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Wednesday May 16, 1990  
Vaisakha 26, 1912 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 41 to 50)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Wednesday, May 16, 1990/Vaisakha 26,  
1912 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at*

*Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri S. Kandappan who was a member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962-67 and 1967-71, representing Tiruchengode and Mettur constituencies of Tamil Nadu respectively.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Kandappan was a well known social and political worker and took keen interest in rural uplift and social reforms.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Kandappan took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contributions thereto.

Shri Kandappan passed away at Madras on 11th May, 1990, at the age of 56.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

*(The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while)*

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11.02 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Meeting on Sharing of Krishna Waters

\*840. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the latest talks, on sharing of Krishna waters through Telugu-Ganga Project, among Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(b) whether representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources or experts from the Central Water Commission attended the meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Chief Ministers agreed to meet again in June, 1990 for further discussions.

(b) No, Sir.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** The sharing of Krishna waters from the Telugu-Ganga project has been hanging fire for a long time. The recently concluded conference of the three Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra at Tirupathi no doubt is a great landmark in solving this water dispute.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether this Government stand by the letter and spirit of the decisions taken by the Chief Ministers at Tirupathi or whether this Government endorse the decision taken by the previous Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri N.T. Rama Rao asserting his right to utilise the surplus water of Krishna till 2000 AD.

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** A meeting was convened by my Ministry on 5th April. In the meantime I received one letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Veerendra Patil.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** The meeting was convened on 22nd April.

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** Please listen to me. A meeting was convened by my Ministry on 5th April here in Delhi. In the mean time I received one letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Veerendra Patil saying that all the three Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have decided to meet themselves and discuss to solve this dispute. They wrote to me that if necessary in future they will request the intervention of the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, the reply is not correct.

Water is a national property and all the rivers belong to this country. Keeping in view the various problems arising out of water disputes throughout the country, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether this

Government has any plan to set up a National Water Tribunal at national level to solve this problem? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether this Government will come out with certain specific programmes for setting up a National Water Grid in order to ensure fair distribution of surplus waters.

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** Sir, I should say that the scope of the question is very limited. It pertains only to Krishna Water Tribunal Award. The issue raised by concerned States—whether it is to be resolved or not and what efforts are made to resolve this—is...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** In order to solve the problem, I am just asking the Minister.

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** Let me submit that Krishna Water Tribunal has already awarded that so much of water should go to Karnataka; so much to Andhra and so much to Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** There is a lot of difference in the Award also. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** The issue raised by the concerned States is only for the supply of 15 TMC water to Madras City, for drinking purpose. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** It is not my question. I never asked about Tamilnadu. It is totally different. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Telugu-Ganga Project comprises of two portions. One is the supply of water to Madras; and the second is supply of water to about two lakh acres of land in Rayalaseema. This particular project was started about five or six years back and already an amount of about 300 crores of rupees has been spent on this project. But the project has unnecessarily landed itself into controversy because of the foolhardy

attitude of the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao. The argument of surplus water itself, is very much detrimental to the interest of the States. Right from the time of this projects conception, we were always arguing that Telugu-Ganga Project or whatever the name of the project is, should have the definite assured water which has been awarded inside the Bachawat Award to the State of Andhra Pradesh. There is no ambiguity about this. Even now, we request the hon. Minister, absolutely not to give the clearance for the Telugu-Ganga Project if it is based on surplus water. We have a definite opinion that the Central Government should insist on..

MR. SPEAKER: You please do not explain. Please put the question instead of giving information.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: I am coming to it. (*Interruptions*) We are requesting the Minister to give positive clearance for this particular project, only if the State Governments assure the committed water under the Bachawat Award. (*Interruptions*) Will the Minister give a categorical assurance that this project will be cleared only if the State Government comes forward with committed water.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: We are prepared to resolve the issue if the State Governments come to us. If all the participants say that we are trying to resolve the issue by ourselves, then, how can I intervene?

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, it is not my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He replied that if all the State Government agree, then he can consider. I think, that is his point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, the meeting is only an eye-wash.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. Shri Naik.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK; Mr. Speaker, Sir, three states are involved in it—Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Incidentally, the Chief Ministers of all these states belong to the Congress Party. However, all the three are not sharing the same view on this issue, and that is unfortunate. Their predecessors sorted out the problem to some extent. But so far as the present Chief Ministers are concerned, they are more interested in delaying it rather than solving it.

My submission is that keeping this fact in view the Central Government should forcefully intervene to hold a meeting in order to take some effective measure and get some positive results. Will the hon. Minister take any step in this regard?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Shri Ram Naik has given a good suggestion.

[*English*]

If the concerned States say that they will solve this problem by themselves, I do not think that the Central Government can intervene in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Unfortunately, the hon. Minister is not aware of the full facts regarding this issue. Now, the dispute is not in respect of the water to be supplied to the city of Madras. The three States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have agreed to spare 5 TMC each from their respective shares in the Krishna waters, towards drinking water supply to Madras city. There is no dispute about it. The dispute is about the share of water from the surplus water available. The former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Rama Rao wanted to use the surplus water for irrigation purposes. But the other States did not agree with his view. In the Federal set-up, such disputes can be settled through negotiations and also good will the Chief Ministers have been meeting in this regard. This dispute has not arisen only yesterday. But, this dispute has been there

since 1952. The Central Government cannot wash off their hands by saying that it is not concerned in this matter and that only the three Chief Ministers should agree to convene a meeting and so on. I am requesting the hon. Minister to call a meeting of all the concerned Chief Ministers and settle the dispute taking to consideration all the aspect of the matter.

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** Sir, permit me to read a letter written by the Chief Minister of Karnataka. "On 7th April, 1990 you have convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka States to consider the Krishna water dispute. In the circumstances, the question of sharing of Krishna waters need not be taken up for consideration in the meeting convened by you at Delhi on the 7th April, 1990 and the Kaveri waters dispute alone need be considered. After our consideration of the Krishna waters matter, if we feel that your intervention will still be required, we will approach you." Up-till now, we have not received any message from any of the Governments.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINDHANDRA MEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the matter is related to water dispute. Earlier, the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra was kept pending and misconceptions were created about that. The same is true of water dispute. Besides, similar disputes are there with regard to Narmada. I would like to know whether the Central Government intends to take a decision in regard to the water of Krishna river at the earliest? It appears that the hon. Minister himself has no clear idea about it. When he was asked whether any expert from the Ministry of Water Resources was present, his reply was in the negative. I would like to know whether the meeting was meant only for the Chief Ministers of three States, and if not, why the presence of experts was not considered necessary? Secondly, my basic question is why the disputes relating to the river water are kept pending

for years? In view of the fact that this issue is related to the water dispute, will the Central Government try to solve it?

**SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA:** So far as the question of playing an effective role by this Government is concerned, we do play our role whenever required and the Government has been doing so in the past. Shrimati Jayawanti has raised two-three major issues. The first objection she raised is why no expert from the Central Government was present in the meeting of Chief Ministers. She should be aware that the meeting has been called by the Chief Ministers themselves and not by the Government of India. We were not even invited. Thus that meeting was held only by the Chief Ministers of three States. As I said just now, we were merely told that we could come if we wished and that they were trying to resolve within themselves'. Thereafter it was said that if intervention of Central Government was necessary, then they would approach us. That is why no high ranking official of Central Government was present in the meeting. So far as the distribution of water is concerned about 2060 TMC of water is there in Krishna basin, which has been distributed and the whole of the water is being utilized. Thus there is no question of national wastage. The only point left to decide is the ratio in which the water should be shared by the three States and this issue is still unresolved. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**DR. THAMBI DURAI:** The Telugu Ganga project is important not only for Andhra Pradesh, but it is also important for Tamil Nadu State.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** We have no objection.

**DR. THAMBI DURAI:** You have no objection, but we are not able to get water. Madras city is facing acute shortage of water. In order to solve this problem the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu all expected get-



ting some surplus water from Krishna river for drinking purposes. But the Ministers here go on telling about bringing Chief Ministers of the various States together for negotiations in order to solve this problem. I do not think, we can solve the problem through negotiations. Recently, our Prime Minister said that it was not possible to solve the inter-State disputes through negotiation, because political problems are involved in different States. Previously when in the last Lok Sabha, we discussed the Telugu Ganga project, most of the National Front constituent Members, Telugu Desam and Janta Dal Members criticised the delay because of political reasons. Now, they are in power. I would like to know how they are going to solve the problem and the madras city gets sufficient drinking water. Also, the Tamil Nadu Government have spent a lot of money on this project.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I would like to clarify the position that there is no relation between finding out a solution to a problem and to supply water to Madras city. Because...(*Interruptions*) the project of Telugu Ganga Dam is still in progress and about Rs. 306 crores have been spent on the project. Then comes the question of proposed scheme of constructing a canal, the work on which is already in progress. As regards the question whether 20 TMC water should be supplied to Rayalaseema or not, the government of Andhra Pradesh says that they require 29 T.M.C. of water and they will utilise it. So far as other two States—Maharashtra and Karnataka—are concerned they say that as there is not much water, they cannot use it. This is the only issue left to be settled. We are considering the issue of providing 15 TMC water to Madras city separately.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S RAO: Sir, I had told earlier also to please go into the records of the history to save the time of the members as well as the time of the House. We are not

paid for briefing him. The officials are paid for briefing him.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't waste time on that. You please come to the question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: As Mr. Thambi Durai was saying a little while earlier, also during the discussion on the Demands for Water Resources Ministry, I said that the very role of the Ministry of Water Resources is to coordinate in the policy making. But he says that till we ask he will not at all look into the misuse of the water that is there. He will sit in his chair and look at the misuse or lack of water resources. Earlier the entire controversy—which otherwise was not there—was raised because of the ego of Shri N.T. Rama Rao. The then Minister of Water Resources took the initiative and convened a meeting. I wish to bring it to the notice of the House that at that time in spite of his convening the meeting, those Members who are sitting now in the treasury benches made allegations against the Central Government for not solving the problem. On the contrary, now he says that it is not his role.

The water resources has to be utilised by the people, irrespective of the fact whether they are in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu. It is visible that there will be a dispute between each States no matter whether it is ruled by the Janta or the Congress party. The point is that the matter has not yet been solved. So, from all this we can conclude that unless the Government of India, unless the Minister for Water Resources comes forward on his own and takes decision immediately taking the House into confidence, the entire quantity of water is going to be wasted, and will be creating floods and havoc there. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will change his statement and convene a meeting from the Government of India side in order to solve the problem immediately which is in the interest of the people.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: As written by the Karnataka Minister, they are again meeting in June. So, let them discuss it. If

they fail to arrive at a conclusion or if they request us we will approach them and if necessary definitely we will convene the meeting.

#### **Applications under Retired persons scheme**

\*841. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A recently invited applications under Retired Persons Scheme from persons registered with it under new HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979;

(b) whether some cases have come to the notice of the Government where retired persons failed to apply for allotment of a house within the stipulated period due to lack of information of such a scheme; and

(c) whether D.D.A. propose to give one more chance to such persons to enable them to apply for allotment of a flat?

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

(b) Some such representations have been received from persons who failed to apply in time although wide publicity had been given in the Press.

(c) Opportunity to retired/retiring persons is given by DDA from time to time. Those who missed the last opportunity may apply again as and when such applications are invited next.

[*Translation*]

SHRIRAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, DDA had announced a scheme in 1979 under Retired persons' Scheme under which retired employees were supposed to be allotted plots and houses by DDA on priority basis. The employees, who registered their names under this scheme, have been in constant touch with the DDA since 1979. They also took up this matter in 1987 and

1988. In 1989, the Government took a decision and published an advertisement in this regard in some newspapers which went unnoticed by a large number of people and thus they were deprived of this opportunity. I would like to know the time by which the remaining retired employees would be allotted plots/houses on priority basis?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I have already said in the main reply that from the draws held in November 1988, October 1989 and January 1990, about 145 persons have been left out. Among the 145, 94 applications were cleared for allotment but kept pending due to non availability of category three flats. These are expected to be covered within the current year. There are 51 applications which were found to be either incomplete or from ineligible persons and they have been provisionally rejected. So the balance 94 applicants will be covered during current year itself.

[*Translation*]

SHRIRAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people have been assured time and again that they would be allotted flats on priority basis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister a specific period by which flats will be allotted.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: You know the backlog is not much. It is after all 94. So, within a few months, i.e. within the end of this year, they will be covered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the total number of persons who registered their names during 1979, the number out of them who were allotted plots/houses during the last ten years and the number of persons who are waiting for allotment. What steps are being taken to cover the remaining per-

sons? I would like to know as to what happened to the money deposited by them because the interesting thing is that in 1979 about one lakh seventy five thousand people got their names, registered and about Rs. 16 crores were received as deposit. But at that time the Government started the construction of hotels in the name of Asiad '82 rather than allotting flats to the people. Therefore, I would like to know the total number of people who got their names registered in 1979, the number of those who were allotted houses during the last ten years and also the number of persons who are yet to be allotted flats?

[*English*]

SHRIMURASOLIMARAN: Sir, the DDA has so far launched 17 schemes. The number of persons registered under these schemes in 3,18,855. Against which allotments made as on 31st March, 1990 is 1,91,916. The total backlog as on 1.4.1990, is 1,18,580. The DDA is having a perspective plan for the next four years. They want to complete it by 1991, 12,600 flats. In 1991-92, 19,000, 1992-93, 26,000 flats and 1993-94, 26,500 flats are to be completed. So, altogether, they want to complete 84,100 flats. This is the perspective plan. I do hope that they will complete it with the able guidance of the hon. Members.

SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to know about the retired persons' category from the hon. Minister. When you categorise them, whether the retired politicians who had been defeated as MPs are also being considered.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is for the retired or retiring officials. The politicians never retire.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: I would like to know whether this scheme will continue in future also and whether it is a permanent or temporary scheme; that is, whether the names of those people retiring now and those retiring next year will also be included

in the list or is it that this scheme is only for those people who are retiring next year and who had applied for it earlier ?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, this is not a permanent scheme. But according to this scheme, persons who were due to retire upto December, 1991 have been covered. If necessary, we may have other such schemes also.

#### **Committee to Monitor the upliftment of Adivasis**

\*845. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints that crores of rupees provided for the upliftment of Adivasis do not reach them; and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee in each State to monitor the use of the money spent on the upliftment of Adivasis?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Part of the investments under the Tribal Sub-Plan, is towards the development of infrastructures in the Tribal Areas. The benefits of these do not directly and immediately or substantially reach the Scheduled Tribes. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Eighth Five Year Plan has identified this and has recommended various remedial/precautionary measures to make the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy best serve the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. These include a significant shift, from infrastructure development to family beneficiary oriented schemes.

(b) The State Governments implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan have already set up Committees at various levels to monitor and

review the Tribal Development Schemes, including the utilisation of funds thereunder. From time to time, the State Governments have been addressed for strengthening their monitoring-cum-review arrangements to make them effective.

**SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the adivasis have not benefited from the crores of rupees spent under the Tribal sub-plans. All this money was transferred for the development of big projects coming up in those adivasis areas. A major share of the money allocated for the upliftment of the Adivasis is spent on major projects coming up in their areas but the benefits of those projects do not reach the Scheduled Tribes and other poor people living in those areas. Even after 42 years of Independence the income of the Adivasis has not increased even by a penny.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that there is a lot of truth in the question raised by the hon. Member. If we look at the amount of money spent for the upliftment of the tribals, we will find that it has not properly benefited them. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, one thousand crore rupees were allocated and spent on the development of the Tribal Areas. Under the sixth Five Year Plan, five thousand crore rupees were spent for the development of those areas and Rs. 10,000 crores were spent under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Thus, we find that sixteen thousand crore rupees have been spent so far on the Tribals. However, if we look at the benefits in proportion to the money spent, it is not visible. About forty per cent of the money allocated was diverted towards major projects like generation of power and construction of National High Way, but here too, it has been observed that electricity was provided to other villages but not at the expense of Adivasi villages. Thus forty per cent money is spent in this manner and some benefits reach the Scheduled Tribe families in the form of assistance given under the Family Oriented plan, run with twenty per cent of the

allocated money and the rest forty per cent money is spent on local basic infrastructures or some minor irrigation projects. In this regard we propose to meet the Prime Minister tomorrow and we have also written to the Planning Commission. There is an element of truth in the views and complaints by the hon. Member. We shall definitely look into all this in a new way. We shall have a totally new outlook on this whole issue.

**SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Committees constituted to properly monitor these plans, have failed to monitor them properly. Due to this, these Committees are not able to give actual information about the problems faced by the tribals. A fire is smouldering in the tribal areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. If you do not diagnose their problem and take remedial action in time, then they would start demanding a separate State consisting of all the tribal areas of these States, in order to protect their rights and enjoy the fruits of development. In order to check any such movement, does the Government propose to constitute a Committee to monitor the use of money spent on the upliftment of the Adivasis and also to listen to their grievances and take the necessary steps to properly redress them?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two things in it. It is true that the money spent on the upliftment of the Adivasis should be effectively monitored. Some voluntary organisations too are involved in this work. All this money is spent by the State Governments. The second thing is that we will have to bring about changes in the existing system. The State Governments make various provisions in their budgets. If in a particular State, the Scheduled Tribes constitute 7 or 10 per cent of the population, the State government demands that separate allocation should be made for such a large population but at present there is no such provision. The State Government has to incur the expenditure. If there is a tribal development Board in the Tribal Development Ministry, then money is allocated to that Board. In such a situation, it is the

responsibility of the board to ensure that the tribal areas have all the facilities including electricity and roads. However, it has been observed that this process is generalised as a result of which the tribals are deprived of any benefits. We are also looking into ways and means for the proper expenditure and utilisation of money.

**SHRI RAM GANESH KAPSE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Maharashtra there is such an arrangement under which money spent on the Tribal Sub Plans under the D.P.D.C. is kept separate from the allocation made in the General Budget and under this system. Only MPs and MLAs belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are associated with it. Is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to make similar arrangements throughout the country and give statutory power to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I shall definitely look into it. If any such arrangement exists in Maharashtra, as mentioned by the hon. Member then we shall definitely think about it. We shall not be just thinking about it rather we shall implement it and if there is any scope for a better arrangement, we shall implement that too. As far as the Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, the Government has decided to give it statutory powers.

[English]

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Huge amount is spent for the welfare of the tribal people. But, actually they are not getting the support which they are due to get. The main reason for this is that they are not educated. If they are educated, they will know about their rights. Will the Government give priority for educating them so that once they get educated, they will be able to look after their affairs properly?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** This idea is surely laudable.

**SHRI ARIF BAIG:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

hon. Minister has just now stated that under the earlier Five Year Plans, about sixteen thousand crore rupees were spent for the development of tribal areas but it is also true that no trace of development is evident in those areas to prove that the said money was actually spent there. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to conduct an enquiry to find out as to where this money was spent? I would also like to know whether the Government proposed to directly entrust the task of properly spending this money to the representative of the Adivasis by removing from the picture the bureaucracy which has over the years become a white elephant.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had mentioned the total expenditure incurred by the State Government. The Central Government has been monitoring the expenditure incurred by the State Governments for the development of the tribal areas. The Ministry of Welfare does not have enough resources to monitor each and every thing but as I have said in future it shall be looked into and also we shall see to it that plans are not formulated at the State level. On the contrary we would like to have projects formulated according to the local needs on the lines of the ongoing I.T.D.P. (Integrated Tribal Development Project). More benefits would reach the tribals if projects are formulated keeping in mind the local needs instead of formulating them at the Central or State level.

**SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that despite making such a huge outlay of funds, the literacy percentage among tribal women is a meagre two per cent? Is it also true that the Central Government had conducted a survey to find out the per capita increase in the income of the tribals? Is there any proposal under the consideration of the hon. Minister to set up a separate Ministry or a separate Board to oversee tribal welfare. Kindly inform us about these three things.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** As far as

the first question is concerned, a written reply would be sent, even if no separate notice is given, but so far as the second question is concerned the Welfare Ministry is looking into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commissions constituted by us are monitoring them.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** You have not informed as about the result of the sample survey.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Joshi, please take your seat. You have already asked the question and I am not allowing you.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not allowed you. Please sit down.

*[English]*

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** The hon. Minister has mentioned that the money has been spent, that the developments are not taking place, and that there are so many things going including sessionist activities. Will the Government consider implementing the provisions of the Constitution and form autonomous councils for those areas where there is concentration of Adivasis so that the money can be spent through Council and the Adivasis can be benefited by it if it?

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not considered it so far. We shall definitely look into the suggestion given by the hon. Member

*[English]*

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:** It is not a mere question of setting apart of funds for the development of Adivasis and tribals or how to spend the money or monitor the expenditure. The whole question is that the

plan and programmes that have been prepared for the tribals for the last ten years—I know it from my experience—which are meant for the upliftment of the living standards of the tribals, have all been prepared from above. The Adivasis and tribals do not have any say in them nor do they have any participation in those plans and programmes. Their view has never been taken into consideration. I just want to mention one point with your permission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Put your question.

**SHRI BHAVANI SHANKAR HOTA:** In a particular case as you will know it, in Orissa the tribals and Adivasis live on the forest produce and there are about one lakh tribals who dig out the forest produce and send it to the market. I want to know whether the Central Government is formulating any specific proposal looking at the particular need of the tribals so that the economic standard of those tribals can be improved in future. Is there any such scheme?

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have also decided that a proposal or project involving displacement of adivasis from their native places, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, would be finalised only after consulting these tribes and taking them into confidence. While formulating such policies, priority will be given to the rehabilitation of the adivasis before any action for their removal from their native places is initiated. For this purpose, a sub-committee of the Cabinet has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Welfare and I am working on it.

*[English]*

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some primitive hostile aborigines who also fall in the category of tribals and whatever the development plans



and programmes we are undertaking we are always neglecting this microscopic category. That is why I like to know from the hon. Minister—who is a good friend of mine—what special steps he will be taking to see that these primitive aborigines who are hostile and are facing acute food problem in their respective areas also can be taken care of. Particularly, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands there was a Dabra tribe and I want to know if the hon. Minister could undertake to see that the upliftment of these tribals also is taken care of.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Manoranjan Bhakata has stated that certain primitive aborigines, the natives of the country, are still living a primitive life. Their development has not reached the desired level. We do identify such tribes for development. We have already initiated the process in the Ministry in this regard and I would not like to elaborate on it in this House. In this connection, I would like to have a dialogue with the hon. Member and we will pay special attention to make all out efforts for the development of such aborigines.

**SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a certain amount of money is allocated every year for the development of tribals in India but the tribals living in jungles are having a very tough time because they are being exploited by the forest officials. Instead of helping them, these officials force them to work like bonded labour for them and the tribals, who refuse to work according to their dictates, are harassed by implicating them in false criminal cases to get them punished by the law courts. I would like to know whether the Government intends to take action against such officials?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** At the moment it is difficult to say in positive terms as to what is going to be the line of action in this regard. But as I have already said, we are formulating a Forest Policy which will cover all these aspects, like how to check the

exploitation of adivasis and ensure their participation in the developmental projects meant for them. Our new policy will cover all these things.

**SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, people call the adivasis as the sons-in-law of the government but I would like to maintain that they are not treated accordingly. Under the General Budget, money should be allocated for them in proportion to the area these adivasis occupy in the hilly regions of the states. Will the Central Government issue certain guidelines to the respective State Governments regarding the provision for the tribals under the General Budget for the purpose of their development?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I have already stated that the State Governments show in their Budget the total amount they are spending on them at present. We are trying to make a separate provision for them and to see that such amount is spent essentially on their development.

**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while participating in this discussion on the welfare of adivasis, I would like to say that crores of rupees are being spent for them but this money does not reach the needy ones in a proper way. I am talking about Madhya Pradesh. The adivasis of Bastar region of that state are the victims of poverty and illiteracy. There are certain agencies which are taking the undue advantage of their poverty and illiteracy are enticing and dissuading them with the help of foreign money. Is the Government contemplating to devise certain measures to check the move of such foreign powers?

On the other hand, there are some social institutions imbued with a patriotic fervour which are working for the upliftment of tribals in these tribal areas. Is the Government contemplating to encourage such institutions so as to bring these adivasis in the national mainstream?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** We will surely encourage such voluntary organisa-

tions which are doing a commendable work in that field. But we are going to punish certain voluntary institutions which are collecting money in the name of development of adivasis and scheduled castes. A seminar on Rural Development and Tribal Problems was inaugurated by the hon. Prime Minister, at Vigyan Bhawan in which all the political parties and the representatives of these voluntary institutions had participated. Some very good suggestions had been given in that seminar. We are going to take all these suggestions and your suggestions into account.

**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** I had asked about the foreign powers as well. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** That does not come under the jurisdiction of my Ministry.

**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:** I would like to add that their plight is not confined only to their inaccess to the money meant for their development but the money-lenders have dexterously grabbed their land as well. In view of that, would you take measures to constitute 'Adivasi Parishads' in the predominately tribal areas in the same fashion as they exist in Tripura and delegate all the powers to such Parishads? Will the Government consider this suggestion?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** To check the menace of money lending, Government have provided Financial Development Agencies. In spite of that, 78 per cent of the total money borrowed by the tribals is raised from the so called private money lenders. Thus the Government agencies have proved to be a failure somewhere in this regard. Developmental Funds and Financial Development Agencies have been established for these people, yet they borrow 78 per cent of their total requirement of loan from these private parties. This means that there are certain complications in this system or there may be some other reasons as well. That is why we are certainly going to simplify the procedure. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:** In predominantly tribal areas, Developmental Councils should be constituted to delegate all the powers to the tribals.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I have already mentioned that we are fully dedicated to the cause of tribal welfare. We will make best possible efforts for them.

*[English]*

#### **Working of CPWD Enquiry Offices in Delhi**

\*846. **SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during the last one year in respect of the working of CPWD Enquiry Offices in different localities;

(b) the nature of complaints; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials and the steps taken to bring about improvement in the working of the CPWD Enquiry Offices?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). On an average, a C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office receives 40 complaints per day. The complaints are usually about chokage of sewer lines, electric fuse, replacement of glass panes, doors, windows, washers, leaking taps, etc. The number of complaints of this nature received by the 140 and odd Enquiry Offices in Delhi during the last one year runs into thousands. Complaints of urgent nature are attended to within 24 to 48 hours; other complaints take time.

Apart from the above, some complaints were received against the staff working in



some of the Enquiry Offices. The complaints related to:—

- (i) Misbehaviour by the staff;
- (ii) Delay in making the flats habitable;
- (iii) Not handing over of quarters in a fit condition;
- (iv) Not attending to complaints; and
- (v) Malpractices by the Assistant Engineer.

Most of these have been investigated. While some complaints were not substantiated, the guilty officials were either transferred or warned in respect of the other complaints with some substance. In order to improve the working of the Enquiry Office, the Executive Engineers concerned review the Complaints Registers maintained in the Enquiry Offices at least once a fortnight. Monitoring is also done through computers in respect of the complaints received in a few important Enquiry Offices. Besides, periodical meetings are held with the Residents, Welfare Associations by the officers concerned of the C.P.W.D.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: The hon. Minister has said in the reply to the main question that petty complaints are disposed off within 24 to 48 hours and inquiry is conducted into complaints of serious nature and in case any lapse is reported the engineer or officers are transferred or warned. In this regard I had asked that whether any action has been taken on the complaints that have been received so far, particularly blocking of sewer line, electric fuse, repairing of doors and windows and other related complaints. Generally it takes 20-25 days time. The major complaints like misbehaviour by the employees, delay in making the flats worth living, not handing over of flats in proper shape, not paying any heed to the complaints, misbehaviour by the Assistant Engineers etc. have not been looked into.

Transferring the Engineers or issuing them warning is no major penalty. Stern action against the engineers connected with this sort of complaints.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I would not deny that there are no complaints at all because there are about 63444 houses to be repaired and taken care of. The present system is that they have categories. Some complaints are considered as immediate. For example, in the civil engineering chokage of drainage, etc. or in the electrical side, if there is current failure or switch not working, these complaints are attended to within 24 hours. There are other complaints which are considered as routine. They are attended to within four to seven days. There are major complaints which require an estimate and time. Every effort is made to make them functional. At the same time, at least once in three months the officers should go and meet the Resident Association and find out the complaints.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: So far as the meetings with the Residents' Welfare Association are concerned, it is not correct. On the contrary the people belonging to these organisations keep on asking for an appointment with the concerned engineers but they neither give them time nor make themselves available for discussion. They do not even attend to the minor complaints that are given to them in writing. For example the workers of R.K. Puram, Mandir Marg and B.K.S. Marg enquiry office are unable to attend to even the minor complaints of the residents. The problems remain unattended till date. I would like to know whether you would take action on these complaints.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Definitely, we are interested that if individual complaints are brought to our notice, we will take action.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: For a well-mannered Minister like Nurasoli Maran the greatest handicap is caused by non-cooperation either from the Directorate of Estates or the CPWD. I am saying this on the basis of my personal experience when I failed to get any response to my DO letter which I wrote to the Chief Engineer. I took the trouble of getting his initials and wrote those initials correctly. My dear such and such Chief Engineer. I feel that some point of time that the Minister was busy or away from the Delhi. So, I wrote a D.O. letter directly to the Chief Engineer. Till today more than two and a half months have passed, but I have not received any reply. Then, after discussing this matter with my colleagues I was told that in the CPWD, Chief Engineer or Suprintending Engineer or many ophther officials have not been transferred for the last 8-10 years. I want an overhaul in the whole CPWD and the Estate Office. I want the hon. Minister to answer this point. Will he streamline the administration and take appropriate action and will he seek an explanation from the Chief Engineer why he did not reply to my letter?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I share the feelings of the hon. Member. Before becoming a Minister I was also a Member in the other House for more than 22 years and having the same kind of experience. But, you cannot clean the Augean stable in one day. It takes time. But, as for the particular problem referred to by the hon. Member, I will immediately enquire into it.

### Central Clearance for Spinning Mills In Maharashtra

\*847. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sent proposals to Union Government for establishment of spinning mills in various districts in Maharashtra under private/cooperative sector and public sector;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the decision taken in this regard and the proposals pending consideration and action proposed thereon; and

(d) the outlay provided during 1990-91 for financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Maharashtra Government had requested the Central Government in December, 1988 to include four cooperative spinning mills for financial assistance under NCDC-III/World Bank aided scheme.

(b) The names and details of funding of the four cooperative mills are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name/Location	Project Cost	NCDC's share of assistance	
			Share Capital	Term Loan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Akot Taluka Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Akola	1912	290.78	965.00
2.	Jalna Vibhag Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Jalna	2104	290.80	1052.00
3.	Daryapur Anjangaon Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. Amravati	2031	315.50	1015.50

Sl. No.	Name/Location	Project Cost	NCDC's share of assistance	
			Share Capital	Term Loan
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Indira Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Wardha	1987	330.25	993.00
		8034	1227.33	4017.00

(c) The World Bank has agreed to finance 50% of the NCDC's loan assistance to the State Government for share capital and also to finance 100% of the terms loan from NCDC to the project. The on-lending agency for routing of the term loan has been identified by the State Government as Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank.

(d) For the 11 Cooperative Spinning Mills cases in the country under NCDC—III/ World Bank Scheme including these 4 Cooperative Spinning Mills proposals of the Government of Maharashtra, NCDC have made a provision of Rs. 25 crores for term loan from IDA funds and have proposed Rs. 15.58 crores from their own corpus as equity participation, for the financial year, 1990-91.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the light of the statement given by the Minister that the World Bank is giving assistance and NCDC have also made a provision of Rs. 25 crores for the term loan from IDA and also 15 crores from their own corpus as equity participation, will the hon. Minister take expeditious measures to clear these pending cases of 11 Textile Mills which are really facing crisis because they cannot finalise and complete the construction work there? I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into that.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cases of about eleven mills, referred to by our learned colleague Satheji, and certain mills situated in Wardha in the area of

the hon. Member have been pending since 1981. N.C.D.C. had decided to give world bank loan to State Cooperative banks but had not released till now. I am pleased to say that Yesterday evening I received a telex message informing that they have released the loan and clearance has been given to four mills. You may give the credit to your hard labour or to the generosity of the Ministry. At this juncture I am running short of time otherwise I would have informed you in detail about the world bank assistance which was being withheld by them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have informed us about the four mills but with regard to remaining mills for which hundred percent has been agreed to and most of which are in backward areas, whether they too will be cleared shortly or not? (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Satheji was in fact really concerned about those four mills which have been provided immediate assistance but satheji has not even thanked us. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am thanking you; (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: When your party was in power you could not get it cleared but immediately after our party took over, this has been done and now only matter relating to four mills is pending. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra is far ahead in this regard. In entire India there are 102 spinning mills out of which 31 are functioning in

Maharashtra, these four have also been added and three more have been sanctioned, thus there will be in all 38 mills. As such decision with regard to remaining four mills will be taken by the Ministry after taking stock of the requirement of the entire nation.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I want to ask whether you will clear those mills which are still to be cleared under N.C.D.C. The investment was made after getting sanction from the Government.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, three have already been cleared and message with regard to four has been received that they have been cleared.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Please clear the remaining too, so that I can thank you in one lot. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** The issue of clearing remaining four mills is under the consideration of the Ministry.

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12.00 hrs.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[*English*]

#### **Sale of Consumer Products**

3. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether packed consumer products are made available to the consumer as per the printed price on the package;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions to States to ensure that price and stock display orders are complied with meticulously by the wholesalers and retailers?

[*Translation*]

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

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). According to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, every package containing pre-packed commodities is to have the sale price declared on the package. However, if the sale price declared on the package is exclusive of local taxes, the retail dealer is authorised to realise the incidence of local taxes from the consumer. A decision has been taken to amend the rules to provide only for marking of maximum retail price inclusive of all taxes.

(c) The Central Government has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for vigorous enforcement of the price and stocks display order under the Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in exercise of the powers delegated to them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, are empowered to issue price and stock display orders.

[*English*]

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, there has been a lengthy discussion on price under Rule 193. Now, the prices of essential commodities are going up every day.

Sir, I am stressing on some concrete steps. A large number of items including medicines, beverages, soft drinks etc. and a large number of other consumer items are available in packets. Look at these packets. In the packets the retail price is printed. That is the price plus local taxes. The ordinary consumer does not know what is the local tax. So, what happens is, the retailer collects the price indicated in the packet as well as the local tax which is not known to the consumer. He collects the amount as he likes.

So, my suggestion is that instead of writing the price plus the local tax on the packet, you include everything so that the ordinary consumer can purchase the item on the basis of the price printed there, but not the price plus local tax. You put a single price on that packet so that the ordinary consumer knows what is the actual price.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have already taken action on the suggestion given by the hon. Member. Earlier there were two options one of which was to mark maximum retail price exclusive of taxes. But now there is only one option i.e. 'maximum retail price including all taxes'. Now the consumer will get packed items at the price written on the packets. He has nothing to do with taxes. Keeping in view the interest of the consumers, this option has been given and all taxes have been included in it. Maximum retail price packages, in packages, 'maximum retail price including all taxes' will be printed. That will be the only price which the shopkeeper can charge. So, the things have become very clear. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

It is kind of you. I would serve you to the best of my ability. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the problem with the Government is, they cannot implement what they say. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, he says that he has given instructions to the manufacturers so that the packet contains only the maximum price printed on it. But he can go to the market now and take any items or all items. I have seen a number of items where the 'price plus local tax' is printed. I request the hon. Minister to verify and see that whatever decision is taken is implemented.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He does not know what he is saying. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe no cross talk, please.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, there may be difference of opinion on Emergency. But one factor which people still cherish with satisfaction is the decision to publish the price and stock of the commodities in front of the retail shops. But this time, even though the hon. Minister has said that the price and the stock will be published, no retailer or wholesale trader is doing so. The States including Kerala cannot implement the decision of the Government. So, I would like to know whether the Government of India will take a firm decision and implement it so that the decision of this Government is implemented.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about implementation.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I am explaining everything about it. There is no change in the rule which was made in 1977. Under the Rule, only one price would be printed on the packet. It will be published in the Gazette Notification in a day or two but it is not possible that today, I make announcement about it and it comes into effect from tomorrow. Therefore, we have given six months time for that. Besides, we have asked all the companies to collect information about state taxes of all the States so that it may be implemented accordingly. Every shopkeeper is required to display the stock and prices at his shop. Rules in this regard are already there and the State Governments implement them under Essential Commodities Act. We also issue directions to them from time to time. In this regard I have called a meeting of all the Chief Ministers on 28/02/79 of this month. We would think over it and the Chief Ministers would be asked to implement it strictly. The Government of India is greatly concerned that the rules should be strictly followed to provide benefits to the consumers.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not

quite understand what the hon. Minister is trying to say. In his answer he says that a decision is being taken to amend the rules to provide only for marking of maximum retail price inclusive of taxes. When Mr. Dinesh Singh asked him a question, he said that this includes sales tax also. Now, sales tax varies from State to State. Suppose the sales tax element in one State is One rupee and in another State it is Rs. Two. If the dealer charges Rs. 20 as the maximum retail price on one commodity, in a State where the sales tax element is Rs. Two, perhaps it is fair. But in a State where the sales tax element is One rupee, there will be extra profit for the dealer because he can charge Rs. 20.

Sir, let the Minister understand our difficulty and answer the question. Is the Minister saying that the maximum retail price marked for each State will be different. Will there be a different packaging for each State taking into account different local taxes? Is that what the Minister is saying?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I had an inalienation of your question. It is right that the consumers are not aware of the rates of sales tax in each and every State. I have asked the companies to collect sales tax rates of all states and print the price on the packages after including sales tax in a State to which they are to be sent. As the rate of sales tax in Madhya Pradesh is different from that in Rajasthan, the sales tax of a particular state to which packets are to be supplied has to be included in the price. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: How would they supply different packets to different states. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt the Member who is putting the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister tell the date and month of issuing the new order. At present, I have a packet with me on which the maximum price excluding sales tax has been written, so what the hon. Minister has to say about it? I purchased this packet today itself.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Old packets have old rates and that cannot be changed. That is why we have given six months time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not proper to exhibit like this.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Gazette Notification will be issued in a day or two and it will come into force from the date of issue. That is why six months' time has been given.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether henceforth every trader will not be required to maintain the account of sales tax or only the manufacturers will maintain it. How that would be maintained?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: It has become the responsibility of the manufacturing companies to collect information about sales tax in different states and include that in the maximum price of the goods. The manufacturing companies are solely responsible for it.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: For once, I entirely agree with Shri P. Chidambaram. This is a proposal which is meant for the satisfaction of the retailers. This is for the benefit of the retailers and not for the consumers. My question is very simple. Sales tax and others do vary and the maximum mentioned there that they will make packet for State is a suggestion coming from the Heavens. I do not understand that. My question, therefore, is after all this discussion, will

he reconsider what he has decided?

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** Your thinking is wrong. There is no question of reconsideration. It is consumer who is ignorant.

**SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN:** The hon. Minister has said that the prices now printed on the packages will be inclusive of all taxes. how is he going to calculate it, as has been said by Shri P. Chidambaram, because the rate of sales tax and octroi varies from State to State and it is impracticable to calculate it. Moreover, sales tax is a State subject. It will be very difficult and the whole scheme is impracticable. How is he going to get the sales tax collected by small companies back to the various States? Whatever the hon. Minister has said is impracticable and it cannot be done.

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** I think the Member cannot understand the delicacy of the the whole question. He has not understood it properly.

**SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU:** Just like all of us, the hon. Minister is confused. He does not know that there is the question of octroi and sales tax which differ from State to State, city to city and village to village How is he going to prevent the stocks from moving from one State to another? This is thoroughly impracticable. What steps the hon. Minister is going to take to ensure that these difficulties are overcome?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had talks with packaging companies and they told me that they would mark prices after calculating average sales tax. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Now he says about the average tax. How can there be average tax? Why should I pay the average of Maharashtra and average of Karnataka? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Member that the present system of maximum retail price exclusive of taxes please the consumers. (*Interruptions*) Now regarding sales tax and maximum prices, the packaging companies have. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

All taxes are included in the price. There is no leakage of revenue. Otherwise, the dealer will go on charging the sales tax. They sell the things at whatever price they want. And they charge a little more than what has been written to avoid the evasion of taxes. States will get much better return of taxes by writing these types of prices. I do not know why are not following this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said something to check price rise but his statement seems to be self-contradictory. I would like to ask a very simple and straight question that the multinational companies and big industrialist who are producing consumer items, do not write the cost of price of the item. For example take the case of Campa Cola or Hamam Soap, nowhere their cost of price is mentioned and only selling price is written on them. Will the hon. Minister ask them..(*Interruptions*) Yes, Sir, I mean cost of production. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Khurana, you may speak in Hindi or in Hindustani, as you like.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** I mean to say the cost of production. Mr. Speaker, Sir, multinational companies and big industrialists in our country who produce consumer items like Campa Cola and Haman soap do not write cost of production. Will the hon. Minister issue orders to make it compulsory for them to write cost of production on every consumer item. But today, if cost of production of an item is rupees one, the selling price is written as Rs. 51. It is decided



by the companies that this will be sold at a price of Rs. 5; Legally, this price is correct but we cannot know its cost of production. Therefore, I want that it should be made compulsory for them to write cost of production on the item.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is all right. Now, please sit down.

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member has no relevance to the original question...*(Interruptions)* We are not going to discuss here the entire economy or the price control of all goods. Why you want to link an entirely different question with it....*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have put this question to control the price rise. Therefore, the hon. Minister should reply....*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** He said that it did not relate to the original question.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection. The hon. Minister may tell me only this whether my question would be useful for controlling the price rise or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But it does not relate to the original question.

**PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ:** Why the hon. Minister does not want to reply the question of Shri Khurana?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Soz, please sit down.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is son of a farmer. His intention is good. He wants to implement this scheme of marking prices on packages to benefit the consumers and provide goods to

them at reasonable rates including all the taxes so that consumers may not face any difficulty or they may not be exploited. I agree that his intention is good but if he acts on the advice of his two crutches, he will land himself in trouble. It would be better if he does not listen to their advice. Sir, as has been just stated that sales tax, local tax and octroi duty differ from State to State and that is why companies can mislead you to earn more profit. You have given six months to these companies to implement these rules, but my submission is that the Government should also reconsider it in these six months so that it may not be deceived by these companies.

**SHRI NATHURAM MIRDHA:** Mr. Sathe, how would they deceive me? We have made this law to save the consumers from difficulties. If there is any practical difficulty for the companies or the consumers, they can tell us in six months and we would look into it. A law is already there so let it be implemented.

**SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE:** Sir, there has been a long standing proposal to abolish sales tax which vary from State to State and convert it into excise duty to bring about uniformity all over the country. When only one price will be indicated on the packet including excise duty, sales tax, octroi duty etc., I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have accepted the proposal, in principle, to abolish sales tax and convert it into excise duty? What are the views of the Government regarding to it?

**SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the matters regarding sales tax and octroi duty have been linked with this question. What reply can I give .



## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]**[Translation]***Contract Labour System in Public Sector Undertakings**

\*842. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the contract labour system in the Public Sector Undertakings like National Thermal Power Corporation and Northern Coal Fields Limited and in various agencies engaged in construction work in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to introduce a new policy for the welfare of contract labour; and

(c) the details in regard thereto?

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

(a) to (c). The 'appropriate Government' can prohibit employment of Contract Labour in any job/process/operation in an establishment keeping in view the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970. The Central Government has already prohibited employment of contract labour in various operations in the coal mining activities. In respect of various establishments of National Thermal Power Corporation and the agencies engaged in construction work, the 'appropriate Government' is the concerned State Government. It is the endeavour of the Central Government to ensure prohibition of contract labour wherever it is so warranted by the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

**Review of the Performance of Textile Units**

\*843. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether performance of various textile units under the administrative jurisdiction of his ministry has been reviewed over the period of 3 months as on 30 April, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the best performed unit has been identified;

(c) whether Government propose to give incentive to the management of such a unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The performance of textile mills under National Textile Corporation Limited and British India Corporation Limited is reviewed by the Government from time to time. While the performance of NTC Mills was reviewed by the Government on 31st March, 1990, the performance of B.I.C. Mills was reviewed on 20th February, 1990.

(b) to (d). In order to encourage and give recognition for well performing mills, awards have been instituted in respect of NTC Mills. One best performance mill for 1988-89 in each of the nine Subsidiary Corporations was selected for receiving an award.

Balaramaverma Textile Mills, Shancotah and Coimbatore Murugen Mills, Coimbatore, under NTC (TN&P) Limited, Coimbatore were adjudged as the best spinning and

composite mills respectively in the entire NTC Group. In addition to the award, the workers and staff of these two mills were granted one day's wages/salaries, as *ex-gratia*.

#### **Scheme to Promote Family Planning**

\*848. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new integrated scheme of incentives and disincentives to promote a small family norm with a view to accelerate the pace of family planning movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The family welfare strategy is being reviewed in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan. In this context, various proposals and alternatives including those relating to incentives and disincentives are under examination. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

[*Translation*]

#### **Food Processing Units**

\*849. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

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

(a) the total number of food processing units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the States where new units of food processing industry are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate some comprehensive plan for the processing of fruits available in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Food Processing Industries are in the organised, unorganised and cooperative sectors. Information in respect of all the food processing industries in different sectors is not being maintained centrally.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not taken any decision to directly set up food processing units in any state. Modern Food Industrial (I) Ltd. and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, the two public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, have set up some food processing units in different States for manufacturing bread, fruit drinks, fruit concentrate, extruded food, maida etc.

In order to encourage the growth the development of the processed food industry, several developmental plan schemes have been prepared for 1990-91. In the fruit and vegetable processing sector, these include schemes for strengthening the backward linkages between growers and processors, for strengthening quality control, for extension and education for development of infrastructure facilities and for extending financial assistance to State Government undertakings and cooperative undertakings in setting up new processing units as well as strengthening existing processing units.

[English]

### Supply of Foodgrains Under ITDP

\*850. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are following the Central direction to ensure the earmarked quantity of foodgrains for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects;

(b) if not, which are the erring States and the reasons given by them; and

(c) whether any evaluation of follow up actions by the States have been carried out by Union Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In terms of the instructions issued by the Government of India in January 1990, all the State Governments/Union Territories concerned (except those of the tribal majority State) are required to earmark specific quantities for distribution under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas, on the basis of the averages of the quantities issued for distribution during the three months period October-December 1989. The State Government/Union Territories are, however, free to earmark quantities to larger than the average in the ITDP areas within the total monthly PDS allocation. Most of the State Governments have since reported that specific quantities have been earmarked for distributions under the scheme.

(b) No specific instance of lapses on the part of any State Government in this regard has so far come to notice, although intimation of the action taken by the Governments of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal is yet to

be received by the Central Government.

(c) The responsibility for ensuring that the earmarked quantities do reach the beneficiaries lies with the State Governments/Union Territories concerned.

### Indian Labour Conference

\*851. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the Conference;

(c) the representation of the State and other interests attending the Conference;

(d) to recommendations made by the Conference;

(e) to what extent the recommendations made in the Conference have been implemented; and

(f) when the last Indian Labour Conference was held and the reasons for the gap if it was unusual?

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

### STATEMENT

*29th Session of the Indian Labour Conference was Held on April 21-22, 1990 At New Delhi.*

The agenda items for the

Conference was as follows:

1. Action taken on the consensus of the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.
  2. Labour Participation in Management.
  3. Review of Industrial Relations Legislation (covering proposed amendments to I.D Act and T.U. Act)
  4. General Verification procedure and classification of industries for the purpose to verification.
  5. Review of development relating to unorganised labour.
  6. Review of implementation of Labour laws.
  7. Laws and Policies relating to Child Labour, Woman Labour and Emigrant Labour.
2. The list of participants in the Conference is given in the Annexure.
  3. The conference made the following recommendations:—
    1. The Indian-Labour Conference should be held regularly every year.
    2. The Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee should be convened every six months.
    3. The need for a statutory framework for providing worker's participation in management was recognised. The representation of workers on the

participatory for a should be on the basis of secret ballot, and the participation should be at all levels. The question relating to participation in equity should be kept separate from the proposed statutory scheme.

4. The Conference came to a unanimous view that the trade Union and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1988 should be withdrawn. At the same time, it was felt that there were several pressing aspects including the definition of industry which would necessitate the introduction of a new Bill. To formulate specific proposals, it was recommended that a bipartite Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Ramanujam will be constituted.
5. The Conference endorsed the verification procedure as agreed to by the Central Trade Union Organisations in a meeting on 29.12.1986. Regarding the procedure for verification of membership in rural/agricultural sector the matter will be further considered in meeting of representative of Central Trade Union Organisations.
6. There was a general consensus on bringing a Central legislation in respect of construction labour and agricultural labour.
7. Regarding review of implementation of Labour laws and

Law and Policies relating to Child Labour, Woman Labour and Emigrant Labour, it was agreed that these matter would be discussed in the Standing Labour Committee.

4. A suitable legislation on Worker's Participation in Management is already under consideration. Proposal for legislation relating to landless agri-

cultural labour and construction labour are also under consideration. The bipartite committee for examining the various aspect of the I.R. Bill has been set up.

5. The last Indian Labour Conference was held on 25-26 Nov. 1985. It was unfortunate that the Conference was not held in the intervening years.

## ANNEXURE

## List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1. Shri B.P. Telenga, Minister for Labour and Employment 2. Shri S.K. Purkayastha, Commissioner and Secretary, Labour 3. Shri L.M. Barua, Labour Commissioner
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Shri J.S. Sharma, Commissioner of Labour and ex-Officio Secretary to Government of A.P.
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	1. Shri Ashok Kumar, Secretary (L)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Shri J.K. Dadoo, Labour Secretary 2. Shri Morge Eto, Dy. Labour Commissioner
5.	Bihar	1. Shri Brishin Patel, Minister for Labour

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs</i>	<i>Name of the Participants</i>
1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	1. Shri Ashok Pardhan, Adviser to Administrator, UT of Chandigarh
7.	Delhi Administration	1 Shri D.M. Spolia, Secretary (L) 2. Shri M. Bassi, Dy. Secretary (L)
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
9.	Goa	1. Shri Ashok T. Naik Salgaonkar, Labour Minister 2. Shri R.S. Mardolar, Commissioner Labour and Employment
10.	Gujarat	1. Shri Pravinsinhji Jadeja, Minister for Employment, Tourism and Environment 2. Shri Fakirbhai Vagela, Labour Minister 3. Shri Thakarbhai Naik, State Labour Minister

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
11.	Haryana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Shri C.B. Girdhar, Addl. Chief Secretary</li> <li>5. Shri R.L. Meena, Director Employment and Trg.</li> <li>6. Shri G.L. Bhagat, Labour Commissioner</li> <li>7. Shri D.v. Solanki, Under Secretary</li> </ol>
11.	Haryana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri Balbir Singh Saini, State Labour Minister</li> </ol>
12.	Himachal Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Shri Kamla Chowdhury, Labour Commissioner</li> <li>3. Shri Ram Swarup, Jt. Labour Commissioner</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri Roop Singh Thakur, Labour Minister</li> <li>2. Shri Attar Singh, Labour Secretary</li> <li>3. Shri Laljee Singh, Labour Commissioner</li> </ol>



Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	4. Shri M. Ram, PS to LM
14.	Karnataka	1. Shri Qazi M. Amin, Secretary to Government of J&K, Food, Supplies, Transport and Labour 1. Shri B. Sivanna, Minister for Social Welfare and Labour 2. Shri K.P. Singh, Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, Social Welfare 3. Shri G.K. Sangameshwar, State Labour Commissioner
15.	Kerala	1. Shri K. Pankajakshan, Minister (L) 2. Shri C.P. Jair, Commissioner, and Secretary (L) 3. Shri Joseph M.P. (Labour Commissioner)
16.	Lakshwadweep	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3

17. Maharashtra
1. Shri N.M. Kamble, Minister (Labour)
  2. Shri K.S. Baroi, Secretary (Labour)
  3. Shri C.B. Dingre, Commissioner (L)
18. Madhya Pradesh
1. Shri Leelaram Bhojwani, State Labour Minister
  2. Shri S.N. Rao, Principal Secretary
  3. Shri R.C. Jain, Addl. Labour Commissioner
19. Manipur
20. Meghalaya
1. Shri L.H. Pde, Labour Commissioner
21. Mizoram
1. Shri Saikaphianga, Minister of State
  2. Shri T. Gupta, Secretary Labour

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
22.	Nagaland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri Vikhashe Soma, Minister of (L)</li> <li>2. Shri N.G. Laloo, Commissioner and Secretary</li> <li>3. Shri Nungshi Aier, Labour Commissioner</li> </ol>
23.	Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri Prafulla Samal, State Labour Minister</li> <li>2. Shri Pranab Kumar Dey, Labour Secretary and Commissioner</li> <li>3. Shri Ram Nath Mohanty, Labour Commissioner</li> </ol>
24.	Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri R.P. Khanna, Adviser to Governor of Punjab</li> <li>2. Shri G.S. Sandhu, Labour Commissioner</li> <li>3. Shri C.L. Garg, Addl. Labour Commissioner</li> <li>4. Shrimati Gurvindra Chahl, Labour Secretary</li> </ol>

MAY 16, 1990

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
25.	Pondicherry	
26.	Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shri Govindji Mishra, Labour Secretary</li> <li>2. Shri R.P. Tewari, Labour Commissioner and Special Secretary</li> <li>3. Shri A.N. Bhargava, Jt. Labour Commissioner</li> <li>4. Shri S.N. Malhotra, Jt. Labour Commissioner</li> <li>5. Shri Ram Kishore Meena, Minister</li> <li>6. Shri Ashok Singh, PA to Food Minister</li> </ol>
27.	Sikkim	
28.	Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thiru K.M. Nehru, Minister for Information and Labour</li> <li>2. Thiru A. Subramaniam, Jt. Secretary</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
29.	Tripura	3. Thiru K. Malaisami, State Commissioner 4. Shri G. Varadharajan, Special PA to L.M.
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Shri A.K. Kar, Labour Minister 2. Shri M. Majumdar, Labour Commissioner 1. Shri Mohammad Azam Khan, Labour Minister 2. Shri Mohinder Singh, Labour Secretary 3. Shri Vishnu Swarup, Labour Commissioner 4. Shri Jai Sankar Pandey, Addl. Labour Commissioner 5. Shri M.P. Srivastava, PS/U.S. to UP L.M. 6. Shri K.L. Dwivedi, Addl. Labour Commissioner

Sl No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of the Participants
1	2	3
31.	West Bengal	7. Shri H.C. Jain, Senior Investigator 1. Shri Dipak Kumar Ghosh, Labour Secretary 2. Shri S. Ghatak, Labour Minister 3. Shri Sen Gupta, CA to LM 4. Shri R.N. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary 5. Dr. T. Kumar, Labour Commissioner
32.	Daman & Diu	1. Shri R.K. Verma, Labour Secretary

## Council of Indian Employees

1. Dr. Bansi Dhar, President, All India Organisation of Employers, Chairman and Managing Director, DCM, Limited, New Delhi (Delegate)
2. Mr. Keshub Mahindra, President. EFI, Chairman, Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Bombay "
3. Maj. Gen. S C N Jatar. Chairman, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises, New Delhi "
4. Mr. D.D. Puri, Vice President, EFI, Chairman, Indian Sugar and General Engg. Corporation, New Delhi "
5. Mr. Rajendra Singh, Director (P), National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi "
6. Mr. Pratap Bhoilal, Vice-President, EFI, Chairman, Batliboi and Company Limited, Bombay "
7. Mr. A.S. Kasliwal, S. Kumar Enterprises Private Limited, Bombay (Delegate)
8. Mr. S.C. Bhattacharya, Vice President (Pers and Admn.) Calcutta "
9. Mr. C.M. Krishna, Director (P), Hindustan Aeronautic Limited, Bangalore "
10. Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam, Vice President EFSI and Mg. Director VST Industries Limited, New Delhi "

- |     |   |            |
|-----|---|------------|
| 11. | Mr. MRR Nair, Director (P), Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi                     | (Delegate) |
| 12. | Mr. R.V. Kanoria, Jt. Mg. Director, Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Limited, New Delhi     | "          |
| 13. | Mr. I.P. Anand, Corporate Shivathene Centre, New Delhi                                      | "          |
| 14. | Mr. Waris R. Kidwai, Secretary General Standing Conference of Public Enterprises, New Delhi | "          |
| 15. | Dr. Ram S Tarneje, Mg. Director, Bennett Coleman and Company Limited, Bombay                | (Deiegate) |
| 16. | Mr. Almaram Saraogi, President, Indian Chemical Manufactures Asson, Calcutta                | "          |
| 17. | Shri B.N. Parliwala   | "          |
| 18. | Shri K.D. Gupta (SCOPE)   | "          |
| 1.  | Mr. T.C. Jain, Chief Executive, Employers' Assosn of Rajasthan                              | (Adviser)  |
| 2.  | Mr. Anil Sachdev, HRD Sub-Committee, Confederation of Engineering Industries, New Delhi     | "          |
| 3.  | Mr. N. Saha, Labour Advisor, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry                        | "          |
| 4.  | Mr. H.C. Srivastava, Secretary, Federation of MP Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bhopal  | "          |



		(Adviser)
5.	Mr. N. Kannan, Secretary, Employers' Federation of Southern India, Madras	"
6.	Dr. Paresh Raval, Secretary, Federation of Gujarat Mill and Industries, Baroda	"
7.	Mr. B.P. Gupta, Advisor, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	"
8.	Mr. R.C. Pande, Secretary, AIDE, Federation, House, New Delhi	"
9.	Mr. V.B. Mahatme, Secretary, EFI, Bombay	"
10.	Mr. R.M. Bhandari, New Delhi	"
11.	Mr. G. Srivastava, Secretary, Patna	"
12.	Mr. R.B. Pitale, Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Bombay	"
13.	Dr. R.C. Agarwal, President, J.K. Jute Mills Company Limited, Kanpur	"
14.	Shri J.P. Goel, NTC	"
15.	Shri P.K. Das Gupta	"
16.	Shri Abhay Shanker	"
17.	Shri P.M. Shah, Director, Chemical Works, Baroda	"
18.	Shri T.C. Jain, Employers Association Jaipur	"

(Adviser)

Shri C.M. Krishna

19.

