they would heed anything. Throughout the two years, Shri V.P. Singh

has kept aloof from what his colleagues have been doing to his colleagues." This is the quality of the leader—what his colleagues have been doing to his colleagues. It says, "He has been kept aloof." First, on the excuse that the manoeuvres concerned the Janata Party and he was only in the Jan Morcha, more recently, on the excuse that he is busy with office work, with finalising the endless list of office-bearers for the units of the Janata Dal, to be precise. Of what avail is it to issue press statements now about proper procedures?" It further says.

"True, there were motions to be gone through."

You have been talking about Governor. He talked about Governor. He criticised the Governor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has also talked about Shri Buta Singh. You read that. You read what *Indian Express* has said about Shri Buta Singh.

S. BUTA SINGH: After criticising the Governor, now he says by referring to Sarkaria Commission that "the Governor should not have acted in this manner." In the concluding para, which is very meaningful, he says that "these proprieties should have been observed. But they do not alter the basic fact: the Opposition killed its own Government."

Now coming to Shri V.P. Singh, in the last para again he says that "Unless Shri V.P. Singh and his colleagues remove these elements from harm's way; unless the Devi Lais get over the opportunism of aligning with these elements from time to time to gain a jump over their immediate rivals; unless Governments such as those in Andhra Pradesh and in Haryana put their houses in order; and unless having done all this, these leaders climb out of the endless exercises of appointing bearers to non-offices..." Now, this gives you a clear picture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you also read what the *Indian Express* has written about you?

S. BUTA SINGH: This gives you a clear picture of the hotchpotch that was heading the Janata Dal Government in Bangalore. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who has now become the leader of the Janata Dal, has been talking about high moral values, talking about corruption-free Government, talking about his detachment from the lust for power. You have only to look at his performance in Allahabad. You know what happened. After the Allahabad elections two big forces which helped him, namely the RSS and the Muslims came out. The RSS were the first to come out that "he had cheated us". Shri V.P. Singh cheated the RSS when he won from Allahabad.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It shows your panic only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What has that to do with the constitutional crisis?

S. BUTA SINGH: They were promised that he would stand by them.

Achariaji, I tell you, this is for your interest. The RSS passed a resolution against Shri V.P. Singh that he had promised them, that he would move for the abrogation of the special article on Jammu and Kashmir, that he will go for the dissolution of the Minorities Commission and on the country, on the other hand, what happened? Shri Haji Mastan has written a letter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How is it relevant?

S. BUTA SINGH: I have to tell what kind of a leadership has been heading the party in Karnataka.

Shri Haji Mastan has written a letter publicly, a letter which was published in the Press. He has publicly charged Mr. V.P. Singh of letting him down. According to him he has contributed in the election of Mr. V.P. Singh huge amounts by mobilising the people from various metropolitan cities with the promise that Mr. V.P. Singh will get him the Babri Mosque, and Mr. V.P. Singh will get

the support of the Muslims. I am only going along the lines which the *Indian Express* has gone, on the type of leadership that Shri V.P. Singh has provided.

Now coming back to the points of Shri Madhu Dandavate,...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I thought that Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat can be very irrelevant. But he is outwitting Mr. Bhagat also.

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. Dandavate has said that. (*Interruptions*) There are two reasons given by the Governor of Karnataka in his report. The first reason is the ruling party has lost its majority. The second reason is that horse-trading started in buying back the MLAs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How did you come to know?

S. BUTA SINGH: I am just telling you how did I come to know. Sir, you need not go too far for this you just go through the letter of Shri Govind Narain forwarded to centre in 1977. Shri Govind Narain had given these two reasons, these two very arguments in his letter of December 1977 while forwarding his report to the president.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Those MLAs numbered less than one-third. How did the Governor take cognizance of it? (*Interruptions*)

Through the back door you cannot subvert the Tenth Schedule.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: There is no need for you to bother for this. You go through the Governor's report only. From that you will come to know that time the Governor had given these two reasons only. He had also given these two points.

[English]

SHRIV. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
You answer me. I said it in my speech. He was not present when we spoke. He does not know what points were raised. He is not answering my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take your seat. I cannot allow you. Without my permission what he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will explain. You sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very valid legal point that he has raised.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, at that time the Governor of Karnataka while forwarding his report to the President had given these two arguments only. Shri Govind Narain had written in para-10 of his report:

[English]

"Ordinarily testing of the strength of the Ministry should be done on the floor of the House. But in the present situation special features have been urged before me."

[Translation]

What were the special features in it. In para-12 he writes:-

What are the special features?

[English]

"There are indeed grave apprehensions in various circles that undue influence will be used to win over the support for the Govern-

ment by the time the Assembly meets".

[Translation]

Apart from this, the press note issued by the then Government of India is worth noting. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was a Minister in the Government at that time. I do not see any more faces on the other side, but Mr. Dandavate was a Minister. It will be clear to you if you go through the press note issued by your Government in 1977. Shri Venkata Subaiah has given the same reasons which were given by Shri Govind Narain at that time. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Why did he give?

S. BUTA SINGH: If Mr. Acharia will go through the reasons, everything will become clear to him.

[English]

This is the press note given by the then Government of India, headed by Shri Morarji Desai. It says:

"The Governor's report received today made it necessary for the Government to review the matter afresh".

[Translation]

At that time, Shri Govind Narain wrote a letter in the first instance and then sent a message on teleprinter. In the present case also Shri Venkata Subaiah first wrote the letter and when he came to know that horse trading is taking place, he sent a message on teleprinter that he had received reports that some M.L.As have withdrawn their letters. The Statesman has gone to the extent of writing that sale counters have been opened like a Vegetable mandi in Bangalore. Assessment of M.L.As price has started taking

[S .. Buta Singh]

place. This is what has been published in the statesman. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: You started this horse-trading...(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: No, I did not. Mr. Bommai started it. Mr. Hegde started it... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Buta Singh, any where the horse trading is bad. Mr. Bhajan Lal was not only a trader but a wholesale trader: He took the entire Cabinet from one side to other. What have you to say about this?....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: The press note issued by the then Government says (*Interruptions*) We are discussing Karnataka now; when Haryana is brought up for discussion, I shall speak on that too. According to the Press note issued by the then Government:-

[*English*]

The Governor has pointed out that undue influence bribery and intimidation are vitiating the political atmosphere in the State and that there were grave apprehensions whether even the proceedings in the Assembly, which is scheduled to meet on January 3, will be free and orderly.

[*Translation*]

This was said by the then Government which was led by Shri Morarji Desai. Hon. Shri Dandavate was a part of that Government. The session of the Assembly had been called and the Chief Minister said.

[*English*]

"Give me a chance. I am going to the Assembly."

[*Translation*]

But the then Government was not willing to give him that chance. The Government said that they were dissolving the Assembly as Members were being intimidated and free and frank discussion was not possible in the Assembly. Look at the difference, Shri Dinesh Goswami. That is the difference. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI(Guwahati): Mr. Buta Singh, did you not oppose it at that time? You opposed it at that time...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: The difference was that the then Chief Minister claimed that he enjoyed majority whereas the present Chief Minister never claimed to have majority. He requested for time to muster majority..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is misquoting. He said: "even before 27th I am prepared for a test."...(*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: So give me permission to go to the Assembly, I shall prove my majority in the Assembly...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Do not misquote...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Till today Mr. Bommai has not claimed that he enjoyed majority on 19 and 21. Mr. Hegde too did not make any such claim. In the Janata Dal Party meeting there were 95 members present, but the Press was told that the number was 98.

According to information received, there were 82 members when the Chief Minister and his colleagues went in a procession to Rajbhavan. But I shall not discuss that point right now. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How do you expect all of them to be in Bangalore?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: When they went to Rajbhavan Shri Bommai did not tell the Governor, that he enjoyed majority.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why didn't they go to the Assembly? What is surprising is that he went from the Vidhan Soudha with Shri Bommai. Shri Ramakrishna Hegde did not go inside the Rajbhavan but sat outside the gates.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How could he go?

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. Dandavate, this is a mystery. On the basis of some guesswork, we can say that Shri Hegde did not have the moral courage to have a face-to-face talk with the Governor. It is rumoured in Bangalore that Shri Hegde could not face the Governor as it was Shri Hegde who was instrumental in Mr. Bommai losing the majority.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is not true.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is hard to understand why Shri Acharia is so troubled... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said it..you did not listen.

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Hegde is a great artiste and a professional politician. He thought that if he went inside, the reality

would come to light. So he squatted outside the gate and got his photograph published in newspapers. When I showed the photograph to my friends in Bangalore, they said that there was not a single M.L.A. in it. This means that he did not have majority even at that time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why was the Assembly not summoned?

S. BUTA SINGH: Let me explain why it was not summoned. I want to ask those who talk of morality. If the Chief Minister enjoys majority he has a right to summon the Assembly. He has no such right when he does not enjoy the majority. Since yesterday, I have been listening to the views and arguments put forward by the leaders of the Janata Dal. Summing up those views...

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: How could you listen without being present here?

S. BUTA SINGH: The full debate is in front of me. I have read the whole thing. How could I have spoken without seeing it? It is not necessary to be present in the House as my room is equipped with listening facilities. I come after reading the whole debate, so please keep quite.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: That is why you are giving such reply. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am replying to the debate, you please listen. Leaders of the Janata Dal and Telugu Desam and Shri Indrajit Gupta talked of adhering to principles to save Parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy can be safeguarded only if its basic tenets are kept above the Party's interest. The only complaint Shri Dandavate and Shri Goswami have is that hon. Shri Venkatasubbaiah did not support the Janata Dal Government.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have no such complaint.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

[English]

I have nothing to do with the Janata Dal Government.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: What alternative did the Governor have when

[English]

a number of MLAs gave in writing signed letters to the Governor?

[Translation]

They asked as to why the anti-defection law was not enforced. As the hon. Members are aware, there are no provision for the Governor in this law. The hon. Speaker has to interpret the anti-defection law. As Chief Minister, Shri Bommai should have approached the hon. Speaker and said that 19 M.L.As of his party have given in writing to the Governor or that have withdrawn their support to him. He could have asked the hon. Speaker to enforce the anti-defection law, so that those Members could be expelled from the Party.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But they withdrew their letters.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am talking of the hon. Speaker not the Governor. Shri Bommai could have given such a document to the hon. Speaker. He could have given an application explaining the explosion of 19 M.L.As of the Janata Dal who had withdrawn their support to him. I think this would have been the right course since it would have saved their Government..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Why did they not resign from the Assembly then?..

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Forget about it. It is not for me. You give this advice to Mr. Bommai.

[Translation]

What I am saying is that it is a straight forward question. If they wanted to benefit from the anti-defection law, they could have approached the hon. Speaker with an application that 19 M.L.As of their Party had written letters to the Governor and acted against the Party's interest. Perhaps what the opposition leaders in this House expected on Shri Venkatasubbaiah to do was to hand the letters back to Shri Bommai with the hope that the latter would do the needful to keep the Government in power. Perhaps then the Governor would have been praised. But the Constitution says that once a document is submitted to the Governor he must take action on it. He cannot run away. He has to report. Shri Govind Narain took similar action in 1977, but not on the basis of any letter. It was the news of All India Radio of Shri Lal Krishna Advani. On the basis of which he acted. Strangely, that act was considered constitutional while the present step taken by the Governor after verifying 19 letters is being held unconstitutional. I think Shri Dinesh Goswami is belittling the Governor's office...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will you please yield for a moment? Did you support the action of Govind Narayan ji in 1977?...(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Why should I?...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We opposed that at that time and we opposed it even today. That was unconstitutional and this is also unconstitutional..(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: When you are quoting high morals, when you are quoting high traditions, I have to quote what have done, or your party has done.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I was not there.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not saying you....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, tomorrow if any non-Congress Government come at the Centre and brings an Emergency and says that because they had brought Emergency in 1975, so, now also the Emergency is justified, will he accept that logic? Let him say that.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. Dandavate, please listen. I shall reply to this point also. This situation arose in Nagaland. Over there, 13 M.L.As had written letters to the hon. Speaker, criticising the Congress (I). The hon. Speaker took notice of that. I went there as an observer on behalf of the Party. Till that time action had not been taken. The then leader of dissidents, Mr. Chisi came to meet me. He said that they were willing to withdraw the letters on the condition that the leader be changed. I told them that they had taken a wrong step. If they were interested in the change of leadership, they should have first consulted the Congress (I) high command in Delhi. As they had already sent the letters to the hon. Speaker, it was then for the public to decide. We had recommended dissolution of our own Assembly. Why do the opposition leaders forget it. We gave right to the people of Nagaland to elect their own Government. The same thing happened in Mizoram. That for should not be lost right of.

[English]

In Mizoram, one-third of the MLAs of the ruling party resigned.

[Translation]

With the result that the then Government was reduced to minority and those who had resigned gave in writing to the Governor that they were ready to form a coalition with the Congress (I). A proposal was made but

in accordance with the convention, we said that we were not going to misuse the anti-defection law even though 1/3rd of the MLAs had resigned first to circumvent the anti-defection law. We shall leave it to the people of Mizoram to decide. We dissolved the Mizoram Assembly. The Congress (I) assemblies have been dissolved. We have never shown consideration to anyone in this matter.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Saifuddin, we are not talking about you, and so you may kindly sit down. Sir, I was only saying the Governor did not have any other way out. Does the hon. Member want that the Governor should take upon himself the responsibility of making the Janata Dal effective? This can never be permitted because it is against the Constitution. Now I would like to discuss value-based politics which has been referred to by the hon. Member...

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): You tell the House as to what happened in Andhra Pradesh in 1984?

S. BUTA SINGH: What can I say as to what happened there in 1984? All right, I shall enlighten the House about it also. Please take your seat. (Interruptions)

Please, sit down. He want to know as to what happened in Andhra Pradesh in 1984. Let me tell him about that first. You talk about Andhra Pradesh here when the saboteurs and their supports both are sitting by your side. Do you want me to name them? I will not name anybody in the House. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, much has been said in this House about value-based politics.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Under what rule you are you are raising point of order? When the Minister is replying to the debate you want to interrupt him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has a point of order. Please allow him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, without quoting the rule, he is raising the point of order.