*All India Manufacturers' Organisation*

(Delegate)

1. Shri N.R. Patel, Company Chairman, AIMO Special Council for Industrial Relations, Bombay

2. Shri I.P. Poddar, Past President, ADMP "

3. Shri B.L. Verma, Toshnivai Bros. "



*List of participants of the 29th Session of the Indian Labour Conference, New Delhi-21-22 April, 1990*

**WORKERS ORGANISATION**

- |    |  |    |   |            |
|----|--|----|---|------------|
| 1. | <i>Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi</i> | 1. | Shri G. Ramanujam, President, INTUC,<br>Madras              | (Delegate) |
| 2. |  | 2. | Shri Gopeshwar, General Secretary,<br>INTUC, Jamshedpur     | "          |
| 3. |  | 3. | Shri V.G. Gopal, Vice President, INTUC,<br>Jamshedpur       | "          |
| 4. |  | 4. | Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy, Vice-President,<br>INTUC, Hyderabad | "          |
| 5. |  | 5. | Shri Subroto Mukherjee, Vice President,<br>Calcutta         | "          |
| 6. |  | 6. | Shri Manohar Phalka, Organising Secretary,<br>Bombay        | "          |
| 7. |  | 7. | Shri V.P. Marakkar, President, INTUC,<br>Cochin             | "          |
| 1. |  | 1. | Shri R.P. Panika, Vice President, INTUC,<br>Mirzapur        | (Adviser)  |

2. Shri S.L. Passey, Secretary, INTUC, (Adviser)  
New Delhi

3. Shri Tara Singh Viyogi, Secretary, INTUC, "  
Gwalior

4. Shri R.L. Thakur, Secretary, INTUC, "  
New Delhi

5. Shri R.C. Arya, Organising Secretary, "  
Bhilai

6. Shri S.N. Rao, Editor, Indian Worker, "  
New Delhi

2. *All India Trade Union Congress*  
1. Shri Inder Jeet Gupta, M.P., General (Delegate)  
Secretary, New Delhi

2. Shri Homi Daji, Secretary "

3. Shri K.L. Mohendra, Secretary "

4. Shri S.K. Sanyal (Observer)

3. *Hind Mazdoor Sabha*  
1. Shri Samarendra Kundu, M.P. President, (Delegate)  
H.M.S.

2. Shri Umraomal Purohit, General Secretary, "  
H.M.S.

3. Shri S.R. Kulkarni, President, Bombay (Delegate)

4. Shri Veereshwar Tiagi, Secretary, H.M.S. "

5. Shri A.D. Nagpal, Secretary "

1. Shri Pritish Chanda, President, (Delegate)  
UTUC (LS) Calcutta

2. Shri F. Ghosh, Secretary, UTUC (LS),  
Calcutta "

3. Mr. Gian Singh, Secretary, UTUC (LS),  
Haryana "

1. Anil Das Choudhry

2. Jatin Chakravorty

1. Shri G. Prabhakar, General Secretary,  
BMS, New Delhi (Delegate)

2. Shri R.K. Bhakti, Res. Secretary, BMS,  
New Delhi "

3. Shri Om Prakash Aghi, Orgn. Secretary,  
BMS New Delhi "

4. *United trade Union Congress (LS)*

5. *United Trade Union Congress*

6. *Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh*

4. Shri R. Venugopal, Secretary, BMS, Palghat "
5. Shri Ram Lubhaya Bawa, General Secretary, BMS, Punjab (Adviser) "
6. Shri Ras Bihari Moitra, General Secretary, BMS, West Bengal "
7. Shri Rishab Chand Jain, General Secretary, BMS, Rajasthan "
8. Shri Ram Daur Singh, BMS, Kanpur "
9. Shri R. V. Subha Rao, General Secretary, BMS, A.P. "
7. Centre of Indian Trade Unions
1. Com. M.M. Pandhe, Secretary, CITU (Delegate) "
2. Com. R. Umanath, Vice-President "
3. Com. K.M. Rabindranath, Secretary "
4. Com. M.D. Amin, Secretary (Adviser) "
5. Com. P.K. Ganguly, Secretary "
6. Com. Jibon Roy, Secretary "

- |                                    |                                 |            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 8. Trade Union Coordination Centre | 1. Com. P.D. Paliwal, President | (Delegate) |
| 9. National Labour Organisation    | 1. Sh. N.M. Barot, President    | NLO        |
|                                    | 2. Shri N.P. Singh              | NLO        |
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*List of Participants of the 29th Session of the Indian Labour Conference, New Delhi-21-22 April, 1990*

**Central Ministries/Departments:**

- |    |  |    |   |
|----|--|----|---|
| 1. | <b>Ministry of Energy</b>  | 1. | Shri Arif Mohd. Khan, Minister of Energy                        |
|    |  | 2. | Shri K.K. Mathur, Addl. Secretary, (Department of Power)        |
|    |  | 3. | Shri S.P. Kuttar, Deputy Secretary (Admn.), Department of Power |
| 2. | <b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>                               | 1. | Shri Manubhai Kotadia, Minister of State (Independent Charge)   |
|    |  | 2. | Shri J.P. Singh, Addl. Secretary                                |
| 3. | <b>Ministry of Urban Development</b>                             | 1. | Shri Murasoli Maran, Minister of Urban Development              |
|    |  | 2. | Shrimati J. Khanna, Joint Secretary                             |
|    |  | 3. | Shri U.C. Prasad, Deputy Advisor, Labour Welfare                |
| 4. | <b>Department of Rural Development</b>                           | 1. | Shri K.B. Saxena, Joint Secretary                               |
| 5. | <b>Ministry of Communications</b>                                | 1. | Shri R.K. Sayed, Secretary (Posts)                              |
|    |  | 2. | Shri K. Dinesh, Deputy Director General                         |
| 6. | <b>Ministry of Defence<br/>(Defence Production and Supplies)</b> |    | —   |



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|-----|---|--|
| 7.  | Ministry of Telecommunication           | —  |
| 8.  | Department of Education                 | —  |
| 9.  | Ministry of Women and Child Development | 1. Mrs. Meenaxi Anand Chaudhry, Joint Secretary      |
| 10. | Ministry of Agriculture                 | 1. Shri G.R. Saini, Economic and Statistical Advisor |
| 11. | Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals     | 1. Shri S.R. Shah, Joint Secretary                   |
| 12. | Ministry of Planning                    | 1. Shri T.S. Papola, Advisor (LEM)                   |
| 13. | Ministry of Surface Transport           | 1. Shri V. Shankaralingham, Joint Secretary          |
| 14. | Ministry of Textiles                    | 1. Shri S.K. Joshi, Director (Pers.), NTC            |
|     |   | 2. Shri B.D. Joshi, Deputy Manager (Pers.), NTC      |
| 15. | Department of Civil Aviation            | 1. Shri A.V. Ganeshan, Secretary                     |
| 16. | Department of Tourism                   | 1. Shrimati Asha Murti, Director                     |
| 17. | Department of Mines                     | 1. Shri P.K. Lahari, Secretary                       |
| 18. | Department of Steel                     | 1. Shri B. Das Gupta, Joint Secretary                |
| 19. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare   | 1. Shri S.B. Mishra, Joint Secretary                 |

20. Ministry of Food Processing Industry
1. Shri Satish Chandra, Joint Secretary
21. Department of Food
1. Shri Gurudev Singh, Deputy Secretary
22. Ministry of Science & Technology
1. Shri R. Thiegaraiyan, Advisor
23. Ministry of Railways
1. Shri K. V. Krishnamurthy, Member Staff, Railway Board and Ex-Office Secretary
2. Shri S. Gurusankaran, Advisor (Staff), Railway Board
3. Shri N.C. Sinha, Executive Director, (Industrial relations)
4. Shri P.T. Thiruvengadam, Executive Director, (Estt.)
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*List of participants of Ministry of Labour (ILC-21-22 April, 1990)*

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\*Hon'able P.M. Shri V.P. Singh inaugurated the conference

1. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister for Labour and Welfare
2. Shri V.P. Sawhney, Secretary, Ministry of Labour
3. Shri S. Dayal, Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)
4. Shri P.G. Lele, F.A.
5. Shri Ashok Narayan, Joint Secretary
6. Shri G.S. Lobana, Joint Secretary
7. Shri H. Ghosh, Joint Secretary
8. Kumari Meena Gupta, Joint Secretary
9. Shri Jagdish Joshi, DG (LW)
10. Shri A.K. Chanda, Deputy Secretary
11. Shri R.T. Pandey, Deputy Secretary
12. Shri S.K. Beri, W.C. (HQ)

13. Shri R.P. Madan, Joint Director
14. Shri Nand Lal, Under Secretary
15. Shri Shashi Bhushan, Under Secretary
16. Shri S.H.S. Iyer, Under Secretary
17. Shri S.C. Sharma, Under Secretary
18. Shri Ashok Sahu, Deputy Director
19. Shri B.N. Som, C.P.F.C.
20. Shrimati Kusum Parsad, D.G., ESIC
21. Shri S.K. Das, Chief Adviser (Labour Welfare)
22. Shri S.N. Singh, OSD to Minister for Labour and Welfare
23. Shri Sunil Guha, Director, ILO Area Office
24. Shri G. Asvathanarayan, Member Secretary
25. Shri R.S. Srivastava, Director of Employment Exchange
26. Shri S.K. Giri, Director of Training

27. Shri Y. Singh, Director of Apprenticeship
28. Shri R.N. Tewari, Dean, NLI
29. Kumari P. Kerketta, Under Secretary
30. Dr. Cherian Hoseph, Associate fello
31. Shri K.C. Jain, Under Secretary
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**Extension of Lal Dora of Delhi Villages**

\*852. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the long standing demand of the villages in Delhi to extend the 'Lal Dora' of the villages for their development;

(b) whether present Government propose to review the existing position; if so, the details of the villages, zone-wise;

(c) the progress made so far in this direction (zone-wise); and

(d) the time by which necessary orders for extension of the 'Lal Dora' are likely to be announced.

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

(b) 77 villages mentioned in a statement I as attached have been notified for extension of Lal Dora.

(c) As per attached Statement II

(d) It is not possible to indicate a specific time frame but the notified villages are to be covered one by one.

**STATEMENT—I**

*List of Villages Where Consolidation of Holding Operation are to be Undertaken During 8th Plan Period*

**NARELA ZONE**

1. Akbarpur Majra

2. Alipur

3. Bhargahr

4. Budhpur —Bijapur

5. Harevli

6. Hiranki

7. Ibrahimpur

8. Jhangola

9. Qualakpur

10. Sultanpur Dabbas

11. Tajpur Kalan

12. Sungerpur

13. Bankner

14. Bawana

15. Bajitpur Thakran

16. Budhapur

17. Chandpur

18. Daryapur Kalan

19. Ghogha

20. Hamidpur

21. Holumbi

22. Jatkhori

23. Katewara

24. Khera Kalan

25. Lampur

26. Mohd. Pur Ramanapur

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 27. Mukhmel Pur      | 50. Kair                 |
| 28. Mungashpur       | 51. Roshanpura           |
| 29. Nangal Thakran   | 52. Surera               |
| 30. Orchandi         | 53. Tajpur Khurd         |
| 31. Palla            | 54. Zaffarpur Kalan      |
| 32. Pooth Khurd      | 55. Sawada               |
| 33. Qadipur          | <i>DELHI ZONE</i>        |
| 34. Qutab Garh       | 56. Jharoda Majra Burari |
| 35. Shahpur Garhi    | <i>PALAM ZONE</i>        |
| 36. Singhu           | 57. Bamnoli              |
| 37. Suresh Pur       | 58. Kirari Suleman Nagar |
| 38. Tigipur          | 59. Nanak Heri           |
| 39. Tikri Khurd      | 60. Raghampur            |
| 40. Bakhtawarpur     | 61. Badu Sarai           |
| 41. Zindpur          | 62. Madanpur Dabbas      |
| <i>NAJAFGRH ZONE</i> | 63. Kamruddin Nagar      |
| 42. Bakkarwala       | 64. Rasoolpur            |
| 43. Chatesar         | 65. Rani Khera           |
| 44. Hiran Kudna      | 66. Tilangpur Kotla      |
| 45. Kanjhawla        | 67. Pindwala Khurd       |
| 46. Ladpur           | 68. Nilothi              |
| 47. Bapraula         | 69. Ranhola              |
| 48. Chari Rirdhala   | <i>MEHRAULI ZONE</i>     |
| 49. Jharoda Kalan    | 70. Gadaipur             |

71. Pulpehlad

75. Rajokari

72. Satbari

76. Samalka

73. Chhattarpur

74. Ghatorni

77. Aya Nagar

**STATEMENT —II***List of villages where work of extending Abadi Area (Lal Dora) by way of consolidation**Has been completed**Is in an Advanced State**Is in progress***NARALA NONE****NARELA ZONE****NAJAFGARH ZONE**

1. Budhpur-Bijapur

1. Alipur

1. Kair

2. Hamidpur

2. Bakkarwala

3. Mungashpur

3. Chatesar

4. Hirankudna

**NARELA ZONE**

5. Oachandi

6. Pooth Khurd

7. Hiranki

8. Jatkhori

9. Daryapur Kalan

10. Qadipur

**Budget for Allopathy Ayurveda and Homoeopathy**

\*853. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget earmarked for Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Allopathy during the last three years;

(b) whether allocation in the Budget for Homoeopathy and Ayurveda have decreased during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Plan allocations (revised budget estimates) for



Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Allopathy for the last three years are shown below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Homoeopathy	Ayurveda	Allopathy
1987-88	0.97	3.24	182.64
1988-89	1.35	4.47	217.63
1989-90	1.55	4.78	225.62

(These figures do not include budget provision for Capital Works in the Demand of Ministry of Urban development).

It will be seen that the revised budget estimates (Plan) for Homoeopathy and Ayurveda have not decreased during the last three years.

[*Translation*]

#### Export of Cotton

\*854. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton produced during the current year;

(b) whether Government propose to increase its export in view of its increased production;

(c) whether adequate facilities are available for its export; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard to see that farmers' interests are not affected and they get remunerative prices for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board has estimated production of 122 lakh bales of cotton during the 1989-90 season.

(b) Government have already released a quota for the export of 13.85 lakhs bales of cotton during the 1989-90 cotton season (as against a quota for the export of only 2.26 lakh bales of cotton released last year), keeping in view the exportable surplus after meeting the increased domestic requirement.

(c) and (d). The Government is closely monitoring the position. The concerned authorities have been approached to ensure requisite facilities for the purpose. The exporting agencies have been asked to ensure full utilisation of export quotas.

[*English*]

#### Unemployment SCs and STs

\*855, SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of S.C/S.T. unemployed persons who are Post-graduates, graduates and matriculates, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government have chalked out any plan for their employment; if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Statewise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Post-Graduate, graduate and matriculate job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as at the end of 1988 (Provisional) is given in the attached statement.

2. In accordance with the Constitutional provisions, reservation in jobs have been provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central and State Government Departments and their undertakings. Apart from the reservations, the Government have also given various concessions and facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment as well as for promotion. These include: (i) age relaxation, (ii) fee concession, (iii) relaxation of standards of suitability, (iv) relaxation of

"experience" qualification in direct recruitment, (v) separate interview for SC/ST candidates, (vi) payment of travelling allowance for attending interview, (vii) more liberal appearances at competitive examinations, (viii) representation of SC/ST officers in Selection Committee/Departmental Promotion Committee; (ix) pre-recruitment coaching, etc.

To ensure that the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled, the Central Government had undertaken a special recruitment drive during 1989. Further, the Government have also taken a decision to ban de-reservation in all cases of direct recruitment of fill vacancies in Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.

The Employment Exchange sponsor SC/ST candidates in the light of the requisition received from employers. These candidates are sponsored not only against reserved vacancies but also against general vacancies as per their suitability and seniority.

## STATEMENT

Number of Educated (Matric and Above) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Job-Seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1988 (P)

(Figures in Hundreds)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated Scheduled Castes			Educated Scheduled Tribes			Total	
		Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post- Graduates	Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post- Graduates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	973.4	90.0	7.7	1071.0	195.8	6.0	0.5	202.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	@	—	0.2	1.0	@	—	1.2
3.	Assam	224.3	26.2	1.0	251.5	376.2	23.9	1.3	401.5
4.	Bihar	1273.1	137.1	2.2	1412.4	746.7	122.5	1.0	870.1
5.	Goa	3.3	0.2	—	3.5	@	@	—	0.1
6.	Gujarat	586.1	27.9	4.0	617.9	320.9	25.5	1.4	347.8
7.	Haryana	296.5	16.4	1.3	314.2	Q.1	—	@	0.1

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated Scheduled Castes			Educated Scheduled Tribes			Total	
		Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post-Graduates	Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post-Graduates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	294.2	13.4	1.3	308.9	48.2	4.3	0.8	53.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.9	15.5	1.4	41.8	5.4	0.5	0.2	6.1
10.	Karnataka	532.5	61.1	13.0	606.6	64.2	5.4	1.8	71.4
11.	Kerala	1230.2	25.0	3.0	1258.1	47.7	0.6	0.1	48.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	825.5	84.5	13.7	923.7	506.1	46.3	7.2	559.7
13.	Maharashtra	1906.1	170.8	34.0	2110.9	392.2	31.1	2.8	426.1
14.	Manipur	8.3	1.1	0.1	9.5	232.9	21.9	0.7	255.5
15.	Meghalaya	0.8	0.1	—	0.9	59.6	5.2	0.3	65.2

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated Scheduled Castes				Educated Scheduled Tribes			
		Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post- Graduates	Total	Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post- Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	95.7	12.7	1.8	110.2
17.	Nagaland	4.2	1.0	0.1	5.3	110.2	9.6	0.9	121.0
18.	Orissa	307.1	31.7	1.8	340.6	178.9	16.2	0.6	195.7
19.	Rajasthan	375.6	71.1	4.9	451.6	187.8	33.2	3.5	224.4
20.	Punjab	442.4	65.8	4.8	513.0	0.2	@	—	0.2
21.	Sikkim*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1841.3	178.3	13.1	2032.8	24.3	1.6	0.1	26.0
23.	Tripura	39.2	4.1	0.1	43.4	19.4	1.1	0.1	20.6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2166.1	455.6	69.1	2690.8	26.1	5.8	2.2	34.0



Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated Scheduled Castes			Educated Scheduled Tribes				
		Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Pos. Graduates	Total	Matriculates/ Intermediates	Graduates	Post- Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Pondicherry	26.6	3.2	0.3	30.1	0.4	0.1	@	0.5
	Total:	15282.1	1894.4	205.2	17381.7	3873.2	395.2	29.7	4298.0

NOTE: 1. \*No. Employment Exchange is functioning

2. \*\*Data are not maintained

3. Nil

4. @ Figures less than 5

5. P Provisional

6. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[*Translation*]

### **Eradication of Contract' Labour System**

\*856. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the points of difference between bonded labour and contract labour;

(b) whether Government propose to eradicate the contract system, like bonded labourers to rid the contract labour from exploitation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to regularise the services of all the contract labourers?

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

(a) to (c). The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 inter-alia defines a bonded labour as any labour or service rendered under the bonded labour system, a system of forced labour. Contract labour on the other hand are such workmen who are hired to work in an establishment for the work of that establishment by or through a contractor with or without the knowledge of the principal employer. Whereas the former represents a system of forced labour, the latter refers to the system of indirect employment of workmen in an establishment to do the work through a contractor.

Unlike Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 through which the system of debt bondage has been abolished throughout the country, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 envisages regulation and prohibition of employment of contract labour. The Act as it stands does not provide for absorption into regular jobs of contract labour rendered jobless following the prohibition of employment of contract

labour in an establishment.

[*English*]

### **Margin of Profit by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar**

\*857. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the margin of profit at which the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar supply items of stationery like photo copying paper, typing paper, etc. to Ministries and Departments of Government of India;

(b) whether there is considerable difference between the margin of profit charged by the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) if so, the difference in margin of profit charged by the said two bodies and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to issue necessary guidelines and directions to the said cooperative bodies to reduce the margin of profit on items being sold to the Government Ministries and Departments?

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

(a) to (c). The general margin at which the Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar supply items of stationery like photo-copying paper, typing paper etc. is 9% and 10% respectively. The difference cannot be said to be considerable.

(d) These consumer cooperatives have their own pricing policies depending on business norms, establishment charges and other cost chargeable to the commodities. Consumer interests, are, however, kept in mind.



**Revision of Papankalan Project**

\*858. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the compelling reasons for the DDA to review and revise an already approved development plan of Papan-Kalan project;

(b) whether DDA officials are competent to engage consultants for revising any plan approved by the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to scrap the consultancy agency/group and institute an inquiry to fix responsibility on the DDA officials for wasting public funds and delaying implementation of the Papankalan project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Development plans prepared and approved by the Delhi Development Authority are required to be submitted to Delhi Urban Art Commission for consideration and approval as such or, if they so advise, after revising the same as per their comments/suggestions.

(b) Government's concurrence was only of DDA's proposal to issue public notice inviting objections/suggestions to the change in land-use of project land, as prescribed under the Delhi Development Act, 1957. It was within DDA's competence to engage experts for improving the land-use plan and preparing structural plans.

(c) There has been no wasteful expenditure or delay. In fact, Delhi Urban Art Commission has since approved the revised plan at the conceptual stage. No enquiry is considered necessary.

**[ Translation ]****Construction of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal**

\*859. SHRI KAPIL DAV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal during 1989-90 in comparison to 1988-89;

(b) the details of work completed on the project in Punjab, the amount spent thereon so far and the expenditure likely to be incurred;

(c) whether the land for the construction of this canal has been acquired and the compensation to the affected farmers paid;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which this is likely to be done;

(e) whether other connected works like the construction of overbridges and syphons have been completed and if not, the time by which these are likely to be done; and

(f) the details of works completed on the project and by which time the remaining works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a), (b), (e) and (f). A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 1625 ha. has been acquired and compensation of Rs. 31.16 crores paid.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item	Total quantity	Completed till March 1989	Additional Progress made			Remarks
				during 1988-89	during 1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Earthwork (lakh cu.m.)	440.75	401.62	14.33	10.02	97% of earthwork and 94% of lining has been completed. Balance earthwork and lining is in the gaps in the vicinity of the structures and is linked to their completion.	
2.	Lining (lakh.sq.m.)	53.22	43.96	4.44	1.87		
3.	Major cross drainage works (Nos)	10	2	2	6	All completed.	
4.	Sirsa Aqueduct (Nos)	1	—	—	—	Load test completed. Balance work likely to be completed by January, 1991.	
5.	Medium cross Drainage works	41	15	7	14	Work in progress on balance 5 and likely to be completed by December, 1990.	
6.	Village Road Bridges	58	27	11	11	Work in progress on balance 9 and likely to be completed by December,	

Sl. No.	Item	Total quantity	Completed till March 1989	Additional Progress made		Remarks
				during 1988-89	during 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1990. Villagers have now demanded raising of deck at few bridges.

At two remaining bridges, the structure has been completed but linking of railway tracks to be done. Villagers have demanded subway under one bridge and a culvert at the other. These additional works as also the linking of track are likely to be completed by March, 1991.

Remaining one bridge is also almost completed.

Work in progress on remaining 6 and likely to be completed by December, 1990.

7. Railway Bridges 3 1 — —

8. National Highway Bridges 4 — — 3

9. State Road Bridges 11 — 2 3

Sl. No.	Item	Total quantity	Completed till March 1989	Additional Progress made		Remarks
				during 1988-89	during 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Inter-Linking of SYL and Nangal Hydel Channel	1	—	—	Earthwork started	The inter-State issues amongst the States could be resolved only in December, 1989.
11.	Repairs to Damaged Reach Km. 67 to Km. 81	—	—	—	—do—	New item necessitated on account of damage due to floods of 1988. Work in progress and likely to be completed by November, 1990.
12.	Funds (Rs. crores)	429.77	309.60	55.09	50.45	Government of Punjab have only recently submitted a revised estimate for Rs. 560 crores to the Central Water Commission.

**Allotment of FPS/Kerosene Depots in Delhi**

8868. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Fair Price Shops and Kerosene Oil Depots were allotted to SCs/STs persons, widows and unemployed educated youths in trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these shops/depots were leased out in violation of Delhi Administration rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). During the three years from 1987 to 1989, 23 Fair Prices shops and 8 kerosene Oil Depots were allotted to persons belonging to SCs/STs and 2 Fair Prices Shops and 1 Kerosene Depot to unemployed graduates in the trans-Yamuna area in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has stated that transfer of allotment is not permissible and no such instance has come to the notice of the Administration.

[English]

**Land for Playground in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi**

8869. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to part (c) of the Assurance Statement laid on the Table of

the House on 13 September, 1989 in pursuance of the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8953 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after cancellation of 3.70 acre of land allotted for playground to a private Mission Schools in Shantiniketan Colony, it has again been allotted to the school despite strong resentment and representation by the Residents' Welfare Association, particularly when there is adequate space for play-ground in the 2.5 acres of land already allotted for school building; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the matter was reviewed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi who decided that since the school was basically a girls school, no inconvenience would be caused to the residents of the area who would be permitted access to the playground for stroll etc. when the same is not being actually used by the school. The piece of land measuring 2.5 acres was allotted for a primary school which was subsequently allowed to be upgraded to a Higher Secondary School for which the requirement of space is more than 2.5 acres.

**Export of Knitwear**

8870. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Knitwears are very popular in other countries;

(b) if so, the year since when Knitwears are being exported;

(c) the foreign exchange earned by Government by exporting knitwear during Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the export of knitwear projected for 1990-95?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Knitwears exports from India have been increasing both in quantity and value.

(b) The exact year since when knitwears are being exported by India is not available. However, knitwear are being exported for the last more than two decades.

(c) The export earnings from knitwears during the Seventh Plan period have been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value in Rs. Crores</i>
1	2
1985-86	182
1986-87	279
1987-88	399
1988-89	491
1989-90	782

(d) Export of Knitwear projected for the year 1990-95 is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1	2
1990-91	785
1991-92	966
1992-93	1188
1993-94	1462
1994-95	1798

SOURCE : AEPC

### **Allotment of Houses in Khelgaon**

8871. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses constructed in Khelgaon for 'Asiad 1982';

(b) whether the houses were disposed of after the Asiad;

(c) if so, to whom and the procedure followed in this regard; and

(d) the value of each house realised?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 853.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 'Asiad Flats' have been disposed of to Non-Resident Indians against foreign exchange, SCs and STs, public sector institutions and through open auction as per policy framed by their Government.

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

### **Iodised Salt to I.D.O. Prone States**

8872. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States most severely prone to Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDO) are being supplied iodised salt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Yes. The States/Union Territories which are being supplied iodised salt are, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, and Union Territories of Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.

Iodised salt is also being supplied to the endemic areas of the following States:

Andhra Pradesh	—	3	districts
Gujarat	—	3	districts
Madhya Pradesh	—	26	districts
West Bengal	—	10	districts
Maharashtra	—	7	districts

(d) In order to effectively control the problem of goitre and other iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country, the Government of India have launched the scheme envisaging Universal Iodisation of Edible salt in a phased manner by the Year 1992.

#### **Trawlers Engaged in Deep Sea Fishing**

8873. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanised boats and trawlers, given to fishermen in different States and allocation of central funds for these purpose during last three years; and

(b) the terms and conditions for chartered trawlers engaged in deep sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Information is being collect and will be laid on

the Table of the House.

(b) The salient features of the terms and conditions for chartered trawlers engaged in deep sea fishing in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone are:

- i) The Indian chartering company will have obligation to acquire equal number of specific type vessels within the stipulated period through out-right purchase or joint venture arrangement.
- ii) 25% of the Indian crew should be trained on board the chartered foreign fishing vessels.
- iii) The sharing of catch value between the foreign and Indian companies will be 80:20 basis.
- iv) The chartered vessels will be operated in terms of maritime Zone of Indian Act, 1981 and Rules thereunder 1982.

#### **Telugu-Ganga Project**

8874. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimate of the Telugu-Ganga Project has been sent to Union Government by Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, when this was received; and

(c) by what time Union Government propose to accord techno-economic clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Revised/ up-dated estimate for Rs. 843.27 crores

received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in January, 1986 was techno-economically appraised and the Advisory Committee in its meeting held in April, 1988 deferred its consideration pending resolution of inter-State aspects. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are holding mutual discussion in this regard.

### Unemployed in Punjab

8875. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of unemployment amongst educated, semi educated and uneducated registered with the employment exchanges or otherwise, male and female, urban and rural in Punjab; and

(b) the extent of migrated labour in Punjab and its bearing on the unemployment problem in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) According to latest available information the number of educated (metric and above) and uneducated (below metric including illiterates) job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in Punjab, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, at the end of 1988 is as below:

(In Thousand)

	<i>Educated</i>	<i>Uneducated</i>
Male	224.9	251.8
Female	73.2	26.2

(b) The number of migrant labour varies from seasons to season, and it is not pos-

sible to give precise figures. However, as per the survey conducted in 1983 by the Labour Department, Punjab, the migrant labour was estimated at 2.8 lakhs in industry and agriculture. Migration is generally due to the availability of job opportunities.

### Plantation Labour

8876. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the miserable working conditions, low wages and poor service conditions for the plantation labour;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to bring any new legislation for the Welfare of Plantation Labour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### Males/Females Registered with Employment Exchanges

8877. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of males and females (unemployed) registered with the employment exchanges in the Country;

(b) the number of persons given employment through the employment exchanges in Rajasthan during the last three years; and



(c) the steps being taken by Government to make these exchange more effective?

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

(a) A statement showing the Statewise number of male and female jobseekers registered with employment exchange in the the country, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed as at the end of February, 1990, is given below.

(b) The number of placements effected through employment exchanges in Rajasthan during the last three years is as below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Placement (thousands)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987	16.6
1988	13.3
1989	8.8

(c) The States have been advised to computerise employment exchange to make them more effective and a Centrally sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance for this purpose has been taken up during the Seventh Plan.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In thousands)			Total
		Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2406.6	412.7	2819.3	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	1.2	5.1	
3.	Assam	807.6	171.6	979.2	
4.	Bihar	2906.0	174.1	3080.2	
5.	Goa	56.6	24.7	81.3	
6.	Gujarat	831.5	121.9	953.4	
7.	Haryana	483.1	94.8	577.8	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	337.6	86.2	423.8	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111.1	12.2	123.4	
10.	Karnataka	1026.4	233.8	1260.2	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	1598.9	1509.9	3108.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1766.6	301.4	2068.0
13.	Maharashtra	2571.4	421.5	2992.9
14.	Manipur	190.4	62.1	252.5
15.	Meghalaya	15.4	8.2	23.6
16.	Mizoram	32.2	9.9	42.1
17.	Nagaland	20.0	6.7	26.7
18.	Orisa	773.1	92.6	865.7
19.	Punjab	482.7	112.5	595.2
20.	Rajasthan	850.3	76.6	926.8
21.	Sikkim*			

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	2191.8	823.6	3015.3
23.	Tripura	101.1	48.1	149.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2956.2	220.5	3176.7
25.	West Bengal	3644.9	935.8	4580.6
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.5	4.1	15.5
2.	Chandigarh	123.9	30.4	154.2
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	0.5	2.2
4.	Delhi	647.1	162.2	809.3
5.	Daman & Diu**			
6.	Lakshadweep	4.0	0.9	4.9

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Pondicherry	82.2	30.6	112.8
<b>Total:</b>		27035.7	6191.0	33226.7

**Note:—** 1. \* No. Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. \*\* Data are not maintained.

3. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding off.

[English]

**FCI Godowns in Punjab**

8878. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India propose to award contract for construction of godowns in Punjab to those who have cleared their outstanding loans taken from banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FCI propose to purchase vacant godowns from those who have paid of their loan taken from Bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). At present, Food Corporation of India has no scheme to purchase godowns constructed by private parties.

**Death Due To Rabies**

8879. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25000 people die of rabies in the country every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are 18 million dogs in the country;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to reduce the number of deaths;

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to control population of dogs;

if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Although no exact figures of the incidence of rabies are available, it is estimated that nearly 25,000 deaths occur in the country due to rabies every year.

(b) There are 18 million dogs in the country as per the Census of dogs conducted by Ministry of Agriculture in 1982.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to reduce the number of deaths:—

i) Anti-rabies immunization is available free of cost in Government Hospitals

ii) Country is producing around 35-40 million nervous tissue vaccine annually in 12 production centres.

iii) Tissue culture vaccine (Human diploid cell and purified chick embryo cell) are being imported and are available in the market.

iv) Health education is being imparted to general public through mass media regarding prevention of disease.

(d) and (e). The control of dog population is under the purview of local civic bodies. Ministry of Agriculture has set up 30 Rabies Control Units in the country to supplement the activities of local civic bodies.

**Computerisation in EPF Organisation**

8880. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation Authorities had decided for computerisation of the working of the Organisation;

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

(c) the extent to which this new system is likely to affect the staff adversely?

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

(b) In order to improve the overall efficiency of the E.P.F. Organisation in rendering service to its subscribers and particularly to ensure timely issue of annual statements of accounts to the members, computerisation has been introduced in two Regional Offices. The same will be extended to other Regions also in a phased manner.

(c) The computerised system will not have any adverse effect on the staff.

#### **Community Health Guide Scheme**

8881. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue with the Community Health Guide (C.H.G.) Scheme;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the honorarium paid to the CHG workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Government propose to continue with the Village Health Guide (VHG) Scheme.

(b) and (c). No decision regarding enhancing the honorarium to VHGs has so far been taken.

#### **Objectives of Town and Country Planning Organisation**

8882. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO); and

(b) the nature of international cooperation and technical assistance receive so far by TCPO?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The objective of Town and Country Planning Organisation is to act as an apex technical advisory body of the Ministry of Urban Development on matter pertaining to (i) Urban and regional planning and development strategies; (ii) Research and (iii) Training. Monitoring and evaluation of the centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Urban Development and providing consultative services and project assistance to various States/Organisations are the other works performed by this organisation.

(b) TCPO does not enter directly into any international co-operation and the same is done through the Ministry of Urban Development. The Organisation has received assistance through the British Council for organising training programmes on Management of Urban Development and Urban Renewal. It has also conducted training workshops on computer programmes with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Besides, the Ministry of Urban Development also collaborates with the UNICEF for running the Urban Basic Services Programme (UBS) and with the International Institute for Aerospace

Survey and Earth Sciences, Netherlands (ITC) for running course in computer programmes etc. in TCPO.

### **Policies regarding Deep Sea Fishing**

8883 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons the not implementing various polices with the regard to deep sea fishing, and

(b) the time by which Government propose to implement various policies with regard to deep-sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Various policies to support the development of deep sea fishing are evolved and implemented by Government from time to time.

### **New National Health Policy**

8884. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering formulation of new National Health Policy;

(b) if so, when it will be announced ; and

(c) the salient features of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Import of Drugs by Multinationals**

8885. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs imported in the country and the names of multinational companies out of them which importing drugs; and

(b) the details of drug or raw material, therefor, imported during the last three years and the manner in which it was distributed amongst the users and the existing procedure for testing the drugs before supplying the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) The raw materials and bulk drugs are imported into the Country under the Import-Export policy of Ministry of Commerce, under Appendix-6 of open general licence. The finished formulation permitted to be imported into the country are given in list 3 of the same Appendix. The major bulk drugs whose imports are more than one crore are given in attached statement. The drug companies which have foreign equity of more than 40% and are importing drugs are given below:

1. M/s. Bayer India Ltd., Bombay.
2. M.s. Indian Explosive Ltd., Madras.
3. M/s. Pifzer Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Sandoc (India) Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Wyeth Labs., Bombay.
6. M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay.



The total bulk drugs and intermediates including formulations imported into the country during the last 3 year are given below:—

1986-87	Rs. 287.59 Crores
1987-88	Rs. 349.44 Crores
1988-89	Rs. 446.91 Crores

The distribution of drug by the importers is not monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Samples are drawn and subjected to test to monitor the quality of drugs at the time of import before release of the consignment.

#### STATEMENT

*Drugs Whose Imports are more than one Crore*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Drug</i>
1.	Alkaloids of Ergot
2.	Ampicillin Sod
3.	Ampicillin Trihydrate
4.	Betamehtasone & ITS Derivatives
5.	Carbamazepine
6.	Cepotaxime Sodium
7.	Cephalexin
8.	Chlorahpenicilol Powder
9.	Chloroquine Salts (Bulk)
10.	Cloxacillin Sodium
11.	Cimetidine

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Drug</i>
12.	Cepazoline Sodium
13.	Dexahethasone & ITS Salts
14.	Dex-Chlorpheniramine He- leate
15.	Dipyridahol
16.	Drugs for Vet Use
17.	Ephedrine & ITS Salts
18.	Furazolidone
19.	Griseofulvin
20.	Isuprofen
21.	Iodine
22.	L—Base (Ahinodiol)
23.	Methloopa
24.	Morgesterol
25.	Naproxen
26.	Nalidixic Acid
27.	Other Polio Vaccine
28.	Pantothenate Na & Ca
29.	Penicillin G Potassium
30.	Pentazocine Base/HCl
31.	Prednisolone
32.	Pseuddepherdrine HCl/Sul- phate

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Drug</i>
33.	Pyrazinamide
34.	Pyriithioxide HCl (Encephadol)
35.	Ranitidine HCl
36.	Rifampicin
37.	Streptohycin Sulphate
38.	Tetracycline HCl
39.	Theophlline
40.	Tolnaftate
42.	Verapmil HCl
41.	Tripolidine HCl
43.	Vitamin A
44.	Vitamin B 6
NB:	Each Drug had import of more than Rs. One Crore atleast one of three years.

#### **Harijan Population Dominated Villages In Sahabad District (Bihar)**

8886. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Sahabad district, Bihar; and

(b) the number of the villages which are harijan dominated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collect from the State Government of Bihar and will

be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Modern System of Medicine in the Country**

8888. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government sanction grant for opening of the Hospitals of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy and Modern System of Medicine in the country; and

(b) if so, the grant sanctioned for opening of hospitals of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Financial Assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for setting up of new hospitals of all systems of medicine under the special Health Scheme for Rural Areas only.

(b) No financial assistance was provided for opening of hospitals of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy under this scheme during the last three years.

#### **Sangeet Bharti Plan for School Building**

8889. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to the effect that the Urban Arts Commission has rejected the plans for a school building submitted by Sangeet Bharti;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the ground of rejection; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). M/s. Sangeet Bharti School submitted a representation to the Delhi Urban Art Commission on the 23rd December, 1989 requesting for reconsideration of their case for approval in respect of ground floor and 1st floor of the building. The representation was forwarded by the DUAC to the NDMC on 24.1.90. The NDMC has asked the School Authority to comply with the observations of the DUAC which has so far not been done by the School authorities.

### Waiting List for DDA Flats

8890. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons waiting for allotment of houses under the various housing schemes of the Delhi Development Authority, Scheme-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 98,508 registrants are awing allotment of flats as per details given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Balance Registrants</i>
1.	New Pattern Scheme '79	MIG LIG Janta	24,429 32,735 16,193
2.	Self Financing Scheme	Category II & III	25,151
			98,508

In addition, 20000 persons are to be registered under Ambedkar Awas Yojana 1989. The draw of lots under this scheme has been stayed temporarily by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(b) Flats are allotted by the DDA from time to time depending upon availability of land and resources. For the next four years the DDA have set the following target for completion of 84,100 flats.

1990-91	—	12,600
1991-92	—	19,000
1992-93	—	26,000

1993-94	—	26,500
		84,100

### Ownership Right to the Shopkeepers of Markets of New Delhi

8891. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided last year to confer ownership rights to the allottees of shopkeepers of Meherchand Khanna Market, Lodi Colony and INA Market, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the above mentioned decision and if so, by when?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. A decision was taken in October, 1989 to confer ownership right to Meharchand Khanna Market, Lodhi colony and I.N.A. Market, New Delhi, among other markets, on lease-Hold basis, to authorised allottees.

(b) The various aspects of this decision are under examination for implementation.

#### **Ground Water Studies**

8892. **SHRI M.G. REDDY:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground water studies in drought prone area were conducted in 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh was included in the comprehensive ground water resources development plan for the year 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA):** (a) Ground water studies were conducted by the Central Ground Water Board in certain drought prone area in 1989-90.

(b) During 1989-90 the Board carried out Systematic hydrogeological Studies in parts of drought prone areas of Maharashtra and Reappraisal Hydrogeological Studies in parts of drought prone area of Orissa, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) Chittoor District is not included in the Board's 1990-91 programme for Intensive Hydrogeological Studies for preparation of Ground Water Development Plans.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Workers In Tendu leaf Plantation**

8893. **SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in tendu leaf plantation in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any scheme has been introduced by Government for the welfare of these workers; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up ESI hospitals for these workers; and

(d) if so, the location identified for these hospitals?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Plantations are not covered under the ESI Act. The question of setting up of ESI hospital for these workers does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increase in Compensation for Acquisition of Land in Delhi**

8894. **SHRI KALKA DAS:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Delhi Administration

regarding acquisition of land;

(b) the per acre amount of compensation being given to farmers of Delhi in this regard;

(c) the increase made in the compensation amount recently and the amount which was given before;

(d) whether any other facility in addition to the compensation amount is given to these farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of applications pending for the allotment of plots to be given in lieu of the acquired land and when these plots will be given?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Land is acquired by the Delhi Administration, mainly for the planned development of Delhi.

(b) and (c). The quantum of compensation is determined by the Land Acquisition Collector on a case to case basis in accordance with the principles and procedures prescribed under the Land Acquisition Act, 1984, as amended from time to time. Appeal for enhancement of compensation lies with the District Judge. Delhi Administration has recently (27.4.90) fixed the following minimum prices for agricultural land:

- i) Rs. 1.5 lakhs per acre for land situated in the river bed between forward bunds.
- ii) Rs. 4.65 lakhs per acre for all other agricultural land.

The minimum prices will be taken into consideration for payment of compensation in cases where notification under section 4 of the Act is issued in 1990. For notifications

issued earlier, the minimum prices would be arrived at by discounting the 1990 prices by 15% per annum. These would not apply to cases where awards have already been announced.

(d) Land owners are also entitled to allotment of developed residential plots at pre-determined rates and to built-up shops/stalls in cases where land holding of more than an acre is acquired as per rules and subject to availability.

(e) Number of applications pending before the Delhi Administration is 6906. DDA has a pendency of 3512 out of which offers of allotment have been issued in 1695 cases. Coverage of the remaining cases is dependent on availability of plots.

[English]

#### Working of Directorate of Estates

8895. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to evaluate the working of the Directorate of Estates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ad-hoc allotments made, type-wise, between 1 January, 1990 till date and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

**C.G.H.S. Dispensaries/Hospitals In A.P.**

8896. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries, hospitals working at present in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of districts in Andhra Pradesh in which no CGHS dispensaries or hospitals are functioning;

(c) medical facilities available to the

Central Government employees in those areas;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more CGHS dispensaries and Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91 and in particular where there is no CGHS dispensary; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No CGHS hospital is functioning in Andhra Pradesh. The following CGHS dispensaries/Units are functioning in Andhra Pradesh:

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Allopathic Dispensaries	—	13
Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Units	—	2
Homoeopathic Dispensaries/Units	—	2
Unani Dispensaries/Units	—	2

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(b) In Andhra Pradesh CGHS is functioning in Hyderabad only.

(c) Central Government employees not covered under CGHS are covered under CS (MA), Rules.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, The details are as under:

- 1) Setting up of a sub-dispensary at R.C.I, Centre Vigyan Kancha.
- 2) Bifurcation of two heavily loaded dispensaries—Secunderabad and Humayunagr.
- 3) Setting up of one allopathic dispensary in Kanchan Bagh.

**Survey of Jhuggi-Jhonpri area for Ration Cards**

8897. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey teams surveyed Jhuggi-Jhonpri areas in Delhi to prepare list of families residing there, on the basis of which they were to get ration cards;

(b) whether Government are aware about irregularities being committed while surveying;

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

(d) the steps taken to rectify the situation?

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

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration has stated that they received representation about non-inclusion of some Jhuggi clusters/individual Jhuggies. It was found on verification that some of the jhuggi occupants claiming to have been left out, had constructed new jhuggies after the cut off date of 31.3.90. In some cases, the No. plates affixed by the survey teams had been shifted from the original place. In some other cases, certain persons could not be covered because the occupants were not physically available during the period of survey.

In order to cover bonafide occupants who were left out for various reasons during the survey, the Administration called applications from such persons during the period from 2.4.90 to 16.4.90. They would be given new ration cards by the concerned circle offices of Food, Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the Delhi Administration, after due verification.

Some complaints of irregularities were also received. Complaints prima facie involving irregularities were got investigated through senior officers/Sub-Divisional Magistrates. However, the allegations were generally not substantiated.

### Quantum of Engineering Works Executed by CPWD

8898. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of engineering works of Department of Agriculture at present executed by CPWD throughout the country;

(b) the justification of continuing the post of a Chief Engineering (Food) in CPWD;

(c) the work load required for the justification of posts of a Chief Engineer (i.e. Zone), Superintending Engineer (i.e. Circle) and Executive Engineer (i.e. Divn.); and

(d) the norms to open an unit in CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The quantum of engineering works of the Department of Agriculture and its allied organisation, at present executed by the CPWD, is of the order of Rs. 4184.96 lakhs.

(b) In addition to Food works, this Zone is doing works for other Ministries/Departments in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., M.P., Bihar etc. and also maintenance works in Delhi. The total work load of this Zone during 1989-90 was about Rs. 50 crores.

(c) and (d). Norms for Division are as under:

<i>Figures in lakhs</i>		
	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Electrical</i>
i) Concentrated Construction Work	315	194
ii) Scattered construction works	241	161
iii) Maintenance & Minor works	119	64

A Division is the Basic unit in the C.P.W.D. Normally, a Circle has 4 Divisions under it and a Zone has 4 Circles under its control, both electrical and civil.

#### **Demand of Viscose Staple Fibre**

8899. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply and demand

pattern of viscose staple fibre is almost totally monopolised by a few companies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to end the monopolistic trends in the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The details of units licensed for the manufacture of Viscose Staple fibre are as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Units (tonnes per annum)</i>	<i>Licensed Capacity</i>
<i>Regular Viscose Staple Fibre</i>		
1.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd.,	22,000
2.	M/s. South India Viscose Ltd.	11,000
<i>High Wet Modules/Polynosic Fibre</i>		
3.	M/s Century Rayon	2,250
4.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd	24,000
5.	M/s Tungbhadra Fibre Ltd.	10,000
6.	M/s. Bharat Fibre Ltd.	26,000
7.	M/s. Modi Fibre Ltd.	30,000

(b). Government have issued Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences from time to time to create fresh capacities of viscose Staple Fibre so that it could become more freely available at competitive prices.

[*Translation* ]

#### **Extracting Money from Jhuggi Dwellers**

8900. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that officials appointed for numbering the Jhuggies in various area in Delhi are extracting money illegally from the Jhuggi dwellers; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has stated that identifi-



cation of Jhuggies and issue of identity cards to the Heads of the families which forms the basis for issue of ration cards in jhuggi-jhopri areas was undertaken w.e.f. 5.2.1990 to 31.3.1990 in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Administration. Certain complaints of irregularities and allegations against surveying officials were received. Complaints prima facie involving irregularities were got investigated through senior officers/sub-Divisional Magistrates. No complaint in regard to extracting of money illegally from jhuggi/jhopri dwellers has been substantiated.

[English]

**Demands of Kapda Udyog Sangh Akola  
(Maharashtra)**

8901. SHRI BHAOSAHER PUNDLIK PHUNDKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Kapda Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, Akola (Maharashtra) containing demands of mazdoors working in Savatram Mills, Akola and Mohato Mills, Akola;

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

(c) whether there is any discrimination in rules and regulations amongst various N.T.C. Mills in Akola; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to abolish these discriminatory rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A memorandum was received in

April, 1990, from Kapda Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, Akola, containing demands of Mazdoor working in Savatram Ramprasad Mills and RSRG Mohta Mills, Akola. The matter is being considered in consultation with National Textile Corporation.

(c) There is not discrimination in Rules and regulations among NTC Mills in Akola. The employees of the Mills are covered by the region-cum-industry principle/awards/agreements etc.

(d) Does not arise.

**Ex-Factory Price of Sugar**

8902. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the ex-factory prices of sugar; and

(b) the sugarcane price increases payable to growers and total sugarcane price paid as on 28.2.1989 and how does it compare with the same during last season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) The ex-factory prices of sugar payable to the sugar factories for the current season for different notified sugar zones is in the range of Rs. 456.69 to Rs. 643.46 per quintal of sugar based on the Statutory Minimum Price and also the cost schedule as given by the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices.

(b) The comparative position regarding cane prices payment during 1987-88 and 1988-89 seasons has been as under:

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Season	Position as on	Total price payable	Total price paid	Arrears	Percentage of arrears
	2	3	4	5	6
1988-89	28.2.89	1471.00	1273.93	197.07	13.4
1987-88	28.2.88	1346.98	1158.05	188.93	14.0

[*Translation* ]

### **Cancellation of Lal Dora Orders**

8903. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lal Dora area in Delhi villages used to be extended as per the demands of the farmers till now;

(b) whether Government have restricted the Lal Dora limit to 500 metres by issuing an administrative order;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct the Delhi Administration to provide land to the farmers in Lal Dora according to their demands and cancel the above order?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To restrain speculation in land due to high prices and also to reduce pressure on conversion of agricultural land for other uses.

(d) The matter needs a detailed study. Delhi Administration has already constituted a Committee to examine the issue and make necessary recommendation about the size of the plot to be provided in extended Abadi Area (extended Lal Dora) during consolidation.

### **Irrigated land in Bihar**

8904. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land irrigated in

Bihar during the year 1989-90;

(b) whether Union Government have provided financial assistance to farmers belonging to weaker sections for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the number of farmers benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) According to the latest land use statistics 1986-87 (provisional) the gross irrigated land in Bihar is 3831 thousand ha.

(b) and (c). During the last 2 years, a sum of Rs. 2977.71 lakhs has been provided to Bihar for irrigation projects under Special Foodgrains Production and Command area Development Programme. Besides this external assistance amounting to US \$ 52.70 million has been provided for Subernarekha Project and Bihar Tubewells. The irrigation facilities created by these projects will benefit farmers of weaker sections also. Information about the number of farmers being benefited from irrigation project is not maintained at the Centre.

[*English* ]

### **Water Famine**

8905. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in for a major water famine in the 1990s; and

(b) if so, the details of measures Government propose to face the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No such projec-

tion can be made at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure Incurred on Temporary Accommodation for Newly Elected MPs**

8906. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on the newly elected Members of Parliament for their accommodation in different Hotels and rented apartment till 31 March, 1990;

(b) the amount realised from the ex-Members of Parliament as penal rent for their continued unauthorised occupation for the period mentioned above.

(c) whether Government propose to modify the rules for evacuation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The bills are still being received from various State Guest Houses and Hotels.

(b) The Penal rent against Ex-MPs of 8th Lok Sabha for unauthorised period of occupation as prescribed under the rules is still being recovered.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

**Circular Railway in Visakhapatnam**

8907. SHRI RAM KRISHNA KONTHALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

introduce circular rail system in Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

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

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

**Cash compensation Support to Coir Industry**

8908. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government and Coir Board have requested for the extension of the cash compensation support to the coir industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A request has been received from the Coir Board for continuance of Cash Compensatory Support on export of Coir products and Latex backed Coir.

(b) and (c). The Cash Compensatory Support was available only upto 31 March, 1990. It has been decided to continue Cash Compensatory Support on these items on ad-hoc basis upto 31st May, 1990 pending receipt and analysis of cost data.

[*Translation*]

### Rice Mills in Bihar

8909. SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Rice Mills in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no proposal to set up rice mills in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Setting up of Yarn Depots

8910. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far by the National Handloom Development Corporation setting up of Yarn Depots in deficit areas under the Raw Material Guarantee Scheme and in setting up of marketing complexes in Orissa; and

(b) the details about the future programme regarding setting up of yarn depots?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Yarn Depot Scheme was introduced in September 1989 under the aegis of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) for supply of hank yarn to the handloom sector at millgate prices. The

NHDC has already supplied 52,083 bales of yarn during September 1989 - March 1990 under this Scheme through 20 depots set up in various parts of the country. The depot set up in Bhubaneswar (Orissa) has supplied 2906 bales of yarn during this period. Currently there is no proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up of marketing complexes by NHDC in Orissa.

(b) The Yarn Depot Scheme is expected to continue.

### Problems Created by Construction of Multi Purpose Dams in Koraput district of Orissa

8911. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages surrounded by back water and cut off from main land due to construction of major multi-purpose dams in Koraput district of Orissa so far;

(b) the total number of families displaced and rehabilitated so far;

(c) whether there is any policy on the rehabilitation of displaced persons; and

(d) if so, the extent to which these policies have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) While all the 52 (28 fully and 24 partly) villages affected by submergence of Upper Kolab Project lie in Korapur district, only 44 (31 fully and 13 partly) out of 95 (65 fully and 30 partly) villages affected by submergence of Upper Indravati Project lie in Korapur district. Remaining affected village are in Kalahandi district.

(b) Out of 6985 families of Koraput and Kalahandi districts affected due to these project, 3781 families have been rehabilitate upto March, 1990.

(c) Yes, Sir, a rehabilitation policy has been formulated by the State Government.

(d) The families which opted for land based rehabilitation have been rehabilitated accordingly; those who opted for self rehabilitation have been paid cash compensation according to the policy.

#### **Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

8912. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh to help small agriculturists and farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas in Andhra Pradesh which are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Irrigation and multipurpose projects provide irrigation facilities in the command areas and benefits accruing therefrom are available to big and small farmers in that area. The irrigation facilities created in Andhra Pradesh by March, 1990 are anticipated to be 6273. 04 thousand hectares.

#### **Recognition to Degrees Awarded by UCMS**

8913. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

recognise the degrees awarded by the Delhi University to the students of the University Collages of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the degrees awarded to the students of the aforesaid college and the house jobs with Guru Tegh Bahadur hospital have now been recognised by the Medical Council of India or the Ministry;

(d) if so, since when;

(e) whether any restriction or limitations have been placed by the Medical Council/ Ministry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The MBBS and the other post graduate medical degree awarded by the Delhi University to the students of University College of Medical Sciences as appearing in the First Schedule to the Indian Medical Council, Act, 1956 are recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of the said Act. The House Job of Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital which is an attached teaching Hospital of the University College of Medical Sciences is also recognised.

(e) and (f). Question does not arise.

#### **Housing Schemes for Weaker Sections**

8914. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance received from foreign countries for housing schemes for weaker sections during the last three years; and

(b) the projects taken up and the amount allocated State-wise?

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

and (b). The details of financial assistance received/committed from foreign countries for housing schemes for low income groups and economically weaker sections are as under:

*Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC)*

i) International Finance Corporation, Washington.	—	Rs. 25 lakhs	This amount is contribution towards share capital.
ii) Aga-Khan Fund for economic development	—	Rs. 25 lakhs	
iii) US AID	—	U.S. \$ 35 m	Fully Drawn
iv) KFW (West Germany)	—	D.M. 25 m	Disbursement just commenced.

The State-wise figures of assistance specifically connected with resources raised internationally are not maintained by the recipient organisations as these resources are pooled with resources raised within the country.

According to HDFC, the beneficiaries comprise mainly low and middle income groups. However, the beneficiaries covered under KFW of credit would be mostly families whose income is below Rs. 700 per month.

*Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Limited.*

i) International Finance Corporation, Washington.	—	Rs. 10 lakhs	This amount is contribution towards share capital
ii) Aga-Khan Fund for economic development.	—	Rs. 10 lakhs	

*Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)*

KFW (West Germany) ment	—	D M. 30 m	Agreement signed. Disbursement not started.
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**Women Farm Labour**

8915. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women in farm labour;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the lot of women farm labour;

(c) whether Government propose to employ sufficient lady officers to implement the measures proposed to be taken in

this behalf; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The percentage of women farm labour in India excluding Assam is 37.42 according to 1981 Census.

(b) State Government have been advised to enforce minimum wages in agricultural occupations and periodically revise the same. Besides, various schemes are being implemented under anti-poverty programme such as IRDP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojna which are aimed at ameliorating the lot of the poorest section of the community which include the bulk of agriculturual labour includingn women farm labour.

(c) There is not such proposal before the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation* ]

#### **Manufacturing of Catechu**

**8916. SHRI SANTOSH KUAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterate Catechu is being manufactured in the country; and

(d) if so, its, effect on health and the action proposed to be taken to check it?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). Samples of various articles of food including Catechu are regularly drawn by the States/Union Territories from various manufacturers/distributors and dealers under the povisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,

1954 and the rules made thereunder.

On analysis, if a sample is found adulterated on any account, appropriate legal action is taken against the offenders.

Harmful effects on human body due to consumption of adulterated catechu depends upon the quainty and type of adulteration.

[*English* ]

#### **Demands Accepted on the Eve of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar's Birth Centenary**

**8917. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the eve of late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Birth Centenary Government have decide to accept some demands of the people;

(b) if so, the details of the demands accepted and how these are going to be implemented; and

(c) whether the benefits will be awarded on the caste recognition or on the basis of economic slab (Income Group)?

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

(a) to (c). Government have decided to observe Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar's birth Centenary from 14th April, 1990 to 14th April, 1991 in a befitting manner.

Government is finalising various programmes which would be appropriately implemented during the Centenary Celebrations.

#### **Liquor Advertisement in Newspapers**

**8918. SHRI A. VJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government are aware of the indirect methods by which liquor advertisements are carried in newspapers;

(b) whether liquor advertisements are indirectly given in the name of soda and snacks;

(c) whether guidelines regarding such advertisements are not followed strictly; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid in the House.

#### **New Transport System in Cities**

8919. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is considering the proposal to make partly over-ground and partly under-ground system on railways in a number of States;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in his regard;

(c) to what extent Government propose to introduce these new systems of transport in various cities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) As on date only two systems namely the Calcutta Metro System and the Madras metropolitan Transport system are under construction. A portion of the Calcutta metro system which is mostly underground has already become operational. The Madras mass rapid transport system has both the elevated and at-grade components.

(b) Some of the State Governments and local bodies have got feasibility study reports prepared, for introducing mass rapid transport systems in their cities. For example, cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Secundrabad, Ahmedabad etc. have been taken up for such studies, in addition of the Calcutta Metro Railway from Tollyganj to Garia and the extension of the Madras Beach -Luz line from Luz to Taramani and from Taramani to Villivakkam.

(c) Since the mass rapid transport systems are highly capital intensive, the implementation of such systems require participation from the Government of India, State Governments and local bodies. Depending upon the availability of resources with the various agencies including the Government of India, depending upon the urgency and priority these schemes would be considered at appropriate time by State Governments. Also the implementation would depend upon the allocation of funds for urban transportation projects during the Eight Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Irrigation Facilities to Backward and neglected Districts**

8920. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission has submitted any interim report about providing irrigation facilities to the backward and neglected districts of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if not, whether the group is likely to be asked to do so immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Outlays have been recommended for on-going and new major and medium projects of the Bundelkhand region.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Declaration of Calcutta as National City

8922. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to declare Calcutta as a 'national city' or a 'city of national importance'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Strike by Doctors

8923 SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times when doctors working in hospitals run by Central Government went on partial or total strike during the last three years, throughout the country, Statewise; and

(b) the details of their demands and the

steps being taken by Government to check the recurrence of such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Health Service and other Service Doctors belonging to Joint Action Council working in Central Government hospitals went on a major strike in July, 1987 in support of their demands for bettering pay scales and emoluments and improvement of their promotional chances. A package of benefits was announced by Government for the striking doctors. However, not satisfied with that package, the Joint Action Council of Service Doctor Organisations submitted a new Memorandum of demands in April, 1989. Their main demand related to higher pay scales, time bound promotions, allowing private practice or granting NPA @ 50% of basic pay without any ceiling, enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 62-65 years, Grants/enhancement of various allowances viz Risk Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Contingency Allowance, Post-Graduate Allowance, Teaching Allowance, Administrative Allowance and Rural/Difficult Area Allowance, antedating for Medical Officers, counting of Residency service of all states for service matters, same pay scales and promotional avenues for all service doctors, benefits of promotions/placement to be effective from 1.1.1986, *ad-hoc* number of post of Senior Administrative Grade Level, pay for strike period, extending the benefits to all the constituents etc. A memorandum of settlement has been signed on 21st August, 1989 with JACSDO in full and final settlement of all their demands.

Junior Doctors (consisting of Junior and Senior Residents) went on strike in May-June, 1989 in support of their demands for upward revision of their remuneration in the light of higher emoluments allowed to regular doctors of C.H.S. A settlement was reached between the striking Junior Doctors

and the Government on the 1st July, 1989, under which their remunerations have been enhanced.

With the conclusion of these agreements and their implementation, Government hopes that there will be no cause for the doctor to go on strike in future.

#### **Demands of FPS Owners of Delhi**

8924. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shop-keepers in Delhi have submitted their demands to Government and also threatened to observe strike if the demands are not met;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir to Delhi Administration. The main demand of the Fair Prices shop Owners was for increase in their margin of profit.

(c) The Delhi Administration has since revised the commission admissible to the Fair Price Shop owners on sale of wheat and rice and has resolved the issue.

[English]

#### **Merger of M/s Birds Jute and Export Ltd. with National Jute Manufacturing Corporation**

8925. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Birds Jute and Export

Ltd., was taken over and merged with National Jute Manufacturing Corporation in 1986;

(b) if so, whether all decisions of Bureau of Public Enterprises are being implemented in that unit;

(c) if so, whether BPE circular regarding interim/ad-hoc relief was also implemented in the Birds Jute and Export Ltd.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Birds Jute and Export Ltd. was not merged with National Jute Manufactures Corporation. It continues to be a company under Companies Act, with separate Board of Directors and there are a large number of private share holders in BJEL. The Government shares in BJEL were transferred to NJMC in 1986. This company is a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation.

(b) to (d). The decisions of Bureau of Public Enterprises are applicable in BJEL in accordance with its set up. BEP's circular on interim/ad hoc relief was applicable only to the Public Sector Undertakings where pay structure was linked to Industrial Dearness Allowance. As such it was not applicable in BJEL.

[Translation]

#### **Allotment of Land by DDA to N.E.H.M.**

8926. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which National Electropathy, Homoeopathy Medicine of India (Central Council) Janakpuri, New Delhi had

submitted its application for allotment of land;

(b) whether sponsorship is required for allotment of land for medical institutions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which land will be allotted?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) 13.4.1985

(b) and (c). Sponsorship by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/Delhi Administration for allotment of land to medical institutions in Delhi is necessary to ascertain, inter alia, the genuineness, professional competence and the financial soundness of the applicant society and the need for the specific medicare facility in the locality in which land is applied for.

(d) Allotment of land is not considered in the absence of requisite documents from the applicant.

#### **Ban Sagar Dam Project**

8927. **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation proposed to be made for the Ban Sagar Dam Project during 1990-91;

(b) the details of the steps being taken for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced persons of the villages affected thereby;

(c) whether financial assistance is being received from International Financial Organisations and whether bilateral talks for such assistance is going on with other countries; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to hold such talks in future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA):** (a) Rs. 52 crores.

(b) According to guidelines, oustees are entitled for free residential plots of size 90' x 50' and a resettlement grant of Rs. 750. The families settling on their own are provided a resettlement grant of Rs. 2000. In addition, a family receiving a compensation of less than Rs. 500 is to get grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 which reduces proportionately as the amount of compensation increases. Also 25% of the seats in the Industrial Training Institute at Basta have been reserved for the oustees of Bansagar and Bodhghat projects. Resettlement colonies are to be equipped among others, with civil amenities such as primary health centres, schools approach roads, dug wells, ponds, parks and electricity.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

[English]

#### **Expert Group on Iodisation of Salt**

8928. **SHRI RAM NAIK:  
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:  
DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI  
AHER:**

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

(a) whether in our country goitre in rural and adivasi areas is on account of non-availability of adequate food, predominance of local food containing goitrogenic factors in diet, poor hygienic conditions and hardness of water; and

(b) whether Government propose to review compulsory iodiation of salt and intro-

duction of iodised salt for free sale in the market for those who need it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Iodine Deficiency Disorders including goitre occur in population living in iodine deficient environment. Although iodine deficiency is the major cause of endemic goitre, other environmental factors also act in conjunction with iodine deficiency in the development of goitre. The daily requirement of iodine is fulfilled mainly by food (90%) and from natural water. Cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits grown on iodine deficient soil are deficient in iodine. Some of vegetables and fruits contain goitrogenic factors but these goitrogens are inseparable. Various experimental studies conducted have revealed that the quantity of goitrogens required to produce goitre will necessitate consumption of such foods in very large quantities everyday. Iodine depletion of soil is due to deforestation which is lined with frequent floods and rivers changing their course.

In India, it is estimated that 150 million people including those living in rural and tribal areas, are at risk from IDD of which 54 million have iodine, Deficiency Disorders and 2.2 million are cretins.

(b) The surveys carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research and the All India Institute of Medical Science have revealed that no region in the country can be considered completely free from goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. Iodisation of salt is the cheapest and proven method of prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders. If any specific scientific data regarding adverse effects of consumption of iodised salt in the country is brought to the notice of the Government, then matter could be referred to I.C.M.R. to review the technical issues in the matter.

### Modernisation of Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

8929. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects are proposed to be modernised in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated or proposed to be allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Out of the 10 modernisation projects received at the Centre from December, 1979 to August 1989, 8 projects have been returned due to basic deficiencies/non-compliance by the State Government of the observations of Central Water Commission for more than one year. Two projects, namely, Jaismond and Gambhiri Modernisation Projects estimated to cost Rs. 29.1 crores and envisaging benefits to about 24,000 hectares, have been examined and comments sent to the State Government for compliance.

(c) The State Government in their Annual Plan 1990-91 has proposed a provision of Rs. 5.3 crores.

### Holiday Homes In Country

8930. SHRI BABANRAO DHANKE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of holiday homes/guest houses under the control of his Ministry;

(b) the procedure for allotment of these holiday homes/guest houses;

(c) the average rent charged in these holiday homes/guest houses; and

(d) whether Government propose to construct new holiday homes/guest houses in some States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Holiday Homes, as distinct from touring officers' hostel exist at present at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, Mussoorie in Uttar Pradesh and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu. These are used for allotment to M.P.s., employees of Central Govt., employees of Public Sector Undertakings etc., and the guests accompanying them. No Guest Houses are under the control of this Ministry.

(b) Accommodation in the holiday homes is allotted on an application on first come first served basis subject to recovery of licence fee in advance—However priority is given to the M.Ps. and Central Govt. employees over the other categories.

(c) The charges prescribed for different categories at Shimla, Mussoorie and Kanyakumari are indicated in attached statements I, II and III respectively.

(d) Construction of holiday homes at

the under-mentioned places have been approved in principle by the Government subject to availability of land at these places:

- (i) Goa
- (ii) Ooty
- (iii) Mysore
- (iv) Arnarkantak
- (v) Nainital
- (vi) Puri
- (vii) Darjeeling
- (viii) Gangtok
- (ix) Kalimpong
- (x) Kodaikanal
- (xi) Madurai
- (xii) Srinagar
- (xiii) Varanasi and
- (xiv) Delhi

**STATEMENT-I**

*Application for Advance Reservation of Accommodation of Grand Hotel (Holiday Home) Shimla*

1. Name of Officer/MP/Tourist (in block letters) .....
2. Designation and Deptt./Ministry to which attached (Personal No. Rank and Parent Units should be indicated by Defence Service Officer) .....
3. (a) Complete Postal Address to which communication is to be sent. ....

- (b) Permanent Address .....
4. (a) Period for which accommodation if required .....
- (b) whether accommodation is required for Holidaying purpose or on official duty .....
5. Order of preference of type of accommodation required Single/ Double/Four bed suites .....
6. Whether accommodation was availed during the previous two years for holidaying purpose .....

#### **DECLARATION**

A. I, certify that the accommodation asked for in the Grand Hotel, Shimla will be occupied by me or my family members dependent upon me whose identity will be conveyed duly attested by office Deptt.

B. I Certify that:—

- (i) I am a member of Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha.
- (ii) I am under Central Government Service.
- (iii) I am under employment with the \_\_\_\_\_ and am paid my salary out of the funds \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) I am eligible/not eligible for allotment G.P.R. Accommodation at the place of my posting.
- (v) The authority/who allots me the residential accommodation at the place of posting is \_\_\_\_\_.

C. I undertake that I will not overstay, beyond \_\_\_\_\_ the Period of reservation without permission of Directorate of Estate, New Delhi, under any circumstances and would vacate the accommodation on the date failing which I will be liable to pay market rate of licence fee as damages and other legal action etc.

D. I certify that the information given above is correct and that nothing has been concealed. I shall also abide by the Rules and orders governing this allotment.

E. I undertake to take meals or to pay the service charge as per Govt. order directly to the caterers.

Place:

Date:

Signature

The rent for accommodation per day is as under:—

<i>Description of Rooms</i>	<i>From Central Government employees</i>	<i>Employees of Public Sector undertakings Government companies</i>	<i>For Private Persons (as guest of Government servant)</i>
1	2	3	4
Singla bed suites	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 50.00
Double bed suites	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 80.00
Four bed suites	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 100.00

Application for reservation should be accompanied by Bank Draft covering full amount drawn in favour of Asstt. Estate Manager, Grand Hotel, Shimla and should be sent directly to the Asstt. Estate Manger, Grand Gotle, Shimla.

Applications for reservation in Holiday Home Shimla during the season period off 15th April to 15th July are received in Asstt. Estate Manager, Shimla's office only w.e.f. 1st March onwards and reservation in made on first come first served basis.

To be filled in by the Administrative Office:—

No.

Dated

Forwarded to the Asstt. Estate Manager, Grand Hotel, Shimla it is certified that Shri/Smt./ Km. \_\_\_\_\_ and his/her family shall be visiting Shimla on leave/official duty.

Signature:

Official Seal:

### STATEMENT-II

*Application for Allotment of Accommodation in the Holiday Home Mussorie (Utter Pradesh)*

1. Name of the officer and office address
2. Designation and Residential address (with telephone No.)
3. Details of family members (Indicate children separately)
4. Number of beds required



5. period for which accommodation is required  
(Indicate dates) Note: not exceeding 7 days

6. Amount of money deposited  
(Give details of Bank Draft)

7. Declaration: I certify that the accommodation requested for will be occupied by me and my family members. I undertake to vacate the accommodation on \_\_\_\_\_ and will not overstay without prior written permission of the Directorate of Estates.

Signature:

Dated:

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The rent for accommodation per day is as under:

Sl. No.	Description of Rooms	From Central Government employees	Employees of Public Sector undertakings Government companies State Government etc.	For Private Persons (when allotted as guest of M.P.'s/ Government Employees)
1		2	3	4
(i)	2 bed room	Rs. 9.00	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 30.00
(ii)	3 bed room	Rs. 13.50	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 45.00
(iii)	4 bed room	Rs. 18.00	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 60.00
(iv)	6 bed room	Rs. 27.00	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 90.00

2. Charges for geysers, water and electricity at the following rates are payable at the Holiday Home:—

	Rate per day			
	2-bed room	3-bed room	4-bed room	6-bed room
1	2	3	4	5
Geysers	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 4.00
Water and Electricity	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 5.00

In addition additional charges @ Rs. 1-00 per day would be recoverable for blankets. If any, provided at the Holiday Home.

3. Applications for reservation should be accompanied by a Bank Draft drawn in favour of Assistant Director of Estates (Cash) covering rent for accommodation only at the rates indicated in para 1 and should be sent to Assistant Director (Regions) Room No. 411-C, Directorate of Estates, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. so as to reach at least 15 days before the actual date of allotment.

Applications for reservation in Holiday Home Mussorie during the season period of 15th April to 15th July are a received in this Directorate only w.e.f. 1st March onwards and reservations is made on first come first served basis.

(TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE)

No.

Dated:

Forwarded to the directorate of Estates for necessary action.

Signature:

Office Seal:

### STATEMENT-III

*Application for Allotment of Accommodation in these Holiday Home at Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari, (Tamilnadu)*

1. Name of the officer with designation and official address in capital letters (with telephone number)
2. Residential address
3. Accommodation required
4. Period for which accommodation is required (indicate date)
5. Amount of money deposited give details of bank draft)
6. Declaration:— I certify that the accommodation requested for will be occupied by me and my family members. I undertake to abide by the discipline of Vivekananda Kendra.

Signature of the Officer

Date:

The reservation can be made with any of the following offices:

		Number of suites available
1.	Asstt. Director of Estates (Regions) Room No. 411 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.	Two-3 bed deluxe suites and Two 2-bed suites
2.	Estate Manager, 5-Esplanade-East, Calcutta-69.	One-2 bed suite
3.	Asstt. Estate Manager, 1st Floor, Shastri Bhavan, 26 Haddows Road, Madras.	One 2-bed suite
4.	Executive Engineer, Trivandrum Cantral Division, C.P.W.D., Trivandrum-4.	One 2-bed suite

The application should be accompanied a Bank Draft drawn in favour of the Assistant Director of Estate (Cash) covering the rent of accommodation only if reservation is to be made with (1). In case reservation is to be made with any of the officers mentioned at (2) to (4) the Bank Draft should be drawn in favour of that officer.

The rates of rent for accommodation are as under:—

<i>Rent per day</i>	<i>2-bed suite</i>	<i>3-bed Deluxe suite</i>
1	2	3
For Central Government Employees and Pensioners	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 25/-
For employees of Public Sector Undertakings under Central Government	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 75/-

Charges for additional persons are payable to direct to the Campus-in charge, Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari at the rate fixed by them from time to time.

(TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE)

Dated:—

No.

Dated:—

Forwarded to the \_\_\_\_\_ It is certified that particu-  
lars by Shri/Smt. \_\_\_\_\_ in column. No. 1 are  
correct.

Signature:

Officer Seal:

**World Bank Assistance for Gosekhurd Project of Maharashtra**

8931. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received regarding World Bank assistance to Gosekhurd Project of Bhandara district in Maharashtra;

(b) the present position of the Gosekhurd Project; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for obtaining World Bank assistance for the project?

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

(b) The Project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission owing to the non-fulfilment of certain requirements by the State Government, such as, environmental impact studies.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Acquisition of Plots by DDA**

8932. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has acquired any plots in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plot owners have been paid adequate compensation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not by when it is proposed to be given?

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

[*English*]

**Welfare of Agarbathi Workers in Karnataka**

8933. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the ESI and EPF facilities to the agarbathi manufacturing workers in Karnataka and other States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The EPF Act is already applicable to establishments engaged in manufacture of agarbathi and employing 20 or more persons. Similarly, factories engaged in the manufacture of agarbathi, which are either run with power and employing 10 or more persons or run without power and employing 20 or more persons and located in the areas where the ESI Scheme has already been implemented, are also coverable under the ESI Act. The workers employed in the above mentioned classes of establishments/factories are thus already eligible for EPF and ESI facilities. There is at present no proposal for further extending the coverage under the two Acts.

**Recovery of Sugar**

8934. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the average percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane in cooperative sugar factories of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the year 1988-89; and

(b) whether there is any variation in percentage of recovery rate, if so, the rea-

sons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Recovery of sugar percent cane during 1988-89 sugar year in respect of sugar mills in cooperative sector was as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Recovery %</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Maharashtra	11.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.77
3.	Karnataka	10.63
4.	Tamil Nadu	10.20

(b) Sugar is an agro based industry and recovery vary in different zones depending upon various factors such as weather conditions, variety and quality of sugarcane, time of harvesting and crushing etc.

#### **False SC/ST Certificates**

8935. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of unlawful admissions in Medical or Engineering Colleges, etc. through false SC/ST certificates are pending in Maharashtra High Court;

(b) if so, the details of such cases;

(c) the number of such cases that occurred during the last two years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps Government propose to check such false cases?

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

(b) and (c). The details are given in the attached Statement.

(d) The Government of India have already issued detailed instructions to all the State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them to take deterrent action against the officials who issue false certificates deliberately or carelessly without proper verification. The State Governments/UT Administrations were also requested to take every effort to detect all cases of non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes holding false SC/ST certificates, cancel the benefits that they are availing though not entitled to, impose severe penalties and to take appropriate legal action against them and against those who are/were responsible for the issue of such certificates. The State/UT Governments have been impressed upon the need to take strict and expeditious action

in this regard, and keep a strict vigil.

### STATEMENT

*List of cases pending in the High Court of Bombay in which Union of India was one of the respondent*

1. Writ Petition No. 4810 of 1987 Malti M. Bhandari, Petitioner versus the Govt. of Maharashtra and the Union of India regarding caste verification of Petitioner belonging to Chamar community.
2. Writ Petition No. 4967 of 1988—Gopal Akashar Barot, Petitioner versus the Govt. of Maharashtra and others regarding caste status of Petitioner.
3. Writ Petition NO. 1071 of 1987 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Aurangabad Bench, Aurangabad—Shri Prakash, Petitioner versus the State Government of Maharashtra and others regarding treating of Dhangar as Dhangar in Maharashtra.
4. Writ Petition No. 885 of 1987 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Nagpur Bench—Shri M.A. Mahatama versus the State Government of Maharashtra and other regarding issue of caste certificate to Dhangar in the name of Dhangar.
5. Writ Petition Np. 3709/88 in the High Court of Bombay by Shri

Sanjay Kumar Vinod Kantharia versus the Govt. of Maharashtra and others regarding caste claim of the Petitioner, a migrant from the State of Gujarat.

### Raids on Firms Using BVOs in Cold Drinks

8936. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
SHRISARJUPRASADSAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration has conducted raids at the premises of soft drink manufacturers to detect the contents of BVO in soft drinks;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). As per the information received from Delhi Administration, the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi had conducted raids on 17th April, 19th April at the premises of the manufacturers of Carbonated Waters to detect the use of B.V.O. Out of nine samples taken, three samples have been found containing B.V.O. by the Public Analyst. The details are given in the attached statement.

All the these cases where B.V.O. has been detected are under investigation.

## STATEMENT

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name of the Product</i>	<i>Name of the Manufacture</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>
1	2	3	4
17.04.90	Gold Spot	M/s. Delhi Bottling Company, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Adulterated found B. V.O. Contents
17.04.90	Thumps Up	M/s. Delhi Bottling Company, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Genuine
17.04.90	Gold Spot	M/s. Pearl Drinks (P) Limited, Lawrence Road, Delhi	Adulterated found B. V.O. contents
17.04.90	Limca	M/s. Pearl Drinks (P) Limited, Lawrence Road, Delhi	Adulterated found B. V.O. contents
19.04.90	Cola Lite	M/s. Pure Drinks, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Genuine
19.04.90	Campa Cola	M/s. Pure Drinks, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Genuine
19.04.90	Tripp	M/s. Pure Drinks, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Genuine
19.04.90	Soda Special	M/s. Pure Drinks, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Genuine

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name of the Product</i>	<i>Name of the Manufacture</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>
1	2	3	4
30.04.90	Sweetened Carbonated (Bunta Tyoe)	M s. Arora Soft Drinks, Tagore Garden Market, New Delhi	Genuine



**Recruitment Rules for L. & D.O.**

8937. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3869 regarding Recruitment rules for Land and Development Officer and state:

(a) whether recruitment rules for the post of Land and Development Officer have been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) It was felt on review that no amendment in the existing Rules was called for.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**SC/ST Doctors Working in Hospitals in Delhi**

8938. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of delays in making promotions of SC/ST doctors in various Government hospitals in Delhi as per Government orders in regard to such promotions;

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

(c) the time by which such doctors are likely to be given promotion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Completion of Telugu-Ganga Project**

8939. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Telugu-Ganga Project is likely to be completed;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal to extend the feeder canal of the project via Rayalaseema, Palamanar-Vaniyambadi and then to Madras; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Telugu Ganga Project, as formulated by Andhra Pradesh, envisages transfer of 15 TMC of Krishna water for Madras Water Supply. In addition, 1.99 lakh ha. of irrigation is proposed *en-route* in Rayalaseema and Nellore districts. While the project has been techno-economically appraised, the Advisory Committee after considering the project in April 1988 deferred its clearance because inter-State aspects have not been resolved. State government has to obtain concurrence of other co-basin States.

**Steps to Prevent Blindness**

8940. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) whether 80 per cent of blindness in the country is preventable and curable;

(b) the various steps taken by Government to prevent blindness among people specially among children; and

(c) what guidelines Union Government propose to issue to parents of such children?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken up many steps to prevent and control blindness amongst people including children also; health education on eye care and consumption of foods rich in vit. A; distribution of intensive doses of vitamin—A deficiency; supply of anti-biotic eye ointment to control trachoma; cataract operations to restore vision; eye-banking and corneal transplants.

(c) The messages covered under health education are largely directed for the parents, school teachers and medical and para-medical staff: general eye hygiene; consumption of green leafy vegetables and other foods rich in Vit.—A; utilisation of the facilities under the programme of prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit.—A deficiency.

#### **Dhara Groundnut Oil**

8941. **SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that NDDB is marketing Dhara Groundnut oil in 1 litre tetrapacks;

(b) whether this violates the provision of Weight and Measures Act; and

(c) if so, whether NDDB has been challenged in any State/UT for this violation

and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, edible oils are to be packed in terms of weight only. However, on a request received from the NDDB that for technical reasons, it is not possible for them to pre-pack edible oils in tetrapack in the standard quantities specified in the Rules, they have been permitted to pre-pack edible oils in tetrapack by volume in certain specified quantities. The matter is being reconsidered.

#### **Taking over of Voltas and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation for Food Processing Plant**

8942. **SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA:**  
**SHRI MANIK SANYAL:**  
**SHRI M.S. PAL:**  
**SHRI K. PRADHANI:**

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

(a) whether the fruit processing plant of Voltas and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation in Abohar has been declared sick;

(b) whether it has been taken over by Pepsi Foods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Wages of Labour**

8943. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the minimum wages of labour working in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Delhi Administration, while fixing/ revising the minimum rates of wages which are enforceable from 1st May, 1989, has decided to introduce a Variable Dearness Allowance @ 85 paise per point in the rise of Consumer Price Index Number and same is to be announced in the month of February and August each year. This Dearness Allowance will be neutralising the rise in price of cost of living and the minimum wages will be revised every third year.

**"Siddha" System of Medicine**

8944. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion "Siddha" System of medical practice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have taken the following major steps for development of Siddha System of Medicine:

(i) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha is conducting research programme in Siddha System of Medicine. 14 institutes/units under the Council are engaged in research in this system of medicine.

(ii) Two Departments of Government college of Siddha Medicine at Palayamkottai have been upgraded for Post-Graduate training in maruthuvam and Gunapadam.

(iii) Under the Central Government Health Scheme, one unit each at Madras and New Delhi have been established for providing treatment according to Siddha system to the beneficiaries.

(iv) A Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee has been constituted to prepare standards formulary and pharmacopoeia of drug: of this system. The first volume of Siddha formulary has already been published.

**Steps to Control Filaria**

8945. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national Filaria Control Programme is being implement in the coun-

try;

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the control and eradication of Filaria;

(c) the funds allocated to Kerala for the purpose during the last three years, Year-wise;

(d) the number of Filaria cases reported in Kerala during the last three years, Year-wise;

(e) whether there has been any decline in the number of cases report; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken by Government to

accelerate the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes. National Filaria Control Programme is, at present functioning in 204 towns in 13 States and 4 U.Ts. 27 survey units and 192 clinics are also functioning in the country including Kerala, where 2 survey units and 9 clinics are functioning for monitoring filaria situation and treatment of filaria cases are respectively.

(c) Central Assistance in cash and kind given to Kerala State during past three years is as under:

	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total (Rs. In lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	5.00	11.55	16.53
1988-89	1.00	7.74	8.74
1989-90	1.00	8.77	9.77

(d) Number of blood slides examined and Mf (microfilaria carrier) cases & Dis-

eases cases found during the last 3 years are given as under:

	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>No+Ve for MF</i>	<i>No+ve for Diseases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987	109323	2160	1552
1988	82607	1334	1019
1989	57609	885	631

(e) Yes. There is a gradual decline of both Micro filaria carriers and disease cases

during last 3 years.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Norms for Distribution of Quotas**

8946. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms, guidelines prescribed for distribution of Garment Export Entitlements to eligible exporters; and

(b) the role of the Apparel Export Promotion Council in the same?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The details of norms and guidelines prescribed for distribution of Garment Quotas for the years 1988 to 1990 are available in the Public Notice No. 28-ETC (PN)/87 dt. 15th October, 87 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The Apparel Export Promotion Council is the agency for administering the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced by the Government.

#### **Palm Oil to Sikkim**

8947. SHRI NANDU THAPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have granted monthly quota of Palm oil and rapeseed oil for the State of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the quantity of monthly quota and the date when it was fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Allocation of edible oils to the States for PDS is made on month to month basis depending upon demands made by the States/UTs,

stock of imported edible oils available with the Government, availability of indigenous oils in the market and prices thereof, and pace of lifting of edible oil allocated to them earlier. Based on the above consideration the allocation of Palmolein oil to Sikkim has been fixed at a level of 100 MTs for the month of May, 1990. Presently, rapeseed oil is not imported for distribution under PDS.

[*Translation*]

#### **Instruction to Kendriya Bhandars**

8948. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to Kendriya Bhandar, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi for drawing ration only twice a month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) According to the procedure followed by Delhi Administration, all Fair Price Shops including those operated by Kendriya Bhandars, are delivered supplies of wheat and rice on fortnightly basis and levy sugar on monthly basis.

(b) The decision of fortnightly supplies was taken, taking into account storage constraints, and timely transportation.

[*English*]

#### **High Percentage of Maternal Mortality**

8949. DR. DAULTRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that International Planned Parenthood Federation has pointed out India's large percentage of maternal mortality;

(b) if so, the causes of high percentage of maternal mortality; and

(c) the measures Government had taken to reduce maternal mortality?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The maternal mortality rate in the country is estimated to be 4 to 5 per thousand live births.

(b) The causes of high percentage of maternal mortality are Anaemia, Bleeding due to pregnancy and Puerperium, Toxemia of pregnancy, Puerperal Sepsis, Abortion etc.

(c) To reduce maternal mortality, Government have taken steps to implement a package of action as part of the State sector plan and as Centrally sponsored schemes for expansion of health network, training of health workers, traditional birth attendants, supply of delivery kits etc. The services provided are care of the women during pregnancy, during delivery and postnatal period. The expansion of post-partum scheme under family welfare programme and intensification of schemes for immunisation, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under ICDS are some of the other steps taken by the Government to reduce maternal mortality rates.

#### **Report of Study Team Regarding Indian Workers In Gulf Countries**

8950. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

the report submitted by the team which visited the Gulf Countries to study the problems of Indian workers there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation made various recommendations relating to simplification of procedures, deployment of agricultural labour, fixing of wages etc.

(c) The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

#### **Prices of Polyester Staple Fibre/Yarn**

8951. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of polyester blended yarns for the last one year;

(b) the justification for increase in the prices;

(c) whether polyester staple fibre (PSF) prices have recently gone down while prices of blended yarns have increased; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of blended yarns?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Quarterly prices of polyester blended yarns for the last one year are as given below:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Polyester/Viscose blended yarn (average for certain blends)</i>	<i>Polyester/Cotton blended yarn (polyester 65% and cotton 35%)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
March, 1989	76.29	103.00
June, 1989	90.94	108.56
Sept. 1989	100.77	123.67
Dec., 1989	99.67	117.56
March, 1990	110.05	125.44
May, 1990	109.28	120.56

(b) Forces of demand and supply determine the prices.

(c) Polyester Staple Fibre Prices decreased by 17.41% from December, 1989 to March, 1990 while polyester blended yarns prices increased by 10.4% in the case of Polyester/Viscose blended yarn and 6.7% in the case of Polyester/Cotton blended yarn during the same period. However since March, 1990 upto 5th May, 1990, the prices of Polyester blended yarns have declined slightly. Presently the price of polyester blended cotton yarn is lower than what it was in September 1989.

(d) Government have not imposed any administrative control over yarn prices but the situation remains under watch.

[*Translation*]

#### **Implementation of Employment Oriented Scheme**

8952. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has pre-

pared any scheme to provide assistance in the implementation of employment oriented schemes in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

#### **Problems of Leprosy Patients**

8953. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted to look into the problems of leprosy patients;

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

(c) the main aims and objects of the Committee and the time by which it is likely to submit its report; and

(d) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments also to appoint such Committees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Unani Hospitals Under C.G.H.S.

8954. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Unani dispensaries and hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and

(b) if so, the names of the States having them and the steps contemplated to cover the remaining States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No Unani Hospital is working under CGHS. However, the following Unani dispensaries/Units are functioning under CGHS:—

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territories Covered</i>	<i>No. of dispensaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	—	1	1
Union Territory of Delhi	1	3	4
	2	5	4

The remaining States/Union Territories will be covered in a phased manner based on availability of resources.

#### **Workers of Tea Estates in Assam**

8955. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in the Tea Estates in Assam;

(b) the wage rates per worker and other welfare measures provided for them; and

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed due to lock-outs etc. as a result of U.L.F.A. activities in that area?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

#### **UnderGround Sub-way at Patparganj**

8956. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether any representation has been received from public to construct an underground sub-way at Patparganj road railway crossing in Delhi-92; and

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

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

(b) M.C.D. has reported that proposal for Road under Bridge has been approved in principle.

[*Translation*]

### **Grants to Ayurvedic Colleges/Institutions**

8957. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the grant-in-aid given to Ayurvedic Colleges/institutions during last three years, year-wise and institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The grants-in-aid given to the Ayurvedic Colleges/Institution during the last three years, year-wise and institution-wise is given in attached Statement.

**STATEMENT***Grant given to the Ayurvedic Colleges/Institutions during Last Three Years, Year-wise and Institution-wise*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	Dayanand Ayurved Medical College, Bihar. Siwan	1.60 Lakhs
	Hubli Ayurveda Seva Samiti, Hubli, Karnataka	1.60 Lakhs
	Shri B.M. Kankanwadi Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Shahpur, Belgaum, Karnataka	1.60 Lakhs
	Nitiswar Institute of Indian Medical Science, Ayurvedic, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	1.60 Lakhs
1988-89	Shri Bhanwarlal Ayurved Vishwa Bharti, Sardarshar, Churu (Rajasthan)	1.60 Lakhs
	Arya Vaidyan Rama Varier Educational Foundation, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	1.60 Lakhs
	S.S.N. Ayurvedic College and Research Institute, Naikmal (Orissa)	1.60 Lakhs
	Gaur Brahman Vaidya Pracharini Sabna, Rohtak	1.60 Lakhs
	Kerala Ayurvedic and Research Society, Kottakkal (Kerala)	1.60 Lakhs
1989-90	Swami Kalyan Deo. Government Ayurvedic College, Rampur, Muzaifarr Nagar, M.P.	1.60 Lakhs

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
1	2	3
	Unani Medical College, Pune	1.60 Lakhs
	<i>OTHER INSTITUTIONS</i>	
1987-88	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi	161.95 Lakhs 528.09 Lakhs
	Institute of Post-graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar	104.00 Lakhs
1988-89	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi	202.00 Lakhs 553.47 Lakhs
	Institute of Post-graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar	114.29 Lakhs
1989-90	National Instt. of Ayurveda, Jaipur Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi	181.00 Lakhs 671.00 Lakhs
	Institute of Post-graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar	172.00 Lakhs

[English]

**Export of Ragi**

8958. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI V.KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has stated that 'Ragi' is a very nutritious food;

(b) whether it is the best food especially for the diabetic patients;

(c) whether efforts are being made to export 'Ragi'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research have stated that Ragi is one of the nutritious food grains.

(b) According to the information received from the ICMR, there is some evidence that Ragi is good for diabetics.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the year 1989-90, a quota of 15,000 M.T. was announced for export out of

which Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority had issued Ceiling Ships for a total quantity of 217.500 M.T. valued at Rs. 7.57 lacs. For the year 1990-91, a quota of 15,000 M.T. has been announced. However, no quota has been released for the current year so far.

**Handing over of D.D.A. Colonies to M.C.D**

8959. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. have handed over D.D.A. colonies to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing of civil amenities from time to time;

(b) if so, the details fo such colonies handed over as on 30 April, 1990;

(c) whether D.D.A. proposes to hand over some more colonies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Maintenance of services, excluding horticulture services, of DDA colonies are handed over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi from time to time. The details of all such colonies handed over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi since 1976 is given as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of DDA colonies/pocket handed over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>
1	2	3
1.	1976	11
2	1980	75
3.	1983	32

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of DDA colonies/pockets handed over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>
1	2	3
4.	1989	108

(c) and (d). Another 311 DDA colonies have been identified for handing over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for future maintenance.

#### **Medical Research Centre in Punjab**

8960. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a medical research centre in Punjab;

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. of India to set up another Medical Research Centre in Punjab. The Indian Council of Medical Research has an Advanced Centre in Basic Reproductive Biology at the Zoology Department, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, which was set up in 1985.

[*Translation*]

#### **Stealing of New Born Babies**

8961. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints registered during 1989 and till March, 1990 for stealing and exchanging new born babies in various hospitals of Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to immediately initiate legal proceedings in this regard and the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the details of the persons found guilty and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) In June, 1989, one complaint was made by Shri P. Sharma that his wife has given birth to a live baby who was exchanged with a still born to the wife of Shri Sharma and there was no case of exchange of baby.

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

[*English*]

#### **Urban Basic Services Scheme**

8962. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urban Basic Services scheme was implemented during the Seventh Plan to enhance the survival and development of women and children of urban low income families in selected districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of districts selected

for the purpose and amount spent on each of them; and

(c) the results achieved thereof?

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

(b) The funds released by the Central Government to the various States and Union Territories and the Districts selected therein are indicated in the attached Statement.

(c) The Major achievements of the schemes are listed below:

*Women and Child*

1.67 lakh children below 1 year of age immunised against OPV, BCG, DPT and Measles.

About 38,000 pregnant women immunised against Tetnus.

About 600 Dais have been trained.

About 1.03 lakh children medically checked in Anganwadis/Balwadis/Creches and Primary Schools.

*Health Care*

1.32 lakh adults educated in homebased diarrhoeas management.

About 30,000 adults trained in application of first-aid.

About 1.58 lakh slum dwellers partici-

pated in health education sessions.

*Water supply and Community sanitation*

About 900 hand-pumps have been installed.

About 9000 latrine seats have been constructed.

About 6600 Ventilators have been installed.

About 24,000 smokeless chullahs were installed.

*Pre-School & Non-formal education*

More than 3 lakh Balwadi children were receiving food supplementation.

More than 9000 pre-schools have been supported.

About 2800 Literacy Centres have been Supported in which more than 38,000 women have participated.

*Income generation activities*

About 27,000 women have been trained in income generating activities.

*Development of Community Structures*

More than 51,000 resident community volunteers (RCV) have joined over 3300 neighborhood committees.

## STATEMENT

*Names of Districts identified for coverage under the Scheme of Urban Basic Services and Central assistance released*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	Funds released					Total
			86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mehboobnagar	5.60	13.60	11.80	11.80	42.80	
		Ananthapur						
		Cuddapah						
		Nalgonda						
		Srikakulam						
2.	Assam	Kamrup	0.90	—	3.40	3.40	7.70	
3.	Bihar	Patna	—	6.80	—	7.60	14.40	
4.	Gujarat	Baroda	—	—	—	10.90	10.90	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	Funds released					Total
			86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(Rs. in lakhs)								
5.	Haryana	Rajkot	3.55	—	—	3.00	6.55	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Faridabad	—	—	2.00	2.00	4.00	
7.	Jammu Kashmir	Una	2.30	2.00	2.10	2.40	8.80	
8.	Kerala	Anantnag	2.76	—	11.76	7.50	22.02	
9.	Karnataka	Ernakulam	3.70	—	5.70	7.80	17.20	
10.	Maharashtra	Alleppey	3.70	—	—	—	3.70	
11.	Manipur	Tunkur	0.60	—	—	1.97	2.57	
		Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	
		Sindhudurg	—	—	—	—	—	
		Imphal	—	—	—	—	—	



Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	Funds released					Total
			86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>								
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2.76	—	3.20	3.20	9.16	
13.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hill	—	5.20	—	—	5.20	
14.	Nagaland	Kohima	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Orissa	Sambalpur						
		Puri	7.00	20.18	23.81	17.20	68.19	
		Kalahandi						
		Keonjhor						
		Balangir						
		Sunargarh						
16.	Punjab	Ludhiana	3.40	3.00	9.40	9.10	24.90	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	Funds released					Total
			86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			(Rs. in lakhs)					
17.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	5.60	—	5.60	6.50	17.70	
		Banswara						
18.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2.77	—	—	3.00	5.77	
19.	Tripura	North Tripura	—	—	3.20	1.60	4.80	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	—	—	2.85	4.00	6.85	
21.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	2.76	2.00	—	2.30	7.06	
22.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	1.60	—	—	1.00	2.60	
		Karaikal						
23.	Delhi	Delhi	—	3.00	6.70	6.70	16.40	

**Tribal Development Plan in Tamil Nadu**

[Translation]

8963. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of strategies and approaches followed by Government for the tribal Development in Tamil Nadu since inception of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme;

(b) year-wise and district-wise details of physical targets and achievements since inception of the programme; and

(c) year-wise and district-wise details of financial allocations and achievements at current price level and also at respective years' prices since inception of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Orders for Supply of Furniture by CPWD**

8964. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of purchase orders placed for the supply of furniture and various other items and contracts given for carrying out civil works by Parliament Works Division No. 1 of Central Public Works Department for the maintenance of the flat of MPs. during the last six months;

(b) the number of orders out of them for which regular tenders were invited and those for which direct orders were placed;

(c) whether any modifications were made in the original conditions of these orders later on, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether quality of goods was adversely affected due to this; and

(e) if so, the financial implications involved in each of such orders?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 239, for the period of 6 months from 1.11.89 to 30.4.90.

(b) The break up is as under:—

Agreement after call of tenders	57 Nos.
Work orders after call of quotations	71 Nos.
Supply orders after call of quotations	110 Nos.
Direct order (but procurement not done and order cancelled.)	1 Nos.
Total	239

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[English]

**Land Owned by Dhariwal Woolen Mill**

8965. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how much land is owned by New Egerton Woolen Mills Dhariwal;

(b) the purpose for which this land is being used;

(c) whether any portion of the land has been given for the construction of a religious place; and

(d) the procedures laid down for renting or leasing the mill land?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) The new Egerton Woolen Mills Branch, Dhariwal owns approximately 180.61 acres of land.

(b) The land is used for industrial purposes, residential buildings and also as an infrastructure for welfare of the employees.

(c) No fresh land has been allotted for constructing religious places after the company became a government company w.e.f. 11.6.1981.

(d) Individual cases are considered on merits by the Board of Directors on the basis of the recommendations of the Mill Management.

#### **Allotment of Flats/Plots to NRI**

8966. **SHRI PREM PRADEEP:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2-5-90 to Unstarred Question NO. 7080 regarding allotment of flats/plots to NRI by Sarva Priya House Building Society and state:

(a) the dates on which the cancellation of plots/flats of the society were notified to the Registrar Co-operative Societies by the

concerned authorities and action taken by the Registrar Co-operative Societies in each case so far and the present status of each case;

(b) the role of RCS vis-a-vis Delhi Development Authority in getting the vacations of the plots/flats in order to restore them to the society, so far;

(c) whether the case of bifurcation of the society into two is pending with RCS, if so, since when;

(d) the action taken by the Registrar thereon so far; and

(e) when the approval is likely to be accorded?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies takes action only in cases involving violation of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, rules made thereunder and Bye-laws of the Societies. The role of the DDA is to take action for eviction under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 after the allotment of the plot is cancelled. In case of flats action can be taken only by the society.

(c) Since December, 1987.

(d) The proposal submitted by the Society was examined and was found incomplete. The revised proposal has since been received.

(e) It is not possible to indicate any time frame for decision.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Flat/Plot No. and Name of the allottee	Date on which cancellation was notified to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies	Action taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies	Present Status/remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Flat No. 404 Shri C.L. Malhotra	14.4.1988	No action is possible as the case is pending before the High Court	
2.	Flat No 703	5.4.1989	No action is pending	Unauthorised construction removed by the DDA. Further is to be taken by the society.
3.	Flat No. 708 Shri Rajinder K. Gupta	22.2.1988	No action is pending	Further action to be taken by the society.
4.	Flat No. 607 Shrimati Sartaj Kohli	3.12.1988	Nil	Shrimati Kohli has since been granted sale permission for plot No. 454, in New Friends Colony and also for retention of her membership/ allotment of flat in Sarva Priya Vihar.
5.	Flat No. 204-A Shrimati Anuradha Soi			Her case is pending before the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for final decision.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Flat/Plot No. and Name of the allottee</i>	<i>Date on which cancellation was notified to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies</i>	<i>Action taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies</i>	<i>Present Status/remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Flat No. 108 Deepak Malhotra		Her case is pending before the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for final decision.	
7.	Plot No. 10/11 Shrimati Dhan Devi Kapoor	14.4.1988	No action is possible as the case is pending in the High Court of Delhi.	
8.	Plot No. 10/7 Shrimati Reshmi Nagrath		No action is possible as the matter is pending in the High Court.	
9.	Plot No. 10/10 Shri Ram Kumar Kapoor			Action to case his membership could not be taken as certain clarifications are awaited from the society.

**Filling up of Posts of Assistant Engineers in CPWD**

8967. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) have been filled up by departmental promotions in Central Public Works Department during the last three years, if so, the number thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether the recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Engineer provided different modes for promotions from one feeder cadre if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Assistant Engineers appointed during the last three years by each mode of promotion, year-wise indicating general category and SC/ST as well;

(d) whether carry forward rule in being affected while ascertaining reserved posts of Assistant Engineers in each calendar year for SC/ST engineers; and

(e) if so, the number of such reserved posts available during each calendar year during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The year-wise vacancies against which promotion have been made are as under:—

	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	
478	37	1	

(b) As per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules, the post of Assistant Engineers (Civil) are filled up by any of the following methods:—

(1) By Competitive Examination in India (a suspended since 1.4.72)

(2) By promotion

(i) 50% by selection on the basis of merit from among permanent Junior Engineers employed on Civil Engineering side of CPWD; and

(ii) 50% by selection from among Junior Engineers employed on Civil Engineering side of CPWD after consultation with the UPSC on the basis of a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination which shall be held in accordance with the Rules to be made by the Central Government after consultation with the UPSC.

(c) The position in respect of Assistant Engineer (Civil) is given as under:

Year	Total No. of AD(G) appointed			
	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1987	241	92	4	437*
1988	33	3	—	36

Year	Total No. of AD(G) appointed			
	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1989	1	—	—	1

\*This includes posts created as a result of cadre review of a Group 'C' which were filled by Selection in relaxation of the Recruitment Rules.

Through Limited Department Competitive Examination

Year	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1987	7	29	5	41
1988	1	—	—	1
1989	—	—	—	—

(d) As per existing instructions there will be no carry forward of reservation from year to year in the event of an adequate number of SC/ST indicates not being available in any particular year in case of promotion by selection to grade of A.E. (Civil). However, in case of promotion on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination reservations are carried forward to subsequent three years.

(e) As the carry forward rules is applicable in respect of post filled through Limited Departmental Examination only, the NO. of carried forward posts available is as under:—

SC	—	29
ST	—	24

[ Translation ]

**National BCG Vaccination Programme**

8968. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether national B.C.G. vaccination programme under Tuberculosis Central Programme of the government has been merged with the multipurpose vaccination programme;

(b) whether under the same scheme, all the employees in the Health department of Bihar have been trained for the B.C.G. vaccination programme;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce this scheme in Bihar also; and



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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Universal Immunization Programme launched in 1985 also includes BCG Vaccination as one of the antigens.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar.

(c) The Universal Immunization Programme covers the entire country including Bihar State.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Welfare Fund for Cinema Workers**

8969. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Federation of India has created a Welfare fund to help cinema workers of all categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution being made at present by each of the film producers for the above mentioned fund; and

(d) the role of Government in building and regulating this welfare fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) According to the information available, Film Federation of India has not created any Welfare Fund to help cine workers.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

#### **Achievements of N.C.R.**

8970. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated capital outlay envisaged for the implementation of National Capital Region Plan during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) how far it falls short of the demand of the NCR Planning Board; and

(c) what effective steps have so far been taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the twin objective of the manageable national capital and balanced development of the entire region with special reference to the integrated development of self-contained priority towns and the Delhi Metropolitan Area towns and counter-magnets outside the region as interceptors of potential migrants to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The NCR Planning Board has prepared an Investment Plan of Rs. 2900 crores (Rs. 1750 crores in Central Sector and Rs. 1150 crores in State Sector) for the eighth Five Year Plan period. Allocations have been made only for the first year of the 8th Plan (i.e. 1990-91). Rs. 10 crores have been provided for NCR Schemes, in the Central Sector.

(c) A number of projects for development of residential, industrial, commercial, informal sector and infrastructural development in the towns falling in the National Capital Region have been financially assisted to the tune of Rs. 117 crores.

#### **Construction of Quarters for Government Employees**

8971. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government residential quarters in Delhi/New Delhi, area-wise and type-wise;

(b) the ratio of number of quarters in each type to the number of Central Government employees entitled therefor in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to construct more quarters in Delhi/New Delhi during Eighth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, category-

wise and locality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) A Statement indicating General Pool residential accommodation type-wise in Delhi/New Delhi is enclosed.

(b) No such Statistics are maintained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These details change from time to time depending upon the demand and hence it is not feasible to furnish now.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of General Pool Residential Accommodation (Type-Wise) in Delhi/New Delhi.*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	I	13,768
2.	II	20,512
3.	III	21,402
4.	IV	5,114
5.	V	1,932
6.	IV-Spl.	128
7.	VI	503
8.	VII	116
9.	VIII	97
		63,572

[*Translation*]

#### **Alternative Plots to Jhuggi Dwellers in Eastern Delhi**

8972. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jhuggis have been demolished in Eastern Delhi in Karkarduma, near Vishwashnagar, Shahdara Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to allot alternative land to them; and

(c) if so, the time by which land is likely

to be allotted to them and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) Fresh encroachments comprising of jhuggies and semi-pucca rooms on DDA's land in Karkarduma near Vishwas Nagar institutional area were removed by DDA on 11.4.1990.