S. BUTA SINGH: All right, I yield to him.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, here time and again, it is being referred that in 1977 there was an imposition of President's Rule and in 1980 there was an imposition of President's Rule. Both Congress (I) and Janata were party to this. I want to know who had adhered to the Constitution at that time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a violation of procedure. I over-rule it. There is no point of order.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, much has been said in the House about value-based politics, high moral values political decency and Parliamentary democracy. In this context I think it will be appropriate if I apprise the House, in brief, of the high values which have been upheld in the Karnataka Assembly during the last 2 years. The hon. Members must be knowing about the situation prevailing there during these last two years. I will not take much time of the House and it will be over in a minute. Shri Ayyapu Reddy was the first person to refer to high values and value-based politics. The same was reiterated by the M.L.As of the State Assembly, and the leader of the Janata Dal, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde made much hue and cry about it and said that he was committed to value based politics and would like to establish the same in the country. Looking at his style of functioning, I tried to look into the dictionary to find out the meaning of the word 'value'. The dictionary mean-

ing of the word is 'Mulya'. It is also synonymous of price. During the rule of the Janata Party and that of the Janata Dal, the price of an M.L.A. has revised upwards 8 times since 1987. For the first time, the price was fixed when the elections for the Rajya Sabha were held. It was fixed at Rs. 2 lakhs per M.L.A. I have been a victim of it myself and Sir, you will be surprised to hear that 2 M.L.As approached me at 1.30 a.m., i.e. past midnight and woke me up saying that the Janata Partymen had thrown a bagfull of cash in their room which they have brought with them to show it to me. I called for a meeting of my party immediately. It is nothing to laugh at, it should be carefully heard...(*Interruptions*)...Shri Acharia, may kindly listen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rest of the night was spent in collecting the party members and the first thing in the morning..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Don't say all these things.

S. BUTA SINGH: Why not? Just listen. If you listen you will realise. Let me complete. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have started it.

S. BUTA SINGH: You know what happened the next day? The leader of our party in the Karnataka Assembly took this money to the Speaker and deposited the entire amount with him..(*Interruptions*)..

[*English*]

You listen. Achariaji, when you listen, you will realise.

[*Translation*]

That money is still in possession of the

Speaker of Karnataka Assembly. The matter is still under enquiry. It has not been decided so far. In 1987, the price of an M.L.A. in Karnataka was Rs. 2 lakhs. As regards, the subsequent developments, you are familiar with them. Shri Rama Krishna Hegde resigned and thereafter he said that he would like to seek a vote of confidence and accordingly, the price of a Janata Party M.L.A. rose to Rs. 5 lakhs. On the third occasion, Shri Bommai was to be elected. At that time, Shri Rama Krishna Hegde was compelled to leave office for having indulged in serious corruption. He got the telephones of his own party members tapped and also of the members of the Opposition. He went to the extent of even getting the telephones of his paramours tapped. That is why he was compelled to vacate his office. During the election of Shri Bommai, the price of an M.L.A. increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs.

There was a split in the Janata Party for the fourth time and one of its factions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, how do you know the exact details?

S. BUTA SINGH: Gangaji, you are untrained. We are not talking about you.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Her name is Geeta.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: For me Geeta is as pure as the Ganga.

Sir, at the time of split of the Janata Party, the price of an M.L.A. rose from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs for securing affidavits from them. The Cabinet was expanded twice and during its expansion for the second time, the price of an M.L.A. was Rs. 10 lakhs in addition to other facilities like Chairmanship of one or the other committee or organisation, a plot in Bangalore, a Maruti car and 10

transfer orders at their behest. If you want any verifications in this regard, it can be verified by the number of plots allotted to the Janata Dal M.L.As at that time. The number of Maruti Cars distributed is an additional proof of this fact and I will present the entire list in this matter shortly. The number of transfers which took place at the behest of each M.L.A. is the third proof. Finally, it was after 19th of April that there was evidence of the value-based politics in the state. This can be proved by a letter which Shri Vaswanippa wrote to the Governor in which he wrote that:

[English]

" His Excellency Governor of Karnataka,
Raj Bhawan,
Bangalore.

Respected Sir,

I had given your goodself a letter stating that I have withdrawn my support to the Government headed by Shri S.R. Bommai. It is welcoming that you are already initiating the constitutional action, but subsequently yesterday some of the members of Shri Bommai's Cabinet brought undue pressure on me and physically enforced me to sign a different type of letter. This might have also been sent to you by them. But today even at this hour I affirm and confirm that I have withdrawn my support to the Government headed by Shri S.R. Bommai."

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

This news got coverage on the first page of the newspapers like 'the statesman' and the heading was given as follows:

[English]

"A fair Encounter failed to click".

[S . Buta Singh]

[*Translation*]

It was clearly reported that it has become a much talked about topic in Bangalore that each M.L.A. is being paid Rs. 20 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10 lakhs is paid in cash immediately and the rest is paid at the time of their submission of the letter to the Governor and their parading in front of him. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Achariji, the price of an M.L.A in Karnataka which was fixed at Rs. 2 lakhs initially has been risen to Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Governor, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, reported to the President on the basis of facts before him and this step on his part checked the horse-trading prevailing in the State and democracy got a chance of survival once again under him.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah did not misuse his office or the assembly and did not invite any other party including the Congress to form the Government. He categorically stated that under the prevailing situation...

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a paragon of virtue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur): I rise a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under which rule?

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: The hon. Minister has said about MLAs. Do you think they are for sale?

(*Interruptions*)

You have to prove it. Otherwise you must resign.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a

point of order. No.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am not saying this. This is...

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): He is bringing the parliamentary institution to degradation. The whole legislature has been degraded because of his speech. Let him answer about the conduct of the Governor on the subject. In Karnataka, even today we have got the majority. If anybody tries to test it, we will prove it. (*Interruptions*) He is degrading the legislature institution, in the eyes of the public.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, Order.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: It is not my personal opinion, but it is all there is the Press as to what has been said about the conduct of Shri Ram Krishna Hegde by the Members of his own party. I have only quoted the Press reports. A senior leader like Shri Nijalingappa...

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should better go to *Dhobi Ghat* rather than coming to Parliament.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am sorry, I have to do it for you to show to the people how high moral value you have. This is how you people try to exploit the poor masses in the name of high moral values. I am not the only one who is telling. The whole Press in the country has said. Shri Nijalingappa, our respected leader, a great freedom fighter, has condemned it and this should have been done one year

before. We have done it one year later.

Let me tell you what Mr. Madhu Limaye, a great parliamentarian has said. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is quoting Mr. Madhu Limaye. Is he prepared to quote Mr. Madhu Limaye where he has said about Rajiv Gandhi Government... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you go on rising, it is not good. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I can have only sympathy with you.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Mr. Guraddi has challenged that if the Minister has not proved it, he should resign. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a place to make challenges.

S. BUTA SINGH: Why should I take the responsibility? I am quoting from the press. Every day you quote from the press. I do not believe in these cheap things. I do not listen to such things. I have great regard for the press. This has been written by almost every paper that there is a large-scale..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing any challenges here. Please go and take your seats.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You resign.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Let him accept Mr. Guraddi's challenge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing any challenges here. Please go ahead, Mr. Minister. This is not the place to make challenges.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: When he made an allegation against an MLA, he has to prove it. Otherwise, he must resign. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Here are the papers which have written this.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have degraded the institution of Parliament.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let them proceed against the press. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: We want proof for what Mr. Buta Singh said. He should prove. Accept the challenge.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can file any number of leading newspapers in Delhi and in Bangalore which have brought out these things. I am mentioning it. If they are concerned about it, let them prosecute these papers. Let them challenge them in the court. Let them face the Music. Why should I take the responsibility? It is these papers which have said this. All these papers have written this openly. (*Interruptions*) Shri Achariaji, I would request you to advise them. Let them go to the court of law. Let them bring it there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the matter of Bofors, when the newspapers said so many things, did you accept them?

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Dandavate, your whole parliamentary performance is based on papers. You always quote newspapers. If I have quoted from newspapers, it is for the Janata Dal to go to a court of law and prosecute the press and the persons who have said these things. Why should I be held responsible for that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have quoted from the Constituent Assembly debates, from Dr. Ambedkar and from the Sarkaria Commission Report and from the High Court judgement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF K.K. TEWARI): He quoted Mr. Hegde also on a number of occasions. He should mention that also.

S. BUTA SINGH: In almost every section of the press, whether it is in Bangalore or Delhi, these are brought out. If there is a ground, they are free to go to a court of law.

Now, having said that, let me come to...*(Interruptions)* I have quoted from the press. I am prepared to give it to you. The discussion boils down to this that the Janata Dal and the leaders of the Opposition are angry with the Governor of Karnataka because he could not play their game. He has discharged his duty under the Constitution without fear of favour. This is what the Governor of Karnataka has done.

I think, it is for this august House to uphold the principle that he has mentioned in his report that no party was in a position to form the Government; that the present Government had gone into minority and there was a horse-trading going on in Karnataka. All these facts have been mentioned in the Report of the Governor of Karnataka. Based on that, I will commend to this august House to approve the Proclamation which the President has signed and sent to this House and reject the Motion moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami which is absolutely baseless, which is politically motivated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First, I shall put the Motion moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House condemns the blatantly partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka in initiating action against the State Government without giving opportunity to the Chief Minister of the State to demonstrate majority support to his Ministry in the Assembly and demands removal of Governor of

Karnataka from his office forthwith."

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Sontosh Dev to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 21st April, 1989 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Karnataka."

The motion was adopted

15.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

[*English*]

Ministry of External Affairs-*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up the next item i.e. further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri B.R. Bhagat has explained his position for being absent from the House when he was called to continue his speech last time. As a special case, I shall allow him to continue.

Shri B.R. Bhagat.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Friday, I had just started. I began by saying that there was a marked improvement in the international climate during the whole of the year 1988 both globally and regionally. This has started...

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, on Friday at 3.30 p.m. you told us that we would meet on Monday to discuss

this. Other Members were called to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just I have told that as a special case I am allowing Shri B.R. Bhagat. You cannot question that. On an earlier occasion, I had also allowed one of our Members i.e. Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I had allowed him.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The question is that on Friday at 3.30 p.m. Shri Bhagat was speaking. His speech over over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. He did not speak. He had only started at that time.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: So many other Members spoke on that day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At that time, he did not come. That is why, as a special case, I have allowed him to continue now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. As a special case only, I have allowed him now. At that time, when I called his name, he could not be present. That is why, as explained in the letter, I have allowed him now. He has made a request.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: This is a courtesy that you have extended to us. Sometimes, we extend the courtesy to them and they extend the courtesy to us. It is done when there is a *bona fide* case.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: They wanted to dismiss that Government. That was done *bona fide*?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: Sir, I was saying that during the year 1988, there was a marked improvement in the international climate—both globally and regionally. This started with the *detente* with the Soviet Union and the USA which set in motion a process of conflict resolution in different parts of the world. The Summit Meetings between President Ronald Reagan and President Gorbachev earlier in Reykjavick and Next in

Geneva and in Washington resulted in the INF—Intermediate range nuclear forces—Agreement, which for the first time eliminated a certain class of nuclear weapons.

This was the qualitative change in the climate. The language between the two Super Powers changed from confrontation to working out modalities for seeking cooperation. And then later on, in a meeting in Moscow between the two leaders the President of USA and President Gorbachev decided to extend this to the strategic weapons and to the Conflict Resolution in the various regions. And as a result of all this, there have been positive regional developments. For example, the Geneva Agreement of Afghanistan, a very major Agreement in which not only the countries of the region participated but two Big Powers, the USA and the USSR became the Guarantors of the Agreement.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Then Agreement on Angola and Namibia. Then the perspective solution to the Kampuchean issue and the declaration of the withdrawal of forces by Vietnam. Then the cease-fire agreement between Iraq and Iran. As a result of bold initiative by the PLO in recognising Israel and trying to settle the question between them and a direct contact between the PLO and the United States of America and also the restoration of peace in Central America. This is a result of a very bold initiative taken by the Soviet President Mr. Gorbachev and the new thinking in the Soviet foreign policy which was fully reciprocated not only by President Reagan but also by the leaders of the Western countries. In all this, you will find a new thinking in the Soviet Union—the Conflict Resolution, the *Detente*, the move towards peace and a new climate of peace and reconciliation in the world. The philosophical under-pinning of all this was the New Delhi Declaration of November 1986 between President Gorbachev and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi where the ideals of non-alignment and the ideals of non-violence were accepted as a conduct to con-

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

duct international relations in the world. This is the most important development, qualitatively a new change, which went a long way in creating a climate and making the leaders, the Big Powers towards return to detente. Then also the initiative taken by India in the Delhi Six Agreement—six countries in the five continents—which had also suggested practical steps to promote the process of disarmament. Then, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's stirring call in the U.N. General Assembly in June 1988 in the Third Conference on Disarmament and Development and his action plan calling for eliminating the nuclear weapons by 2010. Then providing a comprehensive verification system. What is more important is that he set out certain basic principles, the doctrines, the policies, the institutions to sustain a world, free from nuclear weapons. These concept of nuclear free weapons and non-violent world are underlined in the New Delhi Declaration. The Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's various initiatives which he took during this year, moving around in search of peace, in search of enforcing detente—detente is a beginning but going on to begin a new world which is based on non-violence based on the negotiations and trying to create a situation in which the regional conflicts and confrontations give way to an area of stability and peace. This is the area in which we can as Indians take legitimate credit for the initiative which the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took in trying to create a new world and change the world, although the biggest credit goes to leaders like President Gorbachev; so also to President Reagan. But the role played by India during this year under Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is no less important. Particularly in these entire 40 years, right from Prime Minister Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi, India's role in the non-alignment movement, in decolonisation, in taking up all the issues of peace and trying to settle the world disputes, is described as the biggest peace movement in the history.

All these ideas now find a place of relevance today. They are of strict relevance today and this is a matter for great pride for

us. Indian Parliament has often times rose to the occasion in sustaining these basic principles. There is a consensus in this country behind the Indian Foreign Policy and this consensus gives the authentic voice of the people of India in sustaining and creating a new world.

I will come to the Soviet initiative for reduction of the conventional forces. Now the momentum goes on. It goes on to the reduction of conventional forces on the principles of defence sufficiency. It has further improve the prospects for turning the swords into the pouches, as has been described in the United Nation's Disarmament and Development Conference. That turned the weapons, swords into the pouches.

The Conference in Paris on Chemical Weapons brought forth a rare degree of unanimity on the steps to prescribe these weapons of mass destruction. India and more particularly Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi throughout has played a role in helping and accelerating this process of change in international relations which led to the situation of improvement in the international climate as we find today.