(b) and (c). It is the policy of the Government not to permit fresh unauthorised construction or encroachment on public land, and there is no proposal to allot alternative land in such cases.

[English]

#### **Wastage of Cashew Apple**

8973. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Ministry regarding the quantum of cashew apple going waste every year;

(b) whether Government have any programme/scheme for the utilisation of cashew apple; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend financial and technical assistance to those who start industries based on cashew apple?

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

(b) and (c). Government of India has implemented a scheme on cashewnut which includes popularisation of utilisation of cashew apple among cashew growers by

conducting demonstrations on various methods of utilising cashew apple.

While the Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not have any proposal to set up any unit for processing of cashew apple in the Central public sector, plan schemes have been formulated for 1990-91 for the fruit and vegetable processing sector which include extending financial/technical assistance to State Government undertakings/Cooperative undertakings for setting up new units as well as for strengthening existing processing units.

[Translation]

#### **Use of Hindi in Central Council Homoeopathy**

8974. **SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi is encouraging the use of Hindi in its routine office work as per the policy of Government to encourage the use of Hindi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The central Council of Homoeopathy, a statutory body constituted under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, is following the official language policy for the use of Hindi in official work.

[English]

#### **Food Processing Units in A.P. and their export**

8975. **SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of food processing units in Andhra Pradesh which are exporting processed foods;

(b) the major items that are being exported, the value of exports so made annually and the countries to whom export so made; and

(c) the export figures of processed foods from Andhra Pradesh during the last three years as compared to the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Ministry of Commerce does not maintain export figures state-wise.

**Policy Regarding Regularisation of Government Accommodation to the Daughter-in-Laws of the Retired Government Employees**

8976. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by Union Government in regularising Government Accommodation in cases where a Government employee got employment on purely compassionate ground as a widow from their employer and not claiming House Rent Allowance and also fully dependant as a daughter-in-law to a retired Government employee;

(b) whether a number of such applications to regularise quarters by the Directorate of Estates have been refused in the recent past particularly in the Ministry of Finance (Collectorate of Central Excise, New Delhi);

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are also a number of

precedents in similar cases where allotment of quarters were regularised;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to consider all these cases as per precedents; and

(g) if so, the time by which these quarters will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Daughter-in-law is not entitled to regularisation of the accommodation occupied by the father-in-law at his retirement.

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

**Regularisation of Government Accommodation to the Dependents of Retiring Government Employees**

8977. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy laid down to regularise the accommodation by Union Government in cases where dependents of retiring Government servants join service on purely compassionate ground as in the cases of widows;

(b) whether a number of such applications are still pending since 1987 in the Directorate of Estates;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Ministry/Department-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that notices have been issued recently by the Directorate of Estates to vacate the quarter of aforesaid applicants;

(e) whether Government propose to review the present policy for regularisation of quarters in favour of widows; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Para-Medical Staff in CGHS Dispensaries of ISM**

8978. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different criteria are adopted for providing medical and para-medical staff in CGHS allopathic dispensaries and dispensaries/units of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being proposed to remove this disparity and to provide the staff in dispensaries/units of all systems of medicine on the same pattern?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Medical and Para-medical staff in CGHS allopathic and ISM dispensaries is posted in accordance with SIU norms. Since ISM and Homeopathy units function as a part of the allopathic dispensaries and there is no separate SIU norm for such units.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Working of Food Corporation of India**

8979. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government propose to review the working of the Food Corporation of India in order to evaluate its spending huge fund on its operational needs in the light of the experience gained by effective functioning of Civil Supplies Corporation in the States;

(c) if so, when such a review is proposed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not undertaking this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) As provided under the Food Corporations Act, 1964 the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of the Food Corporation of India vests in the Board of Directors, which is guided on questions of policy by the Central Government.

(b) to (d). The functions of the Food Corporation of India and Civil Supplies Corporations of States are not similar. The review of operational costs of Food Corporation of India is a continuing process. However, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has been asked to undertake cost audit of the Corporation's operations.

#### **Persons Seeking Jobs Abroad**

8980. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons going abroad for job, annually; and

(b) the number of graduate among them?

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

(a) During the last three years persons, as under have obtained emigration clearance in connection with employment abroad from various offices of Protectors of Emigrants:—

1987	—	1,25,356
1988	—	1,69,888
1989	—	1,25,786

(b) Graduates are not required to obtain emigration clearance and hence this information is not maintained.

#### Purchase of Cars/Jeeps by C.P.W.D.

8981. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice in C.P.W.D to purchase cars and jeeps, the cost of which is charged on the account of works of the projects;

(b) whether these vehicles are actually used by the supervisory staff and others who are engaged in those works, if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether motor cycle, pick up van and trucks are more useful for those projects works; and

(d) if so, the total number of cars, jeeps, motor cycles, pick up vans and trucks purchased by the CPWD authority during the 1985-1988 against project work or/and other accounts, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir. It is not the practice in the CPWD to purchase cars and jeeps, by charging the

same to the estimate of the work except when a specific provision is included for such vehicles in the estimate of the work.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Cars	22
Jeeps	106
Pickup Vans/Maruti Vans.	15
Motor Cycles	—
Trucks/Trekers	9
Total:	152

#### Regularisation of Government Accommodation

8982. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3156 regarding regularisation of Government accommodation and state:

(a) whether the policy laid down by Government in regard to regularisation of the Government accommodation in favour of the dependent of retired Government employee is not followed by the Directorate of Estates in all cases;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the reasons for not regularising allotment in such cases where a dependent of retiring Government servant is either appointed to the Government service or on deputation within a period of three years of his retirement;

(d) the details of the number of cases still pending without taking any action during

the last three years, type-wise, with reasons; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the policy in this regard?

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

(e) No, review of policy contemplated.

#### **Change of Accommodation**

8983. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of violation of policy laid down in respect of change of accommodation accepted on technical reasons have been brought to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Rehabilitation of Nomadic Tribes**

8984. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:  
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:  
DR. BENGALI SINGH:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken for permanent settle-

ment of nomadic tribes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): There is no centrally sponsored scheme for the permanent settlement of the Nomadic Tribes and this is purely a State Subject.

[*English*]

#### **Shraring of Ganga Waters with Bangladesh**

8985. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the unresolved issue of the sharing of the Ganga waters with Bangladesh in the Farakka Barrage is posing a serious threat to the port of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to resolve the issue?

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

(b) The work of formulating the proposals has been entrusted to the joint committee of Secretaries from the two countries, who held their 1st meeting on 18.4.1990.

#### **Foreign Exchange Earnings by Textile Industry**

8986. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop co-operative structures such as co-operative marketing and processing facility for cotton growers; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the textile industry during the last three years (year-wise) and the current season and which State tops the list in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Export of textile products (excluding Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) during the last years were:

*Value in Rs. Crores*

*(Provisional)*

1987-88	3785
1988-89	4365
1989-90	6468

Sources: Textiles Export Promotion Councils/Central Silk Board.

State-wise export statistics are not maintained.

[*Translation*]

#### **Rotting of Foodgrains in Rajasthan**

8987. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses of Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan and the branch-wise number of officers and employees working therein;

(b) whether Government have received complaints about rotting of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India's godowns of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **National Fund for Rehabilitation of Persons Returning from Gulf Countries**

8988. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any National Fund for the rehabilitation of the persons returning from gulf countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (A) No, Sir.

(b) It is for the respective State Governments to formulate policies in this regard.

[*English*]

#### **World Bank Aid to Upper Krishna Project**

8989. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to fund five projects under the second stage



of the Upper Krishna Project;

(b) if so, the total aid likely to be provided by the World Bank;

(c) the details of the project on which the amount is to be utilised; and

(d) by what time the assistance is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No project proposal entitled 'Second Stage of Upper Krishna Project' has been received from the State Government for World Bank assistance.

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

#### **Recovery of House Building Advance**

8990. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Building advance outstanding against Government Servants at the time of their retirement on superannuation/voluntary retirement is recovered in lump sum;

(b) if so, whether it causes severe financial constraints on them;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the facility of recovery of the outstanding House Building Advance from the person of retired Government servants in easy instalments as a welfare measure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir, only in case of Government Servants having less than 20 years of service, House Building Advance and interest thereon, outstanding at the time of retirement is adjusted in lump against Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.

(b) This is a welfare measure which enables the Govt. servant to obtain a higher quantum of House Building Advance, with a lower monthly instalment of recovery during his service.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Recovery from monthly pension after retirement is not possible as it is in violation of Section 12 of the Pension Act, 1871.

#### **Interest shown by Business Houses in Deep Sea Fishing**

8991. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the large business houses have shown interest in deep sea fishing by setting up integrated fisheries development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Circular Railway In Bangalore**[*Translation*]

8992. SHRI JANARDHARNA POOJARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a circular railway for Bangalore city as in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The Seventh Plan Provision for all the Metropolitan transport schemes under the Railways' Plan was only Rs. 400 crores and hence it was not possible to take up any new schemes.

**Sick Sugar Mills of Rajasthan**

8993. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sugar mills in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of sick mills in the State;

(c) the steps taken to revive these sick mills; and

(d) the manner in which the workers of these sick mills are proposed to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJA PATEL): (a) to (d). There were 3 installed sugar factories in the State of Rajasthan as on 15.4.90. The locations of these factories with their installed capacities are as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Installed capacity (TCD)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhupalsagar	j.S.	1500
2.	Sriganganagar	P.S.	1016
3.	Keshoraipatan	COOP.	1250

The sickness of a sugar factory depends upon a variety of factors which include cane availability, technical and managerial competence, size and condition of the plant and machinery and certain other factors. In order to arrest the sickness, the Government is providing financial assistance on soft terms basis for cane development and modernisation/rehabilitation purpose.

[*English*]**Ring Railway In Cochln**

8994. PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been

received by Union Government from Kerala Government for constructing a ring railway in Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

**Treatment of CGHS beneficiaries in Government Hospitals**

8995. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 March, 1990 to Unstarred question No. 2502 regarding Homeopathic and Unani Hospitals in Delhi and state:

(a) the procedure of availing of the services of allopathic hospitals mentioned in the Annexure of the reply given above by C.G.H.S. beneficiaries;

(b) whether medical officers of the CGHS dispensaries can refer cases to these hospitals as in the case of Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital; and

(c) if not, how a CGHS beneficiary can avail of the services of hospitals other than Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). C.G.H.S beneficiaries can avail medical facilities from Central Govt./State Govt. and Municipal Hospitals on a reference from Medical Officers of the dispensaries. However, for availing medical facilities from private and refer-

ral hospitals, prior permission of competent authority is required.

**News Item 'Banned Drinks still on sale'**

8996. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI SHEO SHARAN VARMA:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLAYA GAVIT:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:  
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:  
SHRI VIMANRAO MAHADIK:  
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press news-item captioned 'Banned drinks are still on sale' as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 18.4.1990;

(b) if so, the details of the manufacturers with their brand names of soft drinks who have not yet stopped production of cold drinks using Brominated Vegetable Oil, despite the ban imposed by Government;

(c) if so, the further steps Govt. contemplates in this regard;

(d) whether All India Soft Drinks Manufacturers Association has urged the Government to provide relaxation for some months on the use of BVO; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions have been issued to all States/UTs to ensure that soft drinks and other food products manufactured and marketed in the country after 15.4.1990 are free from B.V.O.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government did not agree for extension of time after 15th April, 1990.

**Raids by Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi**

8997. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi has been conducting raids on the wholesalers/manufacturers;

(b) if so, the number of samples lifted from wholesalers/manufacturers and retailers respectively since January, 1990; and

(c) further action proposed by Government to conduct raids on wholesalers/manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information received from the Delhi Administration is as follows:—

The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration has already been conducting raids on wholesalers/manufacturers and retailers in Delhi. The number of samples of various food articles lifted by the enforcement staff of the Department since January, 1990 is as under:—

**STATEMENT**

Month	Wholesalers	Manufacturers	Retailers	Total
1	2	3	4	5
January	10	19	68	97
February	02	08	43	53
March	08	05	26	39
April	06	14	22	42

[*Translation*]

### **Ration Cards in Delhi**

8998. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ration card units availing of rationing facility in Delhi are far in excess of the population of Delhi in 1981;

(b) if so, the number of ration card units and the population of Delhi in 1981;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many persons get their names included in ration cards at different places; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government to check this mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The population of Delhi as per 1981 census was 2,28,406 whereas the number of persons covered by Ration Cards as on 31.12.1981 was 73,45,809.

(c) While the possibility of a person getting his name included in a ration card at more than one place by furnishing false declarations cannot be ruled out, the Delhi Administration has stated that the number of beneficiaries was inflated more because of the card holders having shifted at a subsequent stage without surrendering the ration cards.

(d) It is an offence to obtain a food card or seek inclusion of a name in food card by furnishing false information/declaration. Delhi Administration conducts periodical door to door verification of food cards to weed out inflated units. In such drives undertaken during the last 3 years, 7479 food card holders involving 61,115 cereal and 36,230

sugar units had been deleted as these card holders were not found residing at the addresses indicated.

[*Translation*]

### **Migration of Doctors and Shortage in Hospitals**

8999. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration of doctors in large number has resulted in shortage of doctors in hospitals in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to ask the doctors who wish to migrate to deposit all the money incurred on the education, at the time of issuing passport to such doctors as a pre-condition for going abroad; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Aid to Yoga Institutes**

9000. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid paid to each one of the Yoga Centres Institutes in Maharashtra during last three years, institute-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether any complaint regarding irregularities committed have come to the

notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed in the matter; and

(d) the allocations made during 1990-91?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Private Institutes/Centres for conducting research in Yoga and Naturopathy is provided through the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy on the merits of each case. No grant-in-aid was given to any Yoga Centre/Institute in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years.

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

(d) No specific budget allocations are made for the purpose of giving grants-in-aid to these Centres.

#### **Recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee**

9002. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**  
**SHRI PRAKASH KOKO**  
**BRAHMBHATT:**  
**SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:**  
**SHRI N.J. RATHVA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 350 regarding recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee on Handloom Sector and state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by Abid Hussain to review the implementation of the textile policy of June, 1985 has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) what stage of consideration/proc-

essing the report stands and the period by which Government is likely to take the action?

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

(b) The report has been discussed in the Ministry of Textiles. As a first step it has been decided to get the report printed in English and Hindi and place sufficient copies in the Parliament House Library as well as release it for sale to the general public so that there is a wide debate on the proposals made by the Abid Hussain Committee. Government would then be in a position to get adequate feed back on the report before taking action on its implementation or otherwise.

#### **Environmental Development of Narmada Valley**

9003. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has initiated the process of granting loan to India for the environmental development of the whole Narmada valley;

(b) whether any delegation from Washington has recently visited India after having a meeting with the high officials of the World Bank in this regard;

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

(d) the total amount to be provided to India for environmental development of the Narmada valley?

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

(c) and (d). The proposal is at a preliminary stage and as such, it is not possible to assess the likely World Bank assistance at present.

[*Translation*]

**Policy on Transfer of Employees of Central Water Commission**

9004. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy regarding transfer of employees of the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the working of this transfer policy; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The transfer policy of Central Water Commission has been framed to ensure harmonising the essential needs of the organisation and the interest of the employees. The policy was reviewed by the Commission in consultation with the office bearers of the Staff Associations and the revised transfer policy was issued by Central Water Commission in September, 1989 for Group C and D employees and in December, 1989 for Group A and B employees. The salient points, inter-alia, of the transfer policy are given under:—

(i) Transfer from one station to another by and large are kept to the minimum possible.

(ii) Group 'A' and 'B' personnel are normally liable for transfer anywhere in India. Group 'C' and 'D' personnel should not normally be transferred except to meet the administrative contingencies;

(iii) When transfer of an employee from one station to another is inescapable, then the same should be done in a just and equitable manner, keeping in view factors like the employee with the longest continuous stay at a place;

(iv) Employees due for retirement on superannuation within a period of two years in case of Group 'A' and 'B' and 5 years in case of Group 'C' and 'D' shall not normally be transferred;

(v) As far as possible transfers are effected in March/April to avoid the disruption of educational schedule of the children of the employees;

(vi) Requests for posting to a station where the employees spouse, in Government service is posted, should be accommodated to the extent possible;

(vii) Female employees will not normally be posted to non-family stations;

(viii) Applications of request for posting/transfer of the employees are to be noted in a register and considered in a fair, just and equitable manner.

(c) and (d) While reviewing the transfer policy, some objections were received from some of the Staff Associations which were duly considered by the Commission while finalising the revised transfer policy.



[English]

**Strike Period of C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers**

9005. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the strike period of C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers has not been adjusted with leave due even through Ministry of Personnel and Training has suggested that the case of strike period may be adjusted with leave due by the cadre controlling Ministry;

(b) whether some of the Ministries, like, the Ministry of Telecommunications have since adjusted the strike period with leave due; and

(c) if so, the reasons for according discriminatory treatment to the CPWD Junior Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The strike period of CPWD Junior Engineers has not been adjusted as leave due on the specific advice of the Department of Personnel and Training that the policy of 'no work-no pay' should be followed by Ministries/Departments in such cases and that this should not be circumvented in any way including by grant of leave.

(b) and (c). A decision for treating the period of strike by the Telecom Employees as leave due was taken by the Ministry of Communications, as a special case, with the approval of the the Ministry of Communications without consulting the D.P. and T. or obtaining the approval of the Government. But this decision was not to be taken as a precedent for adopting a line of policy.

**Allotment of Dangerous Declared Quarters in Timarpur, Delhi**

9006. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quarters in Timarpur declared as 'Dangerous' by the C.P.W.D., Delhi Central Circle VI, have been allotted to the C.P.W.D. staff by the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters declared 'Dangerous' and allotted to C.P.W.D. staff respectively during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for such allotment by the C.P.W.D. authorities and not through the Directorate of Estates?

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

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

**Change of Sex through Surgery**

9007. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a study of the reported cases of sex conversion through surgery;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) its impact on balance of population of boys and girls?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Prohibition on Mineral Oil Use**

9008. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prohibit use of mineral oil in any form in food articles except where such addition is specially permitted in accordance with the standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules are also to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Draft Rules were issued in the Official Gazette No. 3(E) dated 2nd January, 1990 inviting comments from public to introduce a separate sub-rule 44AAA in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 prohibiting the Sale or offer or expose for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale under any description, food articles which have been coated with mineral oil, except where the addition of mineral oil is permitted in accordance with the standards laid down in Appendix 'B'.

**Demand for Packed Consumer Products**

9009. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether there is a marked increase in the demand for packed consumer products;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of such increase; and

(c) the steps take to further improve the demand for such products, especially in Karnataka?

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

**Food Poisoning Cases**

9010. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether during the month of April, a number of food poisoning cases in various parts of the country were reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Seminar on Family welfare**

9011. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether a seminar on family welfare was held in New Delhi on 14 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the seminar;

(c) the main recommendations made at the seminar; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). A National Seminar on Family Welfare was organised by the Indian Medical Association (IMA) at New Delhi on April 14-15, 1990. Some of the main recommendations are as below:

- (1) Family Welfare Programme should be a multi-pronged service oriented integrated approach. The Programme should encompass education, employment, improvement in status of women, poverty eradication, literacy improvement etc.
- (2) Family Welfare services should encompass total health care delivery with special emphasis on maternal care, nutrition and child welfare.
- (3) There should be greater emphasis on younger couples for spacing methods. For this purpose Oral Pill Programme should receive priority attention.
- (4) Wide range of Media should be made to motivate people in Family Welfare Programme especially use of Oral Pills.
- (5) Members of I.M.A. should have greater involvement in implementation of the Programme.

- (6) IMA should be given financial support and facilities to educate its members in Family Welfare activities through seminars etc.

The main recommendations of the Seminar already form a part of the Family Welfare Programme strategy. The Family Welfare Programme is conceived as a multi dimensional integrated approach and recognises the importance of "Beyond Family Planning" factors like female education, status of women, employment etc. as having vital bearing on fertility behaviour. Similarly Family Welfare services is conceived as a package which includes total health care delivery with special emphasis on maternal and child health care programme. Increased emphasis is also being given to cover younger couples for adoption of different spacing methods. All possible efforts are also being made to propagate increased use of Oral Pills. A multi-media communication strategy has been undertaken for popularising small family norm and acceptance of different spacing methods including use of oral Pills. Greater involvement of doctors belonging to IMA is sought to be achieved. Financial assistance and facilities are being made available to the IMA to train educate and motivate its members. It is the Government's endeavour to seek involvement of the IMA and its members in the implementation of the National Family Welfare Programme in pursuance of the policy of involving voluntary organisations and the community in a big way.

#### Supply to Fair Price Shops in Delhi

9012. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi particularly in the remote areas have been complaining since long about the poor

supply of rationed items;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three months and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):** (a) to (c). The allocation of specified food articles to all the Fair Price Shops in Delhi is made on the basis of units registered with them. The Delhi Administration takes necessary steps to ensure that supplies are made to all Fair Price Shops including those in remote areas well in time. Whenever there is any delay due to labour problem, shortage of stocks etc. in any godowns of the FCI, immediate steps are taken to get supplies from other godowns. The Administration has stated that there was some delay, however, in supplies because of labour problems in FCI, in the months of February, March and April, 1990.

**Working of Gastroenterology Department P.G.I.M.E.R.**

9013. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered Committee, consisting of eminent doctors, submitted its report regarding working of the Gastroenterology Department of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER);

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the

reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Committee includes the following aspects of the functioning of the Gastroenterology Department of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh:

- (i) Training and Teaching programme.
- (ii) Research.
- (iii) Patient Care.
- (iv) Endoscopic Services.
- (v) Relationship of Super speciality of Gastroenterology with other Departments of the Institute.
- (vi) Inter-departmental relationship.

(c) and (d). The report of the Committee has been discussed in the Governing Body of the Institute in its meeting held on 17.6.1989 and follow up action as per directions given by the said Body is in progress.

**Conveyance Allowance to NDMC Homeopaths**

9014. **SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Homeopathic doctors of N.D.M.C. are allowed to visit patients at home;

(b) if so, whether the Homeopathic doctors of N.D.M.C. are getting conveyance allowance to visit the patients at home; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As 9 Homeopathic Doctors have been sanctioned for 9 N.D.M.C. dispensaries, it is not possible for doctors to visit the patient at home.

#### **Tenements Under Slum Clearance Scheme**

9015. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tenements constructed in Delhi under slum clearance scheme so far;

(b) whether Government have decided to give lease-hold rights to the occupants of tenements;

(c) whether cost of liquidation was fixed as twenty times the annual economic rents;

(d) if so, the details of annual economic rent of these tenements in various localities in Delhi;

(e) how much amount is supposed to be deposited by the occupants of these tene-

ment in various localities in Delhi;

(f) whether any notice for payments has been served to these occupants; and

(g) if so, the details of the amount mentioned in these notices and the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 20489

(b) Yes, Sir. With the exception of trespassers.

(c) to (e). Liquidation cost in respect of tenements constructed before 1980-81 is calculated at 20 times of the economic licence fee and of those reconstructed thereafter is fixed with reference to the cost of acquisition and development of land, the cost of construction of the tenements and the usual over head charges. Colony-wise details of the liquidation cost are given at Statement-I. Colony-wise details of the economic licence fee is given at Statement-II.

(f) Notices for payments are served to the eligible occupants.

(g) The amount mentioned in the notices comprises the liquidation cost, arrears of licence fee upto 31.3.1985, individual plumbing charges and yearly ground rent at the rate of 2 1/2% of the cost of the land.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

##### ***Colony-wise details of the liquidation cost***

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Liquidation Cost</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

##### ***I. Tenements constructed before 1980-81***

1. Pant Nagar

8250

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Liquidation Cost</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2.	Brahm Puri	7650
3.	Reghar Pura	7050
4.	Amrit Kaur Puri, Ph-I	6900
5.	Rattan Nagar	7350
6.	Jhilmil Colony	5700
7.	New Moti Nagar, T.C.	7950
8.	New Moti Nagar, Ph-I	8250
9.	New Moti Nagar, Ph-II	9300
10.	New Moti Nagar, Ph-III	11550
11.	Ranjeet Nagar, Ph-I	12300
12.	Ranjeet Nagar Ph-II	16200
13.	Ranjeet Nagar (Sweeper tenements)	11250
14.	Mughal (Vasdev Nagar)	8250
15.	Nehru Nagar Ph-I	7650
16.	Nehru Nagar Ph-II	8100
17.	Inder Lok Ph-I	29700
18.	Swamy Dayandand Colony	14550
19.	Bagh Amba	13950
20.	Kalkaji	25650
21.	M.S. Road	36000
22.	G.T. Road Shahdra	17100
23.	Sangam Park (Sweeper tenements)	18600

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Liquidation Cost</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
24.	M.G. Road (Sweeper tenements)	14850
25.	Tilak Nagar (Sweeper tenements)	21150
26.	Anata Kidara	10650
27.	Chander Shekhar Azad Colony	21900
28.	Chauder Shekhar Azad Colony, Bagh Kare Khan	14850
29.	Bagh Kare Khan, Swamy Dayanand colony	15000
30.	Padam Nagar	9900
31.	T.C. Bagh Amba	9900
32.	D.A.G. Ph-I (Ajmeri Gate)	29250
33.	Katra Sheesh Mahal	28200
34.	Guddar Basti	14100
35.	Garhi	24400
36.	Nehdu Nagar Market Flats	8800
37.	<i>Turkman Gate</i>	
	<i>(a) Ground Floor</i>	
	Type-A	59900
	Type-B	57100
	Type-C	57150
	<i>(b) First Floor</i>	
	Type-A	56750
	Type-D	66800

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Liquidation Cost</i>
1	2	3
	<i>(c) Second Floor</i>	
	Type-E	53850
	Type-F	66800
	<i>(d) Third Floor</i>	
	Type-E	53850
	Type-F	63200
<i>II. Tenements constructed from 1980-81 onwards</i>		
1.	Sangam Park	41500
2.	Raghubir Nagar	51500
3.	M.S. Road	29800
4.	Sarai Rohilla	38400
5.	N.G. Road near Shivaji Colony	54400
6.	Ajmeri Gate	37200
7.	Jahangir Puri	37600
8.	Katra Nabi Karim Pahar Ganj	41800]
9.	Garhi Block 'C'	32200
10.	Sarai Basti	55200
11.	Tilak Vihar	45000
12.	Panjeet Nagar, A. Block Phase-II	41800
13.	Rajabir Nagar Sec. B& C NG Road	38700
14.	Madi Pur	29700



**STATEMENT-II**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Economic Licence Fee</i>
1	2	3
1.	Pant Nagar	412.50
2.	Brahm Puri	382.50
3.	Reghar pura	352.50
4.	Amrit Kaur Puri, Phase-I	345.00
5.	Rattan Nagar	367.50
6.	Jhilmil Colony	285.00
7.	New Moti Nagar, T.C.	397.50
8.	New Moti Nagar, Phase-I	412.50
9.	New Moti Nagar, Phase-II	465.00
10.	New Moti agar, Phase-III	577.50
11.	Ranjeet Nagar, Phase-I	615.00
12.	Ranjeet Nagar, Phase-II	810.00
13.	Ranjeet Nagar (Sweeper tenements)	562.50
14.	Andha Mughal (Vasdev Nagar)	367.50
15.	Nehru Nagar, Phase-I	337.50
16.	Nehru Nagar, Phase-II	360.00
17.	Inder Lok Phase-I	1440.00
18.	Swamy Dayanand Colony	682.50
19.	Bagh Amba	652.50
20.	Kalkaji	1237.50
21.	M.S. Road	1755.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Economic Licence Fee</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
22.	G.,T. Road, Shahdara	810.00
23.	Sangam Park (Sweeper tenements)	885.00
24.	N G. Road (Seweper tenements)	697.50
25.	Tilak Nagar (Sweeper tenements)	1012.50
26.	Ahata Kidara	487.50
27.	Chander Shekhar Azad Colony	1050.00
28.	Chander Shekhar Azad Colony, Bagh Kare Khan	697.50
29.	Bagh Kare Khan, Swamy Dayanand colony	705 00
30.	Padam Nagar	450.00
31.	T.C. Bagh Amba	450.00
32.	D.A.G. Phase-I (Ajmeri Gate)	1417 50
33.	Katra Sheesh Mahal	1365.00
34.	Guddar Basti	660.00
35.	Garhi	1175.00
36.	Nehru Nagar Market Flats	392.40
37.	<i>Trukman Gate</i>	
	(a) Ground Floor	Type- A 2899.20
		Type-B 2763.45
		Type-C 2776.87
	(b) First Floor	Type-A 2880.67
		Type-d 3382.95
	(c) Second Floor	Type-E 2736.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colony</i>	<i>Economic Licence Fee</i>
1	2	3
		Type-F 3383.00
	(d) Third Floor	Type-E 2736.03
		Type-F 3201.90

**Bonded Labour**

9016. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bonded labourers are exported to the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to prevent the export of these labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Hike in Cost of Construction in Urban Areas**

9017. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the last five years in respect of the cost of construction of houses in urban areas, particularly in metropolitan cities;

(b) the rate of increase in the last two years;

(c) the causes identified for the increase; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the cost so as to help the low income group and weaker sections of society?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The percentage increase in Building cost index of houses in urban areas including metropolitan cities ranges from 20.65 to 67.65.

(b) The percentage increase during the last two years, i.e. 1987-89 varieties from 5.2. to 30.0.

(c) The causes attributable to the rise in cost of construction are increase in prices of building materials like cement, steel, timber, increase in wages and transportation cost and general rise in building activity

(d) With a view to reducing the cost of construction, the Central Government has been advocating adoption of innovative technology and use of low cost building materials and components manufactured by using locally available raw materials including agricultural and industrial wastes. The CBRI, structural Engineering Research Centre, CSIR Laboratories under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and several other institutions are actively engaged in

research on low cost housing. R&D efforts covers aspects like low cost/alternate building materials and components, technology option of housing for low income settlements in rural areas, economical foundations, fire safety and thermal comfort, buildings in disaster prone areas etc. Research studies on various aspects of low cost housing are also funded by the Central Government.

HUDCO is also encouraging the building material manufacturing units for production of low cost building materials by contributing to their equity capital.

#### **Non-availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries**

9018. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that medicines prescribed by the CGHS doctors as well as specialists are not available generally in the CGHS dispensaries;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take for supplying the medicines to the patients at the time they need?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). All medicines included in the formulary are by and large available in the CGHS dispensaries and are being supplied to the beneficiaries. In the event of non-availability of any medicine, the same is indented from local chemist and supplied to the beneficiaries. In emergent cases, authority slip is also given to the beneficiaries to procure the medicine from Super Bazar without any payment.

#### **Minimum Wages for Agriculture Labour and Consumer Price Index**

9019. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages for agricultural labor are in consonance with the consumer price index in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The State Government have been periodically revising the minimum rates of wages in response to rise in Consumer Price Index Number. Many States have also provided for Variable Dearness Allowance linked to Consumer Price Index.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Repairing of Roads In Delhi**

9020. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI RAM SAGAR  
(Saidpur):

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the material used in road repairs, repairs of berms, footpaths etc. in the capital is reportedly of a very poor quality;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to prevent the wasteful expenditure on repeated repairs and improve the quality of roads in Delhi; and

(c) the number of roads and wastebins which were taken up for repair repeatedly during the last three years in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The M.C.D., N.D.M.C., Cantonment Board and the D.D.A. have reported that they use standard material for repair of roads as per specifications approved by the C.P.W.D., repairs are carried out as per maintenance plans prepared on the basis of approved yardsticks for different categories of roads/foot-paths and that no repeated repairs of roads and wastebins have been done during the last three years.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts**

9021. SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide grants to the voluntary organisations for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicts;

(b) if so, the details of such organisations, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds provided to these organisations and proportion thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware about the malfunctioning of these organisations;

(e) if so, the number of such organisations against whom complaints have been

received; and

(f) whether Government have investigated these complaints; if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, Govt. of India provides Grant-in-Aid covering 90 per cent of the total expenditure to voluntary organisations, for providing services in counselling, de-addiction and after-care of the drug addicts. Grants are also given for awareness education and publicity, and for construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles, etc. In case of construction, grants to the tune of 50 per cent of the cost, or Rs. 5 lakhs whichever is less, are admissible to voluntary organisations.

A statement giving details of the funds provided to organisations statewide is enclosed.

(d) to (f). The performances of the organisations are regularly monitored. However, either on receipt of complaints or on account of knowledge obtained regarding malfunctioning of centres after due inquiry etc., action is taken in consultation with the State Government/Union Territory Administration.

So, far, four Counselling Centres of the voluntary organisations for counselling and treatment of drug addicts have been closed down.

**STATEMENT**

State-wise Coverage of the Voluntary Organisations Institutions etc given Grant-in-Aid for Drug Abuse Prevention Programmes during 1989-90  
(as on 31 3 1990)

Sl No	Name of State UT	No. of voluntary organizations/ institutions etc assisted	Amount of grant given (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
A	STATES		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	3.60
2	Assam	1	0.87
3	Bihar	1	15.71
4	Goa	2	2.96
5	Gujarat	7	36.73
6	Haryana	6	38.09
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1.33
8.	Karnataka	3	9.57

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of voluntary organizations/ institutions etc. assisted</i>	<i>Amount of grant given (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Kerala	4	7.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	13.65
11.	Maharashtra	9	32.73
12.	Manipur	2	10.62
13.	Mizoram	3	17.14
14.	Nagaland	2	4.07
15.	Orissa	4	8.53
16.	Punjab	2	3.31
17.	Rajasthan	3	34.37
18.	Sikkim	1	1.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	10	23.74

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of voluntary organizations/ institutions etc. assisted	Amount of grant given (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
20.	Tripura	1	0.85
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	29.42
22.	West Bengal	14	24.78
	Total (A)	93*	320.90
<b>B. UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
1.	Chandigarh	2	4.95
2.	Delhi	15	104.43
3.	Pondicherry	1	4.43
	Total (B)	18	113.81
	Grant Total (A + B):	111*	434.71

Note:— \*Since few organizations have figured more than once, the actual number of Voluntary Organizations/Institutions etc assisted is 108.



**Timings of CGHS Dispensaries**

9022. SHRI HARI BHAN SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries find the present one shift timing of CGHS dispensaries most inconvenient;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to revert to old system of opening CGHS dispensaries in morning and evening;

(c) whether Government also propose to open CGHS dispensaries on closed holidays as well; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The present system was introduced in CGHS on the recommendations of the CGHS Advisory Committee. Out of 81 dispensaries in Delhi 11 are providing full range of medical services in the evening also. Limited medical services by deployment of skeleton staff is available in all other dispensaries.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d). No proposal to open CGHS dispensaries on closed holidays is under consideration. However, CGHS beneficiaries can avail emergency medical services from functioning dispensaries on closed holidays.

**Regional Cancer Centres in Maharashtra**

9023. SHRI HARI BHAN SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of regional cancer treatment centres in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the diagnostic and treatment equipments provided in the centres; and

(c) the details of the operations conducted in each of the centres during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) One—Tata Memorial Hospital and Cancer Research Institute Bombay.

(b) The Institute is provided with all kinds of modern diagnostic and treatment equipments including Cobalt Therapy Unit, Linear Accelerator, C.T. Scanner, Brachytherapy, X-Ray Unit, Anaesthesia Equipments, Laboratory Services and other medical and Surgical Equipments.

(c) 8347 major operations and 13697 minor operations were conducted during the year, 1988-89 and 7877 major operations and 14063 minor operations were conducted during the year, 1989-90.

[English]

**Transfer of Ownership Rights**

9024. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of transfer of ownership rights to the holders of power of attorney in Delhi has been under consideration; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken in this regard in respect of lands (i) where the power of attorney has been granted by one who himself has full right of ownership and

(ii) where such power has been granted by one who has rights only as a lessee or sub-lessee of land?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority had announced a scheme of regularisation of such transactions some time back. This scheme was operative for the period May 1989 to March 1990. It was applicable to residential properties only and was meant to cover cases where the device of General Power of Attorney had been used to transfer ownership.

#### **Norms for Compensation to Farmers**

9025. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the criteria and norms for compensation to be paid for agricultural land acquired in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the existing norms and modifications sought to be made therein?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Compensation is paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time. Delhi Administration have, however, recently fixed the following minimum prices for agricultural land:—

- (i) Rs. 1.5 lakhs per acre for lands situated in the river bed between the forward bounds.
- (ii) Rs. 4.65 lakhs per acre for all other agricultural lands.

These minimum prices are effective from 27.4.90 and will be taken into consideration

by the Land Acquisition Collector for payment of compensation and would apply in all cases where land has been notified under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. For land notified under Section 4 in previous years, the minimum price would be arrived at by discounting the 1990 prices by 15% per annum. This minimum price would not apply to cases where awards have already been announced. In addition, to this minimum price, land owner would also be entitled to 30% solatium and other benefits provided for in the Act.

#### **Progress of N.C.R. Plan Implementation**

9026. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of funds in the Central as well as State sector in the Seventh Plan for implementation of the National Capital Region Plan was as per the proposals of the National Capital Region Board;

(b) if so, the allocation as proposed by the NCR Board; the funds actually made available and the amount spent by the Centre and the States concerned;

(c) the Central and States allocation for the first year of the Eighth Plan as against the proposal of the NCR Board;

(d) whether the progress of NCR Plan has been achieved so far according to targets laid down; and

(e) if not, the details of the shortfall, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps being taken to ensure the pace of the progress as per targets laid down?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). The NCR Planning Board had proposed an outlay of Rs. 867 crores (Rs. 467 crores in the Central; Sector and Rs. 400 crores in the State Sector) during the Seventh Plan period. However, only Rs. 65 crores (Rs. 35 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 30 crores in the State Sector) was actually provided in the 7th Plan. As against this, the expenditure has exceeded Rs. 79 crores (including release of Rs. 34.62 crores by the Centre). The expenditure incurred by the State Governments and their implementing agencies stood at Rs. 44.75 crores as on 31st December, 1989 upto which date the figures are presently available.

For the 8th Plan period, NCR Planning Board has prepared an Investment Plan of Rs. 2900 crores (Rs. 1750 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1150 crores in the State Sector). Allocations have been finalised only for the first year (1990-91) of the 8th Plan period and Rs. 10 crores have been provided for the first year of the 8th Plan. Figures in the State Sector have not been received.

[*Translation*]

#### **Accupuncture for Treatment of Myopathy**

9027. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Accupuncture method of treatment for cure of myopathy;

(b) if so, the time by which this facility would be made available; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). As Accupuncture has not been found useful in Myo-

nia and other disorders of Neuro Muscular Transmission, there is no proposal to introduce Accupuncture as a method of treatment in Myopathy.

#### **Request from Malaysia for Recruitment of Doctors**

9028. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Government of Malaysia for recruitment of doctors and medical specialists;

(b) if so, the number of doctors and medical specialists proposed to be sent to Malaysia; and

(c) the criteria fixed for their appointment?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Malaysian Government has requested for 99 doctors and medical specialists. Their request is being examined and the selection will be on the basis of qualification and experience in the respective fields of specialisation and relative merit. While making selection, Government policies of the foreign assignment would also be kept in mind.

[*English*]

#### **Filling up of Vacant Posts**

9029. SHRI JAGANATH SINGH:  
SHRI SUKHENDRA  
SINGH:

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

(a) the number of senior posts vacant in his Ministry;

(b) the period since when these are vacant; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these posts

till date and when these vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The following 4 senior posts are vacant in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

(1)	Deputy Adviser (Unani)	(Rs. 3000-5000)
(2)	Director (Evaluation)	(Rs. 4500-5700)
(3)	Joint Director	(Rs. 3700-5000)
(4)	Programme Officer (AV)	(Rs. 3700-5000)

<i>Name of the Post</i>		<i>Date from which vacant</i>
(1)	Deputy Adviser (unani)	22.2.1985
(2)	Director (Evaluation)	27.1.1988
(3)	Joint Director	1.4.1990
(4)	Programme Officer (AV)	31.1.1990

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Dy. Adviser (Unani)	The post is reserved for S.T. Because of non-availability of the ST candidate, it has to be exchanged with the SC candidate, it is not filled up for three years as per the orders of Department of Personnel and Training. The post has been advertised by U.P.S.C. in the month of April, 1990 and is likely to be filled up shortly if suitable candidate is selected by U.P.S.C.
2.	Director (Evaluation) and Joint Director	These are ISS posts. The Department of Statistics has already been requested for nominating suitable officers. The vacancies are expected to be filled up shortly.
4.	Programme Officer (AV)	The proposal for filling the vacancy is under consideration in consultation with Union Public Service Commission/Department of Personnel and Training. The vacancy is likely to be filled up shortly.

[*Translation*]

### Inspection of Electropathy Institutions

9030. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electropathy committee had gone for inspection of the electropathy institutions of Mathura and Agra on 25th April, 1990;

(b) the number of institutions inspected earlier by this Committee;

(c) the names of the members who participated in the inspection of the institutions; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in submission of the committees report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Two institutions were inspected by the Committee earlier.

(c) The Institutes at Agra and Mathura were inspected by the following members:—

(1) Dr. S.D. Sharma, DDG, D.G.H.S.

(2) Dr. P.K. Gupta, DCI, D.G.H.S.

(3) Dr. D.P. Rastogi, Director, CCRH.

(d) The reasons for the delay in submission for the report are that it had to make site visits and also get opinion of practitioners of Electropathy. This has since been done and the Report is likely to be submitted soon.

### Nursing Home Facility in Safdarjung Hospital

9031. SHRI SUKHENDRASINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nursing homes in Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a medical college in Safdarjung Hospital;

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

(d) by what time the sanction is likely to be granted by his Ministry to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is no Nursing Home in Safdarjung Hospital.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

### Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

9032. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in Delhi on 18 April, 1990; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting?

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

(b) Discussions were held on finalisation of the Task Force report on Flood Management and Waterflows set up in September, 1988 and sharing of common rivers with particular reference to needs on Ganga and Tista.

#### **Nationalisation of Sick Textile Mills**

9033. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested Union Government for the nationalisation of eight Textile Mills which have become sick;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that delay in this matter may cause undue hardship to lakhs of Textile workers?

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

(b) and (c). Nationalisation does not provide a solution to the problem of sickness. However, it can be considered, where necessary, in case of viable mills. The State Government therefore, has been advised to have the viability of these mills examined by the Nodal Agency/BIFR set up for the purpose and to obtain the consent of all concerned parties to the reliefs and concessions expected from them in the rehabilitation packages for the mills which are found viable.

#### **Survey Regarding Allopathic Doctors**

9034. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have conducted any survey as to how many Allopathic Doctors are unemployed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; Statewise as on 28 February, 1990;

(c) the number of posts thereof vacant in the Primary Health Centres and in the Rural areas in the country as on 28 February, 1990; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to such allopathic doctors?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information available with the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the total number of medical graduates including post-graduates on the Live Register of employment exchanges as on 31.12.88 is 27,290. It may also be pointed out that the job seekers registered with the employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

(c) As on 31.12.89, out of the total number of 23,619 sanctioned posts of doctors at the Primary Health Centres, 4,132 posts were vacant.

(d) Except for normal expansion activities of the Central Government and State Governments Health sectors, there is no special scheme to absorb the unemployed doctors in Government.

**Licences to FPI**

9035. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any guidelines for issuing licences to the food processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when, the guidelines are likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Most of the food processing industries are delicensed. However, wherever industrial licenses are required, guidelines are notified by the Government from time to time.

**Mahi Water Dispute**

9036. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahi water dispute has remained unsettled for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been pressing for resolving the dispute expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to resolve the dispute soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Matters arising out of 1966 bilateral agreement between the

Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan on sharing of Mahi waters are pending settlement since 1980.

(b) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan is pressing for early resolution of the issues. Two inter-State meetings at Chief Ministers level were convened by the Centre on 24.12.80 and 6.4.83 and Irrigation Ministers of the two States also held bilateral discussions on 11.6.84 but consensus could not be arrived at. Further, efforts to convene inter-State meeting at Chief Ministers level have not succeeded. In a fresh initiative the issues have been taken up with the two Chief Ministers separately.

**Transit Homes**

9037. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI MANGARAJ MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating a scheme under which assistance is rendered to District Headquarter Hospitals and sub-Divisional Head quarters Hospitals, through the District Red Cross Branches to construct Transit Homes to provide free accommodation for the attendants of the persons who come for treatments as indoor patients;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the necessity of such Transit Homes in sub-Divisional Hospitals, particularly feeding the sub-divisions densely populated by Scheduled Castes Community, is more because such weaker sections seldom find any accommodation; and

(c) the details of action taken and achievements made/targetted districtwise in Orissa?



**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (c). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not have any scheme under which assistance is rendered to District Headquarter Hospitals and sub-Divisional Headquarters Hospitals, through the District Red Cross Branches to construct Transit Homes to provide free accommodation for the attendants of the persons who come for treatments as indoor patients.

According to the information received from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi they also do not have any national scheme for provision of accommodation to attendants of the indoor patients in Hospitals. However in Punjab and Haryana and branches of Red Cross Society in these States have in some district hospitals set up facilities to accommodate the attendants of the indoor patients.

#### **Renovation of P.M. House**

**9038. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has moved to the House at Race Course Road;

(b) whether this house has been renovated;

(c) if so, the cost incurred for the same; and

(d) whether this house will be used as a permanent house for the future Prime Ministers of the country?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) To earmark the official Residence of the Prime Minister of India is under consideration.

#### **Indian Children Adopted by Foreign Parents**

**9039. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian children adopted by the Foreign parents during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any Government agency to find out about the welfare of these adopted children abroad;

(c) whether Government have received any information that these adopted children are sold as slaves abroad; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some child adoption agencies in India receive huge amount from abroad for adoption of Indian children by foreigner parents?

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

(a) According to information received from various courts in India, the number of Indian children taken abroad under the authority of the courts for adoption in foreign countries during the last three years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of adoption</i>
1987	814
1988	698
1989	813

(b) In accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court the Government of India,

from time to time, send to the Indian Embassies or High Commissions in the country of the prospective adoptive parent, the names, addresses and other particulars of such children taken abroad on adoption, with the request that the Embassy or High Commission, as the case may be, may maintain an unobtrusive watch over the welfare and progress of such children.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) In their series of judgments in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 1171/1982 by Shri Laxmi Kant Pandey, the Supreme Court have directed that the courts should determine the amounts to be paid by the foreign parents adopting children to the social or Child Welfare agency. This is by way of reimbursement of maintenance expenses. Only such amount as may be determined by the court as to be the maintenance expenses shall be recoverable by the Social or Chief Welfare agency, from the foreign parents appointed or the guardian of the child. Surgical and medical expenses incurred on the child are also recoverable by the Social or Child Welfare Agency against production of Bills or vouchers. The Supreme Court have also laid down that the Social or Child Welfare agency which processes the application of a foreigner is entitled to recover from the foreigners, expenses as may be fixed by the court. This recovery shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 6,000/-.

#### **Lendi Project of Maharashtra**

9040. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Lendi Project in Maharashtra; and

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have been advised to prepare a modified project proposal after reaching an inter-State agreement regarding utilisation of water and sharing of the costs.

#### **Allotment of Quarters to C.G.H.S. Doctors**

9041. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters allotted to CGHS doctors in Delhi/New Delhi with location thereof;

(b) whether the CGHS building as well as the staff quarters at Daryaganj is in a dilapidated condition and not being maintained regularly;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 278 quarters have been allotted to CGHS Doctors in Delhi/New Delhi as per statement enclosed.

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) and (d). In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing details of Government accommodation in occupation of CGHS doctors

Sl. No.	Name	Residence No.	Type
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. A.C. Hazarika	A-2453, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	D
2.	Dr. Satya Sharma	D/179, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	E
3.	Dr. A. Sengupta	D-II/A-2736, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	E
4.	Dr. J. Khendpur	D-II/11, Kidwai Nagar (E), New Delhi	E
5.	Dr. B.K. Agnihotri	D/1/4, Kidwai Nagar (W), New Delhi	E
6.	Dr. Baljinder Kaur	23 (LF), Tansen Marg, New Delhi	D
7.	Dr. A.K. Dash	C-581, L.B. Nagar, New Delhi	D
8.	Dr. G.C. Nayak	D/1A-1, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
9.	Dr. J.S. Ahuja	151, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
10.	Dr. Kamlesh Sood	S-III/357, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Dr. M.K. Chakravarty	A-2521, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	D
12.	Dr. N. Panerjee	S-III/157, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
13.	Dr. P.K. Saikia	A-67/2539, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	D
14.	Dr. P. Gandotra	S-XII/1345, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
15.	Dr. N.C. Dutta	D-II/260, Chankyapuri, New Delhi	E
16.	Dr. R. Narula	S-XII/N-294, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
17.	Dr. Ramesh Tiwari	D-II/132, Kidwai Nagar (W), New Delhi	E
18.	Dr. Rekha Aggarwal	740, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
19.	Dr. R.M. Wallia	785, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
20.	Dr. S.K. Gupta	E-94 (1862), Nanakpura, New Delhi	D
21.	Dr. Saroj Sharma	B-32, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
22.	Dr. S.K. Adhikari	897, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
23.	Dr. S. Bhattacharya	S-IV/369, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
24.	Dr. S. Aggarwal	D-II/A-23, Nanakpura, New Delhi	E
25.	Dr. Santosh Chadha	XY-49, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	D
26.	Dr. S.C. Mahpatra	F-134, Naroji Nagar, New Delhi	C
27.	Dr. S.B. Dass	S-IX/397, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
28.	Dr. Sheela Mohan	S-VIII/882, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
29.	Dr. Meera Srivastava	A-23/184, Lodi Colony, New Delhi	D
30.	Dr. S. Majumdar	D-II/79, Kaba Nagar, New Delhi	E
31.	Dr. D. Katoch	C-784, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
32.	Dr. D.D. Sansal	S-XII/795, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C

Sl. No.	Name	Residence No.	Type
1	2	3	4
33.	Dr. C.P. Vichitra	S-III/332, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
34.	Dr. B.S. Sharma	A-117, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
35.	Dr. Hari Krishan	S-I/203, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C
36.	Dr. K.N. Aggarwal	S-III/546, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
37.	Dr. R. Khitta	S-IV/303, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
38.	Dr. Ram Lal	G-30 (2312), Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	C
39.	Dr. Rajesh Jarath	S-VIII/N 639, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	B
40.	Dr. R.P. Singh	S-I/117, Sadique Nagar, New Delhi	C
41.	Dr. S. Mazumdar	A-71, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	C
42.	Dr. V.S. Rawat	A-317, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C
43.	Dr. Ambika Dass	368, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
44.	Dr. D.R. Dey	Z-49, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	D
45.	Dr. Indira Bisoi	S-I/99, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C
45 A.	Dr. Meera Hajela	BD-948, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C
46.	Dr. S. Baindha	B-22/1028, Lodi Road, New Delhi	C
47.	Dr. R.C. Mahapatra	585, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
48.	Dr. K.R. Rath	S-IV/292, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
49.	Dr. A. Roy	A-2524, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	D
50.	Dr. G.N. Behera	A-170, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
51.	Dr. Kanwal Kumar	G-305, Nanak Pura, New Delhi	C
52.	Dr. Nagendra Singh	13. N.W. Moti Bagh, New Delhi	C
53.	Dr. R.K. Gupta	B-22/1097, Lodi Road, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
54.	Dr. Pushpa Lata	G-115, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C
55.	Dr. Nirmalendu Dhar	S-VIII/N-182, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
56.	Dr. Usha Bali	755, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
57.	Dr. Himanshu Bhushan	S-III/212, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C
58.	Dr. Brij Bhushan	A-2/8, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
59.	Dr. A.K. Kohli	D-V/104, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	E
60.	Dr. M.K. Nandkeoliar	5-A, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	C
61.	Dr. Siya Ram	DI/83 Lodi Road, New Delhi	C
62.	Dr. Santosh Katauaia	S-XII/72, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C
63.	Dr. Shval Hussain	306, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
64.	Dr. Dinesh Srivastava	105 F, Aram Bagh, New Delhi	C



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
65.	Dr. Kiran Kapoor	Z-7, Timarpur, New Delhi	B
66.	Dr. P. Garg	5-D/453, Mandir Marg, New Delhi	B
67.	Dr. Rita Srivastava	B-2/5, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
68.	Dr. A.K. Mathur	22 (LF), Tansen Marg, New Delhi	D
69.	Dr. A.C. Tigga	30/3-D/S-II DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
70.	Dr. Bharat Singh	400-E, Karol Bggh, New Delhi	C
71.	Dr. Padmini Dass	Z-209, Timarpur, New Delhi	B
72.	Dr. T.P. Sarker	28-C, Press Road, New Delhi	E
73.	Dr. S.R. Haldar	D-II/2/4, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	E
74.	Dr. M.M. Bhattacharya	14-C (MIG), Mayapuri, New Delhi	E
75.	Dr. R. Manchandra	H-158, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
76.	Dr. S. Gulati	213, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi	E
77.	Dr. V.K. Bhatia	75-II F (795), Timarpur, New Delhi	C
78.	Dr. P.S. Dass Gupta	D-9; C Mayapuri, New Delhi	E
79.	Dr. A.K. Bhargava	E-396, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	C
80.	Dr. H.E. Bhattacharya	108, Press Road, New Delhi	E
81.	Dr. S.N. Mishra	DI/D, Mayapuri, New Delhi	E
82.	Dr. S.R. Saroj	S-IV/209, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	B
83.	Dr. B.R. Poddhan	S-VIII/842, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
84.	Dr. M.S. Sethi	A-179, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
85.	Dr. Nathu Lal	119, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
86.	Dr. S.K. Srivastava	D-21, Dev Nagar, New Delhi	E

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
87.	Dr. (Mrs.) Krishna Singh	DII/36, K.N. (E), New Delhi	F
88.	Dr. O.N. Krishna	18-C, Park Street, New Delhi	E
89.	Dr. S.N. Mathur	DII/33, K.N. (E), New Delhi	E
90.	Dr. A.K. Sharma	DII/129, K.N. (W), New Delhi	E
91.	Dr. (Mrs.) Pushpa Singh	A-38, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
92.	Dr. S.A. Pasha	S I/135/G M.B. Road, New Delhi	B
93.	Dr. S.K. Sud	GG/7 (LF), Babu Place, New Delhi	D
94.	Dr. (Mrs.) Altya Aman	19/967, Lodi Road, New Delhi	C
95.	Dr (Mrs.) V. Jain	17 (LF), Tansen Marg, New Delhi	D
96.	Dr. V.P. Chettia	A-239, L.B. Nagar, New Delhi	D
97.	Dr. (Mrs.) V.V. Lakshmi	925, B.K.S. Marg, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
98.	Dr. (Mrs.) M.E. Reetha	S II/2-B-68 DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
99.	Dr. R.N. Singh	5 Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi	D
100.	Dr. A.R. Das	H-276, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi	B
101.	Dr. (Mrs.) M. Pandey	J.G X 30, Mandir Marg, New Delhi	B
102.	Dr. A.K. Gupta	A 23/143, Lcdi Road, New Delhi	D
103.	Dr. Jagdish Saran	A-64, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
104.	Dr. S.C. Mehra	1074, BKS Marg, New Delhi	C
105.	Dr. B. Ramachandran	S-IV/271, R K. Puram, New Delhi	D
106.	Dr. C.P. Gupta	S II/42-3B, DIZ, New Delhi	C
107.	Dr. P. Ravindran	BL-61-SII/2-C, DIZ, New Delhi	C
108.	Dr. S.V. Rama Krishnan	1081, BKS Marg, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
109.	Dr. M.V. Ganesn	A-331, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	B
110.	Dr. Satya Prakash	B-4/36, Lodi Road, New Delhi	C
111.	Dr. A.K. Kangoo	A 23/152, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
112.	Dr. Surinder Tanwar	A-218, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
113.	Dr. (Mrs.) M. Tyagi	B-13, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
114.	Dr. Vinod Sehgal	19 D Seema Bagh, New Delhi	D
115.	Dr. B.D. Sharma	S-XII/1347, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
116.	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Srivastava	B-64 (536), Nanak Pura, New Delhi	D
117.	Dr. J.M. Rao	J-572, Mandir Marg, New Delhi	D
118.	Dr. M.K. Jomiar	H-526, B.K.S. Marg, New Delhi	B
119.	Dr. Suresh Kumar	I-259, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
120.	Dr. Sudhir Sinha	6 Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
121.	Dr. Man Singh	S-II/2-D/44, DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
122.	Dr. B.M. Dass	S-II/44, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	D
123.	Dr. D.S. Arora	A-23/182, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
124.	Dr. G.D. Gupta	D II/8, Kidwai Nagar (West), New Delhi	E
125.	Dr. (Mrs.) K.K. Kalra	A 2/2, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
126.	Dr. M.K. Garg	B-3/6, Peshwar Road, New Delhi	D
127.	Dr. R.M. Dey	29-C, Press Road, New Delhi	E
128.	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Uppal	DI/64, Rabindru Nagar, New Delhi	E
129.	Dr. P.K. Roy	9 (IF) Babar Place, New Delhi	D
130.	Dr. K.K. Kanchan	B4/4, Lodi Road, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
131.	Dr. (Mrs.) Raksha Ghai	DII/368, Pandara Road, New Delhi	E
132.	Dr. (Mrs.) Surinder Kaur	D-46, S.S. Park, New Delhi	E
133.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sneh Lata Sharma	DII/335, Pandara Road, New Delhi	VB
134.	Dr. H.K. Malhotra	DII/A24, Moti Bagh South, New Delhi	E
135.	Dr. (Mrs.) P. Sangal	DII/2781, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	E
136.	Dr. V.K. Sinha	A-94, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
137.	Dr. Jeewan Bakeshi	5 (IF), Todar Mal Road, New Delhi	D
138.	Dr. Krishan Kumar	A 21/117, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
139.	Dr. (Mrs.) M.S. Jayalakshni	S-IV/683, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
140.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mukal Sarkar	A 20/54, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
141.	Dr. (Mrs.) Usha Bhattnagar	5E, Minto Road, New Delhi	D

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
142.	Dr. J.K. Nayak	A/5, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	C
143.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kanak Biswal	S/3, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	C
144.	Dr. R. Opek	S IV/294, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
145.	Dr. B.C. Tambali	2 (LF), Todar Mal Sqr., New Delhi	C
146.	Dr. Bajrang Lal	SII/51-2D, DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
147.	Dr. V.K. Asthana	S VIII/N-187, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
148.	Dr. N.C. Manjhi	SII/2-B-73, DIZ, New-Delhi	C
149.	Dr. C.V. Prasad	S IX/N-541, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
150.	Dr. Jai Prakash	SII/61 IA DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
151.	Dr. R.J. Agnihotri	252, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
152.	Dr. P.C. Rai	DII/153, Kidwai Nagar (West)	E



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
153.	Dr. A.K. Banerjee	73, Circular Road, New Delhi	VI
154.	Dr. B. Chakraborty	586, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
155.	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Chotri Devi	O-7-2, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	E
156.	Dr. M.R. Dass	S-XIII/O-3-1, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	E
157.	Dr. K.C. Sil	D-25, Dev Nagar, New Delhi	E
158.	Dr. Surinder Chug	DII/44, Kidwai Nagar (W), New Delhi	E
159.	Dr. U.C. Garga	S-IV/539, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
160.	Dr. Deepak Sen Gupta	B/86, Nanak Pura, New Delhi	D
161.	Dr. Sunil Kumar	XY 48, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	D
162.	Dr. K.P. Malik	24/15, M.B. Road, New Delhi	E
163.	Dr. R.K. Negi	DII/21 Kidwai Nagar (E), New Delhi	E

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
164.	Dr. M.B. Mathur	B2/7, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
165.	Dr. Gurcharan Singh	Q-6-1, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	E
166.	Dr. J.M. Hans	A-13, Pandara Road, New Delhi	D
167.	Dr. (Mrs.) V.L. Nayyar	DII/195, Kidwai Nagar (W), New Delhi	E
168.	Dr. (Mrs.) Bharti Minocha	S III/603, R K. Puram, New Delhi	D
169.	Dr. U. Satteya	S III/329, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
170.	Dr. P.K. Sarin	DII/22, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi	E
171.	Dr. S.K. Kashyap	DII/227, Kidwai Nagar (W) New Delhi	E
172.	Dr. Birbal Tondon	G-428, Nauraji Nagar, New Delhi	B
173.	Dr. Sardar Singh	S IX/43, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	B
174.	Dr. Chanchal Saluja	CII/23, Tilak Marg, New Delhi	VI

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
175.	Dr. Amar Jiwan	DII/18, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi.	E
176.	Dr. Arun Sahai	CII/37, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi	E
177.	Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi	A 23/165, Lodi Road, New Delhi	D
178.	Dr. S.C. Sharma	D 23, Dev Nagar, New Delhi	E
179.	Dr. M.P. Aggarwal	15 Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi	E
180.	Dr. M.N. Sahib	718, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	D
181.	Dr. Keshab Gogwami	998, BKS Marg, New Delhi	C
182.	Dr. V. Ramesh	S XII/1082, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
183.	Dr. (Mrs.) Jyoti Puri	B-1/5, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
184.	Dr. W.D. Bhatia	N 553, S-IX, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	D
185.	Dr. (Mrs.) B.R. Sawhney	64/2 BS-II/DIZ Area, New Delhi	C

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3	4
186.	Dr. Yaswant Singh	DG 856, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	C
187.	Dr. Madhu Gupta	5 (LF), Babba Place, New Delhi	D
188.	Dr. Arun Kumar	76/2-C/SII/DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
189.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kumud	S-1/III/447 DIZ Area, New Delhi	C
190.	Dr. K.R. Paul	Z-50, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	D
191.	Dr. Sivaram	S-1/26, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	C
192.	Dr. B.C. Roy	11-D, Dev Nagar, New Delhi	E
193.	Dr. C.P. Gupta	S-IV/1069, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	IV
194.	Dr. M.P. Dubey	DI/39, Rahindra Nagar, New Delhi	V
195.	Dr. P.S. Saharia	DII/42, Kidwai Nagar (E), New Delhi	E
196.	Dr. Swaranjit Deb	B-4/6, Peshwa Road, New Delhi	D
197.	Dr. B.R. Sharma	A-21/91, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi	D

*List of CGHS Pool Residential Accommodations Attached to CGHS Dispensaries Located in Delhi/New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Name of allottees
1	2	3	4
198.	1, CHGS Dispensaries, Kalkaji, New Delhi	IV	Dr. (Mrs.) Anita Verma
199.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Manju Srivastava
200.	2 CGHS Dispensary, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) L. Nongpiur
201.	3. —do—	—do—	Dr. A.K. Gupta
202.	1, CHGS Dispensary, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) K. Padmini
203.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. P.K. Baijari Singh
204.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. B. Bagchi
205.	4, —do—	—do—	Dr. J.K. Asthana
206.	1, CGHS Dispensary, Lodhi Road-I, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. P.C. Prasad
207.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Shashi Chawla
208.	1, CGHS Dispensary, Moti Bagh, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. S.K. Sharma

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Quarter No. and Locality</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name of allottee</i>
1	2	3	4
209.	2, 1, CGHS Dispensary, Moti Bagh, New Delhi	IV	Vaid V.D. Gupta
210.	3, —do—	—do—	Dr. J.K. Basu
211.	4, —do—	—do—	Dr. M.L. Madaria
212.	1, CGHS Dispensary, North Avenue, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. R.C. Khurana
213.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. R.N. Panda
214.	1, CGHS Dispensary, Rama Krishna Puram-III, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. K.K. Pandey
215.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. P. Mohan
216.	1, CGHS Dispensary, R.K. Puram, IV, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. Robin Dutta
217.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Srivasishta
218.	1, CGHS Mat. and Gynaec Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Gursharan Kaur
219.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Sulekha Saran

Sl. No.	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Name of allottees
1	2	3	4
220.	3, I, CGHS Mat. and Gynae Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi IV	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Anita Sexena
221.	4, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Rita Mohanty
222.	1, CGHS Dispensary, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Neelam Bhagwani
223.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Das
224.	3, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Meera Belwal
225.	4, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Sunita Kalia
226.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Wellesely Road, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. P.P.C. Rewani
227.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. B.S. Hatta
228.	3, —do—	—do—	Dr. G.R. Bagga
229.	4, —do—	—do—	Dr. Harbans Singh
230.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Nanakpura, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Kalpana Saikia

Sl. No.	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Name of allottee
1	2	3	4
231.	2, I, CGHS Dispensary, Nanakpura, New Delhi	IV	Dr. S.K. Gupta
232.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi	—do—	Dr. B. Das
233.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. M.L. Sharma
234.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. G.S. Mathur
235.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Naraina, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. Ramesh Anand
236.	2, CGHS Dispensary, Naraina, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. H.K. Chandiramani
237.	I, CGHS Dispensary, Nangal Raya, New Delhi	—do—	Dr. B. Chakraborty
238.	2, —do—	—do—	Dr. A.K. Guha
239.	A, CGHS Dispensary, Daryaganj, New Delhi	II	Dr. B.B. Jena
240.	A-I, 2nd Floor, —do—	—do—	Dr. S. Deb
241.	B-I, —do—	—do—	Dr. H.K. Makhija



Sl. No.	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Name of allottees
1	2	3	4
242.	C-1, —do—	II	Dr. Bhim Sen Behera
243.	Y-1, —do—	—do—	Dr. (Mrs.) Anju Jain
<i>Statement showing the allotment of General Pool Accommodation allotted to CGHS Doctors in Delhi/New Delhi</i>			
244.	Shrimati Ajit Kaur (M.O.)		E-503 C.R.H.
245.	Shrimati G. Parvati (M.O.)		D-301 CRH
246.	Dr. (Smt.) M.R. Sameual		D-501 C.R.H.
247.	Rajendra Prasad (M.O.)		D-607 C.R.H.
248.	Dr. M.R. Bhowmik		104 M.R.H.
249.	T.K. Talukdar (M.O.)		507 Asia House
250.	Dr. Ajit Kumar Dass		716 Asia House
251.	Dr. A.K. Aggarwal		A-605 C.R.H.

Sl. No.	Quarter No. and Locality	Type	Name of allottees
1	2	3	4
252.	Dr. (Smt.) Pushpawati Singh		B-206 C.R.H.
253.	Dr. (Smt.) P. Goswami		B-606 C.R.H.
254.	Dr. Satchidanand Tripathi		C-201 C.R.H.
255.	Dr. K.B. Gupta		C-208 C.R.H.
256.	Dr. Dipanka Dass		C-703 C.R.H.
257.	Dr. (Smt.) Vinod Lal		D-011 P.V.H.
258.	Dr. B.R. Sharma		D-315 P.V.H.
259.	Dr. (Mrs.) Alka Mittal		E-115 P.V.H.
260.	Dr. (Mrs.) Asha Rani Gandape		E-208 P.V.H.
261.	Dr. Naredh Solena		E-303 P.V.H.
262.	Dr. (Mrs.) Bina Nilaratna		D-017 P.V.H.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Quarter No. and Locality</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name of allottees</i>
1	2	3	4
263.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sneha Lata		E-219 P.V.H.
264.	Dr. S. S. Lalaani		E-414 P.V.H.
265.	Dr. (Mrs.) Rachel Jose		B-102 P.V.H.
266.	Dr. J.N. Dass		B-213 P.V.H.
267.	Dr. S.K. Verma		B-222 P.V.H.
268.	Dr. Sri Kamta Barik		B-319 P.V.H.
269.	Dr. J.N. Bhattacharjee		B-505 P.V.H.
270.	Dr. G.K. Biswas (D.G.H.S.)		C-018 P.V.H.
271.	Dr. V.N. Sardana (D.G.H.S.)		C-303 P.V.H.
272.	Dr. Miss Vijay Laxmi		C-122 P.V.H.
273.	Dr. B. Swain		A-005 P.V.H.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Quarter No. and Locality</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name of allottees</i>
1	2	3	4
274.	Dr. S.K. Dhar		A-121 P.V.H.
275.	Dr. A.K. Sinha		A-604 P.V.H.

**Finalisation of Second Master Plan for Delhi**

9042. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the finalisation of the second Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) the date by which the second Master Plan is expected to be ready; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Comprehensive modifications were required to be made in the Master Plan of Delhi which had been enforced in 1962. This exercise included, inter-alia, issue of public notice inviting objections/suggestions to the draft modifications formulated by DDA with a perspective upto the year 2001; consideration of the suggestions/objections received; interaction with experts, various interest groups and bodies like Delhi Urban Art Commission, etc. The modification proposals as finalised in the light of the above are presently under active consideration of the Government for according formal approval.

**Scrapping of Urban Land Ceiling Act**

9043. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 in Karnataka since the Act came into force;

(b) whether the said Act is not effective in meeting the local needs; if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government had suggested to Union Government for scrapping of the above Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) According to information received from the Government of Karnataka, 1942.8 acres of land have been acquired under the Act upto December 1989.

(b) Nothing to this effect has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**FCI Godowns In Punjab**

9045. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India entered into contract in 1980 with certain contractors for the construction of 20000 M.T. godowns in Tarntaran (Amritsar);

(b) if so, the amount of cement supplied by Punjab Government to these contractors vis-a-vis quantity recommended by F.C.I.,

(c) whether less supply of cement resulted in late construction of the godowns;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these contractors have spent lakhs of rupees but so far F.C.I. have not taken these godowns from these persons on hire basis; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India had entered into an agreement in July 1980 with M/s Gurdial Singh & Co-owners for the constructions of 20,000 M.T. godowns in Tarantaran (Amritsar).

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation had recommended 1200 MT of cement for the said construction work. The actual quantity supplied by Punjab Government to the said party for these godowns is not available with the Corporation.

(d) and (e). According to the agreement entered into by the Corporation in July, 1980, the party was to complete the godowns within seven months. They could not complete the godowns even during the extensions allowed from time to time till 31st March, 1984. Hence the godowns were not taken over by FCI.

[*Translation*]

#### **Welfare of Orphans**

9046. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of **MINISTER OF WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of organisations engaged in the welfare of orphans in Rajasthan and whether all these societies and organisations are duly elected and registered;

(b) the number of male and female children looked after by these organisations, organisation-wise;

(c) the services provided by these organisations for the welfare of orphans and for-  
lone children;

(d) the percentage of financial assistance provided by Government to these organisations, annually;

(e) whether some cases of misuse of money and forced labour from these children by some organisations have come to the notice of Government; and

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

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

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

[*English*]

#### **Indian Labour Conference**

9047. **SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discordant notes on new labour law—labour participation in management, were sounded at the discussions in the Indian Labour Conference on 21 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) and (b). The representatives of workers felt that at the Board level, workers' representatives should be 50% of the total strength of the Board. The representatives of employers recommended that to begin with, representation of workers on the board should be confined to only one representative each of 'workmen' and workers other than 'workmen'. The State Ministers were of the view that this should be confined to 25%.

(c) A suitable legislation in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Allotment of Government Quarters on Medical Grounds**

9048. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the colony-wise vacancy of Type-II Government Quarters in Delhi;

(b) how many quarters have been allotted to Government servants on Medical and other grounds out of turn during last three years; and

(c) the date upto which the allotments have been covered?

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

#### **Family Pension to the Employees of Delhi Cloth Mill, Delhi**

9049. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers of Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi to be paid family pension under Provident Fund Scheme, which has been closed from 1st April, 1989;

(b) the number of workers, who have been paid this amount as on 31st March, 1990;

(c) the reasons for delay in making payment of the family pension to the remaining workers even after one year of the closure of the mill; and

(d) when the payment is likely to be made to them?

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

(a) The family pension under the Employees' Family Pension Scheme is payable only in the event of death of a member while in service. In the present case, the workers of the mill are entitled to retirement-cum-with drawal benefit. Their total number is 2669.

(b) and (c). According to available information, 1740 claims were settled up to 31.3.90 and 615 claims were settled after 31.3.90. 52 claims have been returned for rectification of deficiencies in the claims. The remaining 262 workers have not so far preferred their claims.

(d) All the remaining claims will be settled as soon as their claims, complete in all respect, are received.

[*Translation*]

#### **Alternative sites to the Shopkeepers of Maulana Azad Road Officers' Hostel, New Delhi**

9050. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative sites or plots are being allotted to the shopkeepers of Maulana Azad Road Officers' Hostel, New Delhi in lieu of their shops to be demolished under India Gate Development Plan;

(b) if so, whether alternative sites/houses will be equal in commercial value to the existing shops of these shopkeepers;

(c) the time by which these sites or plots will be allotted to them; and

(d) whether Government also propose

to provide any financial assistance to these shopkeepers?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) No alternative sites/plots have been proposed for allotment to the shopkeepers of Maulana Azad Road Officers' Hostel, New Delhi, who had been allotted shops by the Ministry of Defence on a licence basis which expired in December, 1987.

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

(d) There is no such proposal.

[English]

#### Procurement of Wheat

9051. **SHRI K.S RAO:**  
**SHRIP. NARSAREDDY:**

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

(a) whether the quantity of wheat procurement targeted for 1989-90 had fallen short of;

(b) if so, the quantity targeted and the quantity actually procured;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall;

(d) the target fixed for wheat procurement for the 1990-91 marketing season; and

(e) the quantity of wheat likely to be procured actually during the period?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Against target of 9 million tonnes, 9004 million tonnes were procured.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No target has been fixed. All the wheat stocks that are offered by the farmers at the procurement price will be procured.

(e) About 10 million tonnes.

[Translation]

#### Working of Pool Officers in Various Hospitals

9052. **SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pool officers working in various hospitals are selected through C.S.I.R. and U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, whether pool officers used to work on the same post till they were absorbed permanently;

(c) whether pool officers are at present appointed for two years only;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to regularise the services of doctors working as pool officers?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Medical Pool Officers are attached to hospitals and other medical institutions in India, and work as pool Officers during the entire tenure, or till they obtain temporary or permanent employment in India, whichever is earlier.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Pool Scheme was reviewed in



November, 1989 by a Committee whose recommendations have been accepted by the Union Public Service Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. As per the accepted recommendations, medical pool Officers are appointed at present for a stipulated period of 2 years only.

(e) Under the Pool Officers Scheme of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the question of regularisation of services of Doctors working as Pool Officers does not arise.

[English]

**Death Due to Monkey Disease in  
Karnataka**

9053. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Monkey Disease has taken more than 300 lives for the last three years in Uttarakannada, Dukshinakannada and Shimoga districts, Karnataka;

(b) whether this deadly disease is prevalent in the above mentioned districts since 1970;

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop the spread of this disease;

(d) whether medical scientists and doctors have succeeded in manufacturing "Serum" which can fight the disease; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Centre and State to treat and rehabilitate the victims of this disease in the above districts?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. R. MOHAMMAD KHAN):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(c)(i) The State Govt. has formed a State Level KFD Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Director of Health and F.W. Service comprising of officers from Forest, Animal Husbandry and health Departments, Experts from NIV, Pune and D.G.H.S. meet periodically to review the epidemic situation and give suitable suggestions for the containment measures.

(ii) One Virus Diagnostic Laboratory under the charge of one Dy. Director and three KFD field stations are functioning. These stations carry out the surveillance take-up investigations and help the local health institutions and Staff under the respective District health and F.W. Officers in the detection and treatment of cases and control measures.

(iii) Insecticidal spraying where monkey disease is reported and intensive health, education are continued with the help of other departments, local bodies and community leaders.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Government is taking adequate measures for treatment of the victims.

**Functioning of C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office  
Laxmibal Nagar, New Delhi**

9054. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints registered and not attended by the C.P.W.D. Enquiry/Office, Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi during the last two years with details, year-wise;

(b) the time by which the complaints are usually attended;

(c) whether any surprise check has been conducted to enquire into the causes for not attending the complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof and the action Government propose to take against the officials responsible for the lapse?

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

As given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Complaints of routine nature are attended to the same day or the next day. However, other complaints involving replacement of major items such as overhead tanks, jafferries, doors, windows, WC Pans, flushing cisterns, flooring etc., do take more time and these are attended to after observing codal formalities and subject to availability of funds.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Regular visits are made to the Enquiry Office and complaints register reviewed periodically to ensure prompt attention to complaints. Since no official has been found to be guilty in the matter, the question of taking any action against anyone does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

Year	No. of complaints				
	B.F. from previous year if any	Received during the year	Attended to during the year	Remained unattended at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	
1988-89	—	43,781	43,685	96	
1989-90	96	53,585	53,643	38	

**Sick FPU in the Country**

9055. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

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

(a) the number of sick food processing units in the country; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Food Processing Industries are in the organised, unorganised and Cooperative sectors. Information in respect of sick food processing units is not being maintained centrally.

**Price Printed on Packaged Items**

9055. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR): Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices printed on the packaged items are far too excessive and there is no relation between the cost of the product and the price; and

(b) if so, details of steps taken to review the matter and to fix the margins of profit of the manufacturers, wholesalers; retailers etc. to check the rise in price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). The sale and distribution of the packaged commodities is governed by the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977, which are designed to establish fair trading and price discipline in respect of commodities sold to consumers in

packaged form. The Rules prescribe mandatory declaration of sale price on the package in orders to prohibit the retail dealers from charging more the printed price and to protect the consumer against arbitrary price rise effected by the trade without any relationship to manufacturing cost.

Fixation of prices of the packaged commodities or the packaged commodities or the margins of profit of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers etc. are outside the scope of the Rules.

**Strike by Medical Students of Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Delhi**

9057. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients faced a great difficulty due to strike of medical students and employees of Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital on 18 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main grievances of the students; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The medical students of University College of Medical Sciences attached with the Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital were on strike on 18.4.1990. They blocked all the doors of OPD, casualty and Wards. They did not allow the employees of the GTBH and patients in OPD, Casualty and Wards. As a result, Casualty and OPD services were disrupted. On great persuasion, the work in Casualty and Emergency were restored after 1.00 P.M. on the same day. The GTBH

employees were not on strike on 18th April, 1990.

(c) and (d). The main demand of the students was the recognition of medical degrees awarded to the students of University College of Medical Sciences. The medical degrees awarded by the Delhi University to the students of UCMS are recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. There is no proposal before the the Central Government for the withdrawal of recognition of such degrees. The position was explained to the students of UCMS and it was also confirmed by the Medical Council of India, after the strike was withdrawn by the students.

#### **Targets for Housing Schemes**

9059. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set under various Housing schemes in different States and Union Territories during the year 1989-90;

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved by each State/Union Territory; and

(c) whether the performance by the State and Union Territory Governments in the housing sector is satisfactory keeping in view the targets set for the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN ): (a) and (b). Statement I to indicating targets fixed under the 20-Point Programme and achievements made by the States/Union Territories under the various housing schemes during the year 1989-90 (1.4.89 to 28.2.90) are annexed.

(c) Yes. Targets under 20 Point Programme have been achieved substantially and performance is satisfactory. Details of targets and achievements under the various housing schemes during the Seventh Five year Plan are as under:—

*(in lakhs)*

*(as on 28.2.1990)*

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
(a) Provision of hose-sites (families)	28.99	42.33
(b) Construction Assistance (families)	22.88	21.11
(c) Indira Awas Yojana (dwelling units)	7.60	6.26
(d) E.W.S. Housing (dwelling units)	7.75	6.85
(e) L.I.G. Housing (dwelling Units)	1.30	1.46

**STATEMENT-I***Point No. 14 (A): Provision of House Sites to the Rural Landless Workers*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achievement	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90	(Families)
1	2	3	4		5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,000	57,656		192
2.	Assam	10,000	4,110		41
3.	Bihar	25,000	15,498		62
4.	Goa	200	121		61
5.	Gujarat	35,000	49,230		141
6.	Haryana	1,000	367		37
7.	J & K	1,200	155		13
8.	Karnataka	40,000	30,712		77
9.	Kerala	5,000	3,351		67

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40,000	93,581	234
11.	Maharashtra	20,000	11,936	60
12.	Orissa	15,000	19,989	133
13.	Rajasthan	30,000	35,115	117
14.	Tamil Nadu	220,000	332,992	151
15.	Tripura	6,500	2,310	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	50,000	117,777	236
17.	West Bengal	3,889	4,572	118
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>				
1.	A & N Islands	3000	153	51
2.	Chandigarh	1,000	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achievement	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Delhi	250	0	0
4.	Pondicherry	850	661	78
	Total	535,189	780,286	146

**Note:** Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Manipur (4) Meghalaya (5) Nagaland (6) Punjab (7) Sikkim (8) Mizoram and UTs of (1) Daman & Diu (2) D&N Haveli (3) Lakshadweep



## STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90			Families)
			1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125,000	70,416	56		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600	140	23		
3.	Assam	10,000	4,110	41		
4.	Goa	200	189	95		
5.	Gujarat	20,000	15,298	76		
6.	Haryana	1,600	0	0		
7.	J & K	1,200	120	10		
8.	Karnataka	40,000	27,992	70		
9.	Kerala	21,500	8,376	39		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16,100	10,172	63		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Meghalaya	840	22	3
13.	Mizoram	260	260	100
14.	Orissa	3,33	3,200	96
15.	Rajasthan	30,000	32,417	108
16.	Sikkim	200	185	93
17.	Tamil Nadu	22,000	23,420	106
18.	Tripura	6,500	2,409	37
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30,000	54,426	181
20.	West Bengal	3,889	1,135	29
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	A & N Islands	20	55	275

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
2.	D & N Haveli	600	564	94
3.	Delhi	100	0	0
4.	Daman & Diu	35	-0	0
5.	Pondicherry	1,445	1,040	72
	Total	353,422	267,779	76

Note:— Scheme is not in operation in (1) Bihar (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Manipur (4) Nagaland (5) Punjab UTs of (1) Chandigarh and (2) Lakshadweep

**STATEMENT-III***Point No. 14 (C): Indira Awas Yojana**(Dwelling Units)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,095	6,199	68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	123	9	7
3.	Assam	2,284	1,218	53
4.	Bihar	18,225	15,900	87
5.	Goa	159	86	54
6.	Gujarat	3,587	3,152	88
7.	Haryana	897	1,217	136
8.	Himachal Pradesh	273	448	164
9.	J & K	381	822	216

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
10.	Karnataka	5,694	3,602	63
11.	Kerala	3,093	13,431	434
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12,861	8,028	67
13.	Maharashtra	9,743	4,000	41
14.	Manipur	63	139	221
15.	Meghalaya	183	26	14
16.	Mizoram	75	85	113
17.	Nagaland	202	0	0
18.	Orissa	5,707	2,371	42
19.	Punjab	757	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	5,563	2,717	49

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	79	85	108
22.	Tamil Nadu	8,167	39,545	484
23.	Tripura	217	15	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23,315	22,320	96
25.	West Bengal	10,174	8,161	80
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	A & N Islands	34	21	62
2.	Chandigarh	8	0	0
3.	D & N Haveli	22	110	500
4.	Daman & Diu	17	7	41
5.	Delhi	99	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Lakshadweep	13	0	0
7.	Pondicherry	71	205	289
	Total	120,381	133,919	111

## STATEMENT-IV

Point No. 14 (D): EWS Houses

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Dwelling Unit)			
		Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89-28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145,000	8,218		
2.	Assam	2,128	594	28	
3.	Bihar	10,000	287	3	
4.	Goa	126	156	124	
5.	Gujarat	4,500	2,101	47	
6.	Haryana	550	129	23	
6A.	Himachal Pradesh	30	27	90	
7.	J & K	1,000	1,232	123	
8.	Karnataka	2,000	2,389	119	



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Target 1989-90</i>	<i>Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90</i>	<i>%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	10,100	5,672	56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,000	2,893	58
11.	Maharashtra	12,760	6,754	53
12.	Manipur	215	67	31
13.	Meghalaya	240	29	12
14.	Mizoram	200	200	100
15.	Nagaland	100	0	0
16.	Orissa	2,500	2,170	87
17.	Punjab	100	41	41
18.	Rajasthan	3,000	2,522	84
19.	Sikkim	200	185	93

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	30,000	7,621	25
21.	Tripura	160	139	87
22.	Uttar Pradesh	18,000	15,774	88
23.	West Bengal	180	513	285
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	Delhi	8,300	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	100	1	1
3.	Daman	5	0	0
4.	Pondicherry	64	64	100
Total:		256,558	59,778	23

**NOTE:** Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh and UTs of (1) A & N Islands (2) Lakshadweep.

**STATEMENT-V****Point No. 14 (E): LIG Houses**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	(Dwelling Units)	
				3	5
				4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,500	250	17	
2.	Assam	147	84	57	
3.	Bihar	886	539	61	
4.	Goa	568	100	18	
5.	Gujarat	2,700	3,115	115	
6.	Haryana	950	97	10	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	180	197	109	
8.	J & K	50	22	44	
9.	Karnataka	1,000	971	97	

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	2,500	4,727	189
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,500	2,572	171
12.	Maharashtra	17,000	10,442	61
13.	Manipur	215	67	31
14.	Meghalaya	20	5	25
14A.	Mizoram	320	320	100
15.	Nagaland	150	0	0
16.	Orissa	2,000	2,130	107
17.	Punjab	420	418	100
18.	Rajasthan	4,000	2,729	68
19.	Tamil Nadu	10,728	7,924	74

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 1989-90	Achievement 1.4.89/28.2.90	%age of achievement of Annual Target 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	85	39	46
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,500	6,885	92
22.	West Bengal	100	21	21
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	A & N Islands	100	196	196
2.	Chandigarh	420	0	0
3.	Delhi	119	16	13
4.	Daman & Diu	4	3	75
5.	Pondicherry	10	16	160
<b>Total:</b>		<b>55,172</b>	<b>43,885</b>	<b>80</b>

NOTE: Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Sikkim and UTs of (1) D & N Haveli (2) Lakshadweep.

**Export of Coir Products**

9060. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of coir products exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the targets set for coir export for the

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i>
1987-88	25148	32.20
1988-89	24979	33.32
1989-90	27246	39.59
	(Provisional)	(Provisional)

**Source:** Coir Board

(b) A target of Rs. 45 crores has been fixed for coir export during the year 1990-91.

(c) The various steps taken to boost coir exports from India include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products, thrust on more value added products and nationalisation of Minimum Export Prices.

**Project cost of Pepsi Food**

9061. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Food's Potato and Grain Processing unit cost is Rs. 18.5 crores

current year; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken by the Government to increase export of coir?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The exports of coir and coir products during the last three years have been as under:-

whereas a slightly larger capacity plant of Jagatjit Industries set up 4 months earlier has cost of Rs. 4.9 crores:

(b) the reasons for such a large difference; and

(c) whether any inquiry is proposed to be held in this regard, if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited, their potato and grains processing unit cost is Rs. 18.42 crores. In the case of Jagatjit Industries, Noida Plant, the total project cost has been indicated as Rs. 4.93 crores. Government would try to ascertain from the two companies the break-up of the cost of various components of the two projects and to the extent the information is available it will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No such decision has been taken by Government.

#### **Vaccination Targets in Orissa**

9062. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government have achieved the measles vaccination targets in Orissa till the end of last financial year:

(b) if so, the details of targets prescribed and achieved; district-wise in Orissa and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to make available measles vaccination facilities in rural Orissa; and

(d) the names of urban slums in Orissa where health posts are set up/proposed to be set up for the purpose.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is awaited from the State Government.

#### **WHO Quiz about use of Fluoride**

9063. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a WHO quiz which informs children that additional fluoride is good for teeth;

(b) if so, whether this is appropriate in India also when already fluoride content in drinking water is in excess;

(c) whether the excess fluoride is the cause of a number of health problem; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Posts of Dental Surgeons in Delhi Hospitals**

9064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Dental Surgeons both Junior and Senior in the various Central Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether these Doctors are liable to be transferred from one Hospital to another;

(c) if so, whether any period of stay for such doctors in one Hospital has been fixed; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of these Dental Surgeons who have stayed in one Hospital for more than 5 years and the reasons for their continued stay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) 4 Dental doctors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and one Lecturer in Dentistry in Lady Hardinge Medical College are staying in their respective hospital for more than 5 years. Government will evoke norms for the posting of Dental Surgeons.

**STATEMENT***Various Grades of Dental Posts in the Sanctioned Strength Hospitals—Hospital-wise*

	Dental Surgeon	Jr. Staff Surgeon	Maxillofacial Surgeon	Staff Surgeon	Senior Surgeon	Lecturer in Dentistry
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Safdarjang Hospital	2	—	1	—	—	—
Dr. R.M. L. Hospital	2	1	—	1	1	—
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Shrimati S.K. Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1



**Action Plan Regarding Alienation of Tribals Land**

9065. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to prepare an action plan regarding alienation of tribal land;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) when it will be implemented and how far it will prevent the land alienation of Tribals?

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

(a) to (c). The Government is fully seized of the problem of land alienation among the Scheduled Tribes. States have been laws, to plug the loopholes with a view to check further alienation of tribal land. They have also been asked to expedite physical restoration of the alienated land to the Scheduled Tribes. Government is also proposing to bring 55 land laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Special staff have been posted in some States for detection of such cases. Revenue Officers have been empowered to institute proceedings suo-moto for detection and restoration of alienated land.

**Quality of Sera and Vaccines Purchased for Immunisation Programme**

9066. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Sera and Vaccines being purchased by Government for Immunisation Programme;

(b) whether Sera and Vaccines purchased by Government are of prescribed and standard quality;

(c) if not, whether Government are purchasing these vaccines after quality test;

(d) whether Antigens, Serums and Vaccines loose potency during transport and delivery;

(e) the number of batches of each of these Sera and Vaccines tested during the last three years and how many were found to be of sub-standard quality; and

(f) the names of manufacturers from whom each Sera and Vaccines was purchased during last three years and what was the criteria under which each order was placed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Under the Immunization Programme Government purchases the following six vaccines:

- (i) OPV vaccine
- (ii) BCG vaccine
- (iii) Measles vaccine
- (iv) DPT vaccine
- (v) DT vaccine
- (vi) TT vaccine

(b) and (c). All Sera and Vaccines for use under the Programme are purchased after being tested by prescribed laboratory as notified by Drug Controller of India.

(d) Under proper Cold Chain delivery system, there is no loss of potency of vaccines during transportation.

(e) This information is being collected.

(f) Names of manufacturers of various

vaccines purchased during the last three years are given below.

**DPT vaccines from:**

- (i) Central Research Institute, Kasauli
- (ii) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.
- (iii) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay
- (iv) Serum Institute of India, Pune.
- (v) M/s. Biological Evans Ltd., Hyderabad.

**DT vaccine from:**

- (i) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- (ii) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.
- (iii) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay
- (iv) Serum Institute of India, Pune.

**TT vaccine from:**

- (i) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- (ii) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.
- (iii) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay
- (iv) Serum Institute of India, Pune.
- (v) Biological Evans Ltd, Hyderabad
- (vi) SVI, Patwadnagar.

**BCG vaccine from:**

- (i) BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras
- (ii) For some quantity procurement arranged by UNICEF.

**Measles vaccine from:**

- (i) Procurement arranged through UNICEF upto 1988-89.
- (ii) From 1989-90 purchased from Serum Institute of India, Pune through DGS & D.

**Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) from:**

- (i) Gifted by rotary International and procurement arranged through UNICEF.
- (ii) Procurement by M/s. BIBOOL from Moscow.
- (iii) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
- (iv) M/s Rudicura Pharma, Delhi.

The total installed capacity of public sector manufacturers was first utilised. The balance quantity is then procured through DGS & D.

[*Translation*]

**Amount Spent to Eradicate Malaria and Small Pox in Rajasthan**

9067. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under Malaria Eradication and Small pox eradication programmes respectively in Rajasthan State

during last three years;

(b) the district-wise details of officers, doctors, compounders and other employees engaged in these eradication programmes;

(c) the district-wise number of patients/beneficiaries in last three years as a result thereof; and

(d) the number of training Centres

opened for the aforesaid eradication programmes and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) **Malaria**. The amount spent by Central Government on National Malaria Eradication Programme in Rajasthan during the past three years is as under:-

(NMEP RURAL & URBAN)

(Kg. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
1987-88	79.54	416.31	495.85
1988-89	57.63	104.21	161.84
1989-90	48.65	911.98	960.63

**SMALL POX.** India became Small Pox free on 5.7.1975 following which Small Pox has been declared eradicated in April, 1977 by the International Commission. Hence the question of the amount spent under Small Pox Eradication in Rajasthan during last three years does not arise.

(b) and (c). National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Category—II Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis and the State Government is responsible for implementation of the Programme through the existing primary health care infrastructure viz. Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and the Staff working in them. Statement showing latest staff position as per the approved pattern of modified plan of operation of NMEP in respect of Rajasthan State is given below. The main activities of the

programme are residual insecticidal spray against mosquitos which spread malaria, case detection and treatment of malaria cases through Active and Passive surveillance mechanisms.

(d) Training in malariology and malaria entomology and other related aspects of malaria are imparted at various levels. District level and officers at the zonal and state levels are trained at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi. The Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres, Lab Technicians, MPWS are trained at the office of the Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare and State Family Welfare Training Centres. In Rajasthan State there are two Family Welfare Training Centres, one at Jaipur and other at Ajmer where the training is imparted.

**STATEMENT**

*Staff Position Statement for the Month as on 05.09.89*

Name of the State: *Rajasthan* — (a) No. of Districts in Attach/consolidation \_\_\_\_\_ Pop \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Zones: 5 (b) No. of Section of District (i) A/c Phase \_\_\_\_\_ Pop \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Districts: 27 —do— (ii) Maintenance Phase \_\_\_\_\_ Pop \_\_\_\_\_

(c) No. of Districts in Maintenance Phase \_\_\_\_\_ Pop \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts admissible under GOI Attack and consolidation phase areas (including section A/c phase Districts	Staff in Position	Vacant	Admissible as per pattern under GOI Modified Plan of Operation	Sanctioned by the States/ UTs Government under Modified Plan of Operation	Staff in Government position	Sanctioned by the State Government	Staff in position	Vacant Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1. District Malaria Officer 27 26 01

Sl. No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts admissible under GOI Attack and consolidation phase areas (including section A/c phase Districts			No. of posts admissible under Maintenance phase areas (including section in Maintenance phase) Districts			Vacant Remarks		
		Admissible as per pattern under GOI Modified plan of Operation	Sanctioned by the States/ UTs Government under Modified Plan of Operation	Staff in Position	Vacant	Admissible as per pattern under GOI Modified Plan of Operation	Sanctioned by the State Government position		Staff in	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Asst. Malaria Officer	30	28	02						
3.	Malaria Inspector	214	184	20						
4.	Accountant	2	24	03						
5.	UDC	46	45	01						
6.	Mechanic	27	17	10						



Sl. No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts admissible under GOI Attack and consolidation phase areas (including section A/c phase Districts			No. of posts admissible under Maintenance phase areas (including section in Maintenance phase) Districts			Staff in Government position	Vacant Remarks	
		Admissible as per pattern under GOI Modified plan of Operation	Sanctioned by the States/ UTs Government under Modified Plan of Operation	Staff in Position	Vacant	Admissible as per pattern under GOI Modified Plan of Operation	Sanctioned by the State Government			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Surveillance Inspectors/ H. Ins SMFW	695	579	116						
14.	Surveillance Workers/ MPW Basic Health Workers	2751	1473	268						
15.	Technicians	2342	202	30						

**Statement Showing the Staff Position of Zonal Level and State Headquarters Level for the Month of**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Category of Staff</b>	<b>No. of Posts admissible as per GOJ pattern under modified Operation</b>	<b>No. of Posts Sanctioned by the State Government</b>	<b>No. of Posts in Positions</b>	<b>No. of Posts lying vacant</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>B.</b>	<b>Zonal Organisation</b>					
1.	Zonal Officer (Malaria)	5	5	—		
2.	Driver	5	5	—		
3.	Typist/Clerk	5	5	—		
4.	Peon	—	—	—		
5.	Asstt. Entomologist	4	2	2		
6.	Insect Collectors	10	10	—		
7.	Laboratory Technicians					



Sl. No.	Category of Staff	No. of Posts admissible as per GOI pattern under modified Operation	No. of Posts Sanctioned by the State Government	No. of Posts in Positions	No. of Posts lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>C. Staff at State Headquarters Level</b>						
1.	Joint Director (Malaria)	1	1	—		
2.	Addl. DMHS (Malaria)	1	1	—		
3.	Asstt. Director (Malaria)	1	1	—		
4.	Superintendent-cum-Accountant	2	2	—		
5.	Storekeeper/JDC	1	1	—		
6.	Stenographer	1	1	—		
7.	Typist	1	1	—		
8.	Driver	1	1	—		
9.	Peon	1				

[*English*]

Zinc Limited, Udaipur; and

**Pending Labour Cases**

9068. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Labour cases pending in various Labour Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court, pertaining to the Hindustan

(b) since when these cases are pending in the various courts and the present position of the cases?

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

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the details of Labour cases pertaining to the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, pending in various Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, High Courts and the Supreme Court*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal	Name of the parties involved	Details of the case	Since when pending
1	2	3	4	5	6

**CENTRAL SPHERE**

1.	Zawar Mines	High Court	Shri Hukam Chand Dashora V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Case filed by the workmen regarding denial of promotion (Case No. 199/88)	1988
2.	Zawar Mines	Industrial Tribunal	Shri Bhagwan Singh V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding termination of service (Case No. 1/87)	1987
3.	Zawar Mines	Industrial Tribunal	Shri Ghanshyam Singh V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding termination of services (Case No. 22/88)	1988
4.	Agnidundala Mines	Industrial Tribunal	Shri S.K. Saida V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding dismissal from services (Case No. 45/88)	1988

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal</i>	<i>Name of the parties involved</i>	<i>Details of the case</i>	<i>Since when pending</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Agnidundala Mines	High Court	Shri Venkataramana V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	For direction to pay arrears without Income Tax deduction	1987
6.	Agnidundala Mines	High Court	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. V/s Shri V. Balakondanna	Against the Award of Tribunal	1989
7.	Sargipali Mines	Industrial Tribunal	Shri S.K. Panday, Ex-Automobile Driver V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding dismissal from services (Case NO. 48/87)	1987
8.	Rajpura-Dariba Mines	Industrial Tribunal	Shri Mohan Lal Chamar V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding discharge from service (Case No. /89)	1989
9.	Head Office	High Court	Shrimati Kankoo Bai V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Appeal filed by the workman (Casual) for obtaining permanent employment in the Company (Case No. 2750/89)	1989

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal	Name of the parties involved	Details of the case	Since when pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>STATE SPHERE</b>					
1.	Zinc Smelter Debari	Supreme Court	Shri R.L. Sanadhya represented by Secretary I.T.I. Trade employee Association V/s Works Manager Zinc Smelter, Debari	Appeal filed by the management against the judgement of Double Bench High Court Rajasthan regarding reinstatement of Shri R.L. Sanadhya with back wages (Appeal No. 733 of 1987)	1987
2.	Zinc Smelter Debari	High Court	Shri D.C. Harijan V/s Zinc Smelter Debari	Appeal filed by Shri D.C. Harijan against the order of Labour Court rejecting the claim of reinstatement with back wages (Case No. 74 of 1984)	1984
3.	Zinc Smelter Debari	High Court	Shri P.C. Das V/s Zinc Smelter Debari	Appeal filed by Shri Das against the 1984 order of Labour Court rejecting the claim regarding promotion as Junior Engineer (Case No. 2398 of 1984)	1984

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal	Name of the parties involved	Details of the case	Since when pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Zinc Smelter Debari	High Court	Shri Mohd. Khurshheed V/s Zinc Smelter Debari	Appeal filed by the management against the order of Labour Court allowing promotion to Mohd. Khurshheed for the post of Helper. (Case No. 1846 of 1983)	1983
5.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	High Court	Shri Sampson Peter represented by Hindustan Zinc Mazdoor Union V/s General Manager, Zinc Smelter Debari	Shri Peter filed a appeal against the order of Labour Court rejecting his claim for reinstatement with full back wages (Case No. 1703 of 1985)	1985
6.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	High Court	Shri P. K. Joshi and Shri S. L. Tank represented by Hindustan Zinc Mazdoor V/s General Manager, Zinc Smelter, Debari	The workmen have filed appeal against the order of Labour Court rejecting their claim regarding reinstatement (Case No. 944 of 1987)	1987
7.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	High Court	Shri Gopal Singh V/s Zinc Smelter Debari	Appeal filed by the management against the order of Labour Court allowing reinstatement with full	1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal	Name of the parties involved	Details of the case	Since when pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	Industrial Tribunal	Shri K.L. Harijan represented by Akhil Bhartiya Mazdoor Congress V/s Zinc Smelter, Debari	back wages since 1973 (Case No. 2995/1987)  Claim filed by the workman regarding reinstatement with full back wages (Case No. 28/1985)	1985
9.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	Labour Court	Shri Mohd. Khurshheed represented by Hindustan Zinc Mazdoor Union V/s Works Manager, Zinc Smelter, Debari	Claim filed by the workman regarding promotion to the post of Fitter 'C' w.e.f. 2.7.1982 (Case No. 2/87)	1987
10.	Zinc Smelter, Debari	Labour Court	Shri S.K. Pathak V/s Zinc Smelter, Debari	Claim filed by the workmen regarding promotion to the post of Mechanic since 1982 (Case No. 7/87)	1987
11.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	High Court	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. V/s Mr. Dibba Bapuji	Appeal filed by the workmen regarding termination of services	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal</i>	<i>Name of the parties involved</i>	<i>Details of the case</i>	<i>Since when pending</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
12.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	High Court	Zinc Smelter Workers Union, Vizag V/s Industrial Tribunal and HZL	Appeal filed by the Union against the award passed by the Labour Court (Case No. 8433/89)	1989
13.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	High Court	Shri G. Simhadri V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Case filed by the workman regarding punishment of with- holding of increment with cumulative effect (Case No. 11391/88)	1988
14.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	High Court	Shri T. Prakash Rao V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding cancellation of termination order	—
15.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. V/s Mr. Dogra and Damodaran	Management has sought permission under Sec. 33 (2) (b) of I.D. Act for dismissal of two employees involved in theft case (Case No. 6/87)	1987



Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Court, Labour Court Tribunal	Name of the parties involved	Details of the case	Since when pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. V/s Shri Nagabhushanam V.	Management has sought permission under Sec. 33 (2) (b) of I.D. Act for dismissal of two employees involved in theft case (Case No. 7/87)	1987
17.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Shri Nagabhushanam V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding dismissal from service (Case No. 40/87)	1987
18.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Shri G.S. Dogra V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workman regarding dismissal from service (Case No. 71/88)	1988
19.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Shri M.S. Hussain V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the workmen regarding dismissal from service (Case No. 129/88)	1988
20.	Zinc Smelter, Vizag Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Labour Court	Contract Labourers V/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Claim filed by the contract Labourers regarding reinstatement (Case No. 415 and 416)	—

**Greater Gangau Dam**

9069. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the views expressed by Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on the report of National Water Development Agency regarding availability of water in Greater Gangau Dam Project;

(b) whether any time limit is likely to be fixed for early submission of final report by the Agency regarding availability of water;

(c) the date on which this matter was referred to Central Water Commission and the reasons for non-submission of its report so far;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to sanction this project; and

(e) whether this water dispute is likely to be solved through Central Zonal Council at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Whereas Uttar Pradesh has indicated that estimate of yield is acceptable, Madhya Pradesh felt that it is on the higher side.

(b) Reconciliation of difference of opinion is necessary for finalisation of the report.

(c) National Water Development Agency sent yield study report to Central Water Commission in July, 1988. After examination the Commission has sent observations to National Water Development Agency for compliance.

(d) Utilising agreed water availability State Government has to submit modified

project report for securing investment clearance.

(e) Findings of deliberation in the Zonal Council meeting are of advisory and recommendatory nature.

[English]

**Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited**

9070. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS);

(b) the amount allocated to WAPCOS during the last three years;

(c) the projects prepared by WAPCOS during the last three years; and

(d) the projects taken up by WAPCOS so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The main objective of Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited is to provide engineering and consultancy services for development of water resources, irrigation and drainage, electric power, flood control and water supply projects.

(b) No amount has been allocated by government of India to the Company during the last three years. It is a profit making company and has managed its business within the resources generated.

(c) and (d). The WAPCOS submitted 217 bids and could secure 84 assignments out of them during the last 3 years. Inclusive

of these, the WAPCOS has been able to secure 221 assignments so far.

### Seniority In FCI

9071. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI, South Zone have the High Court directions to implement the 16 (3) of the Staff Regulations to govern the seniority of its employees;

(b) if so, whether the direction has been complied with; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India has reported that the seniority list of Assistants Grade —III (Depot) in their South zone was revised as per direction of Kerala High Court.

### Coverage of Establishment under the E.P.F. Act

9072. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment strength of 20 or more persons is required for three months continuously for bringing an establishment under the purview of E.P.F. Act;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that establishments in Delhi, employing 20 persons even for a single day, are covered under the Act by the Regional Provident fund Commissioner, Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of such establishments covered under the Act in Delhi during

the last three years; year-wise; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for such lapses and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 does not specify the period for which 20 or more persons should have been employed for the purpose of coverage of an establishment. The coverage of an establishment under the Act is, therefore, determined on the basis of number of persons employed in the regular business of the establishment on any day in the preceding year.

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

### Revival of RBHM Jute Mills, Katihar

9073. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned a project for revival and rehabilitation of RBHM Jute Mills, Katihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as a result of the above scheme number of workers were to be reduced, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction financial aid for modernisation of the mill and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by

Government to ensure that all the workers rendered surplus by the revival and rehabilitation scheme are taken back in the mill?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) to (d). A project for revival and rehabilitation of RBHM Jute Mills at an outlay of Rs. 3.75 crore was sanctioned out of which contribution of Bihar Government was Rs. 1.50 crore and that of Central Government was Rs. 2.25 crore. No other scheme for modernisation is presently under consideration.

After the completion of above scheme the unit will require lesser labour force. The workers liable to be rendered surplus are being paid off full terminal benefits. This scheme was decided after prolonged negotiations with concerned plant level Trade Unions keeping in view the long term viability of the unit.

[English]

**Reservation Benefits to SCs/STs Converted to Neo-Buddhism in Maharashtra**

9074. **SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that reservation benefits meant for SCs/STs in Central services, Central Welfare measures, Central Financial Assistance in the State of Maharashtra, are being substantially utilised/cornered by neo-Buddhists;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the complaints; and

(c) the steps Government propose to protect the legitimate reservation rights of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the

State of Maharashtra?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) No such complaints have been received.

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

**Ban Orders of Drug Controllers**

9075. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the strategies adopted by the multinationals to sidetrack and circumvent the ban orders of the Drug Controller and the removal of some of the most needed thirteen drugs from price control has increased prices to the needy consumers; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government to avoid this situation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). The Government have banned 27 categories of drugs including fixed dose combinations. There is no question of price increase once the drugs are banned.

As per information received from Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, in the absence of names of 13 drugs referred to in the Question, it is not possible to comment on their removal from the price control. A Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Chemicals & Petrochemicals, has been constituted to look into the question of inclusion/exclusion of drugs from price control. All representations regarding anomalies/discropancies in the list of price control drugs can be addressed to the Standing Committee.

**Increase in Cost of Pepsi Food Project**

9076. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI  
SOMABHAI CHAVDA:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGAR-  
WAL:  
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA  
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESS-  
ING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the loans given by Industrial Devel-  
opment Bank of India and/or other financial  
institutions to Punjab Agro-Pepsi joint ven-  
ture;

(b) whether the increase in cost of the  
project has increased the capacities also;  
and

(c) if so, whether Government have  
allowed the increase in capacities of produc-  
tion of Pepsi Foods?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND  
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-  
DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)  
IFCI, which is the lead institution, has re-  
ported that they have not yet sanctioned any  
financial assistance to Pepsi Foods Private  
Ltd.

(b) and (c). Government has not al-  
lowed any increase in the approved capacity  
for the manufacture of the various items for  
which Mis. Pepsi Foods Private Limited have  
been oriented a Letter of Intent.

**Adherence to Ecological Norms Re-  
garding Narmada Dam Project**

9077. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will  
the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to follow

ecological norms strictly while taking a final  
decision on Narmada Dam Project;

(b) if so, whether these norms have  
been laid down by the World Bank;

(c) if so, the other suggestions made by  
World Bank in this regard;

(d) whether Government have followed  
the instructions of World Bank; and

(e) if so, to what extent these have been  
followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI  
MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The major irri-  
gation projects including Narmada Sagar  
Project are executed only after the project is  
cleared from forest and environmental angle  
by the Union Ministry of Environment, and  
Forests. While according clearance, the  
Ministry of Environment and Forests pre-  
scribes certain norms and steps to be fol-  
lowed by the project implementation authori-  
ties to safeguard ecological aspects of the  
project affected areas.

(b) to (e). The Narmada Sagar Project  
has not been appraised by the World Bank  
so far. However, the ecological requirements  
for the project have been prescribed by the  
Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Consumption of Psychotropic Drugs in  
Delhi**

9078. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH: Will  
the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the  
consumption of drugs and Psychotropic  
substances in Delhi in recent days;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check this dangerous trend?

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

(a) No information is available.