In this background, it is necessary to examine these aspects. Globally the situation is improving; in regard to the regional conflicts also the situation is improving. But what about our own region? What is the role that India has played in this region? I think in this the most dramatic initiative of course is the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China which has completely changed the situation and the climate from disgust into understanding and from confrontation into cooperation. The results of this visit has been most positive. As has been acclaimed by both the sides, this is going to help mutually both the countries. As the two largest countries, their population amount to 40% of the world's total population. If they quarrel, the fall-out is different. But they have decided to cooperate on all matters of improving bilateral relations, trying to solve all problems including the problem of the border through mutual negotiations on the basis of fair and reasonable legitimacy and the mu-

tual interest of the two countries, which is mutually accepted by the two peoples. These are some of the new principles of relationship between the two countries. The most important is mutual acceptance by the two peoples. It is bound to have an effect in the world, in Asia and in this region. But in the world as a whole, it strengthens the climate of peace, strengthens the climate of cooperation and stability in the world. As India has always been saying right from the beginning, we have not proceeded from any point of rigid dogmas. From the beginning, we have rejected the cold-war in the 1950s and 1960s. We do not belong to that. We have an independent foreign policy. We are non-aligned. We want to pursue the policy of independence, which means that we want to pursue a number of social and economic policies that leads to national self-reliance, so that this country is able to have the wherewithal—the economic, social and political wherewithal—without being pressurised by either blocs. That was a new thinking. As I am saying right from the beginning, we have taken independent positions, we have to certain basis or the conduct of international relations. We are against any kind of conflicts. We are for peace. We are for equality of nations. We are for equality of opportunity for all nations, most of all, the developing nations. You know who are left behind in the race for economic development. So, all these led us to a new thinking.

India rejects any immobility in the foreign policy. We have never followed or accepted any dogmas or immobility. This is the time when India's approach to foreign policy has come in very handy. There is a larger and larger acceptability. One of the symptoms that is found for this is in the recent election of Judge of the International Court. It surprises us also to see the number of votes that India got. The people in the whole world have realised not only the values, the right principles by which India has been emphasising the foreign policy, but also its correctness of approach.

Let us examine, in our region. How our basic policies have served the cause of

peace, served other national interests as well. Because we combine these, there is no conflict between our national interest and the interest of peace and cooperation in the world and most probably in this region. Take for example, the SAARC. The last meeting of the SAARC was held in Islamabad. It has provided the much-needed break with a promising start in getting relations with Pakistan restored. It was a chance-meeting between the Pakistan Prime Minister and the Indian Prime Minister. It led to a path of Indo-Pakistan friendship. But we recognise that this friendship lies in the midst of mine-fields. There are not only pit-falls but also mine-fields. Besides all these, Pakistan's involvement in the internal affairs in Punjab, the training and all these, has been discussed. But the point is it was a very refreshing statement from the Pakistan Prime Minister that Pakistan does not want to interfere in India's internal affairs and more particularly in the Punjab.

Similarly another area is this. Despite all this, it has a relation with the United States of America. We believe that this is one of the areas of instability, tension and confrontation that is going on. What has bedeviled the Indo-Pakistan relations was the induction of enormous amount of arms and sophisticated weapons. Pakistan is following the role of nuclear weapons. Pakistan is a few minutes or a screw away from making the bomb and whole programme is being followed clandestinely. In this meeting a beginning was made where we entered into three agreements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief as a number of other hon. Members have to participate.

SHRIB.R. BHAGAT: I will be very brief. I come to the regional aspects. A number of initiatives have been taken by India which have been widely acclaimed. The role of IPKF in Sri Lanka has been acclaimed all over. There was a statement by the Prime Minister this morning that there is possibility of the IPKF being brought back. It has played a glorious role there. Similarly in Maldives

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

India was able to save a country from being de-stabilised by outside forces and democracy being subverted.

Sir, I would like to deal with at a little length the serious concern of the House and the country on Indo-Nepalese situation. Before I touch upon that as far as Afghanistan is concerned everybody is agreed that Geneva Accord is the basis. The matter should be solved politically. Confrontation should end. Outside interference should end and the people there should be allowed to elect their own government without outside interference. Unfortunately, what is happening now is that there is an internal strife or war and with Pakistan's greater and greater involvement it may become a regular war. Our interest is in the emergence of a non-aligned, independent and peaceful Afghanistan determined peacefully by their own people. This is the spirit of the Geneva Accord and we expect both the guarantors—USA and USSR—to guarantee that the internal war which is threatening that area must end and Afghanistan evolves because we are vitally concerned with what happens there.

Finally I would like to deal with Indo-Nepalese relationship which is the concern of the House. It is very unfortunate that India and Nepal the two countries bound by history, culture, religion and everything and the signing of the 1950 treaty of friendship and cooperation that relationship is being allowed to be changed. The perception of the Nepalese ruling circle is that that special relationship provided in the 1950 treaty of peace and friendship should be changed. This is most unfortunate. I have personal interest because this agreement of trade and transit was signed by me twenty years ago in March, 1969. It is a sudden lapse leaving a complete vacuum. It must go to the credit of the Indian Government that despite all this they tried their best. A canard is being spread all over that India is strangulating Nepal. So, it is not that easy. Now, we are doing everything possible in spite of the situ-

ation which has emerged in Nepal. We know and we are aware that the people are suffering there. But it is entirely because of the Nepalese Government. One feels that the assertion of the voice of the people of Nepal should never happen. Under the old arrangement, there were about 15 to 16 transit points.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Is it the view of the Government you are expressing or is it your own view?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: The Government's views will be expressed by the Minister. I am expressing my own views as you will express your own views. But remember that there were 15 to 16 points of entry. I do not know why they have done like that now. I fail to understand as to why they have allowed this situation. The Government of India was willing; they were willing and actually many visits have taken place. This matter could have been discussed much before and settled much before. There is absolutely no point of conflict between Nepal and India on this issue. But the only thing is that there seems to be some suspicion on the other side. As I said, there were 16 points of entry. As a result of this, India has now been forced to keep only two points. One point is at Raxaul and the other is at Jogbani. Every effort is being made to provide all facilities, whatever goods they require and whatever essential commodities they require. Even the Nepalese Press and other have come out with a statement that India is strangulating Nepal. What interest India could have in this? Therefore, it appears to me as unfair. What is important is that it is very unfortunate that the relationship between the two countries is taking a bad turn. Some quick efforts should be made. They have agreed for talks. They are saying that they will start the talks. But the talks must start and the problem must be less. If they want to end their special relationship, they will have to go for a new relationship. It is their choice. But the new relationship will be on the basis of international principles, basic principles of internationalism. It may be the reciprocity, the mutual interest or the most favoured treatment of

nations in trade matters but it should be on the basis of those accepted principles of internationalism. India is prepared for anything which is acceptable to the Nepalese Government. But the only thing, is that this canard should stop in Nepal and India is not against Nepal. This can never be. This suspicion appears to be from the Nepalese Monarchy. That is the basic thing behind this. There is no suspicion from the Nepalese people or the Indian people. India has proved it. I know that in the 1985 elections, His Majesty of Nepal said that India has not interfered in their elections which is on record. India has no interest to interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal. But what is the matter? The world is changing. If the Nepalese Monarchy has any suspicion about the Indian democracy, we cannot help it and we cannot change it into a monarchy. What I am saying is that it is not as a result of any interference as it is alleged but it is because of the fear that the situation in Nepal has changed. It is that the people are changing as development takes place, as education takes place. People demand more and more democratic rights. This is happening everywhere. It is happening in USSR. It is happening in China. There the students are agitating for their democratic rights. If the people there are demanding more rights, then it is a matter between the people of Nepal and the monarchy. It is the relationship between the people and the monarchy there. It is not a question of fear from India that we want to interfere. That is the basic thing.

I think, the earlier we get through this, the better it would be. The basic thing is that we must disabuse them from any fear. We have all the best interest of Nepal. I do not see any reason that this question is not solved at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri E Ayyapu Reddy. Please be brief, as the time is very short.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I will try to be brief.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: As many Members have spoken from the ruling party,

only Members from the opposition may be called.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I shall try to be brief. We expected that the Government would give us some statement on Nepal because the report is not the latest. The report contains some statement relating to signing or initialling of the trade agreement.

It pains me to express my disenchantment with the foreign policy formulated and pursued by us. Our foreign policy in my humble opinion has never been pragmatic and result-oriented. Somewhere on the way, we lost our initiative and maneuverability and we became prisoners of our own high sounding slogans.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Very surprising.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Your statement has surprised even Prof Ranga.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Unfortunately, I do not have the time, Otherwise I would draw a balancesheet itemwise and we could have a look as it dispassionately.

My first cause for disenchantment is that our foreign policy has been out-maneuvered, outflanked and outwitted by that of Pakistan and China. We have necessarily to compare our foreign policy with that of our immediate neighbours. Foreign policy's assessment cannot be made in isolation. If we compare the results of our foreign policy with that of Pakistan and China, I have necessarily to say that they have out-maneuvred us.

My second cause is that for the first time during the last forty years, our relationship with Nepal has become quite alarming. Why has the relationship deteriorated to such an extent? Where has been the mishandling of it? Why were we not able to anticipate Nepal's reaction and think of right actions? Just now, Shri Bhagat mentioned of the monar-

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

chy's fears about our interference in their domestic affairs, and that the monarchy was trying to draw itself away from India. Shri Bhagat does not seem to have read the statement of Shri Koirala which has appeared in the Indian Express today.

My next submission is that our relations with Bangladesh and Ceylon, though apparently cordial, are really not so. Our immediate neighbors in our immediate neighbourhood in spite of what we have done for them, there is an anti-India psyche developing in our neighbouring countries.

My third cause is that the security environment of India continues to be as tense as before. There is marked escalation in the military capabilities of Pakistan and China. That is clearly admitted. The destabilising and subversive activities on the borders especially in Punjab and Kashmir are unabated and on the other hand they continue to escalate; they continue to accentuate. Why I am saying this is, I have prefaced my submission saying that our foreign policy had never been pragmatic and result-oriented. We have been deluding ourselves as one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement and trying to use peace and all that. So, from the security point of view also, I am sorry to say that our foreign policy did not yield concrete results.

Then, my next cause for disenchantment is that our American policy continues to be dragging and halting and the relationship still continues to be uncordial. There is a pronounced tilt of America in giving military capabilities far beyond the requirements of Pakistan. We have not been able to do anything on this aspect also. We have never been able to dissuade the Anglo-American policies to see that there is equilibrium between India and Pakistan or at least we have failed to prevent the anti-Indian card being played in Pakistan and anti-Pakistan card being played in India. We have failed there.

Again, my another concern is that In-

dia's stand on Afghanistan appears to be set with dangerous consequences. The consequences of the civil war in Afghanistan and the outcome of the present conflict in Afghanistan may find India on the wrong side. Them even on the financial and economic side, international trade, commerce and aid and development, even there in the NAM we have failed to organise the developing countries. The South-South dialogue which was spoken about into an effective instrument so as to prevent the exploitation of the developing countries and undeveloped countries by the highly industrialised countries.

With regard to Fiji, we were not even able to protect the legitimate democratic rights of the ethnic Indians there. As I stated earlier, our foreign policy has never been result oriented and has never been pragmatic. We have been floating in thin air. The only point which is in favour of our foreign policy is our good relationship with USSR and the leadership provided by Mr. Gorbachev in defusing the international tension. That is the only good point or the only bright point which has come out in the implementation of the foreign policy of the India.

16.00 hrs.

Now, let me take up our relationship with China. As I said, both the Pakistan and China have out-witted and out-manoeuvred India. Bhagatji has said that we have been able to achieve a break-through in our relations because of the Prime Minister's visit to Beijing. I do not think so. On the other hand, if you draw a balance sheet, we have conceded to much. I admire the Chinese foreign policy. They are totally self-oriented. They do not act emotionally or sentimentally. The facts that when Japan invaded China, India stood by China and India fought for the admission of China into the UNO and into the Security Council count very little so far as China is concerned. They do not think of the past. They think of the present only and they are totally result-oriented. So far as our relation with China is concerned, the Prime Minister has made a concession with regard to Tibet. It is stated in the communique that

India will not allow any anti-China agitation by the Tibetans in India. That concession has been given by us. But reciprocal concession from China is totally absent. Has China recognised Sikkim as part of India? Has it renounced its denouncement about Arunachal Pradesh? When Arunachal Pradesh was declared a State, China came forward with a statement denouncing it. Has it retraced its steps? Do they stand for autonomy for Tibetans? They have gone back on their commitment for autonomy for Tibetans. Also, we have not been able to raise even our little finger or our voice against the brutal suppression of human rights in Tibet. We have accepted their stand. Rather, we have been made to accept it.

No doubt, the gap between the two big countries, according to some people, has become somewhat narrower. How did it happen? It has become narrower because of India's going towards the Chinese stand and not by their coming to us or conceding anything in favour of us. So, we have accepted their stand.

All along, we have been contending that before we normalise our relationship, the border dispute must also be settled simultaneously. This has been the consistent stand of India that normalisation of relations with China must be simultaneous and coterminous with the solution of border problem. But now we have given up that stand. We have now accepted that we can enter into agreements, so-called trade and science and technology agreements which come to nothing practically. Now we have agreed to normalise our relationship first and then, after normalising our relations, we want to settle the disputes! On what grounds? On what terms? It is based on terms which are just and mutually acceptable by appointing a joint working group and meanwhile by maintaining peace and tranquility on the border. This is the concession made by us.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No. no. This is done by both the sides.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: By giving this concession, we accept China's actual

line of control. This means we accept their occupation of Sumdorong Chu Valley in Arunachal. This means we do not actually attempt to make them evict from or give up our territory occupied by them. If you see carefully the recent visit of the Prime Minister, it has in no way helped or in no way achieved any break-through. The recent deterioration of relationship of Nepal with India has something to do with the Chinese supplying them arm—especially the anti-aircraft guns. They are also trying to supply them the essential commodities. The Nepalese on the one hand are playing the China card also against India. This is the balance-sheet so far as the so-called agreements between India and China are concerned.

Regarding Pakistan, it appears that we are happy that Pakistan has become a democratic polity. My own assessment today is that America's wit runs far more effectively than they used to during Mr. Zia's regime. Mr. Zia was a very tough man. He was able to dictate terms to the Americans. But it is not so now. Now, the position has changed. The American lobby in Pakistan has become very powerful because they are able to play militarily against the democratically elected Government. The recent Congress Committee's statement clearly shows that they are very happy with the present set up. They say that they want to set up democracy and therefore they are giving 631 million dollar aid. They have also given 60 new aircraft on specious plan because the Chinese aircraft have become old. Their effort to militarise Pakistan is no consolation to India. What is more important is Pakistan's military Budget? It has accelerated by 10 per cent more this year. It is admitted by us that Pakistan is very actively assisting and aiding the terrorists in Kashmir as well as in Punjab. This has been admitted in your Report. Now, I will read out a para to show that the security environment there continues to be very tense.

On the Nepalese issue, we say that they have violated the spirit of 1950 Treaty. They say 'No'.