(b) the question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Voluntary organisations have set up 23 Centres in Delhi to provide counselling, deaddiction and after care follow-up services to drug addicts. For creating social awareness amongst the people, brochures and pamphlets showing the addresses of all such Centres have been printed and distributed widely. In addition, press advertisements have also been issued in the national and regional newspapers alongwith the addresses of these Centres. Public awareness programmes in schools, colleges and in the community are regularly taken up through camps, debates, public meetings, pantomime shows, street plays etc. to make the public aware of the ill-effects of the drugs and drug abuse.

#### **Consumption of Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs**

9079. **DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:**  
**BABA SUCHA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Too soft on drugpushers" appearing in the "Statesman", New Delhi dated 15 April, 1990;

(b) the extent of drug addiction in West Bengal and Punjab; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb these major social evils?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Jute Mill in Bihar**

9080. **SHRI SUKDEV PASWAN:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved the proposal of construction of a jute Mill in Farbisganj of Bihar in 1974-75;

(b) whether the construction work of the Jute Mill had started;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up the propose jute mill or in the alternative a rope mill; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) Industrial Licence was issued to Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation in 1981. It expired on 30.6.85.

(b) The Government are not aware of the commencement of construction.

(c) and (d). No proposal is pending with the Government.

[*English*]

#### **Shifting of Machinery**

9081. **SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received an application from Kamrej Vibhag Khand Mandli for shifting of machinery from Sidheshvary Khand Mandi of Talaya (Gujarat) and transfer of licence relating to sugar industry; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### Doctor-Patients Ratio

9082. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the number of doctors produce by the Medical Colleges in the country is sufficient to meet the country's total requirement;

(b) if so, the ratio between doctors and patients;

(c) whether the ratio of doctors is sufficient to meet the demand of patients; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

#### Pharmacopias of Hospitals in V.M.S. List of Medical Stores Organisations

9083. DR. BHAGWANDASS RATHOR:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Government Hospitals and institutions are directed to procure

their requirement of drugs and medicines as per the V.M.S. list of Medical Stores Organisations Only;

(b) if so, whether this V.M.S. list includes the drugs and medicine listed in the Pharmacopias of the Hospitals of Delhi attached to the Medical Colleges and others; and

(c) if not, how their actual requirement of drugs listed in their pharmacopias made by senior doctors of those hospitals are catered by the medical stores depots?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Directorate General of Health Services (Medical Stores Organisations) have not issued any directions to Government Hospitals and Institutions to procure their requirement of drugs and medicines as per the vocabulary of Medical Store list.

(b) Vocabulary of Medical Store list does not include all items listed in the Pharmacopias of the Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(c) The Medical Stores Organisation meets the demand of its registered hospitals and dispensaries and other indentors as submitted by them, which constitutes only a small fraction of the requirements of all the Government Hospitals and Institutions. The drugs and Medicines which are not supplied by Medical Stores Organisation are procured by Hospitals and Institutions through other sources like DGS & D, Super Bazar and local purchase etc.

[Translation]

#### Entertainment Account of CWC

9084. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned each year under entertainment account of Central

Warehousing Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking;

(b) the amount sanctioned for entertainment during the year 1989-90, the amount actually spent by the Corporation and the purpose thereof; and

(c) the details of expenditure being incurred on entertainment in Headquarters office in Delhi?

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

(a) Budget provision for entertainment expenditure of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the last five years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	2.30
1986-87	3.15
1987-88	3.00
1988-89	5.00
1989-90	8.25

(b) The amount sanctioned for entertainment during the year 1989-90 was Rs. 8.25 lakhs. The amount actually spent by the Corporation was Rs. 6.16 lakhs from April to December, 1989.

The above expenditure was mainly on account of tea/coffee, snacks, lunch/dinner served by the various field units as well as Head Office to the depositors and on other occasions like Annual General Meeting, Regional Managers' conference, Executive Engineers' conference and Warehouse Managers' conference.

(c) The details of the expenditure incurred during 1989-90 on entertainment at

Head Office in Delhi are broadly on account of:-

- (i) entertainment of the shareholders during the Annual General Meeting.
- (ii) Lunch/dinner hosted by the Chairman of the Corporation to the valued depositors.
- (iii) Lunch/dinner hosted by the Chief Executive in Regional Managers and Executive Engineers' conference.
- (iv) Working lunch served to the officers called from the field in periodical meetings of the Regional Managers, Executive Engineers, Accounts officers etc.
- (v) Entertainment of officers of State Warehousing Corporations attending various meetings.

[English]

#### **Epidemic in Jhuggi Colonies**

9085. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Epidemic in jhuggi colonies feared" as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 3.5.90;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration has taken any steps so far to keep jhuggis clusters etc. away from the water-borne diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?



**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, a plan of action for Diarrhoea Management and provision of primary health care to the slum dwellers in Delhi has been drawn by adopting three pronged strategies viz.

- (a) gearing up the present health care delivery system (Reorientation).
  - (b) Community based (field level or outreach) mass scale activities such as social mobilization and delivery of essential component like health education, ORT, chlorine tablets, health care, immunization etc.
  - (c) strengthening the linkages between the health care infrastructure and community based actions.
- (c) The steps planned for the checking of water borne diseases are:-

1. Reorientation of present Health care delivery system.
2. Setting ORT corners in all major hospitals.
3. Stocking of ORS packets and chlorine tablets in clusters/resettlement colonies.
4. Intensification of health education through talks, posters, leaflets and handouts.
5. Involving of Anganwadi workers for awareness campaign on sanitation.
6. Provision of immunisation and distribution of ORS and chlorine

tablets through Mobile Health Scheme.

7. Setting up of a monitoring Cell-cum-Control Room at Maulana Azad Medical College for diarrhoea management.

#### **Assistance for Development of Calcutta**

9086. **SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:**  
**DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for granting central financial assistance for development of Calcutta in commemoration of its tri-centenary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Economic Dependence of Women**

9087. **SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:**  
**SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:**  
**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures envisaged to eliminate economic dependence of Indian woman:

(b) whether any specific measures have been taken or are contemplated in this regard for women in tribal areas, scheduled

castes and in remote hill areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete achievements made, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Central Assistance to Agro Based Fruit Industry in Maharashtra**

9088. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra had requested financial assistance for the development of agro-based fruit industries; and

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

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

**Labour Ministers Conference**

9089. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Ministers' Conference was held in April, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any final decision was

reached on Labour Acts; and

(c) the time by which the legislation in this regard is likely to be brought forward?

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

(b) The Labour Ministers' Conference recommended amendments to the following existing legislation:

1. Industrial Disputes Act.
2. Trade Unions Act.
3. Workmen's Compensation Act.
4. Contract Labour Act.
5. Inter State Migrant Workmen's Act, and suggested introduction of the following new legislation;
  - (i) Bill on Workers Participation in Management.
  - (ii) Bill on Construction Workers.
  - (iii) Bill on Agricultural Workers.

(c) The Labour Ministers' Conference makes recommendation to the Government. These are in turn examined by the Government. Therefore, at this stage, the question of indicating the date by which the legislation will be brought forward does not arise.

[*English*]

**Recommendations of Wage Board for Sugar Mill Workers**

9090. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have implemented the recommendations of the Third Wage Board for Sugar Mill Workers; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations implemented?

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

#### **Excise Duty on Processed Fruit Items**

9091. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:

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

(a) whether the fruit processing industry is facing a serious crisis on account of imposing of excise duty on jams and marmalade and processed fruits items and for removal of 15 per cent cash compensatory support (CCS) from 40 per cent of the fruit products exported:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to come out of the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Representations have been received against increase in the excise duty, and reduction in cash compensatory support in respect of fruit products.

(c) Whenever such representations are received, they are considered and appropriate action is taken.

#### **New Proposals to Protect the Rights of the Children**

9092. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make any new proposal to protect the rights of the child along the lines of the U. N. Charter where India is also a signatory; and

(b) whether legislative measures will be taken to encourage breast feeding and to discourage the use of baby foods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) The International Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989 is yet to be ratified by the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Legislation is proposed for the protection and promotion of breast feeding.

#### **Demands of C. G. H. S. Doctors**

9093. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government Health Service 'A' group doctors have been demanding better service conditions and promotional avenues;

(b) whether Government have from time to time set up Committees to review their problems;

(c) if so, the number of Committees set up by his Ministry in last three years to review the problems of the doctors;

(d) the recommendations made by those committees;

(e) the steps taken to implement these recommendations; and

(f) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) The doctors belonging to Central Health Service have been demanding better service conditions and promotional avenues.

(b) to (f). An Inter Departmental Committee was set up in June, 1987 to look into the career progression and cadre structure of the Central Health Service, Railway Medical Service and Medical posts under the Central Policy Organisations. The Committee recommended following additional posts at Senior Administrative Grade level (Supertime Grade Rs. 5900-6700) for different sub-cadres of the Central Health Service.

General Duty	-	29
Non-Teaching Specialists	-	5
Teaching Specialists	-	10

CHS and other Service Doctors Associations were not satisfied with the recommendations of the Committee. In early 1989, another inter-departmental Committee was set up to look into the problems of service debtors and in its report submitted in June, 1989 that Committee had given its recommendations on a range of aspects including pay scales, promotions, different allowance, etc. However, the Joint Action Council of Service Doctors' Organisations submitted a Memorandum of their demands in April, 1989. It was then decided to take a collective view on

all the demands including the need for creation of additional posts in Supertime Grade.

A Memorandum of Settlement was signed with JACSDO on 21st August, 1989 in which 134 posts have been agreed to be created for the Supertime grade of the Central Health Service as follows:-

General Duty	116
Non-Teaching Specialist Sub-cadre	8
Teaching Specialist Sub-cadre	8
Public Health	2

The above posts have since been created and proposals for filling up these posts have been sent to the UPSC.

Another Committee has been constituted in pursuance of Memorandum of Settlement dated 21.8.1989 to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring and to make proposals with a view to enable service doctors to take their due place among the best to Group 'A' Services of Central Government and to ensure similarity in career prospects among the four sub-cadres of the Central Health Service. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 30th August, 1990.

[*Translation*]

#### **Dams of Uttar Pradesh Pending with Union Government**

9094. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of dams for irrigation projects in Lalitpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh which are pending with Union Government for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Project reports on Kachnoda Dam in Lalitpur district and Pathrai Dam in Jhansi district with estimated cost of Rs. 15.68 crores and Rs. 7.35 crores respectively envisaging irrigation potential of 10335 hectares and 2112 hectares have been received in the Central Water Commission only in March, 1990, and February, 1990, respectively for techno-economic appraisal.

[English]

**Proposal to Upgrade the national Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore**

9095. SHRI H. C. SHRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to upgrade the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore as an institute of national importance at par with All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The Governing Body of National Institute of Mental Health and NEURO Sciences, Bangalore in its meetings held on 27.8.87 and 14.7.88 recommended to make this Institute as an Institute of National Importance. The recommendation is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources Development and Ministry of Law & Justice as well as the Government of Karnataka.

**Pepsi Foods**

9096. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Pepsi Food (P)

Limited propose to instal its soft drinks concentrate;

(b) whether Government would direct the Pepsi Food (P) Limited to instal its units at such places where the ingredients of the soft drinks are available in abundance; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the company to instal its one of the units in Teekamgarh and Chattarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh, where ginger is available in abundance.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited propose to instal their soft drinks concentrate plant in District Sangrur in Punjab.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Use of Hydrogen Peroxide in Milk by Operation Flood Dairies**

9097. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amul and other dairies are using prohibited dangerous Hydrogen peroxide in fluid milk transported under Operation Flood I, II, III and IV and Milk Mission over long distance in inter-State trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Increase in Population**

9098. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI;  
SHRI R. JEEARATHINAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the estimated increase in the population of the country as on March, 1990 since the last

census in 1981 along with State-wise figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): A statement giving the population of India and States/Union territories as of 1981 census and the estimated increase as of March, 1990 based on the medium projection of the Expert Committee on Population Projections is given in Annexure.

## STATEMENT

*Population of India, States and Union Territories as of 1st March, 1981 and their projected population as of 1st March, 1990*

*(Medium projections)*

	<i>Population (00's)</i>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>1981 (Census)</i>	<i>1990 (Projected)</i>	<i>Increase (00's)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
	INDIA	685,159,0*	821,992,8	136,833,8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,7	63,158,7	9,609,0
2.	Assam	19,896,9	24,455,9	4,559,0
3.	Bihar	69,914,8	84,732,7	14,817,9
4.	Gujarat	34,085,8	40,376,6	6,290,8
5.	Haryana	12,922,6	16,140,4	3,217,8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,8	5,025,5	744,7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,961,7**	7,289,9	1,328,2

1	2	3	4	5
Si. No.	1981 (Census)	1990 (Projected)	Increase (00's)	
8.	Karnataka	37,135,7	44,568,5	7,432,8
9.	Kerala	25,453,7	29,665,5	4,211,8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51,178,8	63,047,7	10,868,9
11.	Maharashtra	62,784,1	74,203,4	11,419,3
12.	Manipur	1,420,9	1,762,2	341,3
13.	Meghalaya	1,335,8	1,692,7	356,9
14.	Nagaland	774,9	1,097,6	322,7
15.	Orissa	26,370,3	30,923,9	4,553,6
16.	Punjab	16,788,9	19,571,3	2,782,4
17.	Rajasthan	34,261,9	43,475,6	9,213,7
18.	Sikkim	316,4	435,7	119,3



Sl. No.	1981 (Census)	1990 (Projected)	Increase (00's)	
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu 48,408,1	65,676,9	7,268,8	
20.	Tripura 2,053,0	2,529,9	476,9	
21.	Uttar Pradesh 110,862,0	133,691,4	22,829,4	
22.	West Bengal 54,580,6	64,816,3	10,235,7	
23.	A&N Islands 188,8	283,1	943	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh 631,8	807,0	175,2	
25.	Chandigarh 451,6	722,5	270,9	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli 103,7	130,3	266	
27.	Delhi 6,220,4	8,910,0	2,689,6	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu 1,086,8	1,332,8	246,0	
29.	Lakshadweep 40,3	46,1	58	

Sl. No.		1981 (Census)	1990 (Projected)	Increase (00's)
1	2	3	4	5
30.	Mizoram	493,7	688,4	194,7
31.	Pondicherry	604,5	734,3	129,8

\* Including projected population of Assam, where no census was conducted in 1981.

\*\* The population of J&K has been adjusted to 1 March, 1981. The Census was conducted with the sunrise of 6th May, 1981 as reference date.

[English]

**Protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

9099. SHRI GRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are statutory provisions to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society from exploitation and harassment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines issued by Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework of various safeguards for protecting the interests and promoting the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of the society. These safeguards are built in several Articles of the Constitution. Some of the important Articles are: Art 15(4) about Special provision for socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; Articles 16(4) and 335 about Reseration in appointments to services and posts; Article 17 about the Abolition of unteuchability; Article 29 about the Protection of Minorities; Article 46 about promotion of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from all forms of social injustice and exploitation. Article 275 about the Grants from the Union to certain States for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes or

raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas; Article 330 about Reservation of seats in the House of the People; Article 332 about Reservation of seats in Legislative Assemblies; and Articles 341 and 342 about the Specification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Besides, to check discrimination and to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government have enacted the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(c) Government have issued detailed guidelines for preparation of Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plans, providing grants-in aid to voluntary organisations for taking up schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. Further, the Central Government releases special Central Assistance for both the Special Component Plan, and the Tribal so released and for checking diversion of the amounts for other uses. Government have also issued guidelines on precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures and on personnel policies, so as to check crimes and to provide appropriate protection and relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Assistance for Development of Metropolitan Cities**

9100. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sought by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal for the development of the Metropolitan cities in their States; and

(b) the assistance given so far?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra and West Bengal have not sought any financial assistance from the Centre for development of metropolitan cities in their States. A request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for Central assistance for development of Madras on the occasion of the Tricentenary of the Madras Corporation.

The State Govt. has been asked to submit detailed specific schemes to justify the request.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pension to Retired Journalists**

9101. **DR. BENGALI SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the States where pension is being given to retired journalists;

(b) the States which are not covered by this facility;

(c) whether Government propose to issue any directives to States so that pension is given to journalists in all States; and

(d) if so, the time by which such directives would be issued?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) to (d). At present, there is no retiring pension scheme for the journalists. The question of issuing directives to the State Governments for giving pension to the journalists does not, therefore, arise. The Government is, however, considering the question of providing a suitable retiring pension scheme for journalists and for other workers covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme.

[*English*]

#### **Employment Exchange Statistics**

9102. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment exchange statistics do not provide a picture of actual condition; and

(b) if so, the measures which are being proposed to have adequate authentic information on employment situation in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) Employment Exchanges provide statistics of job-seekers registered with them, not all of whom are necessary unemployed.

(b) Authentic information on employment situation is already regularly available from the quinquennial surveys of employment, unemployment, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

#### **Construction of Houses**

9103. **SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of construction of houses leads to environmental problems;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the present system; and

(c) if so, whether these changes are proposed to be implemented with regard to lower income group construction activities?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) and (b). No. Sir. The National Buildings code

bye-laws governing land use planning standards, landscape and several Indian standards aim at achieving healthy orderly and safe environment in the human settlements.

(c) For improving the environment of informal lower income settlements, slums etc. IS 8888 is recommended as a general guide. The local authorities as per local situations have been requested to review. Master Plan standards, land use plan and regulations, building bye-laws and infrastructure standards to facilitate the construction activity by lower income groups.

#### **Water Conservation Fair in Konkan Region of Maharashtra**

9104. SHRI A. R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a fair on water management for agriculture by enlisting the support of Maharashtra Government, Service organisations, universities, nationalised banks equipment distributors and farmers at a suitable place in the Konkan region;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be organised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There is no proposal for organising any fair on water management for agriculture in Konkan region of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Normally the Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission participate in exhibitions, fairs etc. at the request of

organisers of such exhibitions. No such request has been received.

#### **Seismicity of Idukki Dam Area**

9105. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that seismic activity will be triggered off by the presence of large reservoirs in the ecologically fragile areas;

(b) whether Idukki area in western ghats is an ecologically fragile area where seismic activity is intensified because of the presence of the Idukki reservoir; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute a judicial enquiry concerning the reservoir induced seismic activity in Idukki area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The geological features at some of the reservoir sites, rather than the presence of large reservoirs, has been reported as cause of reservoir induced seismicity.

(b) The entire country is divided into five seismic zones of various levels of seismic risks and Idukki Dam lies in Zones of various levels of seismic risks and Idukki Dam lies in Zone III. The actual acceleration on account of the largest tremor registered in June, 1988 were far below the design values adopted for Idukki Dam. Studies made by the Kerala State Electricity Board indicate that the seismic activity experienced in the Idukki region is not associated with the Idukki reservoir.

(c) No, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.  
Shri Dinesh Singh.

[*English*]

SHRIDINESH SINGH: Sir, it is with deep regret that I have to bring to your notice that the manner in which....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to say anything about substantive motion the notice of which was given by you under rule 184, I have received it and it is under my consideration.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, Sir, I was making submission about that motion.

[*English*]

The manner in which the Government in Nagaland has been changed by the Governor is illegal... (*Interruptions*) .....It is in fact a fraud on the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss about the Governor under a substantive motion. You have given a notice of that motion. I have received your notice and that is under my consideration. We can take it up when I decide.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I just point out Sir, if you look at the Tenth Schedule, Para 3 of the Constitution, it says that a split in the original party is essential before a split takes place in the party in the Legislature or Parliament: Unless there is a split in the original party, a split in the House or in the Parliament will not be recognised.

Then Para 6 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution says very clearly that it is for the

Speaker to decide whether the Members have lost their membership or not. If you see Paragraph 7 of the 10th Schedule, you will find that this is not a justifiable decision. The decision of the Speaker is final. The Governor or the Court or nobody can change it. Why I am referring this question to you is because this affects you also. So, the decision of the Speaker in this matter will be final. It will not be for the Governor or for the Court to question that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House can discuss it when I permit it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikora): It should be discussed today.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you the motion is with me. It is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Why we are pressing this is because today there is an illegal Government in Nagaland. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): My submission is that notice has already been given and it is under your consideration.

[*English*]

You cannot discuss the merits of the case here. You have given a notice.

[*Translation*]

Notice is with you. It can be debated after you have given your judgement on it.

[*English*]

No discussion can be held at this stage.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is a constitutional crisis. The Government installed by the Governor is unconstitutional.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss about the Governor only on a substantive motion—you know the rules. Shri Dinesh Singh's motion under Rule 184 is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, it was allowed in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shastri is on a point of order. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): I want to raise any point of order under rule 184, .....(*Interruptions*) Rule 184 provides that no question can be raised without your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is no point of order. I am regulating proceedings of the House.

[*English*]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV: In 1988, under the same circumstances when it happened in this august House, the Opposition took 35 to 40 minutes to criticise the then Governor. Today, not only the Governor has written a letter to the Speaker but he also requested the Speaker to withdraw the suspension.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that the House can have a discussion when I permit a discussion.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is the killing of democracy. We want that a discussion must be allowed today itself because the Deputy Prime Minister went to Nagaland and told the Governor, 'I will make you permanent Governor if you dissolve this Government'. This is the position in Nagaland today. We want you to allow a discussion on Nagaland today. It must be taken up today. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhlot): Sir, before we are in a position to give an opinion regarding what has happened, as reported in the Press I have nothing to go by except the Press—reports you will have to decide as to how this matter, if at all, can be disposed of in this House. The matter is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I have told it in the beginning also that Mr. Dinesh Singh has given a notice of a Motion under Rule 184. Till I decide on the matter, nothing can be done. The matter is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Certain issues are there which are not only Constitutional issues but of convention also....(*Interruptions*)...I am saying that certain issues which are arising on the face of it, are no doubt serious issues. They have to be considered. First of all, the question is whether or not the procedure of disqualification of Members under Anti-defection Act has been properly followed. I am not giving any opinion in this regard just now. Secondly, the whole question is whether or not the Speaker thinks that the previous Government has lost its majority and also the method of testing the majority or minority should be done on the Floor of this House or by some other means. Thirdly, whether or not the Governor can advise the Speaker to do something and then overrule him. You have to ascertain as to whether these facts are correct or not. I

suppose that you will not go by Press reports. You will have to send for all the information necessary. All I am saying is that there are serious issues involved. They will have to be clarified and cleared, i.e., whether anybody has behaved improperly or unconstitutionally or not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: How can a suspended Member attend the Assembly? This is a peculiar situation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, all these issues are involved. I do not know Sir—you will interpret whether under the Anti-defection Act, it is proper to disqualify certain Members without giving them a hearing. Can it be done?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How can it be done?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is that the procedure laid down?... *(Interruptions)* ...I am making my submission to you Sir and not to Mr. Sathe. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha). Is the decision of the Speaker to be restricted by the Governor? Are you suggesting that? I would like to know from you about this point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not addressing you. I am addressing the Speaker. You make your point after I speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, no interruptions please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Members of the Opposition are going on saying as to what happened in 1988. You should go into what happened in 1988. Why should you be oblivious to that? Let us go into the whole thing. But the proper procedure must be followed. If the Home Ministry

or somebody wants to make any observations about this matter, they are free to do so. But there must be a proper discussion. Sir, you have to ascertain all the facts from proper sources. So that we know as to what is the actual position. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I have received a notice from Mr. Dinesh Singh under Rule 184. That is under my consideration.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What is your decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you my decision after I go, think and give my considered opinion.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No further discussion on this. I have no objection if the Government wants to say something. I do not say 'No' to them.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.... I do not deny anything.... Government is there. I do not prevent Government from saying anything.

*(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER: Please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of hearing. Shri Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, what is being discussed is not the conduct of a Governor; what is being discussed is the decision taken in Nagaland to induct a Government which is plainly illegal.



**MR. SPEAKER:** You know that there is some procedure.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Shri Indrajit Gupta said that very grave issues have arisen. In the same breath, he has also said that the decision of the Speaker is final; it is not justifiable. Shri Dinesh Singh has also mentioned it. Who will clarify these matters? We are the highest law-making body in the Country. The Tenth Schedule was introduced by amending the Constitution; Parliament did that. It can only be clarified by going back to the debate, debating the matter here; looking to the past debate, we have to clarify it. How can there be an illegal Government inducted in Nagaland? Ten Members are being disqualified. Will the Governor allow them to sit, when the Speaker says they shall not sit? Is the Governor to over-rule the Speaker? I ask a straight question. Tomorrow, if you take a decision, will the President of India over-rule your decision? Are we having monarchy or a parliamentary democracy? We must debate on this issue. Here is a motion, let us debate it today. We are not going to do what happened in 1988. In 1988, the then opposition paralysed the working of Parliament. We only want to have a genuine discussion. There is a motion; let us debate it today. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY** (Mangalore): Sir, it is the saddest chapter in the Indian history, Shri Indrajit Gupta has stated in his earlier submission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Sir, it is better that I quote what Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, CPI (M) Member said during the debate. He said—You are going to be responsible for everything that is going to happen in the North-Eastern States.

**Here, it is the State Government, ruled**

**by the Congress(I) that has been destabilised. I would like to know, whether it is the definite policy of the National Front Government to destabilize all the Governments of the Congress(I) ruled States. If the policy of the Government is that there should be a particular party at the Centre and there should also be the same particular party Government in the States, then we do not have any objection, let them destabilize all the Congress(I) ruled states. Let them bring the democracy in the country. Sir, they are butchering the democracy of India. Now, my submission is that these people who are sitting here—since CPI(M) is a communist party—are giving us lectures and sermons. (*Interruptions*)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** I consider CPI(M) and you have got a right to speak.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Sir, please do not take it lightly. It is a very serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, it is a serious matter. I am not taking it lightly.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Sir, you are going to give a decision on this. Please consider all these aspects. You are the custodian of the democracy. Please do not allow these things to happen in your regime.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, I think you have now seen the seriousness and the concern of the House on our side. We are concerned that no unconstitutional Government, *ultra vires* of the Constitution, should continue in any part of the country. A notice in this regard has been given under Rule 184. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today. You have come to know the views of the House. So, let us decide to have it discussed in the Business Advisory Committee formally but today itself. That is what my submission is. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Sir, last time they gave memorandum to the President of India and Shri Somnath Chatterjee was the leader.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** You are also free to do that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE;** Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

**SHRI T. BASHEER** (Chirayinkil): I hope he will say something about the Sarkaria Commission also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Basheer, You please sit down. Let us hear Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Why don't you have a little patience to hear?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if what has appeared in the Press—of course, we find different versions in different Papers—is correct, then there are certain disquieting features of the matter and there is no doubt about that. But, Sir....

**SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGALAM** (Salem): Why this 'but'?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Just as this House cannot discuss the conduct of the Speaker of another House *per se*, it cannot discuss the conduct of the Governor except in a manner as provided in the rule. And that has to be followed.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** How did you discuss it last time then?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Therefore, Sir, that has to be followed. As Shri Indrajit Gupta correctly said, the facts have to be fully ascertained. But, Sir; this

House cannot give any judgement as Shri Chidambaram seems to do. He says that he has a right to interpret the Constitution because he has framed it. To hear of democratic norms and traditions from Congress Party is the most ridiculous situation in this House. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Let us now hear from the CPI(M) and BJP. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir, if you, in your wisdom, permit a discussion, it should be discussed in a proper manner and with a proper Motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already told that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** But today, a judgement is being delivered here. This House has no competence to decide that. This is not a case of approval of President's Rule. This House can only give its views and cannot pass a judgement as to what has happened and what the Government can do. It cannot also direct the Government to do anything except to impose President's Rule. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, have the Marxists of India given up Stalinism, because they are teaching us about democracy?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I know they are allergic to democracy. They are allergic to the very concept of democracy. We know it. We have seen in the last forty years, how the Constitution of this country has been tampered with, how all black laws, draconian laws and anti-Constitutional steps have been taken.

The Preventive Detention Law has been incorporated in the Constitution, and they have been liberally misusing that position. They have been trying to suppress demo-

cratic movement in this country by using nefarious and black laws like MISA and NSA. Therefore, we are not prepared to hear lectures from them about democracy. But we feel that this is a matter which requires consideration and if in your wisdom you permit it, then, we have to discuss it in a proper manner. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It will be discussed in a proper manner. We shall only quote the speech of the hon. Member who has just spoke before me what he said in 1988, in the same proper manner.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I think you will be able to sense the feeling of the House that the House does deem it fit to discuss the matter. A Motion under Rule 184 is before you. Before the Business Advisory Committee can look into it, you have to be kind enough to admit it. May I request you to admit it today itself so that we can fix a time for discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Business Advisory Committee, as per rules, will decide only about the time and duration of the discussion. It is for you, Sir, to admit it here and also announce that the discussion will be held today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that it is under my consideration.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The whole House says that there should be a discussion. Please take into account the consensus of the House before giving your ruling. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please admit it. We will fix the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri L. K. Advani.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Generally we discuss in this House either the decision or actions of the Central Government but if somebody feels that there is constitutional breakdown in some state, that can also be discussed. But the content of the motion to be discussed should be caused under the rules. We cannot offer our comments about the Speaker of any legislative Assembly, nor even about Governors unless there is some formal motion in that respect. (*Interruptions*). You yourself have said that it is under your consideration. If all the members, all the parties are not satisfied with what has appeared in the news papers and are exercised over the matter then it is for you to decide the form in which discussion should take place. I would like that Nagaland should also be discussed, but whenever Nagaland like situations developed in different states what has been the approach of the Central Government thereto. This thing should also be discussed. As far as I know Central Government has nothing to do with Nagaland scenario. (*Interruptions*). They were not as clever as you are. You used to be in the forefront and, therefore we tried to highlight the conduct of the Central Government. But the situation that has developed today about which Congress party, CP(M) C.P.I. have expressed their concern, is a clear indication that there is something wrong somewhere which should be discussed; Nature and form of discussion should also be decided. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Kamal Nath.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, we want a decision on the discussion under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already, repeatedly said for the benefit of the Members that it is under my consideration; I have said it is under my consideration. Yes, Mr. Kamal Nath. You have asked for my permission.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, will you allow this to be brought before the Business Advisory Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I will do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please do that; otherwise the purpose will be defeated.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): We all know that the CBI was conducting an inquiry into the bugging of telephones and electronic surveillance of MPs and other political figures. I have seen—and some reports are floating around—the CBI report which has established that bugging of telephones of some MPs and political personalities has taken place. CBI has further held.....  
*(Interruptions)*

It concerns you. I am coming to it. CBI has mentioned it in the report. Please understand the implications, because it concerns all of you. *(Interruptions)*

CBI has also alleged non-cooperation of other intelligence agencies. This report is with the Government. Will the Government lay it on the Table of the House; or, should I lay it? *(Interruptions)*

The other point is this: we know it is not a minor matter. This is a minority Government, and is surviving with the help of the BJP and the Communist parties. Today, if they are bugging the telephone of Mr. Advani, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee or whoever else, it is a matter which concerns us all. So, is there this report? Government must come out with this statement, viz. whether the CBI

has made this finding. They should place that report on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On a point of order. He has referred to the CBI report. Then he should place it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)* Otherwise he cannot refer to the CBI report. In the House, he has referred to it. He is an hon. Member; I take it that he is responsible. He is quoting from it. He has referred to the report. *(Interruptions)*

What is this? He has referred to the report. According to him, whatever are the findings, he has referred to the findings, and he must have a copy of it. He must place it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let them say there is no report. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. Kamal Nath, you have made your point; will you please take your seat?

Now Mrs. Malini Bhattacharya. I am not permitting others.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I want to draw the attention of the Government to some reports which came out in newspapers on the 13th of May and on the 15th of May, 1990, regarding 37 women of the Bodo tribe being gang-raped by some personnel of the Assam Police. The concerned villages are Baghmara, Akra and Agrangudi in Barpeta district. Some of the victims were minors, below the age of 18. One of them is said to be eight-year-old. If these reports are true, we find that whenever the powers that be in our country want to suppress discontent, they molest the women. It is also quite evident that here the protectors have turned into tormentors. The act itself is heinous. However, it cannot just

remain as a State matter because of the sensitivity of the area inhabited by the Bodos. We all know that the forces of division, secessionist forces are active there. It is not just because the act is heinous itself but also because of the dire political repercussions which may follow from such action. I would request the Government to enquire into the matter and help the State in bringing the culprits to book, to give exemplary punishment to them.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today what I want to speak about in this House does not relate to any specific incident but which can become a cause of an incident, the consequences of which might have to be faced by the whole country. Sir, through you I want to caution all the Hon. Members of this House against the future danger.

When India was divided in 1947, Pakistan become an Islamic country while our country chose to adopt a secular constitution. It was a wonderful even and we feel proud of our secular constitution which treats all the citizen of our country equally and does not discriminate on the basis of caste, creed or sex.

Mr. Speaker, Sir during the last 40 years, a particular type of thinking, a political thinking, has developed in this country perhaps either out of fear or greed or ambitions as a result of which a feeling has come in the minds of majority community that it would have been better if they were the minority community. Ram Krishana Mission is its example. The people of this sect has demanded that they should also be included in minorities so that they may also get some special concessions. I would like to submit about such thinking can create difficulties. We know some incident had occurred in Mathura and there was possibility of com-

munal riots breaking out. The Non. Members of the House were exercised over this and they visited the place, it is really commendable.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, conclude now.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I am concluding. If concern is shown over Mathura incident and silence is kept on Palej incident, if the attitude of Government and Members of this House remains indifferent towards lakhs of refugees of Kashmir who are staying in Delhi and if our party speaks for them which is in turn labkled as communal the country will have to face its series consequences in the coming time. The history will not forgive those who have created a feeling of insecurity in the minds of majority people. It will be very dangerous for the country. Only those people will be responsible for it who keep silence on Palej incident and raise a hue and cry over Mathura incident and are not prepared to say a single word about the refugees of Kashmir. I hold such people responsible for this danger.

With these words I want to request all the Members to break this tradition and evolve a healthy one for the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dumdum): There is need to introduce a rule, just like Rule 377, in our rule book saying "Zero 377" and if we can introduce such a rule, I think, the House can be better managed.

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the seizure of printing machine of fake currency notes. Besides, printing machine of fake American dollars as also fake-currency notes of Nepal

was also seized from there.

Fake-currency notes worth crores of rupees have been printed. It is a conspiracy to destroy the economy of the country. I would like to submit that the Central Government should enquire into this matter. The gang from our country or foreign country involved into it, should be apprehended so that internal economy could be saved from destruction.

[English]

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir, when the Deputy Prime Minister writes a letter it is news. When he writes a letter to the Prime Minister it is even bigger news, and when he writes a letter about the behaviour of a certain bureaucrat around the Prime Minister then it should be headline news.

MR. SPEAKER: That is between the Ministers.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: We know that our Deputy Prime Minister is an extremely prolific letter writer. One day when his letters will be collected, there will be some marvellous stuff in them for future historians. The collected letters of Shri Devi Lal will definitely play a very important part in our evolving history.

Sir, this particular letter I referred to you—he has written two in the recent past; one is about the nomination of a certain person and I shall not refer to it because the details of that have been published and are known. But this second letter is the one to which I draw your attention because I think it is of gravest concern because the Deputy Prime Minister— it is not the Leader of the Opposition, it is not even the leader or a member of the alliance, it is no less a man than the Deputy Prime Minister of this nation who has alleged in his letter to his own Prime Minister that a certain bureaucrat close to the Prime

Minister is usurping his powers and running the country completely against the norms of any kind of democratic way of functioning. If this indeed is happening, as per the letter of the Deputy Prime Minister it is a matter of grave concern because the Governance of India is involved in it, and I plead with you—I plead with you—to ask the Prime Minister to come here and explain who precisely is this bureaucrat.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: I plead with you to please ask the Prime Minister of India to come and explain to us who is this bureaucrat about whom the Deputy Prime Minister has complained to the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to raise an issue about Navodaya Vidyalaya at Faridkot. Three tribal students of class IX have committed suicide as a result of harassment during the last a months in Navodaya Vidyalaya at Faridkot. These incidents occurred in the months of August, October and April. The boy committed suicide and left behind a letter. That boy named Manohar Lal not only stood first in his studies, but also won several prizes in sports. His brother is also studying in the same school in class VI. He went on weeping throughout the night alongwith his brother because his teacher had beaten and admonished him on a complaint of stealing pure ghee of another student. His younger brother went to sleep, but he kept on weeping throughout the night and after that left a letter in his book saying that he was unnecessarily harassed and that is why he was very depressed and ending his life in a nearby tent. He wrote in his letter that other two students named Amarjeet Singh and another boy had also committed suicide and he was also committing suicide. I would like

to request the Government that this matter should be enquired into, because all the three boys were tribal students of class IX and they had taken this extreme step as a of harassment by the same teacher. Action should be taken against those persons who are responsible for these ghastly deeds.

**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner):** The Government should make a statement in this regard. The Government takes one stand on the incident of killing a harijan in the constituency of the Hon. Prime Minister and a different stand on alleged suicide by boys of Navodaya Vidyalaya as a result of harassment. We cannot remain silent on this dual policy. It is a very serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. Mr. Paswan wants to say something in this regard.

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE ( SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** The Government has no information in this regard. But if, what has been stated by the hon. Member is correct, then it is really a serious matter and the Government will certainly ask for a report about it and take action.

[English]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very serious matter and I believe, this was raised some time ago in the House but no concrete action has been taken by the Government. So, I am constrained to raise it again.

Sir, during July-October 1988, M/s. Osiers Pharma Limited supplied thirty thousand bottles of contaminated glucose to their distributor in the North zone in Delhi... (Interruptions)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Sir, this is the bottle.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not show the bottle.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** Now finding that these bottles were contaminated, this man had stopped the distribution of these bottles and filed a complaint to the Drug Controller. Now what happened was, the Drug Controller of India manipulated the bottles and sent good bottles and thereby tried to have a forged report whereby this particular Company could be exonerated. After that the exposition of this matter became so such that the CBI took cognisance of that; investigation was started. Now these bottles were sent to Calcutta. In the authorised Laboratory, it was checked and found that it was contaminated and adulterated. Now what is happening is, due to the existence of a particular nexus who are out to save this particular company and not to give punishment to them who are responsible for this kind of criminal activity. They are procrastinating the case that is being investigated by the CBI and fabricating the case against this particular man, who discovered these adulterated bottles. This matter has already been reached here. But this man, who filed the complaint, is now facing persecution. In our country is the nexus of this kind powerful or is the Government powerful? Why have the Drug Controller of India, Drug Controller of Tamil Nadu and Drug Controller of Delhi not been suspended? (Interruption) I want a definite statement by the Government tomorrow. I feel ashamed that this courageous man is to run to the houses of MPs or justice. Why does the Minister not come here and make a statement tomorrow? Please take it up with the Minister. (Interruption)

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):** I had also raised this issue before. This is a very serious matter. I had given a notice... (Interruptions) The Drug Controller should be arrested... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a serious matter.



**[Translation]**

**SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kullu and Manali are important tourist spots. It is a matter of great regret that S.T.D. facility has not been made available there even today. Last year the Government had supplied all the equipments for making provision of S.T.D. facility and to get up an electronic exchange in Manali, but all the equipments had to be returned due to carelessness of the Department. There is a doubt that if the Department does not use those equipments, the equipments are likely to be returned this year also. Through you I would like to request the Minister of Communication that the Government should issue instructions to the Department to provide S.T.D. facility under a time bound programme.

**SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the dyeing, printing and chemicals units have been established illegally during the last year of the congress regime near Ahmedabad. The chemical effluents of these factories contaminate water and animals are dying after drinking this water. The life span of cows and buffalos which was 20 years, has now reduced by 10 years. The bullocks of farmers are also dying. About at least 100-200 animals have died. When an action was initiated against these factories, they started pumping out water to some other areas privately and it is contaminating drinking water in villages which is being used by the people. People are also dying by drinking this contaminated water. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the Government to take action to check contamination of drinking water injustice which is being done to human beings and animals could be done away with. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Environment to issue instructions to the Government of Gujarat to close down these factories.

**SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to criminal incidents in Rohtas district in Bihar. Nowadays criminal elements are active in an organised manner in Rohtas district and criminal incidents are occurring at such a large scale that it is difficult for people to come out of their homes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the latest information, during the last two months incidents of 10 murders, 24 kidnappings, incidents of arson and incidents of dacoities have occurred. I am afraid that it Government does not pay attention towards it, it will become another Punjab or Kashmir. It is very unfortunate that even the police are unable to apprehend the real criminals and they implicate innocent people in false cases and extract money from them. I would like to urge the Central Government that it should ask the Bihar Government to strengthen the police administration and the district administration. A committee should be set up in this regard and this matter should be enquired into, so that the life and property of the people could be protected and confidence could be created in their minds so that people may live peacefully in their homes.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURAN (South Delhi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have with me a copy of the 'India today' magazine issue dated 31st May, 1990, in which a sensational article containing solid facts has been published.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You please come to the point.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Many facts about a former Member of this House, has been brought to light in that article. He is a top film star of this country. I would like to bring to your notice some of the tactics adopted by him to evade income—tax.



Brother of the said person lives in Switzerland.

MR. SPEAKER: You can not mention the name of any person.

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I did not mention anybody's name, In that article, it has been mentioned that the brother of the film personality, who stay in Switzerland has a monthly income of One Lakh Swiss Francs and the expenses on his children have been shown eighty five thousand francs per annum. In this manner, he has purchased the shares of two companies by spending 2.5 crores of rupees. An interesting thing about this film personality is that he has acted in six films during one year, but he has shown his income as mere four or five lakh rupees... (*Interruptions*) It has been shown that he charges fifty thousand rupees for a film, but the whole world knows that he has never accept less than one crore rupees for one film. Apart from this, it is also interesting to note the tactics he adopted in order to evade Income-Tax. He had gone to seven countries including Switzerland and Australia when he organised 'Nites' but in his income tax returns he has shown only the amount he got in one city. The money he got from the other six countries is shown nowhere. Through you, I would like to request that a C.B.I. inquiry should be ordered to look into the serious allegations levelled against this filmstar and former Member of this House and the report should be placed on the table of the House and a discussion on the same should be permitted. I would like to say only this much.

SHRIJANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar, sometime back the Patna High Court had constituted a special committee to look into the affairs and prevailing conditions of the children and women Home of Bihar. Through you, I would like to inform the House that, according to that report the staff of the children and women

homes located at Bhagalpur Gaya, Deoghar, Katihar, Purnea, Munger, Chhapra, Muzaffarpur etc. treat the inmates so badly that all the inmates of those reformatories including children, women and girls have become weak physically too, so much so that their bones are visible from outside. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Welfare Minister that while replying to the discussion on the demands for Grants related to his Ministry, he should throw more light on the conditions of the children and women Homes located in Bihar and inform the House of the step's being taken to improve there conditions.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, there has developed a situation in Punjab and it has taken a new turn. Yesterday, it was raised in the House that Shri Tohra was shot down by the people in the police dress. A few days back the news came that the terrorists entered into a village.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I am coming to the point. They went there and called the people outside. They wanted to shoot them down. And yesterday in Batala Police Station about which many discussions have taken place. The people of one community-I am speaking of people of one community-were called to the street and they were shot down by the terrorists who were in police dress. So, naturally they were trying to give a communal turn to this. I think this is a new way of their coming in police dress. So, if they succeed, the situation in Punjab will be worse. I think the Punjab Administration is not very serious about this. So, before it takes a communal turn, the Government should come out firmly against the terrorists. In Kashmir, as you know, the

situation could be brought under control by stern action.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Choudhury, yesterday this point was raised.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: No, no, it is a pertinent point.

Yesterday seven people belonging to a particular community were shot down on the street in a village under Batala police station. So, like this they are shooting down and they are trying to give it a communal colour. It is most disastrous for the country. I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that the Government should take this new development into consideration and direct the Punjab Administration to take steps so that the situation does not deteriorate further and it does not take a communal form.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the same matter which has been raised just now. Yesterday, seven members of a Harijan family were called out, tied with a rope and shot dead in the Batala Police Station area of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a new development in Punjab is that patrolling of the Police and C.R.P.F. after 7 p.m. has been discontinued. In the absence of the police and the other para-military forces including the C.R.P.F and the B.S.F., those areas have been left at the mercy of the terrorists and they are totally free to roam around in police uniform and kill people at their will, after 7 p.m. The terrorists went there in police uniform collected the people belonging to a particular community, tied them, shot them dead and escaped without any resistance. Therefore, through you, I would like to request that

patrol by the C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and Punjab police should be resumed at night immediately. The situation today is such that the terrorists have nothing to fear after 7 p.m. The terrorists are free to strike, wherever and whomsoever they like. In view of the Batala killings, I would request the Government to pay more attention towards it as it is a serious issue involving the killing of Harijans.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): It is unfortunate that you do not give attention to this side.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not say that. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Will you please take your seat?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Madhya Pradesh. There is acute shortage of potable water in Madhya Pradesh at present and the Central Government has already announced some assistance to the state Government, but it is yet to reach there and the situation is likely to deteriorate very much by the time the Central Government help reaches there. Therefore, I would like to request that the Central Government assistance should reach there immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jatiya, it is over. Now you may please take your seat.

[*English*]

Now, Papers Laid Shri Ram vilas Paswan.

[*English*]

SHRI MANONRAJAN BHAKATA: It is unfortunate that you don't hear about Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not unfortunate because every day I permit you, I have allowed you to raise the issues regarding Andaman and Nicobar. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

13.22 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Central Wakf Council for 1988-89 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf council for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Central Wakf Council for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council, for the year 1988-89.

- (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—832/90]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1988-89.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—833/90]

[English]

**Notification under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA): Sir, on behalf of Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification no. S.C. 370 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1990 declaring any establishment or undertaking dealing with the production, supply or distribution of natural gas to be an essential service for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-834/90]

**Annual Report of Review on the working of National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-835/90]

**Drugs and Cosmetics Third Amendment Rules, 1989, Notification under Food Adulteration Act, 1940 and Statements for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): Sir, on behalf

of Shri Rasheed Masood, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Drug and Cosmetic Third Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R. 784 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1989 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-836/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:-
  - i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1988 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1081 (E) dated the 17th November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-837/90]
  - ii) The prevention of Food Adulteration (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 (E) dated the 12th August, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-838/90]
- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) of (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-837-838/90]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- a) i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, for the year 1988-89.
- ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839/90]
- b) i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-89.
- ii) Annual Report of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-840/90]
- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839-840/90]
- (6) i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1988-89 under section 19 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.
- ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under section 18 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.
- iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical of Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1988-89.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6 above) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-841/90]
- (8) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-842/90]
- (10) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) for the Year 1988-89.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-843/90]

13.23 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1990, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from

Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said committee."

2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Rameshwar Thakur
2. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
3. Shri Vishvjit P. Singh
4. Shri Kamal Morarka
5. Shri T.R. Balu
6. Dr. Nagen Saikia
7. Shri Sunil Basu Ray.

- ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday the 2nd May, 1990, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the follow-

ing members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Ajit P.K.Jogi
2. Shri Syed Sibtey Razi
3. Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur
4. Shri Virendra Verma
5. Shri Dipen Ghosh
6. Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy
7. Shri Pramod Mahajan.

iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1990 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1991, and do proceed to elect in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran
2. Shri Khyomo Lotha
3. Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar
4. Shrimati Kailashpati

5. Kumari Sushila Tiria
6. Shri M. Vincent
7. Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi
8. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
9. Shri Sangh Priya Gautam
10. Shri N.E. Balaram.

13.24 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Fifth Report

SHRISIVAJIPATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.24 1/2 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Contract for Sale of 50 Mirage III aircraft  
by Australia to Pakistan

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"That situation arising out of contract for sale of 50 Mirage III aircraft by Australia to Pakistan."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): On April 15, 1990 the Australian Government signed a

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

contract worth Australian \$ 36 million (US\$ 27 million) for the sale of 50 Mirage-III aircraft to Pakistan. This information was conveyed to our High Commissioner in Australia only on 24.4.1990. On the same day, the sale was announced by the Australian Minister of Defence, Senator Robert Ray. The Australian-built Mirages were constructed under licence by the Australian Government aircraft factory. The Commonwealth Corporation also built the engines for the Mirages under licences.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Government of India has conveyed its serious concern to the Australian authorities in New Delhi and in Canberra over the decision to sell Mirage-III aircraft to Pakistan. It was conveyed to the Australian High Commissioner that this is a most unfortunate and regrettable decision, particularly in the context of the current tension prevailing in the Sub-continent. It is not calculated to send a message of restraint to Pakistan, nor will it contribute to the stabilisation of the situation, which is the stated aim of Australian policy in the region. It was also pointed out that the decision is particularly unfortunate in the context of the traditional friendly ties between India and Australia. The Australian decision to provide Mirage- aircraft to Pakistan, particularly at this juncture, ignoring the interest of peace and stability, is a negative development in the context of bilateral relations between India and Australia.

On 26.4.1990, the Australian Action Foreign Minister, Mr. Neil Blewett, stated in a Radio interview that "if there is any deterioration in relations between India and Pakistan, then we would reconsider the arrangement." Mr. Blewett stated that "the planes would not be operationally available to Pakistan for atleast six months and may be upto nine months."

On 3.5.1990, our Foreign Secretary

reiterated India's serious concern and regret to a senior Australian official. Mr Costello.

I wrote to the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Careth Evans, on 11.5.1990 communicating our strong objections and requesting review of the sale.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in response to the statement made by the hon. Minister, I submit that in the present world, it is not the war, but the continued negotiations and dialogues which can resolve disputes and solve problems arising among sovereign nation. The possession of highly sophisticated weapons by some nations in a clear indicator to this theory. But ours in a non-aligned country and we believe firmly in this theory whereas Pakistan is not willing to pay heed to this view. That is why she has been piling up highly sophisticated weapons and on 15th of April, She entered into a contract with the Austrian Government for the purchase of 50 Mirage-III fighter jet aircrafts. Pakistan had earlier acquired one gearing destroyer from USA in 1983. In 1984 it acquire 3 Type 21 Frigates from UK, 100 Quiang 5 FGA-AC from China, 16 RGM 84 Harpoon from USA, 4 Huang Fen FAC-G from China and 100 M 45 A 5 Tanks from USA. In 1985, it acquired 500 AIM-92 Side Winter AAN from USA.

100 Singer SAM from USA.

MI 09 A2 155 mm. SP from the USA.

110 M 113 An ADC HO from USA.

110 AF Fanton Strike AC from China.

In 1986, RD 5 70 SAM Giraffee AD Radar from Sweden,

2030 BGM 71C from USA.

In 1987. 3 Type 23 AFG frm From UK.

Probably, this account is a tip of the iceberg. During the last six months, Pakistan has acquired a good number of Theatre



Cruise Missiles, 20 M 113 A 2 armoured personnel carrier kits, 44 Harpoon missiles, F 16 Fighter jets, all from USA. Shri has also acquired to numbers of F7 fighter jets from China.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are giving information. As per the rules, if the statement has some element of ambiguity, you are expected to ask for clarification. But, you are giving information to the House.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am making all the relevant points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What happens, is a bad precedent is laid and then it is followed, and then you do not have the time for discussion on other important issues. It is in the interest of the Members to make the points.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: In addition to these deadly weapons, Pakistan is in possession of the know-how and basic ingredients of atom bomb. This is of serious concern not only to us but to all the neighbouring nations. Today, Pakistan has assumed the position of exporting arms to the foreign countries. The number of such countries worked out to about 30. By this, I do not mean to say that Pakistan has acquired superiority over India in respect of military strength. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not correct. You should not indulge in discussion of other matters here in the House.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Further, it is very difficult to objectively assess the military strength of Pakistan because those countries have not published their Defence Budget in detail. However, from London based journal, it comes to us that the military strength of our country is 21:17. But the facts should be borne in our mind that however small a country may be, it can strike hard if it has military strength. This reminds us of Israel which is a small State but which has created a havoc and made a disaster in the Arab world.

Pakistan has been maintaining perceived Indian threat. While India is following a policy of self-reliance Pakistan has opted for instant capability. It is assumed that Pakistan's total arms build up consists of 80 per cent import and 20 per cent indigenous. The countries which export arms to Pakistan are mainly USA, Sweden, France China, U.K. and Australia. We understand the motive of the USA of supplying arms to Pakistan because the vital interests of the USA are involved in this region. Even with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, we expected that the pressure of the Americans would be lessened in this region. But that has not happened. The reasons is very clear. Karachi has become a centre for coordinating the central command and Rapid Development Force activities by the USA. The USA is dependent on the Indian Ocean region for supply of many highly valuable raw material which are required for her defence industry. Moreover, 25 per cent of all the oil used by USA do come from this region. The Americans are very interested in this region. Furthermore, they are in the move for creating a separate block of the Muslim countries including Turkey, Pakistan etc. So, the imperialists and in particular the USA would like to encourage Pakistan to create obstacles in the path of united India. That is why, they have been creating some communal problems and secessionist activities in our region. Against this thing, the Central Government has to take steps to commensurate with the defensives of Pakistan. However, a few days back, Pakistan held the biggest army exercise known as 'Zarb-e-momin'. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, Pakistan has acquired an aircraft and situation has been created.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: What I am going to say is that Pakistan has strengthened its army. And what is the position of our country?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do agree that all these points are important. But not when you are discussing a matter like this.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am coming to that. I am just making the background.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Really, you do not have to. You have to ask the question to elicit the information to strengthen it. Otherwise, it becomes a bad precedent.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: In the background of the Kashmir and Punjab situation as well as the communal violence in our country, we agree with the hon. Minister that when in the Indian sub-continent, the peace and stability is at stake because of the Pakistan's help and active support to terrorists, the selling of battle aircraft to Pakistan is definitely a negative development. The hon. Minister has made this statement. What are the principal factors which led to such negative development? May I know from the hon. Minister which are these factors? Otherwise, the opposition would certainly term it as a draw back on the part of the Government. But I would submit that this is a part of the game of the imperialists. The imperialists have been trying to disintegrate the country for a long time. Operation Brahmaputra is one such mischievous plan. It has been stated by the Australian Government that if there is any deterioration in the relations between India and Pakistan, then they would reconsider the arrangement. From the statement of the Australian Government, it appears that as if they were not aware of the extended relations between Pakistan and India. May I simply know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not? Is it that the Government has not contacted the Australian Government before the contract for selling these 50 aircrafts was signed? If that is the case, it is very unfortunate on the part of the Government. However, I would urge upon the Government to pursue the matter further with the Australian Government so that the contract as signed by the Australian Government can be revoked.

It is not only with the Australian Government; but I would urge upon the Government to contact diplomatically all the Governments of the world and apprise them of the situation which has been created by Pakistan and the

Indian sub-continent.

We should also see that the Pakistani Prime Minister cannot succeed in attracting the Muslim nations against India. For this purpose diplomatic contacts may be intensified and strengthened so that other countries do not misunderstand us and help us in restoring peace and stability in the Indian sub-continent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think Shri Harish Rawat is not present here. The hon. Minister may reply.