Now, you see the statement of Mr. Koirala. He made a critical onslaught on the

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

India Government. This statement of Mr. Koirala has to be taken very seriously and it is absolutely necessary that at least immediate steps must be taken to see that our relationship with Nepal is sustained.

Now, I will come to Bangladesh. Here there is only the entry of debits and there is not credits. The Chakma refugees and the Islamisation of Bangladesh only shows the anti-India attitude that is being developed there.

And apart from that, the number of refugees who were purring into India every day from Bangladesh and the smuggling that is taking place on the border of Bangladesh as well as NEFA, there are continuing to be very alarming.

Last but not the least, what is the position today with regard to our relationship with Ceylon? Now, we have shed our blood in Bangladesh, in Ceylon and in Pakistan, but we have not been able to get any gratitude in return. The IPKF was sent with all good intension, but both the ethnic groups in Ceylon including the Ceylonese Government as well as Ceylonese common man want IPKF is withdrawn. The sooner the IPKF is withdrawn the better. Though the Prime Minister has made a Statement, I expect the hon. Minister to make a positive statement that IPKF will be withdrawn as soon as possible and with the maximum care that is possible in the circumstances of the case or otherwise we are likely to lose the goodwill and the good name of India among the Ceylonese common man.

SHRISURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, our foreign policy was founded during those years of our freedom struggle and is based on the principle of non-alignment and anti-imperialism. So, this policy has remained intact; its basic features have remained intact inspite of my cngages that have taken place during the last 40 years. The basic features of non-alignment have stood the test of time and its distinct anti-

imperial and anti-colonial thrust has always kept India on the side of the oppressed nations of the world. It is because of these basic features that we have given our overall support to this policy of our Government; this is not a policy of any political party; even when we have opposed anti-people policy of this government, we have given an overall support to this foreign policy.

Now, with the bold imaginative initiative of the Soviet leader Mr. Gorbachev, there is an ease in the tension in the world situation. With the INF Treaty and the unilateral declaration about withdrawal of the Soviet forces from the Eastern Europe and so many other measures, the Soviet Union has created this atmosphere. No other country in the world can remain unmoved in the face of this friendship. The imperial powers are responding to this peace initiative because such is the pressure and positive reaction from the world public opinion. About this move, our country, as one of the leaders of the NAM, has played an important role in the struggle for making this world nuclear free world. The most important feature of our foreign policy was the visit of our Prime Minister to China which took place last year; it was the first of its kind in the last 36 years. This is particularly heartening to us, who have been advocating all these years against all sorts of adverse criticism for an amicable settlement of outstanding issues between India and China. The decision to set up a Joint Working Group on the boundary question and also a Joint Committee headed by senior Ministers to promote trade and economic relations, scientific and technological cooperation and issuing of the Joint Communique at the end of the visit, stressin the common points, clearly shows that the visit is a major breakthrough in finding out an amicable and peaceful settlement regarding the outstanding dispute between the two countries. This process of normalisation in the India China dispute must continue. There are vested interests inside and outside the country to wreck this process of normalisation. At the same time all the peace-loving and progressive forces in this country will render their wholehearted support to this move. We

genuinely hope that an era of peace and friendship will come to India-China relations.

Then coming to our most immediate neighbour, Pakistan, in spite of the fact that a democratic government has come to the help of affairs there, it is a fact that the military still retains its hold on the forces of the Government there. They have got a tremendous influence over the Government. The new Government in Pakistan has to take this into consideration on each and every move it takes.

Pakistan still occupies the most important part in the American strategic perspective of this area. America pumps millions of dollars into Pakistan. They help them to pile huge arms and ammunition and the USA is eager to supply whatever arms they want. They were supplying all these arms till now under the pretext that they were helping the Afghan rebels. Now they cannot advance that sort of flimsy reasons. Because once the Soviet presence is not there, they cannot put forward this reasoning. But again, they are continuing to help the Afghan rebels and also they are piling up arms in Pakistan. It has been proved beyond doubt that these arms which they are supply to Pakistan are coming to Punjab, either through the Afghan rebels or through so many other ways, and they are being used by the terrorists in Punjab to disintegrate our country. This is the destabilisation process which the Americans are doing in our country. Our criticism is that the Government is not exposing it. You are not ready to expose them. You use this destabilisation theory whenever you are in trouble to wriggle out of any unpleasant situation. For you the imperialists and their machinations are a convenient weapon to use against us in the Opposition. This, you should understand, will only help the people who are out to destabilise our country. Why do you not come out openly against the American machinations in this area? Instead, our country is thrown open to multi-national companies. You are so eager to enter into every sort of collaboration including Defence, with the Americans and even a company like Pepsi Cola which is quite well-known all over

the world for its role in killing Allende of Chile is now being allowed to do whatever they like in our country.

Sir, this sort of soft-peddling with regard to multi-nationals; eagerness to get arms from USA and the large foreign debt that we have—all these things will dilute the anti-imperialist thrust of our foreign policy. That you should understand. The Government should take into consideration this warning given by the democratic public opinion in our country.

While speaking about the terrorist, it is mentioned in the report that we have entered into some sort of an understanding with Canada. But in the whole report, nothing is mentioned about Great Britain. It was widely reported about the visit of the British Foreign Secretary of State to our country; the agreement that we have entered into with Britain and the understanding we have reached regarding terrorist, but nothing is mentioned in this report. I would like to know what the position is.

Another thing is about our longstanding demand, which we are of course now soft-peddling, regarding making Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Nothing is mentioned about Diego Garcia. Why are we now keeping mum regarding our demand of making the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace?

About Nepal, the report gives a very rosy picture. But we know that now the relations are very strained. I request the Government to use every possible means to make the our relations with Nepal normal.

About Sri Lanka, the Government should force the Sri Lanka Government to give the powers that they are supposed to give under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement, to the Provincial Council, and also conditions should be created so that the IPKF can make an early withdrawal or phased withdrawal, whatever it is.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Sir, when one looks around at the overall scenario of the world today, one feels little relaxed and a sense of relief tends to overcome a long spell of tension, worry and fear. Confrontation is giving way to cooperation and the sky appears to be slowly being cleared of the clouds of doubts and suspicions. A new era of peace and detente looks like dawning on mankind.

A number of factors and forces have brought about this transformation of the world scene. But there is no doubt that the initiatives taken by President Gorbachev have played a decisive role and set the ball into motion. The INF Treaty between USA and USSR was the first major positive result of Gorbachev initiative and it has opened up further prospectus for peace in the world.

The Delhi Declaration of November 1986 and the ideals of Non-alignment provided the philosophical base for the new thinking in several parts of the world. The "Delhi Six" had also made their contribution towards initiating the process of disarmament. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi made a personal contribution at the Third Special Session on Disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly in June 1988, where he presented a positive Action Plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2010.

It is significant to note that the INF Treaty was followed quickly by the Geneva Accord on Afghanistan, the Agreements on Angola and Namibia and the positive moves to solve the problem of Kampuchea. The ceasefire in the war between Iran and Iraq caused a pleasant surprise throughout the world. There are developments that took place. The bold initiative of the PLO has raised hopes of an early solution of the Palestine problem. There are encouraging signs of restoration of peace in Central America and five nations have signed a treaty there. We welcome all these positive developments and trends in the international scene as these are vindicative of the stand taken by India and the Non-Aligned Movement for the last twenty-five years or more. I

wanted to say this to Mr. Ayyapu Reddy who does not see anything good in our foreign policy. All these happenings are taking place in the Centenary Celebration Year of Pandit Nehru. It is as though the history itself is paying homage to the great son of India in his centenary year. The U.N. Secretary-General also played a positive role in these matters, in these developments and we must appreciate that.

While I am saying all this, I am conscious of the fact that the sky is not yet wholly clear and there are still some hurdles in the way. The crusaders of peace have yet miles and miles to go before they can sleep. In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union honoured their commitment before time by withdrawing their troops. But external interference continues from USA and Pakistan and the Mujahideens have been instigated and fully armed to carry on their war against the Kabul regime, and that is in complete violation of the Geneva Accord. This is most unfortunate and we cannot deplore the policy of USA and Pakistan in this regard. There cannot be any military solution to the problem of Afghanistan, there has to be a political solution. I understand that President Najib has made some proposals and others should respond to those proposals.

On the issue of Palestinians' inalienable right to their own homeland, it is a matter of deep regret that Israel has not responded positively to the initiative of the PLO. Peace is still far away in that region.

In Southern Africa, in spite of the Brazzaville Protocol laying down a definite time frame for Namibian independence, fighting still goes on and complete independence of Namibia is yet to be a reality. In any case, the Africans in that region cannot feel the true pulse of freedom, until and unless South Africa itself is freed from White minority rule and apartheid is given a firm burial, never to appear again.

We are happy that the world is slowly moving towards disarmament. But the other most serious problem continues to pose a

serious threat to world peace and that is the ever-widening economic imbalance or disparity between the developed one-third and the developing two-thirds of humanity. Debt burden of the developing nations is mounting with every passing year and there is no definite move on the part of the developed world for a reasonable and equitable solution of this problem. The North-South dialogue ceased to make any headway because the North continues to be rigid and obstinate in its attitude to this problem.

The Non-Alignment Movement has raised a demand for a new world economic order, based on equality and justice, in order to reduce the gap or imbalance between the developed and the developing world. The Non-Alignment Movement has to be much more active and vigorous in this regard. I believe that the most effective way to go about it is to activate the South-South dialogue. That will not only further strengthen the base of the Non-Aligned Movement and create a momentum for self-reliance but also give it enough manoeuvring capacity to compel the North to come back to the negotiating table for a really meaningful dialogue with the South to produce positive results. In this matter, I think India is in a most advantageous position and it should play a leading role and a dynamic role.

Sir, the current developments in the world have amply justified the principles and philosophy of the Non-Aligned Movement. The new trends have also provided that non-alignment is very much relevant even today and will continue to be so for decades to come. To build a new world order is a gigantic task and the Non Aligned Movement has to be fully equipped for that task. Here again India will have to continue to play a leading role. A leading role does not mean a domineering role but a role of the first among equals. The basic objective of our foreign policy is achievement of world peace through cooperation among nations based on equity and mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Sir, I will not get time to explain further.

I would be brief now. Sir, in foreign policy, the first priority of any country is naturally the neighbourhood. India is, therefore, very vigilant about the situation in South Asia region and conscious about our role in it. Our recent action in Maldives in response to their friendly call was wholly justified on principles and from the point of view of ensuring the independence, sovereignty and integrity of that friendly nation which was seriously threatened by external forces of destabilisation. I must congratulate our Prime Minister for the prompt action he took in this particular matter.

Sir, much criticism had been made and even today they are criticising the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. I do not understand their basis for criticising the Agreement. The Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement had three main objective—first fulfilment of legitimate aspirations of the Tamils of Sri Lanka, second, safeguarding the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka and third ensuring our legitimate security interests in that region. This Agreement is being successfully implemented phase by phase and it has turned out to be a correct and successful policy in tackling a difficult situation in that country. It has further strengthened our ties of friendship with Sri Lanka.

Sir, the formation of SAARC was a correct move and this forum should be made more effective and purposeful. Sir, I must take this opportunity to pay a warm tribute to the IPKF for their very high degree of competence and for the sacrifices they have made with a smiling face to serve a noble cause of this region. I must pay my homage to those who laid down their lives in discharge of their duties. I must also pay a tribute to the leadership and statesmanship shown by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the former President, Shri Jayawardene of Sri Lanka for setting an example before others.

Sir, I do not want to say much about Nepal because I think some kind of negotiations would take place very soon and both the countries would sort the problems. Therefore, I do not want to go into these issues now arising between the two countries. I hope,

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

Nepal will keep in mind not only our long historical and cultural relationship but also the geographical compulsion of the region. Nothing should be said which may create unnecessary irritation or misunderstanding in India and Nepal. The supreme need of the hour is to create a climate of mutual trust and confidence so that the issues can be sorted out for mutual benefit and advantage. Therefore, I cannot say anything more on this subject.

About other problems, Sir, particularly about Pakistan, I may state that we have welcomed the restoration of democratic process and emergence of the newly elected Government there. We welcome that. But I must say, everything is not well in Pakistan. The nexus between the Afghan rebels and the Indian terrorists through the Inter-Service Intelligence of Pakistan is very unfortunate. Pakistan still gets physically involved in the Afghan problem and that must be stopped and therefore, I am happy about everything that is going on in Pakistan. I do not want to say anything more.

About China, it is absolutely a historical fact that the Prime Minister's visits to China was a breakthrough, there is no doubt about it. You cannot expect results over-night, it will take time and things are moving in the right direction, I have absolutely no doubt about it. That is about China.

Sir, another area where we are not doing much, to which I would draw the attention of the Minister, is the South-East Asian region. We have not done much in that area. What we should have done, we have not done in that area. We should give due attention to that area.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasise that Indo-Soviet friendship should continue to be the sheet anchor of our overall policy of peace, friendship and cooperation. It is based on equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. It has also stood the test of time. The Delhi Declaration has

added a new dimension to it and elevated it to ideological and philosophical level. This friendship is not at the cost of the friendship with other countries. We want to develop our friendship with USA and West German countries, but Indo-Soviet friendship is the sheet anchor of our foreign policy.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only a few words on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. I was surprised to read in a paper called *Economist* of London which is usually friendly to India, that India is behaving like an imperial country. It wants to dominate over all its neighbours, neighbouring countries. They are small, India is big. It starts off with the way in which Nepal is being treated, seige is being laid on the Nepal, Nepal is to be starved into submission and it goes on in that way referring to the way in which the neighbouring countries of India are being treated by India. Now, why has a friendly paper like *The Economist*—normally friendly, normally very well informed, why has it suddenly turned against India? There must be some reason for India to have created that impression abroad that India is behaving in an unreasonably dictatorial manner towards a small land-locked country like Nepal. There were two agreements, they were terminated, maybe I do not want to go into the history of this thing or who was in the right and who was not. But could it not be that the whole situation could have been handled in a different way so that such an impression would not be created in other countries outside India? Could not some way have been found for informing other countries what the facts are? Why should Nepal want to do something that is against its own interests? Why is it forced to do so? After all, today who suffers most because only two entry points have been permitted? It is the ordinary people of Nepal who are suffering. Why should Nepal, therefore, take such a suicidal step? That is a question which naturally anybody would ask; certainly every citizen of this country asks. Now, the answer is that it is favouring China. It wants to negotiate with China. Despite treating China in a certain manner, it is black-mailing

India. This, I must say, is an extraordinary way of putting things. Nepal has been blackmailing India. Except for those who are putting that argument, I do not think it carries any conviction to anybody. Yes, the word blackmail may be wrong, but it is taking full advantage of India. It is getting all the benefits, but when it comes to returning some of those benefits in a proper way, it refuses to do. What does it refuse? In fact, it has been cooperating with us on the irrigation problems of Kosi and other rivers. You want Nepal to behave in a cooperative way. Where has it not cooperated with you in any important matter? It is rather unfortunate that this situation has been allowed to develop so far as Nepal is concerned. In so far as Maldives is concerned, everybody says "yes; we went to its help very speedily, readily and it was a good thing done. But in so far as Ceylon is concerned, have we really done the right thing all the way? I think the onus of proving that our policy is right lies with the External Affairs Ministry. It is by no means so obvious, as my predecessor Shri Bipin Pal Das has said, it is a magnificent policy, etc. etc. I think merely saying those words does not make the policy magnificent. What object has been achieved? What price had you paid? Could it not have been done in some different way? There are so many questions which arise. I think a full, thorough answer is called for. When you come for Demands for Grants, it is up to you to satisfy. Fortunately, because of your majority you do not have to do it; but otherwise, it would be most essential for you to have done so. When you say that this is something which justified the fact that thousands of our soldiers have been killed, has some corresponding gain been achieved? What is the economic cost? How many crores of rupees have been spent? You can treat it as a training ground, if you like. Then it is understandable. But certainly I cannot say it is justified. Was it the justification for sending our forces there? It is said that it is we, who trained the LTTE. Is that not correct? Is that not a fact? Nobody has yet told us that. Why? It is undoubtedly a fact, but that fact has not been confirmed officially. But you have trained them so well, that they, as guerillas, are able to cope with our well-trained armed forces

most effectively. They are capable of ambushing them successfully. How has it become possible? I hope, on these things, in your reply you will try and enlighten us to some extent. Then again, why is it nothing is said about Burma? It is as if Burma does not exist. Burma is an important neighbour of ours. What have you done? Thousands of our people were earning regular livelihood in that country. Now, almost everybody is out of that country and nobody goes back. Do you not feel that there ought to be some relationship between Burma and India? What relationship do you have with that country? If so, why? It is not very clear what exactly our policy towards that neighbour of ours is. And then, I come to Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a small country. We certainly helped its emancipation, to make it an independent country. But when it is in distress, how much help have we rendered to it? We claim to have rendered help whenever they had floods etc. But I would like to know know much, because we find that they do not accept our request in regard to certain economic policies, certain irrigation policies—containment of the *Brahmaputra* river, the *Ganges* river problem etc. All these problems are still outstanding. Have you settled them? Why have we not made the kind of progress which we ought to have in this respect? It is a country which certainly was not ungrateful.

16.46 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

At the moment, Bangladesh is very badly situated. About one-third or more than one-third of its area is suffering from very severe drought. The people are even starving of food. What assistance have we rendered to them? There is no mention of anything of that kind, except to say that our relationship with Bangladesh is "satisfactory". It is as if the world "satisfactory" explains everything. "Satisfactory" means, we are not at war with each other. But more than that, is it not our duty as a larger country to help small countries. Certainly, last year, we had to face severe drought and because we have made

[Sh. H.M. Patel]

progress in various directions, we were able to cope with that drought very satisfactorily. This year, however, we have a very satisfactory situation. We could have assisted them, we could have done it. We ought to have assisted Bangladesh. If we have not assisted them, I would like to know why. Why has there not been any reference about that in regard to Bangladesh? In what way, you are assisting neighbouring countries? What ought to be our attitude towards our neighbouring countries, those smaller ones.

Then, you come to the larger one and more trouble some one—China and Pakistan. Now with Pakistan, the question of nuclear weapons comes. They are developing them. What is your policy in regard to nuclear weapons? Is it not time that we should decide about it? You keep on saying that if they do this, we will do this. But do you know what they have done? It is a matter of fact known to everybody as to what stage their nuclear development is and you know, what they are doing. If there is any doubt, the United States of America has made a positive statement as to what exactly is the situation in Pakistan and they want to balance it with development in nuclear weapons in India. But what are we going to do about it? You praise Gorbachev and others for their efforts towards nuclear disarmament. Between United States of America and Soviet Russia there has been discussion about nuclear weapons and they have adopted a policy as a result of which there is going to be progressive disarmament in that direction. That may all be very well. But what about us and Pakistan? What is our positive policy? We know that America is definitely assisting Pakistan in a major way for its own reasons. We also ought to have a policy of our own for our reasons, in our interest. We only talk of containing our Defence expenditure. But we should not contain the Defence expenditure, if our security is in danger. Certainly you economise in that direction. You could not explain your approach because there was no discussion on the Defence Grants. But I think, it is very relevant for

me to point out that we ought to see to it that whatever the necessity for reducing the Defence expenditure, we should not do so, at the cost of ensuring maximum efficiency in terms of equipment, in our capacity to hit back or to defend. That should not be the case. So, I think Defence expenditure reduction is important but it should certainly not be at the cost of efficiency, at the cost of our fighting efficiency.

I would now like only to say one word about one aspect. There is certain amount of static nature of external policy. We seem to have made up our minds that whatever the situation in the world in regard to Israel and Palestine, our policy in regard to Israel shall remain the same. Palestinians have thought, it advisable, to change their policy, change it to the extent of saying that they recognise Israel as a State, completely revolutionising their stand. But, we will have nothing to do with Israel. It is as if that country does not exist. It is a country which can help us in many directions in the most beneficial way and why should we ignore it? We have nothing to do with that country. Why must we take up a stand of this extra-ordinary and utterly absurd nature? Show me another country which behaves with Israel in the way in which we are behaving, only in order to see that our attitude towards Palestine is not affected. Certainly you can go on supporting Palestine. Who says 'No'? There is need for reconsidering our attitude towards Israel. Why must we have nothing to do with Israel and treat it as untouchable? We must reconsider even if it means some change in our policy. What change we have made in all these years?

Our teams have to play competitive matches with Israel in tennis and such other games. But, we even go to the length of saying that we shall not play our Davis Cup Tennis Match. Why should we do so? Our attitude towards South Africa is understandable. But, I do not see how this attitude is justifiable in regard to Israel, and, if it is justifiable, I think it is the time that we consider it. I hope that the External Affairs Minister will explain in simple words our policy so

that all of us in this country can understand.

We are prepared to have them in our Conferences. But, if the Conference is of a major nature like the International Dairy Conference, International Science Conference, then the representative of Israel cannot come here. What crime has Israel committed? I think there are certain directions in which we continue to shut our eyes and do not want to open them again.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: All right. Now that you have given the bell, I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You try to conclude soon, Mr. Patel.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): He is chivalrous to you, Madam!

SHRI H.M. PATEL: Anyhow, I am quite content to conclude with the request that we have do take the trouble to restate our policy in regard to our neighbours, Bangladesh, Nepal and Israel. I do think it is necessary for us to explain why we still consider that whatever line we have adopted continue to be satisfactory said is on the right lines and what if any further developments should take place. Just to say this is our policy is not enough. But, I feel that in addition to saying what our policy is, it is desirable that you justify it to the people of this country. Because you have a massive majority, it is not enough that you merely say this is our policy and that it is very sound. That is not the point. It should be assumed that the Government is following that policy because it considers the policy to be sound. But surely, something more is necessary. Please explain why the policy is sound. The hon. Minister should be prepared to do it. As I said earlier, in regard to Nepal for instance, the hon. Minister realises what wrong impression it is creating in this country and what great prejudices they are creating against the ordinary people of India, what prejudices they are creating between the ordinary people of India and Nepal. It is time that the hon. Minister really

took to the trouble to explain the policy in great detail and satisfy the people of Nepal as well as the people of India that our policy, whatever we are following, is in the right direction and it is now directed against the ordinary people of India and Nepal.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Madam, I think the hon. Foreign Minister will be hard put to it try to reply to various points raised here by hon. Members in view of the fact of the guillotine which is imminent. So, I will also restrict myself only to two or three points because many things are there to be said. But this dismal Budget discussion that we are now about to conclude at 6 O' Clock, does not give us much opportunity.

The two truisms bear some repetition, though very briefly, one which is well known to the Government of India that as far as we are concerned, the general parameters of our foreign policy which have been evolving ever since the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and actually even prior to that during the days of our national Independence movement, have always enjoyed our general support and will continue to do so because we believe that that policy is ultimately the only policy which could be in the interest of our own country and its interests. The second factor is that it is a fact that there is a very radical change in the international climate. Other Members have already referred to the factors which have generated a new thinking in international affairs which have brought about developments which really could not have been imagined even a couple of years ago and which have generated hope in the minds of millions of people in all countries that the danger and the threat of a nuclear holocaust may be avoided and that even smaller conflicts and regional conflicts may be settled not on the battle-field but at the Conference table. There are so many examples which can be cited but I have no time to go into all those things. It is because of this background that I just want to concentrate on one or two issues which I am afraid this time they could give us some slight

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

feeling of disappointment. Why? Because on these issues it seems to us that our Government and its policies are not in harmony with this new international climate which we are talking so much about. That means the opportunities provided for some new initiatives to be taken, some new dynamism to be shown, some thrust on our part—not just going on in the old routine humdrum way—seem to be lacking, which we have expected more because so many problems are there in this region. These regional problems would directly or indirectly affect India's national interest. I think the new situation in the world gives an opportunity to take new initiatives, greater initiatives, to improve relations with other countries, especially as so many Members have emphasised this time, our neighbouring countries and thereby to strengthen our security environment in our own favour.

17.00 hrs.

Now, Sir, Nepal, I am sure, the hon. Minister will deal with. He cannot avoid it. I am sure he has no desire to avoid it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIP.V. NARASIMHA RAO): That is right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is right. Mr. Narasimha Rao, it is high time than an official statement of the Government of India on this Nepal deadlock or imbroglio, whatever you call it, is made and if this truncated debate serves no other purpose but to elicit an official statement on the Floor of the House, I think, it will serve its purpose. Everybody is wondering about what is happening. Nobody knows the full truth, the facts. We have to depend on the press for so many types of reports everyday. And, frankly speaking, I do not know what are the full facts either. How suddenly has this crisis developed? It could not be so sudden, after all. Now something has happened. I have been hearing from some of our members who work and live in districts which are bordering

Nepal. And you know, in that area, it is very easy to come and go. People come and go. There are people of the same ethnic origins living on both sides of the border. There are very disquieting reports. I do not think that it is just a question of trade and tariff. Trade and Tariff Treaty is a part of that, how they are to be implemented, whether they are to be renewed in any way or whether they are not being carried out and so on and so forth. But so many other issues are being posed. The question of citizenship rights—whether some system of work permit has been sought to be introduced in Nepal for Indians working there and whether there is some question of any reciprocal action on this side, I do not know. I know that people from Nepal who work in our country in large numbers, never required any permits to do so. I also remember that in recent years, a large number of Nepali workers, poor people, the ordinary manual labourers have been driven out from Meghalaya, have been driven out from Assam. And this factor was one of the main issues which Mr. Subash Ghising took up in his agitation for Gorkhaland in my State. And the whole question arises as to how the two countries should treat the citizens of the other country who are working there. What is the position now. I do not know.

Then there is the whole question of Nepal having suddenly imposed new duties, very heavy duties, import duties on Indian goods—perhaps in violation of some treaty or the other. I do not know what is the position. whatever it may be these difficulties have to be solved. There is a question of anti-aircraft guns being purchased from China. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. I know that in the 1951 Treaty on Peace and Friendship between our two countries, there is a clause which said, at that time, that if Nepal want to purchase any arms and ammunition, it must be brought to Nepal through India. But that was long long ago. Many things have changed in the world. I think, in those days, there was no road from China to Nepal. In the North of Nepal, road had not been constructed which is there now. And surely, if we consider Nepal to be a sovereign country—I hope we do, however, small it may

be—we cannot, I suppose, legitimately question their rights to purchase from any other country. We would prefer it they purchase it from India, no doubt. But suppose, they want to purchase from some other country, you cannot question their rights, I suppose. Whether our security interest in that Himalayan region are in any way threatened or prejudiced by some Nepali action, I do not know. We should be told. Anyway, I do not want to go into further details because a great deal of it all is a speculation as far as we are concerned, lot of guess work in it. We do not have any official version which I hope, we will get today to some extent.

My main point is, we are very much worried for political reasons and not for the technical parameters of these treaties. Politically, in the long run, if this deadlock is allowed to continue or if the relations are allowed to deteriorate, it is not Nepal which will suffer; but it is India which will have to suffer. That is the whole trouble and that is how the world is constituted. That is how the international community reacts to this type of event.

This picture which is depicted of India as a big country trying to twist the arm of a small country or trying to bully it or something is a picture which will find support in many quarters. Some people do it mischievously, deliberately; but some may also be taken in by this whole idea.

We are both members of the SAARC. There was such a successful SAARC meeting only the other day in Islamabad where the King of Nepal and our Prime Minister met and had cordial talks and all that, when new agreements of cooperation between all these countries were envisaged. Now, suddenly, what has happened?

All I wish to say is that the Hon. Minister will kindly throw as much light as it possible for him to do. I think we should not just sit and wait for something to happen. Even if the Nepali side is now moving or does not want to take any initiative, we being the bigger country and wanting these traditional ties of

friendship not to be damaged in any way, should in our opinion be much more up and doing.

It is strange that no Government to Government discussions have taken place so far. We should insist on it. We said that we are willing to talk and all that. And they have said sitting there that they welcome the Indian Government's expression of desire to talk. But are we going to just limit it to desires and intentions? Some action must be taken, some steps must be taken before it is too late. Because there are many forces in this region which would like to fish in troubled waters. There are many people who would like to see anti-India sentiments being worked up among the Nepalese people and that would be a tragedy for us.

The second point I want to briefly deal with is with regard to Afghanistan. On the 16th February, as everybody knows, the last Soviet soldier has left Afghan soil as per the terms of the Geneva Accord, leaving behind some 13000 or 14000 of their soldiers who died in the last ten years. Whether the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was correct or not correct, justified or not justified, history will show. But after all that was the one ostensible reason given all these years for the arming by the Americans of Pakistan which was supposed to be threatened by the presence of the Soviet army on its borders. And always we are reassured that these are not meant for use against us. That was the reason given for the massive support for the rebel Mujahiddins in Afghanistan. All these people concerned signed a treaty in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations. Only one side is scrupulously carried it out and the other side is blatantly, flagrantly violating the terms of that treaty.

Are we not interested much more than we are showing at the moment? It was always our stand—and I believe it is still our stand—that we do not want an Islamic type of fundamentalist Government to come to power in Kabul which will be a threat to this whole region and to us also, to peace and stability. That is not what was proposed by

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

the Najibulla Government in Kabul itself which has made this proposal that all the different forces and parties involved should set up a coalition Government. But one side say nothing doing, the present Government in Kabul must be finished off, must be liquidated, wiped out and then they will set up a Government there.