SHRI I.K. GUJARAL: The point made by the hon. Member are well taken. I want to admire his intensive study for the problem and I want to appreciate that he has really done hard work to understand the implications of our Defence vis-a-vis Pakistan.

I have in my statement given details of these 50 Mirage III aircraft. These were the planes which Australia put in their service in about 1964. Gradually they were phasing them out. In 1988 they called a world tender and some countries responded to them. Pakistan also responded to them. It seems that they decide to sell it to Pakistan. This is the situation as it stands.

We have, as I stated just now, taken a view on the situation and conveyed to the Government of Australia that this is something about which they must have a second view because of the impact that it has on our present situation in the sub-continent. I can assure my friend and this House that the Government of India is fully cognizant of the developments in the region and I can assure him that the security and Defence of India are our topmost priority.

Thank you.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I would like to know whether the Australian Government had been contacted before this particular contract had been signed.

SHRI I.K. GUJARAL: In my reply I have

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

[Translation]

stated that we have. As a matter of fact, the last letter that I wrote to my counterpart in Australia was on the 11th of this month.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is trying to understand whether we had contacted the Government of Australia before the contract was signed.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: No. I don't want to pass on the buck; but it was the responsibility of the previous Government.

13.44 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to provide funds to Tamil Nadu carry out deep bore well works to met drinking water shortage in Salem district**

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Due to lack of drinking water the people of Salem district are undergoing severe hardships. The drop of the water table has also made the conventional bore wells ineffective. The only solution is to bring into existence the 1000 to 1500 feet bore wells for which only the Central Ground Water Board is equipped. Further more, out of the Rs. 7.40 crores allotted under the drinking water minimission for technology only Rs. 1.30 crores has been disbursed. The Tamil Nadu Government is also reluctant to financially help. Widespread agitations due to severe drought conditions have become a matter of common place. In these conditions it is my personal request to the Ministry of Water Resources to sanction the necessary fund and carry out the deep bore well works, at least to the extent of three wells per revenue panchayat and give drinking water to the people of Salem.

- (ii) **Need to set up a Circuit Bench of Allahabad High Court in Kumaun Uttar Pradesh**

DR. M.S. PAL (Nainital): In order to regulate the judicial system in Kumaun region of Uttar Pradesh and to provide economical and speedy justice to each and every person of the region it has become necessary to link the whole Kumaun regions with the Lucknow Division Bench of the High Court.

In this context, a circuit bench of the Allahabad High Court should be set-up at Kumaun in accordance with the recommendation of Justice Jaswant Singh Commission and necessary steps should be taken to implement these recommendation without delay.

- (iii) **Need to increase the speed of Chetak Express**

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Tribals dominated Udaipur (Rajasthan) is rich in mineral deposit and is a place of historical importance and a beg tourent centre remained neglected by the Railway department even after 43 years of independence. The number of trains that run on the railway lines constructed during Mewar province days is almost the same except one or two the speed of these trains too remains unchanged.

Separate trains run from the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur, to all the big cities like Bikaner Ganganager, Ajmer, Jodhpur etc. but there is no such trains service for Udaipur. The only train, Chetak Express, which runs between Delhi and Udaipur is the most suitable one but this covers the distance of 734 kilometres in 20 long hours. It takes less time to reach Ahmedabad from Delhi but it takes more to reach Udaipur. In this context, the people how not only written to the concerned department and the hon. Minister our several occasions but submitted memororaranda also. I have myself tried to draw

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

the attention of the Government through letters and other means to this problem but no proper action has been taken till date. It is, therefore, again requested that Government should immediately take measures to accelerate the speed of the said train for the benefit of the people as well as the area.

**(iv) Need to provide more railway facilities at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Bareilly is a prominent centre of Western Uttar Pradesh and there are many major industrial institutions namely IFFCO fertilizer Industry, Syndicran Chemicals, Chemdhar Allied projects and VIMCO etc. with their head-quarter of Bombay. The Central Government has decided to develop Bareilly as a Counter Magnet city. This is the main marketing centre for Kumaun and Garhwal but there is not convenient rail-service for Bareilly as a result of which the passengers have to face many hardships, so much so that the reservation quota available for different trains at Bareilly Junction Railway station, one of the prominent stations of Northern Railway is very less as compared to those of other districts. I have many time acquainted the Minister of Railways with these problems. I would like to urge upon the Railway Minister, through you to, increase the reservation quoted for all the trains as per the requirement, to start a direct service from Bareilly to Bombay or South India to run an Express Train on Bareilly-Aligarh route and provide other facilities along with the computerised reservation centres. Delhi and Dehradun bound express trains should stop at the magaria Sadat railway station which is a tehsil centre. The unremur-reselive railway station situated at Shyamganj should be dismantled so as to construct a Vast complex there.

**(v) Need to provide financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for undertaking repairs/deslting of Dhamal, Kanchipuram, Uttaramerur and Madhuranthakam**

\*SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM (Changalpattu): Chengleput District in Tamil Nadu is thickly populated by farmers and weavers. The big lakes namely, Dhamal, Kanchipuram, Uttaramerur and Madhuranthakam irrigate the fields of Chengleput. These three lakes require repair and desialting. The State Government is unable to undertake these operations in view of huge cost involved. I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide special grant from their resources or from external borrowing for desalting these three lakes.

[English]

**(vi) Need to take steps to tackle the drinking water problem in Kerala**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, Kerala State is in the grip of acute water shortage. In cities and villages, people have to wait eagerly for the occasional arrival of water tankers. The State Government has requested for immediate financial assistance from the Central Government to meet the drinking water shortage. The drinking water shortage in Kerala has to be tackled on short term as well as on long term basis. On short terms basis, water should be transported to all the places which are in need to drinking water. On long term basis, drinking water distribution system has to be strengthened by providing powerful pumping stations, laying pipe lines and fetching underground water.

**(vii) Need to Construct a Studio In Shillong Doordarshan Kendra at the earliest**

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Sir, the Shillong Doordarshan Kendra

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\*Translation of the matter originally raised in Tamil.

has no studio. The Minister in charge of the Ministry promised on 2nd January, 1990, in a public meeting at Shillong to complete the construction of the studio on or before the 31st March, 1990. However, till date the construction of the studio is incomplete. There is a strong public demand to complete construction of the studio immediately. I request the Minister to look into the matter.

13.49 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(GENERAL)  
1990-91

Ministry of Labour

and

Ministry of Welfare —Contd

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will not take up further discussion together on Demand for Grant No. 56 in respect of Ministry of Labour and Demand for Grant No. 79 for Ministry of Welfare would on the 15th May, 1990. The time allotted is 14 hours out of which 3 hours and 45 minutes are over and 10 hours and 15 minutes remain. Now I call upon Mr. Gopal Pachherwal to Speaker.

Shri Pachherwal

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL PACHHERWAL (Tonk): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing the two important subjects relating to the Labour and the Welfare Ministries and I would like to put forward certain important suggestions with respect to the demands of the Ministry of Welfare. The exploited, backward and suppressed sections of our society cannot make progress and proper unless we put an end to the social imbalances in our country. Since independence schemes for the upliftment of the backward and downtrodden sections of our soci-

ety were implemented by the Government but so far as my information goes the results are not very healthy and encouraging. No effective steps have been taken to check the social atrocities and assaults committed by the powerful social elites upon these poor and downtrodden people.

Harijans and the backward people are not allowed to fetch water from the wells in small village. they are allowed to have hair cut in a barbers shop. Their bridegrooms are not allowed the rise on a house on marriage occasions. Their womenfolk cannot room about well dressed in their respective villages. The Government has not taken any effective steps to check such social imbalances. What the Government does is to fulfil the formalities and draft budgets etc. in this regard but steps to provide them social justice are yet to be taken.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had fought for the change of political power along with social change but the political parties today continue their fight for the change in power but they are least concerned about social change. Thus, we are able to achieve our political objectives but we make no headway towards social change. Hence, I would like to impress upon the Government as well as the political parties that this exploited and oppressed class needs to be given a political status and recognition if they are really interested in the upliftment of this class and for that 60:40 formula, as advocated by Dr. Ram Manmohan Lohia for the provision of special social opportunities to these backward classes, should be enforced and they should given political recognition for which they Manshar should be appointed on high political posts like that of Governors and they should be given due representation in the formation can of state Governments because they constitute 60% of the total population.

No improvement in their status and condition is possible unless they are appointed on higher posts by state and the central Governments and by the political parties. I greatly deplore the fact that Con-

[Sh. Gopal Pacherwal]

gress and other parties talk tall of socialism etc. but none of them has set a healthy example of it by choosing an ST or SC persons as their president. In a similar manner, these people are not given due representation in the judiciary or Governorship. Take the Council of Ministers for example, the backward communities have not been adequately encouraged in the Governments of any of the parties anywhere. I demand that the Government should enforce reservation in such institutions as well. The political posts should also be reserved for the backward communities. Much has been said about reservation in the proceeding days. We had to face much resentment on the issue of reservation whenever we participated in electoral meetings. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I belong to the lower and downtrodden class of society and have had an opportunity to study and perceive the social expectations of this class. Many political parties support and actively participate in the anti-reservation movements today and some of them are the supporting parties of the Government. It is regretful that the parties that favoured reservation policy in their election manifestoes oppose it now. I would like to urge upon the Government to take stern measures against such political parties and persons. They should be declared unfit for any post. Such people should be defarrd from political and bureaucratic posts by rendering them unfit for any such post with the help of a legislation enacted to this effect as was done by the previous Government in the case of people who supported the practice 'Sati Pratha' under the provisions of which such people were termed as criminals and unfit for any post. The backward communities, cannot get rid of social atrocities and injustice and their lot cannot be improved unless they are given a political status and higher posts. I, therefore, submit that they should be give due representation in political parties and Government services. I want to congratulate the UP Chief Minister, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav for bringing an end to the inevitability of English in getting Government jobs. He has opposed English

as being an essential qualification for obtain jobs. I would like the Government to abolish this provision of the inevitability of English for jobs as well. English is considered the yardstick of competence for obtain job today and this is not good because this restrains the backward people from making a heardway. The children of the elite class receive education in the English medium schools while our children are devoid of electricity, kerosene oil for burning. lanterns, books, school buildings, teachers and study material etc. and if they have one facility, they don't have the other. How can these children treated at par with those children under such circumstances. I would, therefore, like to submit that the knowledge of English should not be treated as a yard stick for competence and ability so that the children of the backward communities too get a reasonable place in employment.

I would like to draw your attention to one more problem. Every year Government talks of giving land to the poor in March-April. This objective is achieved in records and papers alone. The patwari sends his report. Tehsildar and S.D.O. distribute the land but people do not get the possession of the land so distributed. This land continues to be under the control of landlords and jagirdar. Atrocities are committed on the poor who make a demand for the possession of the land distributed to them. If such a person goes to the Collector on the police station for registering his complaint, the people there take sides with the landlords because they receive illegal gratification, from these landlords thus denying him the possession of the land. In this regard, I would like to submit that a special cell of the police administration should be established and it should entrusted with the duty of giving possession of such land to the deserving persons. The collector and the S.P. Police should be held responsible and stringent action taken against them if they fail to bestow the possession of the distributed land to the right persons.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, same is the case with judiciary today. I have to say it with regret and shame that you would not finds



the name of even single ST judge in Rajasthan if you go through the figures. Not a single ST or SC persons has been chosen to be included in the list sent by the Government of Rajasthan for immediate appointment of judges there. Only the names of those persons have been sent there who hail from the upper class families and who have acquired education in Public schools and those who propagate western culture. No State Government has forwarded the names of the persons belonging to oppressed and depressed class. You talk of ability.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should speak on the relevant point only.

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I belong to the same class and I understand all such things, you should give me special consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make good points in short time.

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: I am making good points. May be these are not good from your point of view. It would be better if you permit me to speak for some more time. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that we should get justice in the matter of appointments in Judiciary and our people should be encouraged. I want to give an example. A few days ago in Barmer district of Rajasthan the people belongs to the upper class broke the water tank meant for the Harijan community and heat them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Member, does it make a point?

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am quoting an example to reveal how we are Suppressed in the courts. The Munshi if Magistrate, C.G.M. were transferred from that area because they did not accept the bail of the accused. The courts do not function according to the rules framed for the purpose. I was mentioning about the maltreatment meted out to the *Munshi* and the magistrate belonging to SC/ST. It is a fact. The people at the top do not understand

it. This community should get protection from the courts and laws should be enacted So that those who commit this sort of crime should get deterrent punishment.

Today I have read the progress report of the government. According to it crores of Rupees have been given to voluntary organizations in the form of grants. I would like to inform Shri Paswan that there are 166 such organizations as per your progress report out of which nine organizations belong to schedule caste welfare voluntary organisation, tribal welfare organization Welfare organization for the handicaps, organizations for eradication of leprosy and twelve organization for the welfare of aged people Each of them has been give assistance ranging from one lakh to one and a half lakhs. I want to quote on example of an organization. There is a "*Harijan Swayam Sevak Sangh*" in Delhi. It has been given assistance of Rs. 19 lakhs. I request the hon. Minister to get it investigated as to what has been done by these 166 organization in the country which receive crores of Rupees as grants. These organizations are personal organizations are care for their bread and butter only. You have given them Rs. 19 lakhs whereas Harijan Swayam Sevak Sangh has made no major contribution for the society. This has become a source of earning. All these organizations are being run by the people who have no knowledge about the condition of the backward classes. They know nothing about social disparities and problems of backward classes or about the atrocities committed on them. But crores of Rupees are given to these organizations. I would like to request Shri Paswan that since he belongs to that community and he, knows about their agony and problems and, has attachment them, he should set up a parliamentary committee and get the affairs of these 166 organizations investigated which receive grants and misuses the funds. What these organizations have done in the past forty years after taking crores of Rupees should be looked into. This has become a source of earning for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the

[Sh. Gopal Pachherwal]

"Bhangi Kashta Makti" Yojna" tall slogans like say with pride that we are this and we are that are raised. I also say with provide that Gandhi, Sohia and Jaiprakash were born in this land. I too claim with pride that Sita and Savitri, Ram and Lakshman are worshipped in this land. But I feel terribly ashamed to say that in this land itself a women has to carry human waste on her head to bring up her children and to make 60th ends meet. She has to carry human waste on here head to satiate her hunger. She has to do this to get medicines her dying child. The Government is making plans but plants are being made for the last 40 years. Hon. Minister must be remembering that in 1957 Malkani Committee was set up and it has submitted its report in 1960. A number of suggestions were made in it to abolish this practice. But none of the recommendations has been implemented till date. I would like to submit that if we want to remove these blemish of carrying human waste from the land of Gardhiji those people, who talk of giving Rs. 18, 23, and 32 under the labour laws should sincerely take action in this regard. But in the villages the daughter a sweeper carries human waste on her head in order to make her ends meet.

Paswanji, you are the Labour Minister as well as Minister for Welfare. I wanted to say so many other things in this regard but time is short. In the present times, to abolish the system of carrying human waste on head merely making plans and laws won't help you will have to do constructive social work in this regard. In your report it has been mentioned that we have under taken the work of freeing 32 tonns from this practice and 300 villages have been included in it. But it you study it with sincerity you will come to conclusion that everything has been done on papers only, in reality nothing concrete has been done. The State Governments have also retrained from undertaking any special initiative in this regard. If you really want to help these people you will have to create job opportunities for them and if you provide them with employment, give them good jobs, allocate lands to them and em-

ploy them in various trades, then they will certainly refrain from doing this work because in the present times no one wants to do dirty jobs. But they are compelled to do this work in order to satiate their hunger. If we honestly want to curb this system of carrying human waste on head, we shall have to form a cell to conduct a survey and the State Government should be instructed to identify the number of people who are earning their livelihood by means of carrying human waste an their heads and suitable employment should be provided to him. They should be informed that they should stop doing such dirty job since better jobs have been made available to them. If such a scheme is formulated and implemented the system of carrying human waste on head can be put to an end in this land of Gandhi , Jaiprakash and Lohia.

[English ]

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the praises conferrred on my young Labour Minister are the indication of our expectation from him. It is a responsibility and I think the situation is not much favourable but still I hope that he will rise to the occasion and will not disappoint all of us.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

If we go deep into it, you will find that it is owner's Parliament, employer's Parliament or the propertied people's Parliament. If we take the country at large, the politics has slipped out of the hands of the working people. It has gone and got confined in the hands of the owning people. So, when we discussed agriculture, we discussed not about the agricultural labourers but we discussed about the remunerative prices for peasants. The peasant means the person who standson the edge of the land with an umbrella in his hand. He goes to the market to reap surplus.

When we come to the industrial arena,



as the Ministry's Report reveals, you will find that in the last three years, 14 million mandays were lost due to strikes and some 22 million mandays were lost due to lock-outs. This year, 6 million mandays were lost due to strikes and some 10 million mandays were lost due to lock-outs. What do you mean by mandays lost due to lock-outs? It means, the employers are on the offensive. Previously, the labour laws were designed not to aid labour but to control the labour. Now, the Labour Ministry should decide, should create some Wing to control the employers, to deal with the employers. There is a conciliation machinery which they have got and that is Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). Similarly, you will have to design a new industrial relation machinery to deal with the employers. I would like to know from the Minister whether it will only bark or it has got the capacity to bite also. It has got the capacity to come out with an ESMA which was not at all relevant to be used against the workers. Can they have the guts to use some sort of a weapon against the employers and owners, against all those who have kept our scarce capital under their grip, and close their factories? Today, the problem is not strike by workers. Today, the problem is strike by employers, strike by capitalists. How to deal with the strike by owners, strike by the capitalists—that is the first thing I would like to know from our young friend, the Labour Minister.

I would like to give one suggestion. It is all connected with the problem of employment for our people. All the sick units, all the close units should be scrutinized, should be analyzed. In respect of those units which are closed because they have exhausted their technological possibilities and economic viability, action should be taken, as some of my colleagues have suggested. To deal with units i.e. all those industries or factories which are closed due to mismanagement, due to siphoning of working capital, another set of procedure has to be followed. I suggested that not only should there be the take-over and nationalization, but also that this Government should initiate a new way. We have got the public sector. We have got the

private sector. I would like that there should be a workers' sector. Wherever the management is unwilling to operate a factory, and the factory has got the economic potential and its products have got a market, the workers should be encouraged to form co-operatives and run it; and Government of India should come out with a law to authorize the workers to run it, and to contribute to our economy, and also maintain and also to maintain their employment.

Sometime back, relating to the Kamani workers, there was a very important judgement from the Supreme Court. I would like to that while replying, our Minister will give his opinion on that, and would try to come out with sort of a legislation in Parliament to make that type of a workers' sector possible, and without going into further litigation.

Secondly, regarding the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, I have talked to the Minister, and also to his officials. Whenever some industrial dispute arises, there is an attempt to sort it out at the stage of the conciliation machinery. But unfortunately the rate of settlement is gradually declining; and so, most of the disputes end in a failure. If you go through the entire report regarding the failure of conciliation, you will find that in every case, the trade unions had agreed for arbitration, but the management had refused to go in for arbitration. This is also taking place in the entire public sector units. So, some direction from the Labour Department should go to all the public sector units, so that at least in most of the cases, if they cannot come to a conciliation settlement, they should agree to arbitration, so that the load on the labour court and the tribunal becomes less. Some sort of a clear direction should go at least to the Public sector units, through this machinery.

Thirdly, some time back they had a seminar or workshop. The National Labour Institute conducted a workshop, and in that workshop they decided on how to dispose of the industrial disputes quickly. They also took some decisions. I would like to know what actual steps have been taken, because

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

I personally represented some 50 cases to the Ministry during this period. But except for one or two, I did not get any response, though I could convince them both legally and also otherwise, about the justification for referring these disputes to the tribunal.

My appeal to this Government is that they should not follow the footsteps of the previous Government and dispose of industrial disputes quickly so that at least they could get justice from the Labour Courts and the Tribunals. I am surprised and the old trend is still continuing. For example, we are already having less number of Labour Courts-cum-Tribunals. In Dhanbad, in Tribunal No. 1, a Judge is there, but he does not have authority to decide cases. He has not been transferred from there nor has been given any extension. I referred this matter three months ago to the concerned authorities. They said, the Ministry has approved that he will be given extension and he will also be allowed to function there; it is only a formality that an official order has not been given to him so far. But I am told now that order has not yet gone from there and that Tribunal is not operational. I think these type of trends and traditions have to be changed.

You have to tackle the mal-practices going in the public sector units. Not only you have to work against them but also you must gain some capacity to fight against them especially in the case of those public sector units which are under the control of the Central Government. They are committing those mal-practices. You have made a law for equal pay for equal work. You have also made a law that if a person works for 240 days, he will be regularised. There is an Instrumentation Section at Bokaro working under the Ministry of Industry. There are 172 workers who have been working for more than seven years; some have been working for 15 years. The Minister has mentioned about it in reply to my question. But all those workers are not regularised so far. How is it taking place? All those workers have represented to the concerned Minister also. They

should take up this matter with the sister Ministry that they should not do like that. It is for them to decide where contractual workers are to be kept or not to be kept. From time to time, they are issuing circulars. These public sector units do not give any importance to these circulars; they just throw them into a wastepaper basket. In the collieries, loading and unloading of coal, raising of coal, washing of coal, all these things are prohibited to be done through contractual labour. But they are doing all these things. All the private companies are taking charge of these collieries and they are doing all these things with machines, not with persons. When we referred this matter to the concerned authorities, they prosecuted them. But they do not care about it because nobody is there to pursue the result of the prosecution.

A few days ago, the hon. Minister said that they would keep a penalty clause in every legislation. What is the idea of keeping a penalty clause when no penalty is actually imposed on them? Has he ever enquired how many prosecution cases are actually pending in different courts and why are they not deciding them? Has even a single owner been prosecuted by the so-called Central Industrial Labour Machinery? You cannot do anything about them. You only bark; you only lament; you only give sermons; you do not take any action against them. There is no result. What is the meaning of keeping such a big machinery of the Government when there is no result? You are propagating the right to work. But you have got all the rights. You have to work for them, you must have a will to work for them. You have got all the rights and you must utilise them for helping them. But there is no result. I am telling you something very concrete so that you can proceed in this way.

The minimum wage in Bihar is Rs. 20.50. What is the actual poverty line in this country? In 1984-85, it was Rs. 6,400 per annum. In the urban areas, it was Rs. 7,300 when the consumer prices index was something like 625 taking 1960-61 as the base year. Today, it is Rs. 845. That means, today, actually, the poverty line is Rs. 900 for a family.

The monthly income of a family of five members will be about Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,000/- So, even if the minimum wage is paid, the workers will still remain below the poverty line. Should the Government come out with some legislation or some proposals which would kick the people below the poverty line in their own State? They must come out with some national wage policy. That is what I want to propose. Whether it is the public sector or whether they are permanent employees or casual employees or contract employees, they are all the same. From the same market they have to purchase. So, if you cannot remove the disparities within the society, at least you remove the disparities within the working classes. That is what I want to proposed. You come out either in this session or afterwards, with a comprehensive National Wage Policy taking into account all these considerations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I am just concluding. I am giving another suggestion. Let us come to the contractual workers. In our country there are about 30 to 35 crores working people. Out of them 15 crores are self-employed. Then 12 crores are in the disorganised sector and three crores are in the organised sector, and out of them only sixty lakhs or less than that belong to some union. They have added the membership of all the unions and it comes to 60 lakhs only. That is only two per cent of our total working people. But, Madam, here also we have to think about the disorganised sector, contractual workers. And here also, the die-hard officials who are sitting in the Labour Department always talk of —whenever we go to them regularisation and departmentalisation they come out with the problem of employees employees—relationship stating that there is no employer employee relationship. It is a very peculiar way of deciding things. It is a question of social justice and a question of justifiability. They are kept in the background. But one after another, out dispute is a perennial type of one.

I like to suggest to my friends one thing.

That is, you have to amend the Contract Workers (Abolition and Regulation) Act. If you see Section 10 of that Act, you will find that it prohibits use of contractual workers in a perennial type of job. But that does not automatically entitle those workers to be departmentalised. The question will come as to whether automatically they can be departmentalised. But still, I think, till you amend those laws there will be some difficulties.

Madam, Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court gave a judgment in that famous Hussain Bai's case and I would like to quote from that judgment.

"The source of strength of the industrial branch of thier world..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI A.K.ROY. Thou too Brutus!

"The source of strength of the industrial branch of third world jurisprudence is social justice proclaimed in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. Indian justice beyond the Atlantic Liberalism is a rule of law which runs to the aid of the rule of life, life in the conditions of poverty or plenty, livelihood is is work with wages. Ram social reality, not fine spun legal niches shape the law. What the weaker working class sector needs is succour for livelihood through labour."

So, Madam, I like to request the young Labour Minister to kindly take a new look at the entire legislation for the working classes and to do some justice to them.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Madam, Chairperson, duly the Schedule Tribes are the weakest of the weak sections. It is imperative on the part of the Government and all of us to see that due assistance is given to this category of people in our country. The Scheduled Tribes depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Unless the lands which are under the cultivation of the Scheduled Tribes are properly as-

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

sisted in the matter of irrigation, it would not be possible for the Scheduled Tribes to make a living.

So far as the subsidies and the loans that are given are concerned, much of them are misused. They are eaten away by the middle persons. Though the backward classes comprising of mainly Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes constitute 52 per cent of our population, yet no recognition has been accorded to them under the Constitution. It should be seen that they are accorded due recognition under the Constitution. Further schemes like slum clearance, farmers' debt relief and adequate pension to the disabled and veterans of all services should be specially implemented.

Many of the people of weaker sections, particularly in rural areas, are ignorant about the facilities that are being offered to them. A wide publicity drive should be launched by the Government to bring to their notice the various schemes so that these people can take benefit of these schemes intended for them.

There are problems of women labour, bonded labour, child labour, inter-state migrant labour and so on. These should be viewed seriously. We have been stating these things for a long time. Government should take necessary action in these matters. We have no doubt abolished child labour to a great extent. But we cannot do anything about it outside, because of the economic condition of our people. These children would be much better off as future citizens if necessary schooling and formal education be provided to them. We must therefore think of some means by which these aspects could be implemented. Furthermore, Juvenile and distribute Homes throughout the country taking much care and rehabilitation of the numerous juvenile delinquents should receive proper financial assistance from the Government to enable these institutions to continue their laudable humanitarian work.

About the vast unorganised sector, the

labour are working in terrible conditions. They do not get even the statutory minimum wages. We have passed many good laws to benefit different sections of this unorganised sector. But they remain only on paper. The beneficiaries do not get what they are supposed to get out of those laws. So, we must devise some sort of machinery, by which the people for whom these laws are made can also participate in the machinery of implementation. More than 70 per cent of the workers are working in the rural unorganised field.

They are not getting the medical and other facilities. With a view to provide them the medical facilities, ESI benefits and provident fund, etc. it is necessary for the Government to bring a comprehensive law.

Further, Ganjam District, geographically located in South Orissa is an agricultural-based district. One of its Parliamentary constituencies, Berhampur which I represent, comprises of 7 Assembly segments of Chatrapur, Gopalpur, Berhampur, Chikiti, Mohana, Parlakhemundi and Ramagiri. It is sad to observe the poor drinking water and irrigational facilities in all these areas. Even the existing sources provided by the philanthropic and far-sighted luminaries of the yester-years are in a total state of neglect.

There are a number of villages, particularly in the agriculture-dependent Chatrapur and Ramagiri Assembly segments, which have neither irrigational nor the basic drinking water facilities. In the case of Chatrapur, the irrigational project have not been implemented as yet, while in the case of the tribal-dominated Ramagiri, even the few available water sources have become inaccessible, due to lack of proper road-link system in the villages. Immediate attention of the Government is earnestly requested to these burning problems.

Our parliamentarian and legislators are the ideological middlemen between the people at grassroot level and the government machinery. It is only through our learned parliamentarians and legislators as ambas-

sadors of goodwill that we can instil proper confidence among the people, of the protection of rights and welfare of the vital labour force of our country.

SHRI D. AMAT: (Sundergarh): At the outset, I thank you for having given me time to speak. I would not take much time of the House. I will only mention some of the specific points.

First of all, I come from an agricultural area which is dominated by tribal people. I will speak something about agriculture and the people dependent on it.

India is the Fourth largest agricultural country in the world. It comprises 2.45 per cent of the whole land mass of the globe. It is greater than Great Britain eleven times in geographical area. India is comprised of 900 million acres of land. Out of that, 225 million acres are drought and cyclone prone areas, 125 million acres of land is sandy with erosion, 50 million acres is saline land, 100 million acres is comprised of rivers and mountains and 25 million acres come under railways and roads. All this comes to 550 million acres. Rest comes to 350 million acres. That means, 35 crore acres. The total population in India is 80 crores. If that land is divided on socialistic pattern of society basis, per head it will come to .41 acre. But that area also is shrinking in size day by day due to fragmentation. In every 2 (two) second an Indian is born. In a year 2.5 crores are born. That way, the land is shrinking. How to solve this problem? This way, we are not going to solve unemployment problem. In our Thar area people do not want work but they want water. Why that is so? Because the population is growing in such a way and we have to feed every mouth and provide job to every hand. It is only water that can bring up agriculture. There are 382 towns and cities and 5.57 lakh villages. 80 per cent of the people live in villages. They want water. But by erecting these big dams you cannot do that. I am dead against these big dams. Day before yesterday, some friends were talking about flooding of DVC. Why I am speaking like that because your DVC is silting up at

least 300 acre feet and the Nagarjunasagar dam is silting at the rate of 217 acre feet. Even our Hirakund dam is not free from siltation. In the summer season, people divert the water towards agriculture. There is no water for the turbines to move. If the water is directed towards power channel, there is no water for agricultural fields. So, agriculture and industry are supplementary to each other and inter-dependent. These dams are silting up every year and the bed is rising up and up. In rainy season, what is happening is that flood water is spreading sand over the land every year. So, I am against all these big dams. This is a criminal wastage. I am not in favour of small, minor and medium irrigation. I am in favour of dugwells and tubewells to fetch the sub-soil ground water and divert it towards agricultural fields. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing not Agriculture but Labour and Welfare.

SHRI D. AMAT: I should be given an opportunity to discuss this. Indo-Gangetic plains are fertile. South Bihar, Western Orissa and some parts of Madhya Pradesh are hilly, undulating rainfed and rock land. In Eastern Orissa the land is plain and fertile. In Har yana 18 acres has been fixed for ceiling whereas in Orissa it is 10 acres. It is a discriminating ceiling. So, land ceiling should be fixed on production basis and not on acreage basis.

Lastly, I would like to say that ESMA should be repealed. It is a carbon copy of the British Rowlat Act which was brought by the Britishers after the Second World War. It is meant to oppress the opposition leaders, trade unionists and workers and even gave the mouth of the Press reporters. It is a black rule. This should be repealed.

My area is a hub of industrial belt. Here the Labour Office is not well-equipped with men, money and other materials to look after the welfare of the labourers. They should be provided all facilities.

I am grateful to you for giving me some-time to speak on this Demand. I support the



[Sh. D. Amat]

Demands of the Labour Department brought forward by our Minister. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Madam Chairperson, I draw the attention of the labour Minister to the fact that already a law is there for the Plantation Labour. But, this Act is there from the beginning itself. Tea gardens have completed two hundred years. But, the condition of the labourers working in the Tea gardens is as it is as it was hundred years before. The facilities given to them by the welfare section of the Plantation Labour Act is not at all adopted in the plantations. The Management is not following any rule and the authorities in the Management do as they like and they have not done anything good for the workers in the tea gardens, even after more than 40 years of independence of the country. O, Madam, I know that the Labour Minister is very energetic and he must look after the welfare of the plantation labour. Not only that He should look after the welfare of the whole sections in the tea gardens and whatever laws are passed for the welfare of the labour, they should be implemented in letter and spirit by the Management which is in charge of the tea gardens.

Madam the tea gardens are earning more than Rs. 700 crores as foreign exchange for the country. But the plight of the labour in the tea gardens is getting worse. They are not treated as human beings but they are still treated as sub-human beings in the tea gardens, in the civilised country of ours. There are 191 integrated tribal development projects and 268 Modified Area Development Approach. The articles of the Constitution which have direct bearing on the development of Scheduled Tribes are; 15(4), 16(4), 19(5), 46, 164, 244, 275(1), 330, 332, 334, 338, 339, 342 and the 5th and 6th Schedules of the Constitution. So, so much safeguard is given by the Constitution. But the Government is keeping silent. They are not at all working according to these Articles in the Constitution which are for the welfare of the tribal people. The hon. Mem-

bers who spoke before me were very sympathetic and mentioned about the living conditions of the tribal people in the country and they are the most suppressed and oppressed people. They are the most neglected people and they have yet to derive the fruits of the independence of the country. So, it is the duty of the Central Government to see that the tribal people get their due share of benefit of the development in the country. As you know, the tribals are at the mercy of the State Governments such as Bihar and other States which are caste-ridden. The State Governments are not spending the money that is allocated for the development of the tribal areas in their States. That is why I pointed out that an inquiry should be made into the working of developmental plans for the tribal people. A parliamentary delegation consisting of Tribal MPs should go to those areas and enquire as to how much money has been spent for the tribal areas out of the funds allocated for this purpose. They should find out who are the persons in charge of spending money for the development purposes and what developmental schemes have been executed for the tribal people.

Madam, I now come to industry. There are number of industries, both small and big industries, in the country. In these industries, closure, lay-offs and lock-outs have become the order of the day and because of these, the working class are suffering. They become unemployed and their families are very much affected because of lay-offs, closures and lock-outs. Why don't the Government punish those people who are playing with the life of the poor people of our country? Why should these people be given licences to start other industries when they make the previous units sick? They do not invest in those industries which have become sick. It is very easy for them to declare lock-outs, closure and incite labour for lay-offs without caring for the country's economy and the poor people of our country. So, Madam, these people should be punished any they should not be allowed to declare closure or lock-outs of their factories. If one factory is sick, Government should take over it without giving any compensation to the

owner. The interest of the labour must be kept in mind always.

The employment situation is like this. There are 332.1 million registered job-seekers in the country and among them 61.09 are women job seekers. So, Sir, we know that a maximum number of people are only the educated persons who have registered for jobs and who are to get jobs. This number is increasing every year and it is not decreasing. Every year lakhs of people are coming as addition in the registrars of the Employment Exchanges and there are no jobs for them. Those who are rich are becoming richer and the workers are becoming poorer and poorer. So, if we call our Government a socialist government, I would say that a socialist government cannot exist like that. At least there should be living wages to all persons. It is the duty of the Government to see that essential commodities are supplied to the poor people and the labourers at a subsidised rate. Otherwise, there will be rebellion. Today itself all the Leftist Parties have risen against rising prices and they will fight till the end. The living wages should be touched and the Commodities should be supplied to the labourers at subsidised rates. The Government should give serious consideration to this and black money should be got rid of. This is a disease in the country and if Government want do anything, why don't they ask the people to report wherever the black money is? Within 15 days all those people who are having black money should bring it out. If they don't do it, they should be punished.

With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU  
(Visakhapatnam): Madam Chairperson,  
thank you for having given a woman the  
chance to speak. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to dwell today on only two issues. One is about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the other one is about women. There are social inequities in respect of these two sections of our society.

Now, Madam, I would like to point out that the Government is all the time paying lip service to the upliftment of the lot of SC and ST, but this is only matched by their callousness and their irresponsibility towards them. They are silent when atrocities are committed on SCs and STs. They seem to be promoting the Rajabs' legacy of Thakur interests above everything else. Madam, I want to tell you that in the hon. Prime Minister's constituency the Thakurs flex their muscles and Harijans are burnt alive. Every day we hear of atrocities in Fatehpur, every day we hear of atrocities during the festivals and the government remains silent. I construe their silence as complicity, I construe their silence as consent. Why does the Government not come out against these atrocities? Why does the Government not spell out what is their stand on the SCs and STs? I would like to know from the hon. Minister why we cannot have a specific programme for the SCs and STs as the Congress Party has always envisaged? First, they had the urban rural divide as I call it, then they tried to divide the country on linguistic lines and today on the caste basis the Government is trying to divide this country. I would like to tell the hon. Minister to take note of the fact that the SCs and STs who are children of God as Mahatma Gandhiji always called them, are being neglected and are still being neglected by the Government.

Now, I would like to come to the issues pertaining to women. In the agricultural sector, it is the women who are always exploited. There is so much disparity in the wages given to them as against the wages that are given to the men. When it comes to the land *pattas*, the *pattas* are given to the men and not to women. I would like to say that drinking is very common in the villages and the men drink away the property. So, I think it would be a very good idea if the women get the *pattas* instead of men. Even in public sector undertakings, women are treated as second class citizens. I am particularly referring to the Vishakapatnam Steel Plant which is in my constituency. I have time and again requested the Minister and said that when the Government sets up a public

[Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju]

sector undertaking, they have to reserve 30 percent of the jobs to women. Why can't they take this stand? Why are they silent? Their silence means that they are only prepared to pay lip service and have committees and then decide nothing in the matter. How can we expect anything of a Government which has a Deputy Prime Minister, who as the Chief Minister of Haryana tried to pass the infamous Bill which said that women have to be disinherited of their parental property after marriage? How can we expect anything of a Government which has Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi in their Treasury benches, who on Doordarshan went on record to say that he supports the murderous act of sati? How can we expect anything of a Government which has Shri Jagdeep Dhankar as one of its Ministers?\*

I wish this Government takes note of these things and decides to do something for the women of India.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING (SHRI SHRAD YADAV): Whatever is being said about Shri Dhankar is not correct, Shri Dhankar is opposed to sati practice.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (In-dore): Madam Chairperson, I would like to say a few words about the Ministry of Welfare. The prime objective of the Ministry of Welfare is to do Welfare of the entire society. In 1887 Justice Ranade has said that if the country is to march forward, both politics and social welfare should proceed together. He had expressed these views in a Congress session. He had said that their must be a social council. When we talk of social welfare today, it includes Children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis and the Government also provide assistance for their development. Crores of rupees are being allocated for their develop-

ment. But it is a matter to be seen how much money is actually being spending on this work. A number of social organisations have come up at various places and lakhs of rupees are being given to them for their activities. But it should be seen as to how much money is being actually spent by them to achieve this objective.

Today, a Backbone or spine centre has been set up for the benefit of the Physically handicapped. But the children are the real backbones of the country. In order to ensure development of the nation, it is necessary to pay attention to children. There is need to build the character of children. Then only can the character of the nation be built. The children are the future of the nation, but what is their position today. Lakhs of them are picking rags from dumping ground and about 44 per cent do not go to school at all. Today we are talking about the handicapped children, but there are lakhs of children who suffer from malnutrition.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

The Government runs nutrition centres. But these centres do not utilise the sanctioned amount fully. They spend only a paise out of 50 paise. The food supplied to these nutrition centres does reach the children in the required quantity.

There are a number of such institutions in Madhya Pradesh and enquiry into their activities had been ordered long ago. After enquiry it was found that they were not functioning properly. But no action was taken against them. This was the state of affairs during the rule of previous Government. When it was decided to take action against the defaulting institutions and the central officials reached there, they were manhandled. The culprits who manhandled the central officials had the protection of the then Minister of State. During the last 40 years various

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



schemes were launched and crores of rupees were sanctioned to implement these schemes. But today a stage has come when these institutions are being run by some individuals in their individual capacity. Funds have all along been provided to such institutions. In this way the benefits of these schemes could not reach their real beneficiaries.

Now I would like to make a submission about the creches. Though there are 8,000 creches on paper, actually only 4000-5000 creches are functioning in the country. The remaining creches only receive grants-in-aid. Actually they are not functioning. It is being claimed that there are as many as 25 children on the role of a creacher, but in certain creches the number is far below. The children in these creches do not get proper food.

We talk of physically handicapped persons and providing assistance to them. There are two types of handicapped persons—mentally retarded and physically disabled. If suitable pre-cautionary measures are taken mental and physical disability can be prevented. If nutrition food is given to expectant mothers and they are taken proper care, both the types of disabilities can be prevented. But it is not being done. If proper attention is not paid to this, it is but natural that the coming generation will be born as handicapped. Necessary measures should be started right now. There are about 12 lakh physically handicapped persons excluding the mentally retarded persons. Separate centres are being run for them. There are certain industries, firms and private companies which provide employment to physically handicapped persons. I would like to urge the Government to give them some taxes relief. The employment problem of physically handicapped cannot be solved by opening such centres or by providing funds companies which provided jobs to physically handicapped will have to be given incentives. We have also to think about providing marketing facilities for the goods produced by the physically handicapped persons. Sanctioning grants-in-aid or giving other types

of assistance to them will not serve the purpose. We have to think in terms of making them self-reliant. Physically handicapped persons who are marching ahead on the path of progress with their own efforts should be rewarded suitably.

Apart from this, we have to think about old persons. This subject also comes under the Ministry of Welfare. It has become imperative to think about them. In fact, this situation is not that serious in our Indian culture, but due to some social factors problem of aged has also raised its head in our society. It is not a question of their bread and butter, nor is it a question of providing medicines to them when they are sick. The problem is they feel lonely which is psychological. This phenomenon is attributed to some new developments in the society. For example, in big cities there is acute shortage of accommodation and in most cases the entire family has to put up in one single room. The old persons find it difficult to adjust themselves in such an environment. This gives rise to a number of problems. These who sacrificed a lot for the future of their children feel isolated. I recollect a poem I had read in my childhood. It is in Marathi. An old father tells his son that he wanted to make his son's future bright. He asks him to enjoy as much as he could. He says assertively that he would never bother if his hands are cut or hands start bleeding. This poem is on a kite.

"Unch unch re patagn ghei tu bharari,  
Kanch lal hath jari sanwarin dori,  
Shinalekhyia bham jiwa ka backa tu  
rajiva,  
Nabhi vikas sab wgawa hock hour  
bhari"

Your take flights in the sky. I shall catch hold of the string, because you are the only hope of my old age.

15.00 hrs.

The oldman goes on making all out efforts for the future of his son with this aim in his mind. He feels lonely at the later stage. Population of such old persons is about 5.5.

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

crores in the country. I want that a national policy should be evolved for them. Their problem cannot be solved simply by paying them at Rs. 100 as old age pension. It is not going to serve any purpose. In order to remove their loneliness they could be engaged in some vocation or given some work in a social organisation. It should be ensured that these social welfare schemes run properly. The social organisations should extend their cooperation in this task. This will help old persons and they will not feel lonely and would contribute their lot for the progress of the society. Swami Vivekananda had said that he considered the educated people as traitors who did not think about the society and who did not utilise their knowledge for the upliftment of the society. If such 'Sanskaras' are imbibed in the children right from the beginning, the Ministry of Welfare would have succeeded in its efforts.

"Mansasa satatam smaraniyam  
Vachasa satatam vandaniyam  
Lokhitam sam karaniyam"

A spirit of doing good to others should spread everywhere. There are organisations which are working with this spirit. The Government should seek co-operation of these organisations for the successful implementation of various welfare scheme being run by them. The Ministry should also function with this spirit.

I would like to make a few submissions about the scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 40 years ago when reservation was provided to them Dr. Ambedkar had said at that time that they did not want to avail reservation facilities for more than 15 years. They wanted to be self-relevant. Several other schemes were launched thereafter. I have inspected some of the Adivasi Hostels. The Schemes have been drawn in such a manner that their benefits do not reach the beneficiaries. In fact, the schemes were not made for their welfare and of some were made they assisted on paper only. Funds continued to be spent but the actual

benefits which could up lift their communities did not reach them .

We are celebrating this year as the year of the girl child. But what is the use? Even today animiocenasis tests are conducted and plans are made to kill the girl children the womb itself. Only by celebrating the year as the year of the girl child would not serve any purpose. We will have to think about it. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has launched a health scheme for Adivasis girl students in their hostels itself where medical check up is undertaken and follow up treatment given. Similarly creches have also been opened in several centres. But facilities for medical check-up are not available these. I would, therefore, like to urge the Government to introduce a scheme on the lines of the one introduced by Government of Madhya Pradesh. Instead of granting only grant-in-aid to them, plans should also be made in such a way that they become self-reliant as propounded by Swami Vivekananda. A national policy should be evolved for the aged so that they do not develop the feeling of loneliness. We should not think that our duty ends with the sanction of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 as old age pension. If we proceed on these lines, the objective of this Ministry of securing mass welfare and mass-happiness will have been achieved. Besides, schemes should be drawn for the upliftment of poor, adivasis and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset I congratulate the hon Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for taking over the Ministry of Labour. He is young and hardworking. I hope during his tenure the workers in this country would get better treatment.

India has got abundant workforce—both skilled and unskilled. We are also one of the ten industrially most advanced nations. We have a very sound scientific and technological base. But unfortunately the workforce which is behind all these achievements

continue to be neglected in the country. Their living conditions are deteriorating day by day. Whether it is a suicide by a scientist or a hunger death of a worker of a closed mill, it shows the utter negligence on the part of the Government.

Many industries in the country are being closed as sick units. The mill owners draw huge loans from financial institutions and instead of utilising that amount for the promotion of industry, they pocket the entire amount. One fine morning they declare their unit sick and throw all their workers out of employment. These poor workers and their families die of hunger. The so-called industrialists are cheating the financial institutions, the workers and the very economy of the country. It is the primary reason why in spite of the enormous amount of talent available, the country is not able to take any step forward. Hence stern action has to be taken against such offenders.

Agricultural workers in the country constitute a majority of our population. Ours is an agricultural economy. These workers get employment for only three or four months in a year. Rest of the year they will not have any work at their place. Usually they migrate to other parts of the country searching for some livelihood. Often they are exploited. Hence steps should be taken to ensure employment to these workers at their place. As everyone knows, they are the unorganised labour and they do not have trade unions or leaders to fight on their behalf. The Government should do justice to this unorganised class.

The Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented strictly and hence these poor agricultural labour do not get proper wages even during these three or four months of their employment. Hence, the Government should see to it that the Minimum Wages Act is implemented strictly in their case.

Sir, the bonded labour system is still prevalent in many parts of the country. No doubt, the Government and several voluntary organisations have shown considerable inter-

est in rooting out this evil. But unfortunately this system still prevails. There should be proper coordination between the Government and voluntary agencies so that this system is wiped out of the land as early as possible.

Successive Governments have been saying many things and have been enacting many legislations banning child labour. But, unfortunately no effort has succeeded in this direction. No amount of legislation can be successful in preventing child labour as long as the country continues to be poor. Teening millions will prefer their children supplement their meagre income. The survival of these families depend on the employment of children. A piece of bread for every starving mouth of every starving family has to be ensured first before we think of eliminating child labour system. We have national policies on each and every subject. But so far, no integrated policy has been evolved in the case of child labour. What we need at this hour is a perfect and comprehensive policy which takes care of the poor children, their employment, in case there is no alternative to it, their health and education. The only, we can succeed in preventing children turning out to be child labour. These hapless children should be given extra consideration. It is a national responsibility. I hope the hon. Minister would show special interest in this regard.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Welfare. A number of suggestions have been made in the House and the hon. Members expressed their views. A little earlier, Shrimati Raju and Shrimati Mahajan expressed their views. While expressing her views Shrimati Raju went to the extent of calling this Government as the Government of Thakurs. She also made a mention of the atrocities being committed by Thakur and also of Fatehpur

[Sh. Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav]

incident. She has conveniently glossed over what this Government inherited from its predecessor and what the National Front Government has done since it was formed. During this short period it has made many national commitments and taken many welfare measures, be it labour welfare, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, welfare of the backward classes or providing reservation to them. It is formulating comprehensive schemes for organised and unorganised labourers, skilled and unskilled labourers and others and has adopted a liberal attitude in this regard. I would like to sum up the commitments made to the people by the National Front Government in the following manner.

"Yaha Rashtriya Morch Ki Sarkar,  
Rajniiti Ko Naya Sanskar Dena Chahati Hai,  
Satya Sarita Ko Naya Bahaw Dena Chahati Hai,  
Admi Ko Shilka Bhandar Dena Chahti Hai,  
Nitiyon Ko Adarsh Ka Sansar Dena Chahati Hai,  
Shoshakon Ko Ek Nai Phatkar Dena Chahati Hai,  
Naujawanon Ko Nai Samajwadi Talwar Dena Chahati Hai,  
Rah Gaya Jo Rajtha, uth Gai Thi Jo Nitiyan,  
Unhi Khoi Hui Nitiyon Ko Dhundana Hai Phir Chahati,  
Aur manav Matra Sehai Khana Chahati."

(The National Front Government would restore respect for democratic institutions, value based politics and dignity of man and create an ideal society, punish the exploiters and ensure new social order for the youth). For undertaking any work, be it related to welfare, functioning of a Ministry or Department, it is necessary that there must be peace and prosperity in the country. Without these two things no construction and development work can be undertaken. We all wish that our country should march on the

path of progress and perhaps the resolution of the National Front Government also stands for that rather much more than that. I express our feelings in this regard in the following words:

"Badne Do-Desh Ko Band Karo Ye dange  
Dene Do Vastra Unhe Jo Ghoom Rahe Hain Nange  
Dene Do Anna Unhe Jo adhpert Sorpat Bhukhe Hain  
Kam, Rojgar, Bekari, Ashiksha, Andhkar, Bimari  
Karne Do Door Unhe, Chaine do Sudur Unhe  
Gadme Do Itihas Desh Ka Navya Vihan Rachne Do  
Matgholo Rang Sampradayvad Ka Mat Phenko Jahar Jativad Ka  
yah Dharti Hai Maranta Ki Bharat Hai Balidani Ki  
Are Roko-Roko Assam Band Shiya-Sunni Ke Jang Band  
Kashmir Mein Pakistaniyo Ki Ghuspaith Band  
Punjab mein Khalistan Ki Aag Band."

Kya Hindu aur kya Musalman  
Veer Bhagat Singh ya Shaheed Ashfaq Shaheed Azad ya Abdulvari  
Yeh sab shabdon ka ulat-pher hai  
Matlab sadho ek jan hai  
Ham sab ka arman ek hai  
Bade hamara desh gagan tak  
Chade hamara pran lagan tak  
Ham pahunchan Bapu ke sapnon tak  
Jan-jan ko diye geeton tak".

It is our dream and the dream of the National Front Government. I want to say that if policies were made keeping in view the economy and social structure of the country, our country would not have been so backward even after 42 years of independence. Today we also want to become as prosperous as England and America but even today so many years after independence communal riots and riots on the basis of caste are taking place in our country which are doing a lot of damage to our economy. Our economy gets disturbed by these as a result of which

we are not able to progress and develop to the extent, we desire. Working in haste, we fail to recognise the importance and utility of labour. Today there are problems relating to skilled and unskilled labour. Similarly there are different problems regarding organised and unorganised labour. All whether they work in public enterprises or they are in private sectors, collieries and mines, they have their own problems. The economic and social condition of the labourers working in public enterprises is some what better than those working in private factories.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that present Government has promised to make the right to work a fundamental right. It is gratifying to note that the present Government has at least felt the necessity of it. They have shown a desire for it. I consider it to be the first example of the humanity and morality of the National Front Government. We have taken such a courageous ethical, practical and social step. We cannot dilute the importance of labour and that of an individual. It is also correct that the existing labour laws formulated by the Government contain provisions relating to the problems of child-labour. Our Government consider it immoral to take work from the children of 14 years and below, but it is not implemented. It is my submission to the Government that there should be a ban on employing children who are below 14 years of age, by industries etc. It is my request to you that a committee should be constituted to monitor this thing. It should ensure that children of tender age, who are the future of this country, are not exploited by factories etc. by employing them in such tenderage. After all they are the citizens of this country. Employment of children by factories etc. in their tender age leads to malnutrition and also hampers their mental growth. India is constituted of villages and the farmers. It is regrettable that the condition of rural labour is most deplorable. It is correct and we are not an industrialised country. 80 per cent of our people depend on agriculture. Rural labour totally depend on it but Indian agriculture being dependent on rains, excessive and scanty rains or drought have a great bearing on

agriculture and the persons engaged in it as agricultural labourers. Sometimes agricultural labourer has to remain idle for even three months together during floods. The condition of the labourers working in fields is more difficult than those working in factories. Sowing has to be stopped for want of water and rains and these labourers have to sit idle for these days. The Government should pay attention towards these labourers who are living in the situation of uncertainty and doubt. Labourers who work in big factories like Bharat Heavy Electricals and in those in Durgapur, Bhilai, Katihar and Dhanbad, have very able Trade Union leaders to look after their interests. 80 per cent labourers who live in villages and work in fields and who are unorganised, have to face lot of problems. Factory labourers are living in cities and their children are able to get education but in the village schools, children are not able to get that education to which they are entitled. It is laborer who built this country. There are so many fine examples of architecture in our country. Today those labourers stand neglected who constructed Taj Mahal and Qutab Minar. Their future and their living conditions are being ignored. We come here and make statements paying scant attention to the actual builder. So, this is not what the Great Author of 'Poos Ki Raat' and 'Kafan', Munshi Prem Chand, who was the bridge between idealism and reality, dreamt about India. The same dream had been dreamt by Mahapram Nirala who wrote a 'Todti Pathar' and 'Bhikshuk'. Mahashaveta Mahadevi Verma who had drawn sketches of characters like 'Badlu' and 'Rama' had also dreamt likewise. They had expected progress and prosperity for the country and for all individuals whether they belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes or socially and educationally backward classes. It requires a healthy thinking and a pure heart. The policies and programmes formulated for this purpose should be implemented. In view of the atmosphere which is being created by the present National Front Government and the culture and circumstances sought to be created by the Government, the day is not very far off when disparities would end and our country would become prosperous. With these words I

[Sh. Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav]

support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Welfare.

PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): I want to draw attention of the Labour Minister to my constituency. I belong to Hazaribagh area of Bihar which is totally undeveloped where coal mines are in abundance. The condition of labourers there is very pathetic. They are facing great hardships. Even potable water is not available to the labourers working in these coal mines when today in cities fifteen liters water goes down the drain each time the flush chain is pulled. Big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta have so much of light in the night that it becomes difficult to say whether it is day or night but in our area people light lamps even today. They have no shelters. It is usually observed in our country that the son of a Prime Minister becomes a Prime Minister and son of a doctor becomes doctor, similarly the son of a lawyer becomes a lawyer but in our area of Hazaribagh a son of a coal miner cannot hope to become even a labourer. Many middlemen take Commission there under rule 943. In medical test a fit person is declared unfit and unfit person is declared as fit person. So the son of a labourer cannot become even a labourer. Under the patronage of the Government which ruled there for 42 years and Union like INTUC forcefully enrol them as its members by creating terror among them. Therefore, I would demand that if elections of unions take place there, it should be done on the basis of votes and ballot papers because the unions enrol them as its members forcefully. Check-up system should be done away with there. Many labourers give in writing that they are not the members of INTUC but even then their membership contribution is deducted. Till now they have got nothing in the name of facilities. Only big contractors get coal slurry there, it is given to the company like Naresh Kumar Tikan but local people are deprived of it. Till this slurry is not provided to the local people and the sons of the labourers, condition of these labourers will not improve. Just now we have celebrated 'May Day', many

rallies have been organised on 1st May wherein many promises must have been made and previous years performance must have be scrutinised and plans for future struggle must also be on way. Hon. Labour Minister often says in his speeches that neither there is dearth of leaders nor policies, it is only the intention which is lacking. Friends, today I want to demand that measures and policies should be implemented in this regard with healthy intentions and the grants meant for this should be speech properly on them. Today many mills branded as sick mills are lying closed rendering thousands of workers jobless.