What is happening now? The New York Times of all the papers has published a report which I am sure our Foreign Office has seen. Quoting the instance of the meeting that took place, attended not by anybody from Afghanistan, no Mujah-ideen or anybody was present there; only high Pakistani military and civil officials and the United States Ambassador to Pakistan were present. In that meeting, a plan was elaborated on the attack, the offensive, on Jalalabad which has been going on for the last several weeks. I hope our Government at no time shared the hope that some people have. We could not have hoped, I am sure. But I hope you did not share that assessment that the Government in Kabul and its army would collapse within two weeks. Well, they have not collapsed. I do not know whether they will succeed in holding on or whether they will be overwhelmed. But the fact remains that the Americans are fully in this game of violating the Geneva Agreement and the Pakistan army—now two divisions of the Pakistan army—are on the Afghan soil, backing up the Mujah-ideens. Now, it is not a civil war any more. It was a civil war so long as the rebels were fighting the Government of Kabul. How will you call it a civil war now, when the Pakistan army has intruded into Afghanistan? A full-scale war is being launched; rockets and missiles are being used to kill mostly the civilian population. Are we not vitally concerned about the developments which may follow? But I do not find our Government here. This is my complaint. What can our Government do, you will say we are not in a position perhaps to do much. But India, in the past, had a reputation for using its moral pressure, its prentige—its international prestige—on the side of the

causes of peace and justice. Therefore, here is an agreement which was made under the auspices of the United Nations which we had warmly welcomed at that time and correctly and which is now being blatantly violated. At least we should speak out more vigorously; we should say something; we should demand that the agreement should be properly observed and implemented by all the parties to it. We should try to move the United Nations much more in this matter than what we have done. I know the hon. Minister made a statement in the Plenary Session of the United Nations. But after that who listened? The situation has become much more critical now.

The Americans have also given *de facto* recognition to the so-called rebel Government which has been established in Peshawar. In every way, the Americans are trying to see that this whole area becomes embroiled in another huge clash with the help of their arms. Where do we come into the picture? So, I would like to know what our perception is. I think Jalalabad—which I had the opportunity to visit once and where Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan incidentally is buried. It is his burial place—in the grounds of the house which was given to him by the Afghan Government for his residence—that City is now being destroyed systematically. There are a huge number of people living there; of Indian Origin, they are perhaps not Indian Citizens now, they are living there. They are shopkeepers, traders, farmers and Sikhs. They know that Jalalabad can be captured. Then perhaps the road to Kabul will be opened. I am not asking for any military intervention. We cannot do that obviously. But some political, diplomatic initiatives should be taken much more than at present in this matter to mobilise, to rally public opinion and world opinion against this cynical violation of this Geneva Agreement.

Finally, I would like to say that there is a report that has appeared in a Newspaper, and to which I sought to draw the attention of the hon. Speaker also; the 'Wallstreet Journal' Washington has reported:

"Two West German Companies have admitted supplying nuclear weepers—related materials, the material being Zirconium, to Pakistan and disclosed that one of their unwitting sources was India".

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not know whether this report is correct or not. But this is an indication of the necessity of the Government to probe this matter and find out from its own sources what is the truth behind this. It is a very alarming report that from Indian source zirconium which is a special corrosion resistant metal used to fuel rods in nuclear reactors—its export is forbidden—is going from Indian source to German companies who are helping to supply Pakistan with this materials. It should be found out whether it is true or not true.

Finally, I would say that now we know in Sri Lanka both LTTE and JVP are pressurising President Premadasa to carry out the pledge that he gave before he was elected. The pledge he gave was that once he became President the IPKF will be told to quit. They say, since he has now become the President, why should the enemy or alien forces be allowed to remain in our country. Well, the Prime Minister has said a couple of days ago that IPKF will ultimately be withdrawn but it must fulfil the tasks for which it was sent. It is now really a policing task. Elections have been held. President has been elected. Provincial councils have been formed. New Parliament has been elected. Policing job is to be done by the IPKF. I understand the compulsions of that. But how long we can go on like that. There will be no end to it.

Therefore, I would suggest that Government takes some political and diplomatic initiatives with the Government of Sri Lanka also to see that a situation is created in which IPKF can be withdrawn in phases at least because I do not think a prolonged stay of

our Army in any foreign country can have anything but counter-productive results. That is what the history of so many countries shows and we do not want to become unpopular unnecessarily.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to thank hon. Members who have participated in the debate. May I say that I hope the number of Members present in the House on this debate will gradually go on increasing. There used to be a time when the House used to be full when matters concerning foreign affairs were debated in the Lok Sabha. This is, alas, no longer so.

As Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, there has been for the last 42 years a broad consensus on foreign affairs in this House, in Parliament and in the country. This is a glowing tribute to the foresight of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who laid down the broad framework of India's foreign policy even before India became independent and we have not found it necessary to make any basic or fundamental changes in our foreign policy these last 42 years. There have been no 'U' turns in our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is neither opportunistic nor is it episodic. It is based on certain ideals and we have adhered to those and the country has supported us. I would like to respectfully tell Shri H.M. Patel that even when there was a change of government at the Centre in 1977 it was not possible for the then government to make any alterations in India's foreign policy including our relations with Israel. Although Gen. Moyshe Dayan was invited to India at that time, it was found that our foreign policy could not be changed. I shall deal with his intervention a little later.

First of all, I would like to begin with what Shri Bipin Pal Das said that we have not paid enough attention to South-East Asia. He had been a Minister in the Ministry. So, he is well informed. But if you will notice that during the last 5 or 6 years, the frequency of visits to and from South-east Asia, the two way traf-

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

fic, has increased very considerably. The Joint Commission with Thailand will be meeting very shortly. The first ever visit of a Thai Prime Minister to India took place a short while ago. I have visited all the ASEAN countries more than once. I have visited Indo-China States. This afternoon and this morning, the External Affairs Minister and I had discussions with the Foreign Minister of Vietnam. He was received by the Prime Minister. I was also present there. Just before coming here, I had an hour long discussion with him on the Kampuchean situation. I would like to inform the House that I will be visiting Thailand and Indonesia in the next few days to have consultations with our colleagues there on Kampuchea. As you know, the three Indo-China States have made an announcement on the 5th of April which says that the 1954 Geneva International Control Commission should be revived and the Members of that Commission were India, Poland and Canada and India was the Chairman. During the discussions that I have had, not only in the ASEAN countries and also in the Indo-China States but also with Prince Sihanouk in Paris, in New York with our American colleagues and French friends and also with a number of other countries, there was general acceptance the fact that India had a role to play. I would like to remind the House that the phrase 'Indo-China' means something. It means that the two civilisations meet there, not necessarily to confront each other. For historical reasons and for contemporary reasons, we cannot be unmindful for what is happening in Indo-China. We are not pushing ourselves for a role but from all sides, indications have been given that India is to play a role in this. I am going to Thailand and Indonesia to discuss these issues, to find out how our colleagues are thinking about it. We have had a very detailed and frank talks with the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister of Thailand here. I visited Thailand twice and had talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. I met President Suharto in Jakarta. I had talks with Mr. Ali Alatas, the Foreign Minister. You know that Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minis-

ter Hun Sen are meeting at Jakarta on the 2nd and 3rd and from there we will take off. I would like to assure the House that we are very conscious of our relations with this part of the world and whole of the ASEAN region. There are vast possibilities for increasing our trade and commerce and also our financial relations with these countries, once the Kampuchea is solved. We are cautiously optimistic that after the meeting in Jakarta on the 2nd & the 3rd and the Sino-Soviet Summit at Peking beginning on the 15th May, events will move very rapidly on the Kampuchean issue. Possibly an International Conference could be called. Jim-II could ask for the establishment of a Control Commission. It may be necessary to expand the International Control Commission because in 1954, ASEAN did not exist. There were only 65 or so independent countries or so as the Members of the UN. Today the international beach is very crowded. There are 159 countries now. We have to take all this into account.

Coming to the question of the international scene, I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta who said that there have been radical changes in the international scene in the last two years. As he said what non happening would have been inconceivable even two years ago. Mr. Sheverdnadze told me about three months ago that in the last 30 months, he and Mr. Shultz had met 32 times. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Regan met five times during the last two and a half years. The whole international scenario has changed. Tensions have been reduced. Regional conflicts are being resolved. The fear of nuclear or conventional war is receding. Meaningful steps have been taken on nuclear and committed disarmament. The INF Treaty has been signed and a modest beginning has been made. I would like to say here that the contribution that has been made by India in this regard is not insignificant.

On November, 1986 a historic document was signed in Delhi between the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Gorbachev called the Delhi Declaration which says that both countries are committed to ensuring a

world free of nuclear weapons and a world based on non-violence. This is a very remarkable document and this is the language the world at large is now willing to use. I think, we should without being immodest be proud about our contribution to the easing of tensions and creating a peaceful international climate which exists today.

Now, Sir, on Afghanistan I would like to say that we have not been idle. Shri Indrajit Gupta was good enough to refer to the External Affairs Minister's statement in the General Assembly. But more recently there was a debate in the Security Council and our representative intervened in the Debate. He made a fairly lengthy intervention giving our views. If the House desires I can read it out or I could place it on the Table of the House. I would just quote one or two portions from it.

"We would like a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan problem which will ensure a sovereign, independent, non-aligned Afghanistan. We feel that this can best be achieved through a broad based Government which takes into account the existing realities and the legitimate concern of all the parties and which is evolved by the Afghans themselves without outside interference and intervention."

And he also called that:

"There appears to be a need to give a bigger role to the United Nations with a view to the strict implementation of the Geneva Accord."

We were fortunate to have the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan in Delhi in February and both the External Affairs Minister and I had very extensive discussions with him. Now, we fully agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that the implementation of the Geneva Accord is absolutely basic and fundamental to the restoration of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan. Those agreements are being violated. You made a reference to a particular meeting, that is reported in New York Times. I don't want to comment on that but it

is quite obvious that the involvement of our friendly neighbour in the North-West has created problem. Intervention continues even after the Soviets have completely fulfilled their obligation of withdrawing on 15th of February. It was the expectation of certain countries in some part of the world that once the Soviet troops withdrew the Najibullah Government will fall. We have always maintained that this was not the case.

President Najibullah and his colleagues are also Afghans. His friends, relations and colleagues have also shed blood. They have also died. They have as much right to be there as anybody else. President Najibullah on more than one occasion has made very fair propositions to say that he is willing to have a broad based Government of all concern but these offers have been rejected time and again. What is happening is that increasingly sophisticated military aid is going to Mujahiddin. Now, we do not really understand or appreciate this fantastic enthusiasm for a group of people who by no stretch of imagination can be called either democratic or enlightened. We would like to say that what is needed is a Government in Afghanistan that represents its people. That way peace and tranquility, sovereignty and its non-aligned status can be maintained. If President Najibullah's PDPA Government is dissolved, there will be no lasting peace in Afghanistan. It is unrealistic to seek a solution without the PDPA. We fully morally and practically the Government of Mr. Najibullah. He received our Ambassador yesterday and he said that he is very grateful to the assistance that India is giving internationally and bilaterally. We are giving it through UN and bilaterally and we fully support the present Kabul Government. I would like to conclude by saying that a solution lies in the faithful implementation of the Geneva Accord.

Now, Sir, to Sri Lanka. The Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement continues to be the basic framework for our relations with Sri Lanka. As hon. members have said, considerable progress has been achieved in implementing the different provisions of the Agreement as shown by the successful provincial, par-

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

liamentary and presidential elections. A Tamil-majority Provincial Council and Provincial Government has been established in the North Eastern Province and is steadily becoming effective. Conditions on the ground continue to improve, making possible the progressive withdrawal of the units of the IPKF. Government will continue its efforts towards the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement in all its aspects in order to bring about peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka. Now Sir, almost daily we are in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka, with President Premadasa and his colleagues. There is no difference of opinion with regard to what we are doing there or with regard to the implementation of the Agreement. I just want to say that thousands of officers, as Shri Patel has said, have not died. But it is a matter of regret and great sorrow that some have lost their lives. It is our endeavour that this should be minimised. I would like to pay a tribute to our Peace Keeping Force which under difficult circumstances has answered the call of duty in a magnificent manner in the interest of our bilateral relations and for the peace and security of our region.

Now, with regard to Israel, we have an Israeli Consulate in Bombay which works in a normal ways. Israeli representatives have been participating in international, United Nations and Technical Conferences and also in non-governmental conferences in their individual capacities.

With regard to Tennis, I as President of the All India Tennis Federation, can say that we allowed Israel to come to Delhi and play tennis. But we did not allow our team to play there because of their action in Ghaza. At that time, it was inconceivable for a country like India to send a team to play with Israelis.

Finally on Burma, the Government of Burma has announced elections in May 1990. We are closely watching the situation there. It is a distressing situation. Prime Minister himself had paid a visit there in December 1987. We have been giving all possible

assistance to Burma, whether it is developmental or whether it is on its tribal border. All along, we have shown all possible sympathy. We, of course, cannot be indifferent to the democratic rights in Burma and we have made our views known. We have not gone overboard about this. We are aware of the delicate situation there which is largely an internal matter. But to say that we are alienating all our neighbours is not correct and the hon. Minister of External Affairs will make a detailed announcement of our relations with Nepal and with all our neighbours.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we should be very proud of our consistent and continuous foreign policy purely based on the Gandhian way of Ahimsa and Nehruvian way of Non-alignment and Disarmament Principles. On behalf of the AIDMK party, I am very glad to congratulate the Prime Minister for his all efficient efforts to maintain cordial relations with all our neighbouring countries.

Since I have been given only two minutes, I will confine myself to Sri Lankan issue. Sir, the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement was not made only to make Mr. Premadasa the President. This Agreement was made mainly to stop the killings of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the provisions of the Agreement are implemented properly. Many veteran politicians have spoken about the withdrawal of the IPKF. But at the same time, we must be assured that our brothers, the Sri Lankan Tamils are safe. Their lives should not be at stake as in 1986-87.

We all remember the incident that had happened in Sri Lanka during our Prime Minister's visit there. He was not at all perturbed. You see his patience. He is the follower of Gandhian principles. He comes from the Buddhist country. We Indians will not forget that incident. We the people of India and more particularly the people of Tamil Nadu are really very happy in the manner in which he showed his bravery and also his patience. The Sri Lankan Accord

was not signed to bring. Mr. Premadasa as the President, but it was signed mainly to stop the killings of the Sri Lankan Tamils. So, the people of Tamil Nadu are praised for their stand but still there is a doubt on the people of Tamil Nadu. It is because one of the MPs of DMK Party—which is a ruling party in Tamil Nadu—had gone to Sri Lanka without any Passport or Visa and came back to India with the help of IPKF people only. The hon. Minister should explain what action has been taken on this particular incident. Dr. Karunanidhi who was once against this Accord is now keeping mum. He was for Eelam a year back and now he is keeping quiet.

I would request the hon. Minister to again think twice or thrice before withdrawing the IPKF. He should also keep in mind that no Sinhalese Tamils will be killed and 1986-87 situation will not be repeated.

We will fully cooperate with the Central Government in regard to foreign policy. Even like our late Leaders Anna and MGR, we will definitely cooperate with the Central Government. This is the policy of our present Leaders Ms. Jayalalitha also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED (Mangal-dai): Sir, you please allow me also. So many speakers have already spoken. Why don't you give me some time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): In spite of very short time at our disposal, many hon. Members have made many important points. It is difficult to choose between having a debate with a guillotine hanging over ones head and not having a debate at all. In some respects, not having it seems to be better. But since we are having it we have to make do with the time that is available to us, for no one's fault in particular. We were given to understand that we would have nine hours. We do not seem to have had even 40 per cent of that time.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): After

the demands are passed, we can have a separate discussion on this matter.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what I am proposing. All these matters are not coming before the House for the first time. They have been discussed again and again. They can be discussed and should be discussed because the latest position in respect of each of these issues has to be brought out clearly before the House. It is because we would like to take the House into confidence on each of these issues.

My colleague has dealt with three or four very important issues: Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Sri Lanka and of course, in Passing, Israel. Now, the most important issue which has been exercising the minds of the people of India and perhaps reverberating in other Capitals of the world, each with their own motivation, has been our relations with Nepal. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said this is not a sudden development. This has been going on for sometime. One has to go into the history. If we have not made any open official statements so far, it was because, we wanted to exercise restraint on a matter in which restraint is much better than pre mature articulation, howsoever compelling it is. But now the time has come and I think this is the best forum at which I should make the position of the Government of India clear on Indo-Nepal relations.

The recent months have witnessed some strains in the age-old relationship between India and Nepal. This has been a time of a sorrow and regret for us. Indo-Nepal relationship has been truly unique. It cannot be easily summed up in cliches, like, special relationship. No other two countries of the region had anything like it. The open border between India and Nepal is crossed daily by thousands of nationals of both countries without visas for a variety of purposes as an evocative symbol of the Indo-Nepal relationship. Thus the Indo-Nepal border, though a political reality, is also part of a great social and cultural continuity.

Indo-Nepal relations are very old and date from ancient times, long long before

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

1950 or the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. However, the 1950 Treaty is a uniquely significant landmark in the relationship because it goes far beyond the standard diplomatic format of relationship and seeks to concretise a grand vision handed down from centuries. This was the vision cherished by the great leaders of both countries, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his Majesty King Tribhuvan. It was a vision of a Nepal and an India, both independent, sovereign and free, but indissolubly linked by unbreakable bonds. It was a vision of two countries which, of their own free will, promised each other's nationals treatment on par with their own in all the vital aspects of life—in residence, in ownership of property, in participation in trade and commerce, in industrial and economic development, in the grant of concessions and contracts related to such development and other similar privileges. It was based on the impeccable logic that if sovereignty gives the power to impose restrictions, it also gives the power to do away with restrictions if the States, in their wisdom, consider it fit to do so.

Over the years and decades that followed, India has sought to live up, both to the letter and the spirit of the 1950 Treaty. Thus it is that while there are very strict regulations against the employment for foreign nationals in India, millions of Nepalese live and work freely in all parts of India. Not many know that Nepalese are eligible to join not only the army, but also Government services in India except the very limited posts of IFS, IAS and the IPS. Nepalese nationals have extensive property holdings in this country. They do business here without let or hindrance. There is no restriction on their remitting any amount of money back to Nepal as their savings or profit.

Besides this, India, despite its financial constraints and its own struggle to raise the living standards of its people while emerging from the long era of colonial stagnation, has done its best to be of assistance to Nepal in the process of its economic development.

India has fully financed and implemented mutual cooperation schemes for the development of Nepal's water resources like the Kosi and the Gandak projects. Our grant assistance for a number of other economic projects totals around Rs. 20-25 crores a year. About 275 seats, including a large number of engineering and medical seats, are offered to Nepalese students every year under various scholarships. Under various Trade and Transit Treaties since 1950, India has given Nepal highly preferential treatment, specially for Nepalese primary products and manufactured goods, on a non-reciprocal basis, plus very extensive transit facilities for Nepal's trade with third countries. The excise duty on Indian goods imported by Nepal is refunded to Nepal in full. A quota of essential commodities such as coal, iron and steel, sugar, foodgrains, baby food, milk products, normally banned for export, were made available to Nepal to preferential prices. India has also invariably responded positively to Nepal's request for emergency supplies of foodgrains, sugar, cement, etc. A revolving credit of Rs. 25 crores was extended to Nepal to meet temporary shortfalls in its Indian currency reserves. At the Calcutta Port, facilities superior even to those extended to Indian importers were extended to Nepalese importers, at a cost of about Rs. 1.5 crores every year incurred by the Government of India. Under the Product Exchange Agreement with Nepal, India took over Nepalese imports of certain refined petroleum products and crude at the port and supplied equivalent amounts of a whole range of other petroleum products at numerous points along the Indo-Nepal border. Nepal was charged only the actual expenses by the Indian Oil Corporation and that too in rupees.

Sir, I am submitting these details merely to show that within our own limitations, we have done our best in investing our relationship with Nepal with a content and spirit in consonance with our age-old man-spangled bonds and with a vision embodied in the 1950 Treaty. All that India sought in return from Nepal was genuine appreciation of our concerns and an open and candid friendship

on par with our own. This was why, though it was perhaps inevitable that the economic relationship between the two countries should tend to be more on the side of India, in 1960 a bold attempt was made, in a new Treaty of Trade and Transit, to establish what amounted to a common market between the two countries. That this grand vision was not realised was not because it was unrealistic or over-ambitious, but because of domestic political changes in Nepal.

Unfortunately, the vision of 1950 has been eroded over the years. Its spirit has been weakened, its content whittled away practically in every sphere of the Indo-Nepal relationship. Sadder still has been the systematic discrimination against the relatively small community of Indians in Nepal, who number only about 150,000, in the important areas of their day-to-day existence. In contrast, the number of Nepalese in India are anywhere between 3 and 4 million, who continue to enjoy all the rights which I have detailed above. Stringent restrictions have been placed on ownership of property by Indians in Nepal. In April 1987 something much more serious happened. His Majesty's Government of Nepal included Indians in the category of foreigners requiring work permits for employment in any organised sector. Beginning with three Districts around Kathmandu, this measure was later extended to the whole of the country in September 1988. While it has not yet been fully implemented on the ground, many Indian professionals including a number of teachers who have for long served the cause of education of Nepalese youth have been given notice of termination of service. There are other reports that Nepalese concerns, some very close to the Indo-Nepal border, are hiring workers only on the basis of Nepali citizenship certificates. There are official reports—these are official reports—that the Government is planning to review all the citizenship certificates granted, largely to people of Indian origin, over the last 12 years. It is said that the number involved in this move is 6.48 million. What is even sadder are the cases in which Indian professionals, employed by third country firms executing contracts in

Nepal, have been refused employment solely because they are Indians. All this adds up to a picture far from happy. It would be difficult to imagine anything further from the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru and His Majesty King Tribhuvan. Our representations against these moves have not received any satisfactory or even a considered response from the Nepalese side. Attempts have been made to dismiss these vital issues by stating, for instance, that the work permit system was introduced for security reasons, again that it was meant to collect statistics and then again that it was meant for fulfilling the Basic Needs Programme. The situation speaks for itself, nothing more needs to be said.

Not only are Indians as individuals discriminated against but Indian firms, having won contracts against international bidding, have been deprived of what is due to them through manoeuvres in favour of third countries. Here too, our representatives have received nothing more than assurances that are not fulfilled in practice.

In the field of trade and transit, about which the most recent issues have emerged, India has always been more than accommodating, acknowledging that the Nepalese economy has special needs. As mentioned earlier, the 1960 Treaty of Trade and Transit was based on the subsequently unfulfilled vision of an Indo-Nepalese common market. Even without this, the Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade and Transit which expired on March 23, 1989, provided an extensive preferential regime for Nepalese exports and Nepal's transit trade with third countries. Nepalese primary products and manufactures with a certain degree of indigenous content were given duty free and quota free access to the Indian market. Trade was conducted on a rupee payment basis. Nepal was given as many as 15 routes through Indian territory for its transit trade. In addition, there were separate transit routes for Nepal's trade with Bangladesh and Bhutan. Nepal was also allowed to move goods from one part of that country to another through Indian territory. As mentioned earlier, Nepalese importers were given special facilities at Calcutta Port.

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Sir, all these extensive facilities were given solely in the spirit of the 1950 Treaty. Otherwise, the strictly legal position is that Nepal is not a member of GATT. India has not ratified either the International Convention on transit Trade of Landlocked countries or the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Therefore in matters of transit, India has, strictly speaking, no legal obligations towards Nepal. But India has never sought to take refuge behind this legalistic position.

However, even in the area of trade, there has been no reciprocation of our sentiments. The only concession that India was allowed was a tariff regime for its exports to Nepal superior to those of third countries. This was in return for providing Nepal with a unique preferential access to an extensive market right next door. However, in June 1987, Nepal, through a budgetary exercise of tariff rationalisation, completely removed all these tariff advantages earlier available for Indian exports. Besides basic customs duty, additional customs duty was also imposed on certain categories of Indian goods. As a result, Indian exports to Nepal in 1987-88 dropped to half of the previous year's figures.

When the Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty ended in March, 1988, the new package worked out and initialled in October 1988 included two Nepalese commitments. Those were that, firstly, the additional customs duty on Indian goods would be removed and secondly, this facility would not be extended to any third country. However, Nepal did not live up to either undertaking. After a fruitless wait of five months till February 1989 despite repeated reminders to the Government of Nepal, we were left with no alternative but to ask for a new unified Treaty of trade and transit. It should be noted here that since no new Treaty has been signed, there was no question of our "abrogating" it as has been claimed by some official Nepalese spokesman.

The Government of India have always

wanted, and had until 1978, a single Treaty of Trade and Transit with Nepal. This is because for countries like India and Nepal, with a very long open border of 1700 Kms. trade and transit are indissolubly linked matters. The extensive transit facilities provided to Nepal were being misused for large scale smuggling, which has had a highly negative impact on the Indian economy. In 1978 India, despite reservations, agreed to separate Treaties, but the results have not been happy. That is why, we are now asking for a single Treaty.

The present situation is thus entirely a result of actions both of omission and commission on the Nepalese side. For its part, India made efforts right up to the end, to ensure that Nepal fulfilled the commitments made by it in October 1988. This has not been done.

As a result of the lapse of the Trade Treaty, the highly preferential regime for Nepalese goods has been replaced by the normal export-import regime applicable to India's trade with many other third countries. The Government have further taken steps to see that the problems created by this for the common people of Nepal are minimised. Though the Quota system for supply of essential commodities has lapsed with the Trade Treaty, it has been conveyed to the Nepalese Government that the full quota amounts for 1989 sought by them for commodities such as sugar, baby food, milk products, coconut oil, gur, etc. will be supplied in full. But Sir, on the other side, there has been no response. Their traders have not been asked to lift. They have not been asked to open ICs and therefore, some of these commodities are not moving into Nepal.

In the field of transit, a landlocked country has a right only to one transit route to the sea under International Law. Even without the Transit treaty, Nepal now has the following facilities:

1. Two transit points, Raxaul and Joghani which are the closest to Calcutta Port and which earlier

carried eighty to ninety per cent of the transit cargo.

2. Facilities at Calcutta port as detailed above.
3. Transit routes as earlier for trade with Bangladesh and Bhutan.
4. Nepal-Nepal transit routes through India.

The Nepalese Foreign Minister during his visit to New Delhi on March 26-27, 1989, handed over to us their new draft for a Trade Treaty. This draft is interesting inasmuch as it indicates that the Nepalese Government themselves wish to move away from the earlier regime and now towards MFN status. It is thus evident that the Government of Nepal has desired not to go back to the earlier trade regime with India. This has been made even more clear by the extensive tariff changes implemented by them on April 11, 1989, which have removed any remaining tariff concessions for Indian exports. We do not understand, therefore, why India is being accused of causing hardship to Nepal in the field of trade.

In the transit field, Nepal has sought a revival of the earlier Treaty.

While India seeks a unified Trade and Transit Treaty, the transit facilities are available to Nepal as I have already detailed.

In this New Year's message—this is the latest position—to the nation on April 13, 1989, His Majesty King Birendra has expressed his Government's readiness to settle the problems "imposed on us by our geography as a landlocked nation" through "a friendly dialogue and negotiation". Meanwhile the Foreign Minister of Nepal has, in separate interviews to the New York Times and to the BBC, reportedly said that Nepal no longer wants a special relationship with India, that over-dependence on any one country is bad, that what Nepal wants now is inter-dependence. He has also reportedly affirmed that the recent tariff changes introduced on April 11, are irrevocable, reiterating that the unique,

or special or traditional relationship is "now over". Subsequently, there have also been statements attributed to the chief official spokesman of the Government of Nepal affirming that if there was to be one Treaty, Nepal would want it to be a Transit Treaty alone. He also reportedly added that since India apparently felt that Nepal had violated the 1950 Treaty, which Nepal did not accept, Nepal was ready for direct and detailed talks on the whole gamut of Indo-Nepal relations. He also reportedly re-asserted the determination of the Government of Nepal to go ahead with their citizenship and work permit drives for foreign residents in Nepal.

All these years, our only wish has been to continue our relationship with Nepal for the mutual benefit of both countries and peoples. At the same time, we have all along assured them of our respect for their sovereignty, their identity as a nation and our desire for their identity as a nation and our desire for their prosperity now and in the future. The 1950 Treaty determined our mutual relationship on the basis of looking after each other's interests, and conveying to the world the strength of the unity of purpose between our two countries. I would like to assure the House that our overwhelming desire to have to mutually beneficial relationship with Nepal remains undiminished.

India has never, despite assertions to the contrary from Nepal, sought a review of the 1950 Treaty. Indeed our desire has always been, and continues to be, to ensure that both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty are fulfilled. Although no single thrust seems to be discernible in the various recent statements from the Nepalese side, as I have just detailed, they have, on occasions, reiterated that they are happy with the 1950 Treaty. From this it would be clear that both countries could, with profit, go into the working of the Treaty, with a view to ensuring its implementation in letter and spirit. India is ready and willing for this as well as to discuss the whole gamut of relations.

We would like to see the Indo-Nepal relationship continue to be, as before, a

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

model. As always, we wish the Government and people of Nepal well. What we desire is to continue our deeply cherished relationship on the basis of sovereignty, mutual trust, mutual benefit and reciprocity in understanding and safeguarding each other's interests and concerns. The people of Nepal will not find us wanting. We harbour nothing but the highest regard for their concerns and the best wishes for their future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motion moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 24 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted

STATEMENT

Demand for Grant in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1989-90 voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of demand | Name of demand | Amount of demand for grant on account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Amount of demand for grant voted by the House | | | |
| | | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. |
| | | | | Capital Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 24. | Ministry of External Affairs | | 82,89,00,000 | 10,73,00,000 | 53,67,00,000 |

18.00 hrs.

[Mr.SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

AN. HON. MEMBER: Guillotine, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You asked for it and I am doing it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no pint of order here at the moment.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is a brief point of order, Sir. In 1985, I remember, you had suggested...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is no point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, in 1985, you had suggested...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It was a ruling that there would be Budget Committees...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not now...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: So, this time we shall do it...(Interruptions)

Soz, not now.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, not now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote...

(*Interruptions*)

18.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90-
CONTD

[*English*]

Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Communications; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Environment and Forests etc. etc.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account on Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in source of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against:-

- (1) Demands Nos. 6 and 7 relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism;
- (2) Demands Nos. 8 and 9 relating to the Ministry of Commerce;
- (3) Demands Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Communication;
- (4) Demands Nos. 13 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Defence;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(5) Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests;</p> <p>(6) Demands Nos. 25 to 28, 30, 31 and 33 to 37 relating to the Ministry of Finance;</p> <p>(7) Demands Nos. 38 and 39 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies;</p> <p>(8) Demand No. 40 relating to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;</p> <p>(9) Demands Nos. 41 and 42 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;</p> <p>(10) Demands Nos. 43 to 47 and 90 to 95 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs;</p> <p>(11) Demands Nos. 48 to 51 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development;</p> <p>(12) Demands Nos. 52 to 55 relating to the Ministry of Industry;</p> <p>(13) Demands Nos. 56 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;</p> <p>(14) Demand No. 58 relating to the Ministry of Labour;</p> <p>(15) Demand No. 50 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice;</p> <p>(16) Demand No. 60 relating to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;</p> <p>(17) Demand No. 61 relating to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension;</p> <p>(18) Demand No. 62 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;</p> <p>(19) Demands Nos. 63 and 64 relating to the Ministry of Planning;</p> | <p>(20) Demand No. 65 relating to the Ministry of Programme Implementation;</p> <p>(21) Demands Nos. 66 to 68 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology;</p> <p>(22) Demands No. 69 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;</p> <p>(23) Demands Nos. 71 to 73 relating to the Ministry of Surface Transport;</p> <p>(24) Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Textiles;</p> <p>(25) Demands No. 75 to 77 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development;</p> <p>(26) Demand No. 78 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources;</p> <p>(27) Demand No. 79 relating to the Ministry of Welfare;</p> <p>(28) Demands Nos. 80 and 81 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;</p> <p>(29) Demand No. 82 relating to the Department of Electronics;</p> <p>(30) Demand No. 83 relating to the Department of Ocean Development;</p> <p>(31) Demand No. 84 relating to the Department of Space;</p> <p>(32) Demand No. 85 relating to Lok Sabha;</p> <p>(33) Demand No. 86 relating to Rajya Sabha; and</p> <p>(34) Demand No. 88 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President".</p> |
|--|--|

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Communications Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment and Forest etc. for 1989-90 Voted by Lok Sabha.

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| | Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism | | | | |
| 6. | Department Civil Aviation | 12,09,00,000 | 3,11,00,000 | 60,45,00,000 | 15,53,00,000 |
| 7. | Department of Tourism | 8,15,00,000 | 3,01,00,000 | 40,80,00,000 | 15,04,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Commerce | | | | |
| 8. | Department of Commerce | 292,88,00,000 | 28,24,00,000 | 1464,42,00,000 | 141,19,00,000 |
| 9. | Department of Supply | 3,79,00,000 | ... | 18,98,00,000 | ... |
| | Ministry of Communications | | | | |
| 10. | Ministry of Communications | 1,08,00,000 | ... | 5,42,00,000 | ... |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | | | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |
|---------------|--|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 11. | Postal Services | | 204,79,00,000 | 8,03,00,000 | 1023,99,00,000 | 40,17,00,000 |
| 12. | Telecommunication Services | | 529,53,00,000 | 364,58,00,000 | 2647,67,00,000 | 1822,91,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Defence</i> | | | | | |
| 13. | Ministry of Defence | | 121,67,00,000 | 29,33,00,000 | 608,38,00,000 | 146,66,00,000 |
| 14. | Defence Pensions | | 224,93,00,000 | ... | 1124,64,00,000 | ... |
| 15. | Defence Services-Army | | 1128,59,00,000 | ... | 5642,96,00,000 | ... |
| 16. | Defence Services-Navy | | 130,75,00,000 | ... | 653,75,00,000 | ... |
| 17. | Defence Services-Air Force | | 312,26,00,000 | ... | 1561,27,00,000 | ... |
| 18. | Defence Ordnance Factories | | 23,35,00,000 | ... | 116,74,00,000 | ... |
| 19. | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | | ... | 649,08,00,000 | ... | 3245,39,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Environment and Forests</i> | | | | | |
| 23. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | | 35,11,00,000 | 51,00,000 | 175,56,00,000 | 2,57,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Ministry of Finance</i> | | | | | |
| 25. | Department of Economic Affairs | 66,66,00,000 | 24,86,00,000 | 332,70,00,000 | 124,27,00,000 |
| 26. | Currency, Coinage and Stamps | 49,17,00,000 | 30,86,00,000 | 245,82,00,000 | 154,29,00,000 |
| 27. | Payments to Financial Institutions | 49,34,00,000 | 811,03,00,000 | 244,34,00,000 | 805,10,00,000 |
| 28. | Pensions | 88,74,00,000 | ... | 443,70,00,000 | ... |
| 30. | Transfers to State Governments | 625,94,00,000 | 17,50,00,000 | 3129,69,00,000 | 87,50,00,000 |
| 31. | Loans to Government Servants, etc. | ... | 30,17,00,000 | ... | 150,83,00,000 |
| 33. | Department of Expenditure | 134,30,00,000 | 42,00,000 | 1171,48,00,000 | 2,10,00,000 |
| 34. | Audit | 37,48,00,000 | ... | 187,38,00,000 | ... |
| 35. | Department of Revenue | 29,30,00,000 | 51,00,000 | 37,67,00,000 | 2,54,00,000 |
| 36. | Direct Taxes | 32,16,00,000 | 20,00,00,000 | 160,82,00,000 | 100,00,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | | |
|---------------|---|--|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 37. | Indirect Taxes | 51,43,00,000 | 21,23,00,000 | 257,17,00,000 | 106,13,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies</i> | | | | |
| 38. | Department of Food | 395,84,00,000 | 29,43,00,000 | 1979,19,00,000 | 147,12,00,000 |
| 39. | Department of Civil Supplies | 4,99,00,000 | 64,00,000 | 24,93,00,000 | 3,20,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</i> | | | | |
| 40. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 2,67,00,000 | 1,68,00,000 | 13,37,00,000 | 8,37,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i> | | | | |
| 41. | Department of Health | 71,59,00,000 | 27,87,00,000 | 357,95,00,000 | 139,36,00,000 |
| 42. | Department of Family Welfare | 122,81,00,000 | 26,00,000 | 614,05,00,000 | 1,32,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i> | | | | |
| 43. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 31,07,00,000 | 1,33,00,000 | 155,37,00,000 | 6,67,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 44. | Cabinet | 3,50,00,000 | ... | 17,50,00,000 | ... |
| 45. | Policy | 206,82,00,000 | 24,28,00,000 | 1034,10,00,000 | 121,40,00,000 |
| 46. | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs | 42,56,00,000 | 24,04,00,000 | 174,74,00,000 | 72,24,00,000 |
| 47. | Transfers to Union Territory Governments | 10,37,00,000 | 5,51,00,000 | 51,84,00,000 | 27,52,00,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i> | | | | | |
| 48. | Department of Education | 253,68,00,000 | 13,00,000 | 1323,98,00,000 | 63,00,000 |
| 49. | Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | 15,92,00,000 | 32,00,000 | 79,61,00,000 | 1,60,00,000 |
| 50. | Art and Culture | 18,79,00,000 | 3,42,00,000 | 82,21,00,000 | 17,08,00,000 |
| 51. | Department of Women and Child Development | 49,51,00,000 | 33,00,000 | 224,67,00,000 | 1,67,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Ministry of Industry</i> | | | |
| 52. | Department of Industrial Development | 57,50,00,000 | 226,67,00,000 |
| 53. | Department of Company Affairs | 1,33,00,000 | ... |
| 54. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 2,83,00,000 | 70,09,00,000 |
| 55. | Department of Public Enterprises | 6,04,00,000 | 349,49,00,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i> | | | |
| 56. | Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | 12,71,00,000 | 2,24,00,000 |
| 57. | Broadcasting Services | 85,37,00,00 | 251,99,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Labour</i> | | | |
| 58. | Ministry of Labour | 50,15,00,000 | 1,06,00,00 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |
|---------------|--|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----|---|---|---|
| | <i>Ministry of Law and Justice</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 59. | Law and Justice | 30,99,00,000 | ... | ... | 154,94,00,000 | ... | | | ... |
| | <i>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 60. | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 17,00,000 | ... | ... | 83,00,000 | ... | | | ... |
| | <i>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 61. | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 6,87,00,000 | 54,00,000 | 34,32,00,000 | 2,71,00,000 | | | | |
| | <i>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 62. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 18,56,00,000 | 27,53,00,000 | 92,77,00,000 | 137,67,00,000 | | | | |
| | <i>Ministry of Planning</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 63. | Planning | 6,80,00,000 | 2,08,00,000 | 34,01,00,000 | 10,42,00,000 | | | | |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|--|---|---|---------------|--------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| 64. | Department of Statistics | 6,22,00,000 | ... | ... | 31,08,00,000 | | | | |
| | <i>Ministry of Programme Implementation</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 65. | Ministry of Programme Implementation | 14,00,000 | ... | ... | 71,00,000 | | | | |
| | <i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 66. | Department of Science and Technology | 38,30,00,000 | 5,26,00,000 | 157,08,00,000 | | | | | 26,33,00,000 |
| 67. | Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | 37,64,00,000 | 88,00,000 | 188,19,00,000 | | | | | 4,42,00,000 |
| 68. | Department of Biotechnology | 8,44,00,000 | 75,00,000 | 43,71,00,000 | | | | | 3,78,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Steel and Mines</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 69. | Department of Steel | 10,11,00,000 | 107,79,00,000 | 50,54,00,000 | | | | | 538,99,00,000 |
| 70. | Department of Mines | 26,22,00,000 | 10,54,00,000 | 104,19,00,000 | | | | | 52,69,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i> | | | | |
| 71. | Surface Transport | 4,96,00,000 | 24,40,00,000 | 122,00,000 |
| 72. | Roads | 53,69,00,000 | 173,64,00,000 | 421,21,00,000 |
| 73. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping | 18,71,00,000 | 76,55,00,000 | 289,74,00,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Textiles</i> | | | | |
| 74. | Ministry of Textiles | 94,54,00,000 | 51,88,00,000 | 259,40,00,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Urban Development</i> | | | | |
| 75. | Urban Development and Housing | 16,25,00,000 | 19,78,00,000 | 98,92,00,000 |
| 76. | Public Works | 29,61,00,000 | 21,27,00,000 | 106,34,00,000 |
| 77. | Stationery and Printing | 13,01,00,000 | 72,00,000 | 3,63,00,000 |
| <i>Ministry of Water Resources</i> | | | | |
| 78. | Ministry of Water Resources | 54,51,00,000 | 3,44,00,000 | 17,18,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|--|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | <i>Ministry of Welfare</i> | | | | |
| 79. | Ministry of Welfare | 50,33,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 255,16,00,000 | 3,01,00,000 |
| | <i>Department of Atomic Energy</i> | | | | |
| 80. | Atomic Energy | 63,11,00,000 | 96,34,00,000 | 315,56,00,000 | 481,70,00,000 |
| 81. | Nuclear Power Schemes | 70,70,00,000 | 40,00,00,000 | 144,42,00,000 | 200,00,00,000 |
| | <i>Department of Electronics</i> | | | | |
| 82. | Department of Electronics | 12,76,00,000 | 5,39,00,000 | 64,57,00,000 | 26,95,00,000 |
| | <i>Department of Ocean Development</i> | | | | |
| 83. | Department of Ocean Development | 4,82,00,000 | 48,00,000 | 24,10,00,000 | 2,37,00,000 |
| | <i>Department of Space</i> | | | | |
| 84. | Department of Space | 44,18,00,000 | 43,93,00,000 | 238,30,00,000 | 63,76,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989 | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|--|--|---|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | <i>Parliament, Secretariats of the President, Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission</i> | | | | | |
| 85. | Lok Sabha | 2,93,00,000 | ... | 14,66,00,000 | ... | ... |
| 86. | Rajya Sabha | 1,16,00,000 | | 5,78,00,000 | ... | ... |
| 88. | Secretariate of the Vice-President | 4,00,000 | ... | 18,00,000 | ... | ... |
| | <i>Ministry of Home Affairs-Union Territories (Without Legislature)</i> | | | | | |
| 90. | Delhi | 138,89,00,000 | 72,73,00,000 | 694,44,00,000 | 363,63,00,000 | |
| 91. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 20,55,00,000 | 13,24,00,000 | 102,73,00,000 | 66,21,00,000 | |
| 92. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4,22,00,000 | 1,08,00,000 | 21,12,00,000 | 5,42,00,000 | |
| 93. | Lakshadweep | 4,84,00,000 | 2,49,00,000 | 24,17,00,000 | 12,47,00,000 | |
| 94. | Chandigarh | 23,67,00,000 | 6,44,00,000 | 118,33,00,000 | 32,17,00,000 | |
| 95. | Daman and Diu | 2,43,00,000 | 1,70,00,000 | 12,14,00,000 | 8,51,00,000 | |

18.04 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL*, 1989

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

The motion was adopted

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of

the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 4 and Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 27, 1989/ Vaisakha 7, 1911 (Saka)

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 26.4.89

** Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President