I would like to give a suggestion that permission should not be granted for the import of those products where role of indigenous labour is negligible and it can be produced only with foreign raw material and labour.

Basic industries should be developed in the Public Sector. In addition, it is necessary to increase production in the Public Sector by maximum use of financial and human resources.

In eastern regions improvements should be made in the field of agriculture. The production of pulses and oilseeds should be increased, however, growth rate of wheat and rice should also be maintained. On one hand it will help in the development of backward areas and on the other foreign exchange will also be saved which is spent on import of pulses and oil.

Efforts should be made to minimise the losses incurred in distribution of electricity and for maximum use of production capacity. There is a possibility of saving about Rs. 20,000 acre in this sector.

In industrial sector emphasis should be given on labour based industry like electronics, telecommunication, food processing, agriculture based production and all other industries.

The export of the goods of labour con-



suming industries like textiles, jewellery, diamonds and jewels, leather goods, handicrafts and art pieces, light engineering items etc. should be encouraged. It will not only help in increasing employment opportunities but also minimise the competition in international market due to cheap Indian labour.

It is necessary to encourage small scale and cottage industries as it can provide more employment opportunities and make integrated development possible. Besides this, small scale industries never depend on the imported raw material and machinery and their share in export is also increasing.

Multi National Companies should be allowed to function only in that field where it is necessary for improvement in technology. The permission should be granted on certain conditions like transfer of technology, use of Indian labour in production and earning of foreign exchange.

The problems of poverty, unemployment, inequality and slow growth rate can be solved when increase in employment ratio and decrease in capital investment ratio go side by side. Emphasis should be given on the development of this type of technology in Eighth Five Year Plan so that integrated development of economy can take place and profit of development can be percolated down to the poor.

I would like to suggest that a national pay scale should be evolved. The labourers of Bihar are getting lowest wages.

With these words I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour and Welfare.

As per the Census of 1981, nearly 23 per cent of the people of India belonged to

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After 43 years of independence, they are victims of injustice and atrocities. All avenues for a decent life are closed for them. Most of them are illiterates. Most of these people earn their livelihood as agricultural labourers. They are not getting their minimum wage also. They get work only for four months in a year. All tall talks for minimum wages are nothing but a farce. The Government has not got the political will to enforce the laws. What is their plight? Because 52 per cent of the cultivable lands are owned by the so-called *Kisans* who constitute only 10 per cent of the population, most of these agricultural labourers are poor landless farmers. In a society where feudal relations still dominate the rural scene, most of these people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to live in perpetual fear of the landlords and their goons. These landlords, who are generally high caste people, exploit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These unfortunate people have no human dignity. They live like animals in dire poverty. When they demand higher wages and when they demand security for their women-folk, then their huts are burnt and their women are insulted. The laws always protect the landlords and the police force are always on their side. Hence what is required is the speedy implementation of the land reforms programmes. Only if lands go to the actual tillers of the soil, only then the poor, downtrodden people will be able to lead a life of courage and human dignity. Such is the experience of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. For example in West Bengal, upto December 1989, the State Government took possession of 12,67,942 acres of vested land, and distributed 8,79,225 acres among the landless people. The total number of beneficiaries is 18,51,945; the total number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is 6,84,945 and that of Schedule Tribes 3,51,938. The total number of share-croppers as recorded by the Barga operation is 14,05,442. The total number of homesteads has been recorded as 2,48,000 among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result, in West Bengal, SCs and STs have got every right.

[Sh. Purna Chandra Malik]

I would like to utter a few words on the plight of the contract labour, and also about mines safety. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 was passed by the Central Government; but this law is not implemented in the private sector, and public sector undertakings also do not implement. They are doing a perennial nature of job, but they are not absorbed as permanent workers. They are not provided drinking water, civic and medical facilities and other amenities. On the other hand, the private mining contractors exploit the workers to an extreme degree. These contract workers are not paid adequate wage. The provisions of various laws regarding the welfare and safety of the workers are violated by the contractors. I would like to request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter personally.

I am sure the present Government, and especially our young and dynamic Minister of Labour and Welfare will deal with the problem in its totality

SHRI MANKURAM SODHI (Bastar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on Demands for grants of Ministry of Labour and Welfare presented by the Hon. Minister. I will express my views regarding Department of Welfare, particularly about those tribal sub-plan areas where welfare schemes are being implemented. As stated by the hon. Minister about Rs. 16,000 crore have been spent on these tribal sub-plans. But the results have not been satisfactory in proportion to the expenditure incurred. It is a fact that those people for whom these plans have been formulated have no knowledge about it because of illiteracy. The Government has not formulated any schemes to provide education to them. If such schemes had at all been formulated the middlemen had created hurdles in the proper implementation of these schemes and people did not get desired benefits from these schemes.

Need of the hour is to make education more effective. If it is done only then people will be able to desire maximum benefits from

these schemes otherwise these will remain on paper only. Crores of rupees will be spent on them and these people will remain undeveloped as before. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention towards education. Aanganbari system has been introduced in the field of education. If this system is monitored at the initial stage, all round development of a child could be ensured and these schemes will become popular. But these schemes are still being neglected. The officers are not taking interest in the proper implementation of these schemes. At present, the people of villages and panchayats have no role in these schemes. They should be involved in these schemes. The officers engaged in this, are working arbitrarily and they do not bother about local conditions. Local people should also be involved in these schemes because if it is done at the initial stage and if these schemes are implemented properly in backward and far flung areas, they can become popular.

Several schools and colleges have been opened at various places but they are not of required standard. It is also a mockery that where schools are available, children are not coming for education and where children want to study, schools are not available. They are being taught under the shade of a tree. At many places, teachers and lecturers are not available and set up is also not disciplinewise. At some places only one teacher is available and he alone teaches all the five classes. If improvement is not made in the education system, the people will not be able to derive benefit from all these welfare schemes on which the Government spends crores of rupees. Therefore, more attention should be paid towards education.

Similar is the case of health service. Good health services are available in cities and people are getting benefits also. Several people are earning their living through these services. The tribal people have started discarding superstitions and are attracted towards modern health services. But there are no hospitals in tribal areas and far-flung areas and where facility of hospital is available, the doctors and other staff are not



available there as proper accommodation etc. is not provided to them. At some places, if doctors are there, medicines are not available. The doctors and other employees should be provided proper accommodation etc. The availability of these facilities are necessary for the upliftment of the tribals and backward classes, as only then health services can be provided to tribals.

Today, we talk about atrocities committed on Harijans and tribals. These atrocities are increasing day by day and they will go on increasing. The main reason for these atrocities are awareness among these people. These people are protesting against injustice being done to them, and consequently atrocities on them are also increasing. Therefore, special courts should be set up to settle their matters and give justice to them so that atrocities can be stopped. Under this arrangement, the people of backward classes will feel that they are also the part of the country and the world. I would like to give an example of these atrocities. A 30 year old tribal named Sunder Lal, belonging to Fadali tribe and who was community head (Adivasi) of Boodha Gaon, Tehsil Silwani of Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, was working in the fields of Shri Narendra Singh Kaurav as bonded labourer. He left the work because he was fed up with this state of affair. The owner of the field sent his nephew. Manna and Sarjan to bring him back. They brought him back by force and tied him with a tree and cut his one hand. Even now he is admitted in Hamidia hospital of Bhopal. This incident occurred at 8.00 a.m. on 7th April, 1990. This type of heinous crimes are being committed on bonded labour. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has announced compensation of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 but that will not serve any purpose. The persons, who are responsible for this barbaric act should be punished and the Government should provide employment and make arrangements for the livelihood of the victim.

I would like to tell several points about reservation. The schemes of reservation have not been implemented properly inspite of fixed targets and programmes for it. It should

be implemented according to the programme stipulated by Baba Saheb Ambedkar. It should be implemented sincerely because mere formulating of reservation policy is not sufficient. The machinery should also be improved as intended by the Hon. Minister. The Government should see that the scheme is being implemented properly or not. These can not be implemented merely by making statements or propoganda. The Government should take interest in it and implement these schemes prooperly by making improvements in the implementing machinery. The hon Minister has expressed his wishes to implement these schemes sincerely and he made a promise in this regard also. I would like to give my best wishes for its success and hope that Harijans, living in far flung areas and who are victim of atrocities will get benefit.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: (Arrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views about the Demands for grants of Ministry of Labour and Welfare. There are two sectors in the field of labour. One is organised sector and other is unorganised sector. We have not been able to calculate the number of workers working in both the sectors separately and also the number of surplus workers. It has also not been indicated anywhere that where this surplus labour can be used. Surplus labourers are being exploited. They are forced to do work on less wages. They have to work for 12 hours in Manihari Piao-whereas there is a movement all over the world for reducing working hours to 6 hours. These are the problems of unorganised sector.

80 per cent of village people are engaged in agriculture. They have no certain income. They are facing many problems to make their both ends meet because they have to take care of their family and their animals. Their living conditions are worse. They are living in this condition even after 40 years of independence. No new policy has been formulated to improve their condition. It is needed for providing them equal rights. There is an urgent need to improve the miserable condition of farm labourers who

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

are forced to live in piggeries with their pigs. They are forcibly taken from their hutments by the Zamindars to work in their fields. If they refuse to go with them, they are killed even. So there is a need to enact laws which ensure safety to their life. Their women folk are raped, but nothing has been done till now to check such atrocities. It is necessary to provide safety to their life and honour of their womenfolk. Their women folk are raped by the police also. They are being attacked by private armies such as Sun Light Sena operating in Palamau, Bhojpur, and Rohtas districts in Bihar. Their villages are burnt. Is it the kind of social protection provided to them? Recently, as many as 600 houses of labourers were set on fire in Bhita and they were rendered homeless. There is an I.P.S. officer of Paliganj. He is posted in the Vigilance Department of the Government of Bihar. As many as 80 houses of harijans were destroyed under his protection. Is it the sort of social welfare we are talking about? Are this our achievements in the last forty years? Many other heinous crimes are committed under the protection of this officer. His family members are destroying the houses of other people under his protection. This Officer is deputed in the Vigilance Department in Paliganj in Bhagalpur. These people are treated as second grade citizens and nothing is being done either by the Bihar Government or by the Central Government for their development. So how can they think this country as their own? What are we doing to inculcate the feeling of belonging in them? Today they are being driven out from there and atrocities are being committed on them. Even today, the tribal women are forced to become Devadasi in the country. They are treated as a thing of enjoyment. This is the social setup of our society. I would like to demand that this religious system of forcing tribal women to become Devadasi be immediately banned. Only then we can bring them in the national mainstream. It is the responsibility of the intellectuals, the Members of Parliament and the Government to bring them in the mainstream. If we cannot do it, they are not to be blamed. It is our fault.

Shri Paswan also belongs to Bihar. His policies are good but these are required to be implemented properly. In Hazaribagh, the coal miners have blocked the road for the last five days. They are demanding regularisation of their services but nothing is being done by the Bihar Government in this regard. Today I met the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav who has asked the Collector to crush their agitation by resorting to firing. This is highly improper on the part of the Chief Minister. Instead, the Chief Minister should tell the Collector not to resort to police firing on the agitating workers. These miners are on the production side and they want that their services should be required. But due to contract system, their services are not being regularised and are being exploited. Similarly, the workers in the F.C.I. godowns are also being exploited. They work on a temporary basis. The hon. Minister of Labour should pay attention to all these things. He should ensure that this contract system in the work of temporary nature should be stopped. The present laws are not at all effective in this regard. Contractors do not pay wages to the labourers in full. This matter should be enquired to and these workers should be made permanent, so that they do not have to wander here and there. Regarding labourers in rural areas, committees should be formed in the villages on the basis of secret ballots of rural labourers.

16.00 hrs.

A register should be maintained by the Committee, in which details of the employers whether they are zamindars or the contractor or the brick-kiln owner should be entered. The person who hires the services of the labourer should ensure full payment of wages. If any worker is murdered, action should be taken against the person who engages him. services. If such action is taken, only then atrocities can be checked. Such law should be made. It is often seen that the poor belonging to Harijan community in Bihar are implicated in cases under sections 107 and 109. This reason why a large number of persons belonging to this

community are becoming dacoits and criminals. It is necessary to enquire into all these matters. I would like to request that the sections under which these poor people are implicated should be amended. Besides, a check should be exercised on arbitrary action of the police, so that these poor harijans can be protected. The poor harijans and labourers who are the backbone of this country can not be given real justice unless all these lacunae in the law are removed. So efforts should be made to take the country forward by formulating a national policy.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Welfare, I would like to express my views on the present condition of labourers in the country. Sir, for the last 43 years, there has been total anarchy in the labour sector. Though some laws were made for welfare of the labourers yet no justice has been done to them. There is no uniformity in wages in various industries in the country. What is the rationale behind it? No Government till now has been able to decide the basis on which the minimum wages should be fixed. As a result, whereas labourers in coal fields are getting a minimum wage of Rs. 62/- a day, in Maganese mines Rs. 22/- a day, in sugar mills, Rs. 25/- to Rs. 26/- a day and in rural areas, Rs. 6/- to Rs. 7/- a day only.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

This is the situation prevalent in our country. Is it not an anarchical like situation? When the nature of work is same and workers irrespective of their place of working are facing hardship on account of price-rise, why this glaring disparity in their wages exists. No country can make progress like this. It is being said that we are developing the country in a well-planned manner. But what type of planning is this where there is no basis of fixing the minimum wages? The future of any country depends on the labourforce of the country. A country in which injustice is done to the workers cannot make progress. The

country will achieve success neither in terms of production nor in terms of national wealth. Now the National Front has come to power in the country and there cannot be any other progressive and dynamic Labour Minister than the present incumbent. His views are mature at the same time he has inclination to do good to our working class. He is in favour of providing justice to them. So, the working class have a high hope from him. Firstly, I would like to submit that a uniform policy should be made for them. A national policy should be formulated for fixing the minimum wages. It should be such that the workers who are in a position to put pressure, get more wages or where their union is strong and they can stop the work and bring the economy to standstill, they are given more wages.

Instead, a policy should be formulated under which all workers get need based minimum wages. We have to fix wages according to the golden policy prevalent in the world since long that worker has to work according to his capacity and he should be paid wages according to his need. We are hearing about the need based minimum wages since long, but nothing has been done till now. So I would like to request the hon. Labour Minister that the need based minimum wages for all the workers in the country be fixed and this policy be implemented in the entire country uniformly. Different wages should not be fixed in different States.

Different opinions have been expressed by the Members who spoke prior to me in the House. It is true that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is in vogue in our country for a pretty long time, but the time has come to review this Act. We have observed that all the laws made in this regard are violated deliberately. In regard to private sector, it is understandable, because their sole aim is to earn more and more profit and so they have scant regard for the laws and they exploit workers, but labour laws are openly violated in public sector industries also. The Government should set an example of an ideal employer. It is a matter of

[Sh. Yamuna Prasad Shastri]

regret for all of us that laws passed by this Parliament are being violated even in the Government concerns. As already stated by me that it should be made obligatory on the part of the management to get themselves registered for engaging workers on contract. It should be essential for the contractors to obtain a licence for this purpose. But as we have observed in the coal mines in my constituency, these rules are observed nowhere. Hardly any contractor obtains licence for this. Nor has any management registered itself for this. In spite of all these things, the contract system is very much in vogue. Besides this, as per the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act some kind of work such as loading and unloading, razing and cutting of stones etc. cannot be done by contract labour. But in our coal mines, all such work is taken from the contract labour by the management. There are many public sector undertakings and other factories, where this Contract Labour Act is openly violated, but no action has been taken against them till now. Even the Railway departments take such work from the labourers of the contractor, which are not permissible under the aforesaid Contract Labour Act. This is an open violation of the provisions of the Act. Today, we have a new Labour Minister. He should ensure that no unauthorised work is taken from the contract labourer.

The condition of labourers in my constituency is worse. They are paid Rs. 10/- a day as minimum wages by the contractors. I put a question in this regard. It couldn't be included in the starred list, but I have got a written reply from the hon. Minister, in which he has himself accepted the fact. The minimum wages fixed by the Government for other labourers should at least be paid to the labourers working under contractors. Today, the situation is that no complaints are heard or entertained and justice is denied even if the doors of the courts are knocked. In Bilaspur area, a case filed by the coal miners of the Geora Coal mines has been pending since 1983 and no decision has

been arrived on till date, though now, it is 1990. The case was taken up even with the Chief Labour Commissioner, but even he has failed to decide it. Thus, the workers are being terribly exploited. If they are paid Rs. 10 as wages they are made to work for 13 to 18 hours by the unscrupulous contractors and their protests are not heard by anyone. It is a matter of happiness that the National Front Government has decided to make workers' participation in management, a reality. From now on workers' would be participating in management and they would be on the board of directors too. I would like you to take this decision on the basis of secret ballot. There are two long standing demands of the workers, one is that they should be allowed to choose their representatives by means of a secret ballot, the second is that they should be made participants in the management. I wish that workers should be made not only participants in the management, but also partners as far as profits and income are also concerned. I am sure that, the day is not far off when this dream would be realized. The National Front Government would not only make worker, participants in managements, but also make them partners in the income and profit of the units. It is necessary to take the help of the secret ballot system in order to give recognition to the various unions, and to keep the bogus unions at bay. The representative unions should be given recognition on the basis of a secret ballot. This could be done, as is done in the case of elections to the Lok Sabha. There are only three crore workers in the organised sector. Out of them, one crore and sixty lakh workers are employed in the Public Sector, about ninety lakh are employed in the private sector and other 50 lakhs are employed elsewhere. Thus, there are three crore workers. Out of them, only one crore are members of the various unions. There are 38,000 unions and out of them 63% do not submit their accounts etc.. There are 22 crore workers in the unorganised sector who do not have any facilities and out of them 8 crore are employed as farm hands. Out of this 8 crore, 50 lakh are bonded labourers. What a grave injustice? It is a matter of disgrace for our country. You

yourself can imagine the plight of a country, where there are 50 lakh bonded labourers, even after 43 years of independence. What do these landless labourers in the unorganised sector get as remuneration? Even the minimum wages fixed for them differs from State to State. While in Orissa, the minimum wage is fixed at Rs. 25 per day, it is mere Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh and these too, they do not get. The Government of India had accepted the I.L.O. (International Labour Organisation) Convention 141. When the Janata Party Government assumed power in 1977, it signed the I.L.O. Convention 141, but today, it is not being implemented. Honorary Rural Organisers have been appointed as showpieces. About 15,000 unions are in the rural areas. Nobody knows what these 150 rural organisers appointed by the Government are doing. The organisers are not able to organise the workers as it is an obscure job. They will get organised in course of time.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. The time is over.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Kindly give me a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am interested to do it. But the problem is that many other members are waiting. They want to speak. The Minister is going to reply at five O'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: So, Sir, I was saying that we should pay special attention towards the workers in the unorganised sector or the rural areas, because they are in a very large number and are victims of injustice. Neither they have medical facilities nor do they have any job guarantee. Now, our Government has decided to include the right to work in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. It would be a revolutionary and historic step. If this is done and I am sure it will be done soon, then the National Front

Government would be remembered for ever: as long as the sun and moon are there. This country's youth will remember for ever that the National Front Government had included the Right to Work in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now, I would like to say something regarding the handicapped people, as we are discussing the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Welfare and this subject comes under its purview. Sir, it is a matter of grief that our country has the largest population of the blind people in the world. One-fifth of the world population lives in India, so also, one-third of the blind population in the world also lives in India. It is because our country is poor and malnutrition is a major problem here. As far as protein intake is concerned, if the per capita consumption is mere 40 grams of pulses, it is but natural for any country to have such a large number of blind people. What arrangements have we made for one crore blind people living in this country? In the entire country, there is a single institute for training the blind, that is the National Institute of Visually Handicapped at Dehradun. Is one institute adequate for the one crore blind people of this country? This was established for name-sake, by the previous Government. It was done with the aim of showing the world that India has a national institute to look after its blind population. The mockery about it is that, the National Institute is not having a director for the past one year. A blind but very capable director was wrongfully removed by the previous Government and since then, that Institute is without a director. Thus, a cruel joke is being played on the blind people. 11 Centres were opened across the country for the rehabilitation of these blind people. They have not done any work. The previous Government made an assessment of these centres, through the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and the report presented by them says that these centres are not doing anything worthwhile. What is the use of such rehabilitation centres then? There is an institute for the blind in Dehradun, another institute for the orthopaedically handicapped/retarded is situated in Calcutta



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and similarly, there is an Institute for the deaf and dumb in Bombay. Thus, only four institutes have been opened for people suffering from various handicaps, across the country, and even they are not doing any worthwhile work. The previous Janata regime had given 3 per cent reservation for the handicapped in Class III and Class IV jobs. At that time too, I was an M.P. and I had raised this issue and consequently, these reservations were made for them. The hon. Welfare Minister, in his reply to our question has said that the Government proposes to make reservations for the handicapped even in Class II and Class I jobs. These reservations should be filled up and proper arrangements should be made for their rehabilitation. With these words, I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Welfare.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Sir, during the last four months I have been seeing that whenever any tussle comes up between the ruling party and the opposition, the opposition charge the ruling party that they are imported from the Congress party and the ruling party say that they have revolted from it. But whether they are imported or revolted, it does not make any difference. That is why I request the Government to differentiate themselves from the previous Government in the way of functioning. At least, for these two subjects of Labour and Welfare, they should give a White Paper whereby they can tell the House as to what they want to do, so far as these two departments are concerned. For example, I was glad to hear that the participation of labour in the administration would be granted. This is a very good thing. But, to my astonishment I have been seeing in Bombay that many factory owners have started declaring closures of the factories and lock-outs. They are dividing their work on departmental basis and give that particular work on contractual alternative basis outside the factory, as a result of which the factory is being closed. The Bombay Metal

Works is a glaring example for this kind of mischief, as a challenge to the Government's announcement of participation of labour in the administration. What has the Government done to stop this? I have requested in this House that some kind of announcement be made by the Government to stop this mischief on the part of some of the enterprises. Then, some enterprises, even though they are in public sector, want to hand it over to private sector and change the place also. The Bharat Electrical Company want to change their place from Tadoja in Maharashtra. It is fetching Rs. 10 crores by making black and white television sets. If they start making colour television sets, then it will fetch Rs. 100 crores and all the workers are prepared to take it on a cooperative basis to run the factory. Now, the factory is proposed to be shifted to the private sector. Such things are going on. This is a conspiracy which is being done to see that this new Government is brought under a shadow of misunderstanding

Secondly, Bombay is supposed to be the Manchester of India, so far as the textile industry is concerned. Today, after the imprudent strike done by a veteran leader like Dr. Datta Samant who was here in this House, the whole industry is crushed now and there are nearly one lakh workers at present who are suffering without any job. Their provident funds are not given; their gratuity problem is still pending. Nobody is caring to rehabilitate them. The previous Government had started National Textiles Cooperation to take over sick mills. But, our Government recently declared that no more sick mills will be taken. The Government of Maharashtra has declared that it has decided to take 10 more sick mills. Why can't our Government also take all the sick mills under the control of National Textiles Corporation? I have seen that these Spinning Departments and Processing Departments are with the mills and Weaving Departments are put up in Bhiwadi and Icharkaranji. I do not know what kind of profit the National Textile Corporation is getting. But thereby curtailment in the employment of labour is going on.

No Officer from the Labour Department is coming for the protection of the labour. I have got a challenge with the Government. They can find out whether during the last ten years, either the Labour Department Officers, or the Labour Court or the Labour Officers have come forward to give a kind of protection to the labour and whether any legislation was made accordingly. I now request that all these veteran judges in the Labour Courts or the Labour Commissioners should be brought together and a common meeting should be held. With all their experience, let them see that there is no increase in unemployment.

This Government was interested in having Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It has worked successfully in Maharashtra during the last ten years. In the rural areas, whosoever has got no work, who is a landless labourer, some work was given. But for that also, the minimum wages should be there. There are many Acts which can protect a labourer from exploitation by some agents, even the Government agencies. Nothing is done for that. I do not know what has happened to Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This problem can be solved because labour in the rural areas can also be brought up in a proper manner

The third point is that so far as labour problems are concerned, the labour laws and Acts meant for the upliftment of labour are not known to labour. Only the Unions look into them. I am very sorry to say that some Union Leaders have become capitalists. They want to quarrel for that. But those who are sincere, will look to the betterment of labour and see that labour and capital go together hand in hand. There will be no strikes. Government should call these leaders and take them into confidence. I am proud to say that my labour union, Bharatiya Kamgar Sena, have got 550 labour unions. But there is not a single strike there. You can take such people into confidence.

Though minimum wages are promised by the Government off and on, the Government machinery itself is not for the imple-

mentation of those wages. A declaration should be made in the newspaper about the minimum wages.

The Welfare Department was especially referred to by me. I fully agree with the Government. But are we going to create casteism giving welfare to the people or are we going to see that the economic backwardness norms are created which will enable any man from any community which is poor can get the benefits of it. We will not allow all the poor people to come to casteism. For instance, in Gadchiroli district, the poor people, the Adivasi people, are helped by a particular religious missionary. That is why, they are converted into that religion. It should be stopped by the Government. The Government must declare their policy in press on the services it will render to the lame people, women and children etc.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman. Sir, with reference to the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Welfare and Labour, I would like to speak on behalf of those people, who keep us well informed and at the same time take us to task, if we do not work properly. I am referring to the media people. Though the Bachawat wage board was constituted and it has come out with its report, but the recommendations made by it are yet to be implemented. They are not being paid, accordingly. They had also suggested the Constitution of a tripartite Committee to supervise whether the recommendations are being implemented properly or not, but even that Committee has not been formed. The Newspaper Employees Act has become quite obsolete. All the unions have repeatedly demanded that amendments should be made in the aforesaid act. I request the hon. Minister of Labour and Welfare to take the necessary steps to amend his Act. The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) and the Indian Federation of Working Journalists (IFWJ) have repeatedly demanded that the retirement age should be raised from sixty to sixty five. Those employed with the newspapers

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

do not get any medical allowance. They should be given D.A. at par with that given to Central Government employees. The maximum H.R.A. given is 15 per cent and that does not exceed seven hundred or eight hundred rupees. Now, where will a journalist working in Delhi get an accommodation for seven hundred or eight hundred rupees? You yourself can draw an imagine. This should be improved.

All those who have spoken before me have unanimously agreed that the Unions should be given recognition on the basis of a secret ballot. I support it and I feel that this is the proper way to evaluate the strength of any organisation. The Government should pay full attention to protect the interests of the workers, but along with it, I would like to add that productivity too should be linked with wages.. E.S.I. (Employees State Insurance) Scheme is working under the Central Government. I am a member of that, being a union representative. I have observed that the spirit with which that Act was formulated is no more there because the small workers and workers of small-scale industries are not able to derive any benefit from it. They often purchase their medicines from the open market, instead of going to E.S.I. dispensaries. I urge the hon. Minister of Labour and Welfare to pay more attention to the E.S.I. beneficiaries. It is a big problem. The small workers are not able to derive any benefit from the E.S.I. Scheme. They have to generally purchase the medicine from the market. A common complaint is that doctors are not good.

With these words, I thank you specially for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Indukki):  
Sir, I rise to make a few comments on labour with special reference to plantation labour. Now, recently, I got some statistics which say that there is a working population of about 30 crores in India and out of this, only

two per cent are organised. That means, 98 per cent of the working population remain unorganised and uncared for. I am stating this fact in order to show how heavy and how burdensome is the responsibility of the Government for bettering and ameliorating the lot of the less fortunate section of our society.

Any scheme for the betterment of the labour should fit in with the overall planned economic development as well as the framework of social justice. It should also be a part of the economic planning as well as educational planning. The ultimate aim should be to harness and properly utilise the country's abundant human resources and also improve the capabilities for the development of the working classes. What is lacking in the present approach of the Government is that they are not sufficiently aware of the vastness of this problem. Their labour policy is not based, as I have suggested, on economic as well as educational planning.

I would like to discuss specifically one or two problems of the plantation labour. Because the problems of these suffering classes are very acute in my own State Kerala and especially in my own constituency Indukki which is famous for its plantations and plantation labour. There are about twelve lakh plantation workers drudging in tea, rubber, cardamom and coffee estates. The unfortunate fact is that 15% of the plantation workers have no houses at all and 70% of them have only one room houses. 34% have only *Kutcha* houses. Their wages are meagre and their life is miserable. The facilities for housing, hospitals, dispensaries, schools especially elementary schools and water have to be radically improved. Women should get equal wages as men. Training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, basket making, etc., should be adequately arranged for the working class who have got sufficient spare time. Recreational facilities should also be sufficiently arranged.

Special care should be taken about SC and ST job seekers. A vast number of them remain outside the field of employment. They



should be taken special care of.

What I am suggesting is that in this vastly unorganised sector some cosmet changes will not do. Radical overhauling of the whole system has to be envisaged and radical legislation as well as radical steps should be taken for the betterment of the labour all over India.

**SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO** (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman Sir, I must at the outset make a plea to our dynamic Labour Minister as also the Minister in charge of Welfare. I would request him to visit the State of Jammu and Kashmir because he would be the first Labour Minister in the history of India ever making an effort to visit the State of Jammu and Kashmir and see for himself the problems that the working class in Kashmir State have been facing and are facing.

This is perhaps very necessary because it was in the year 1965 that the wiser among the wise thought it necessary to extend over 23 labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Extension of labour laws was motivated by a plea that this would strengthen the State's integrity with the rest of the country. The hon. Labour Minister will find that despite the extension of labour laws in the year 1965, up-to-date there never has been an attempt, even an effort made, to review the working of the centrally extended labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The process of integrating the State with the rest of the country has not been even attempted at. Mere extension of laws have also not rendered any service. If the hon. Labour Minister accepts my plea—in the present context he will perhaps have an element of surprise—then the first thing he will find, will be the lock ups, the closures, the demonopolisation of industries and much more than that, the disarray in which the working class today is, because of the latest phenomenon of terrorism. I would request him, if he finds time in the hot month of June, to pay a visit for a week to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and call for a conference of the officers in charge of administration of labour laws; let it be held in Delhi, otherwise it will be

possible to invite the Members of Parliament from the State of Jammu and Kashmir also to participate in it to see what is the magnitude of the problem and perhaps that would give him the glimpse of how things have gone wrong in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Immediately I would like him to examine the closure of HMT Unit in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Only two days before, I was in the premises of HMT which is a single unit of public enterprise investment in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. You will be surprised to know that except for the industrial police force, there was none in the HMT Unit. On an enquiry it was found that a notice was pasted on the Board that till further orders the Unit is closed, with the result that as many as 858 workers are completely demobilised. Even the minority community members, the female members who are working in the mill are without subsistence today, being left with no other option, but to leave the State of Jammu and Kashmir and come to other places in Delhi or in Jammu.

The second important unit which you will find closed is one run earlier by the great yoga master, Dharendra Brahmachari. It is a unit of his trust property. He was running that for years together in Katra Vaishnov Devi. It is closed now. I would like the dynamic Labour Minister to find out the reasons therefor. He will be surprised perhaps to know that since June 1989, the workers of that Unit are without pay. You will find, on a thorough search being made in Delhi, 52 of the employees have been in Delhi for the last 11 days, seeking and knocking at the door of every authority in Delhi. Hon. Labour Minister will also find that a century old industry, running in Kashmir and getting laurels not to the State of Jammu and Kashmir alone, but to the entire country, was a Sericulture industry. For good, bad or indifferent reasons, the demonopolisation was undertaken a year before. I would like him to examine the cases of those workers who are now without work who are in total disarray, as a result of the demonopolisation of the industry.

Above all, one important fact which is of course caused by the recent developments

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

is closure of 80 per cent of both privately run industrial units and publicly run industrial units. If he slightly exerts and goes into reasons, each one of them can be opened. Those of the Units which are run by people outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir can be opened by arranging a conference of those entrepreneurs in Delhi and giving them semblance of future hope. I have a feeling, as a man from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, that the Labour Minister's visit will see that 80 per cent of the units which have been closed down will certainly be opened and that may perhaps add to the state of normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. His visit, I am sure, will not disturb the rhythm of administration of the Governor at all. The mighty State administration is not capable of ensuring the running of an industrial unit which is owned by the State itself. The Labour Minister will also find that we have a large number of people in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, who are dependent on tourism. Six lakh tourists visited Jammu and Kashmir in 1988. In 1989, 20 per cent tourists did not come. As at present, tourism has fallen by more than 80 per cent. I would like the Labour Minister and the Minister of Welfare to consider the fate of seasonal labourers who are totally dependent on tourism. If normalcy is to be created in Kashmir, it can be created by providing some work to more than 80,000 people who are completely dependent on tourism and who have nothing else to depend upon today except the good wished of the Labour Minister. A visit by him will, perhaps, help the local administration. The last submission which I want to make is dear to him also, namely, the question of agricultural labour. The problem of agricultural labour is as good or as bad as in the rest of the country. When the Labour Minister will visit Kashmir, he should also have a look at the present situation of the defence labour, particularly in the Uri Tehsil which is on the border of Pakistan. He must see the total disarray in which those people are living there. They have to be helped to keep them living. They have to get something from the State, if they are not required

today due to some strategic reasons. They should not be forced to leave the State. I want to tell him that more than six villages which are on the cease-fire line are already de-populated. I request you to kindly go there and intervene as the Labour Minister of this country and see that labour, which used to work for the defence and which for strategic reasons are not required today, is provided with some relief and some subsidies and food stuff like wheat so that they are not forced to leave the villages which are on cease-fire line, despite the conditions which are prevalent today. With these submissions, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has provided reservations for the down traden which is being discussed today. This community is in pitiable condition also socially and economically backward. The adivasis who predominate Udaipur Division of Rajasthan are being forced to eat the bread made of grass and leaves.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, crores of rupee are said to have been sent on the development of this region by the way of Tribals development Project, but this region did not develop. No one knows as to who pocketed all this money? For forty years this region was ruled by Congress and despite the fact that money was sent for development, destruction is as more than development. The money spent for economic development and social upliftment of tribal during the sixth five-year plan was Rs. 4.54.66 crores while during 4th five-year plan it was just Rs. 25.80 crores. During the two years of Janata rule Rs. 69.75 crores were spent for same. Rs. 348.37 crores were provided for the seventh five-year plan, out of which Rs. 130.34 crores were for irrigation and Rs. 72 crores for electrification. Due to the money spent many irrigation project, many big dams like Mahi Jakhm, Smakamada, Somkamla and Amba projects were completed. But the tribals were displaced and no alternative arrangement

were made for them. All the areas coming under such irrigation-projects have been appointed by non-tribals and the tribals people are wandering searching for a home a health. Thus, the condition of tribals is tragic, there.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, sometimes ago a tribal lady of Kotta Tehsil was forced to have her hunger-stricken child in the forest which was carried away, and eaten by wolf. So, he is the blight of the tribals. It is manifest that money sent for development was not utilised properly. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister towards the tragic fact that money allotted for tribal development is invested in other projects like Phosphate construction plant and other big industries. And none of these projects are beneficial to tribals. As a result discontent is brewing up in that region. I would like to convey to the Government that neither, completed projects nor the projects under consideration are of any good for tribals. This money was gobbled up by Congress leaders in connivance with beal people. It should be investigated.

The educational-standard is also utterly poor there. The average literacy percentage of Rajasthan is 34.38% while among tribal it is just 10% and that too up to just secondary and higher secondary level. As a result this region has produced no I.A.S. or I.P.S. officer. We have been discriminated against. This tribal area of Sawai Madhopur is a plainland and has enough water. Despite all this is has no big project, no tribal M.P. nor development in economy and agriculture.

Now-a-days, the contractors are felling the trees in connivance with the officials and the forest cover of that area has been devastated. No project meant for tribals was implemented properly and I would like to suggest that the forests of tribal areas should under the ownership of tribal people. They should be entrusted with the work of afforestation and ownership of the forests. The Government should make provisions in this regard. The Central Government has the schemes

like I.R.D.P. and N.R.F.P. but these schemes are victims of large scale corruption. And these tribals are not being benefited by these schemes. Our labour and welfare minister has made very welcome announcement and assured their whole-hearted implementation. But the present condition is extremely pathetic. The backlog of reserved posts have not been cleared. The previous Government had launched a special drive. In this regard but that was a political and electoral propaganda. I would like to see that you take special care in this regard and issue a department and series-wise list which may indicate the possibility of job for a 10th pass tribal boy of a poor adivasi squatting in a hut. I wish your this special drive may help them and you should try your best for it.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, the prevented of Atrocities on scheduled caste and scheduled tribe Act' 1989 of the Government provides for our protection but whenever scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. Officials tried to implement it, they were transferred and all the upper caste officials lined up against them. The Government should take strict actions against such upper caste official, whoever they may be. You should appoint scheduled caste and scheduled tribes officials in every district which has predominating population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please wind up. At 5.00 o' Clock the Minister has to reply and there are some more Members who want to speak. You please take your seat.

Yes, Mr. Sukdeo Paswan.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. I have called Shri Paswan. Whatever the hon. Member is saying will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

16.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour and Welfare. Shri Paswan ji is a Minister of this department who has been vociferous champion of the causes of Harijans and Advasis and raised the issues concerning them and opposed the atrocity on them inside and outside the Parliament ever since 1973. The plight of rural population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is beyond description. Even now their children toil in the homes of landlords and factories of mill-owner. They are aged between 7-12 years. They are unable to go to the schools. I would like to request the hon. Minister to introduce compulsory education for the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from primary to post Graduate level and make the Government bear their expenses. Secondly, the atrocities on Harijans and Advasis have been persistent during all these 40 yrs. in almost every part of the country. They have been unable to own even these plots of land for which lease-deeds have been given to them. This work can be accomplished only if Government provides full assistance in every respect. Other-wise, it would be impossible.

I would like to say one more thing. In almost all the provinces of the country and particularly in Delhi the Paswan Caste has not been included in the category of Scheduled Caste despite the fact that it has been grouped as one. I would like the hon. Minister to recall that after being elected to Parliament he had demanded from the contemporary Government for the immediate inclusion of this caste in Scheduled caste list. But this has not been done yet.

In the last 40 yrs crores of rupee have been spent on scheduled caste to the schemes made for the welfare of scheduled tribe but just 20-25% of it was really invested in the rural areas. I would like to request the

Government, particularly, the Hon Minister that he should appoint a committee which should ensure the cent-percent expenditure under and project designed for their welfare. With these words, I conclude.

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16.55 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Eleventh Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As decided by the Business Advisory Committee today, all outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the year 1990-91 will be Guillotined at 6.00 P.M. today. The connected Appropriation Bill will be taken up thereafter. After the Appropriation Bill has been passed, the Finance Bill, 1990 will be taken up today for consideration and the House will sit upto 8.00 P.M.

Now, I request the hon. Minister to commence his reply. But you are in a very tight position. You have to start from 5 O' clock and finish it by 6 O' clock—not two minutes before or two minutes after.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF BAIG (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the whole discussion. Before the hon. Minister gives his reply, I would like to draw his attention to an important subject. We all know that this is a year of the girl child, yet girls constitute 20 percent of 20 lakh prostitutes in the country.

This is a very a serious matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Sir, every year 2000 minor girls are brought from Nepal to be pushed into the swamp of this shameful profession. I would, therefore, like to request the labour and Welfare Minister to look into this immoal activity and save these immature daughters of our country from getting ruined. This is what I wish to submit.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No! This would not do. How can we proceed if everybody gets up and speak.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take only two minutes to put forth my point the Burn standard company in my area despite being a nationalised company has served notice for the closure of its units. This industry has not made any capital investment upto now. It has many Project Reports with it, still it is not succeeding. What is the fault of labourers, why should that be made.

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I have only one point to make.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it will otherwise become unending. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, You can understand the position. It is not necessary.

*[Translation]*

you can not be given permission to speak.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I will take only two minutes or just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can not give you time. This becomes unending. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing of what Mr. Thomas says goes on record

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister, Mr. Paswan.

17.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

Ministry of Labour  
and  
Ministry of Welfare-Contd.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would, at the very outset, like to thank all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Welfare and put forth their suggestions. Their suggestions would surely prove to be a guiding force for us. I would like to request the hon. Members who, due to lack of time, could not participate in the said discussion to kindly send me their suggestions and points that they could not make here in writing and we will surely consider their suggestions for necessary action and inform the concerned hon. Member accord-

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

ingly. I too have to reply to the queries and points raised with regard to both the Ministries within a limited time. As you all know that both the Ministries of Labour and Welfare are very important and deal with the nearly 85 or 90 percent of the problems of the country. Unfortunately, either of the Ministries has not received the importance it deserved. This can have its implications upon the whole social set-up. As I have a limited time at my disposal, I would, therefore, proceed with the points relating to both the Ministries simultaneously. It will take much time if I deal with them separately. I know that I have to conclude before six.

Many hon. Members put forth their points of view with regard to various problems of the country's labourers and the Ministry of Labour. Manly, 7-8 points have come up. The House knows that there are two types of labourers in this country—some are organised and others unorganised. The problems of both the types of labourers are different. Their bargaining capacity also differs. Today the organised labour has accumulated strength to the extent that they can fight for their rights, though they have not been given all their rights as yet. I appreciate the sentiments of Shri A.K. Roy which he has expressed during his speech here. Still, the organised labour can put forth their demands effectively and are competent enough to get them fulfilled. The unorganised labour, on the contrary, are not strong enough to put forward their demands effectively as yet. Nevertheless, as one of our colleagues just said, so far as the Minimum Wages Act is concerned, two types of factors are involved in it. First, that the minimum wages given are very less. Many colleagues have raised the point of enforcing the minimum wages uniformly throughout the country. This mean that it should be equally applicable to the unorganised labour as well. But you know that we have been receiving such reports from Bihar and many other states even today as reveal that the labourers there had to work at the rate of Rs. 2 per day till recently. In 1987, we had fixed the minimum wages at

Rs. 11 per day which is too less and still it remains to be enforced while as on the other hand, a labourer gets thrice as much in Punjab and Haryana as was fixed in the Act. Thus, the wages fixed are less and even then they are not being enforced. We have recently decided to enhance the amount of minimum wages in proportion to the rate of inflation every two years and make it Rs. 15 now. This should have been more than Rs. 15 and any Government can increase the amount but should not lessen it.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): This should be fixed at Rs. 30 at least.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The greatest hurdle before us is that neither the wages are given by the Central Government nor enforced by the Ministry of Labour. We have just had the Indian Labour Conference. This involves the participation of the leaders of all the Trade Unions, the people from the Government side and the Ministers of Labour from all the states. They all had unanimously reached the conclusion of fixing the wages at Rs. 14.25. When the concerned file reached our Ministry, I said that this should be fixed at Rs. 15 and not Rs. 14.25. This is the minimum wage but it tends to become the maximum. The wages vary from state to state according to the prevalent circumstances.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: It is Rs. 14 in Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: In Haryana, it is Rs. 33 per day but this does not imply that the wages should be reduced to Rs. 15. It should instead be increased proportionately. The minimum wages given there will increase but no state should pay less than Rs. 15 and to this effect, I am going to write to every state.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have always been talking about 2-3 issues within and outside Lok Sabha. I have said that there are regular discussions with regard to the problems of the organised labour. Moreover, I have laid stress upon the workers participa-



tion in management? We are going to bring about a legislation in the Parliament in this regard. In this context, I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Bill for workers participation in the management will be introduced in the current session of the House itself. All the Cabinet formalities have been completed in this regard. The reason for a little delay in its submission as you all know, was that the Bill was circulated to every Ministry including the Ministry of Law before it came to us in its present shape. All these formalities have been completed now and we are going to introduce it in this very session. Secondly, with regard to the workers participation in management, when Shri Kumaramangalam was speaking, attention was drawn towards 2-3 points one point was that there should be the participation of worker at every level of management at the floor level, plant-level and the Board level. The representation of the workers should be chosen by the process of secret-ballot. One of our colleagues had raised the point of introducing a separate Bill for the recognition of Trade Unions. The recognition of Trade Unions should also be achieved with the help of a secret ballot.

We are discussing it. There should be legal obligations regarding labour participations in management. Once a decision is taken should be a binding on both management and labourers. This should be implemented in private and public sectors. Apart from this the collective bargaining of the labourers through trade unions should not be effected and should not be encroached upon. Regarding these four or five vital issues we also organised a National Conference. Besides this we organised seminars at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, U.P and Madhya Pradesh and reached a consensus and our government is functioning on the basis of that.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Tripura, West): Please come to North Eastern region also.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** We will touch your area also. The labour Secretaries

Conference was held on 19th, Minister's Conference on 20th and on the 21st and 22nd I.L.C.'s Indian Labour Conference took place. All these issues were discussed there and got approval.

The hon. members raised the matter regarding unorganized labourers. Many members expressed their view in this respect. Just now Shri Sodhi was drawing attention towards the atrocities committed on the tribals in his area. I want to assure the hon. members that we will certainly take action on the applications which will be received in this connection. Along with this we would like to inform that the government is deeply concerned about the unorganized labourers. In my talks with Trade Union leaders and I.L.C. also I said that whether they are organized or Unorganized labourers, we are not going to give the unorganized labourers a lower status in comparison to organised labourers. There are two categories of unorganized labourers. One category of unorganized labourers is of construction labourers and the second category is of a agriculture labourers better known as landless labourers. Both are facing grave problems. As regards the problems concerning the agriculture labourers we have decided to bring a Central legislation. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee is present here. Many seminars have been organised in this regard and she had also organised some of them. Everywhere right from the beginning there has been a demand for a Central legislation regarding agriculture labourers, in which at least conditions regarding them should be fixed and thereafter welfare measures should be adopted and along with all this employment guarantee should also be given to them. Yesterday Rambhadur Bhai was speaking. One thing that has often been seen is this that the labourers do not have the capacity to fight against their employers for minimum wages.

It has been seen that a labourer works for only three months in villages and remains without work for nine months. The landlord or Jamindar says that you have worked for three months and as such you have mini-

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imum wages for that period and we shall not take any work from you for the rest of the nine months. Under these circumstances the labourer is not able to lodge complaint anywhere. Our colleagues repeatedly blame Labour Ministry for remaining inactive. It is a matter of pleasure that all the major political parties have their governments in different states. The Government of India think that in case the State Governments start implementing it in their respective states, there would not be any major problem. But the problem is this that in the capacity of labour Minister to the Government of India we simply pass the minimum wages Act or for that matter any other act and there are still some other which can be enacted only with the due consent of the State Government. For that we are dependent on the State Governments. Take the minimum wages Act. If we enact a Central legislation and say that the labourers will get work for the entire year, but how they can get it. The worker will remain employed for the period he gets work on the field but when the work in that field is over he will be without employment and thus he will approach us for work. To meet such a situation first of all the Government shall have to credit jobs for them—whether it is the work of digging canals or construction of roads or through something else. Therefore it is difficult to enact this law till we creates alternative jobs for them. Presently our labourers are neither so well organized nor they have so much of power so as to go to the employer and ask for their wages. As such we are trying and we have discussed it with the Planning Commission also that they should arrange to create alternative jobs. When the labourers will come to know that they will get work of construction of roads or at other places. When the work in the fields is over, they will be in a position to deposit their money in banks or in some other fund. The Central and State Government will then start accumulating that money. A number of other problems also have been mentioned by our colleagues here.

Then there arises the problem of child

labour. We cannot solve it by enacting laws. The law provides that they cannot be employed in dangerous industries and mines. Most of the hon. members may be knowing or not knowing the fact that it is not possible to put a total ban on the employment the children below fourteen years of age. The law only states that they cannot be engaged in jobs of dangerous nature. For this purpose different areas have been earmarked and under it children below 14 years cannot work there. There is no ban on their employment in tea shops or other such places.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do it now (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is boy works somewhere and when a labour inspector goes to check, then no one is prepared to lodge a complaint. Till date neither the boy in question nor his father has ever been ready to lodge complaint. Father thinks that the son is earning and giving some assistance and on the other hand the son thinks that he is bound to work since there is not other alternative. The declaration made by the Government that right to work should be made. Fundamental Right under the constitution is a very important issue. The Planning Commission as well as other ministries are consider this seriously. The details are being worked out. If we can guarantee work throughout the year to the labourers working in the fields, then the child begging on the streets shall not beg and the boy serving tea in tea stall will not do that job. By doing so we can check it upto 90 per cent. No father wants his ward to serve tea in a tea shop or beg in the streets. On account of poverty he has to send his child to tea shop. When he acquires money and thereby the purchasing power, I think this problem can be solved to a great extend.

Many of our colleagues made a mention about bonded labourers. According to the statistics available with us so far two lakhs and 43 thousand bonded labourers have been identified. Most of them have been rehabilitated. The prime responsibility of locating bonded labourers has been left with



the State Governments. The D.M. and S.P. are answerable for all such information. A few days back a Seminar was held here in connection with bonded labourers. We also attended it and a suggestion was made there that a commission may be set up in this regard with adequate powers. The commission may be entrusted with the work of identifying them and arrange for their rehabilitation.

Some of our colleague had raised the issue of construction labourers who work in cities. In this connection examples of Delhi and other places were given. It was also stated that there was no fixed hours of work in respect of these labourers and the worker there have no proof if his hand is fractured or his leg is amputated or he dies. He also does not know to whom he should complain in this regard. Even if the authority to whom the complaint is made approaches, then as per the prevailing system the relevant papers are kept by the employer himself and not by the labourer. The result is that the labourer is not able to get any benefit out of it. National complaint committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Krishna Aiyar recommended that a board may be set up and the labourers will get employment through it. The board will maintain all their documents and the person under whom they are employed shall have to seek the approval of the board. The employer will deposit some amount in the welfare fund of the board and the Board will be responsible for providing jobs to them throughout the year and the board will also look after the labourers in case they meet with any accident. This suggestion is under our consideration and we would certainly like to take action in this regard. We also organised a Seminar and in it all the members reached a consensus and the Government also did not have any objection to this, but we feel that we will not be able to introduce it in this session, if it will be possible with the help of administrative order then it is fine, and if it is required to be brought in Parliament then we will consider to bring it in the next session.

With regard to labourers going abroad

many colleagues stated that they are exploited and something positive should be done to stop their exploitation. We are all worried and are thinking in this regard. We have also taken action against certain agents. These workers who are working abroad for a long period, they face a lot of difficulties in coming and going. This matter has been pending for quite some time, we want to enquire into the matter by paying a visit and we assure you that we will take suitable measures in this direction.

Just now a colleague from the opposition raised the issue of P.T.A. He said that P.T.A is taken before commencement of the journey for both ways, which is not justified. When we went to Kerala, their Labour Minister also said certain things about it but we are trying to make sure that there should be no loss to the labourer. After discussions with the leaders of Labour Organisations we will consider immediate withdrawal of P.T.A System.

Just now some colleagues mentioned about women workers. I am of the firm opinion that there should be no difference in male and female labourers regarding wages and other facilities. They should be provided special facilities to the extent possible. We are separately looking into the areas regarding their welfare.

Some friends have said that there should be a national wage policy. Yesterday, Shri Somnathji made a suggestion in this regard by raising this basic issue. But this issue is slightly complicated and we are discussing this issue. It is not possible to implement it right now but we shall certainly have discussion about it.

An issue has been raised by the Hon'ble Members in regard to contract Labour System also. I think that the problem of contract labourers is also very grave. Under the existing law in this regard, if works of permanent nature fulfil the requisite four conditions then contract Labour System should be abolished. But in many places, in spite of fulfilment of all the conditions, contract labour

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system has not been abolished. In this connection, a memorandum was received from the workers of Food Corporation of India. When that memorandum was received, we had called the people representatives of the three parties concerned. You might be aware that only the Ministry of Labour is not involved in this issue, rather we have to deal mainly with that Department or Ministry under which that labourer is working. When that memorandum was received, I called the representatives of concerned Ministry and also the workers of F.C.I. and after negotiating with them I felt that their demands are genuine. I took a decision to abolish the contract labour system in all the 137 Depots of F.C.I., Previously we had abolished the contract labour system in 57 Depots only. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that I have gone through that law and the law is defective. Many provisions have been added later on in the law. We have been considering the various exceptions added in the law later on. The existing law would be complied with strictly. The Government will make efforts to abolish the contract labour system in the entire country. But the cooperation of all the members is also required to do it. Yesterday, one of my colleagues had stated that there was one very dangerous point in the contract labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act that after abolishing the contract system it is not necessary that at the time of regularizing the services of workers the .... (Interruptions) .... Mr. Deputy Speaker same workers would be employed who are already working there. The labourers will be reemployed. I think that it is a very serious thing. We have been thinking about it that any worker who has been working at any place for 15-20 years, may not get the some rights at the time of regularisation at an rights after abolition of labour contract system. We are of the opinion that labour contract labour system should be abolished as far as possible.

As regards bidi labourers,...

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that these days the situation is such that even in the Municipal Corporation, the sanitation work work is being got done on contract basis. On account of this, a very serious situation is being developed. Some people are doing some work but one is getting Rs. sixty for that work and the other is getting Rs. 11 or 14 under the Minimum wages Act for the same work. Two persons are doing similar work on same machine, but if the finger of one person is chopped off he gets Rs. 2000 as compensation but the other person gets nothing even if he dies while working on the machine under the contract labour system. Therefore, Government have to take straight action. The Government may bring any law, I think there would be no two opinions of the House in this regard Unless Government take concrete steps to abolish the contract labour system, it is not going to be abolished.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, issue has also been raised regarding Bidi Workers. The number of bidi workers is 33 92 lakhs. But I think that their number is double than this. The existing Laws pertaining to them are not being implemented. Government should take steps to implement those laws. So far as the issue of Provident Fund is concerned, Rs. 217.83 crores is outstanding so far. Previously, we did not have any machinery for this purpose but now we are going to set up a machinery. We have stated that we will start operation Campaign from 1st July and strict measures well be taken definitely in this regard.

Several Hon'ble Members have expressed their concern in regard to E.S.I., I would like to assure them also that Government will see the functioning of E.S.I also and necessary steps would be taken to improve its working.

I would like to inform you some basic issues have been raised that I had never been a labour leader but I come from a labour family and I go into each issue.

very deeply and all the suggestions regarding welfare of poor people and labourers will be taken care of no matter whether these have been given by the members of any party either in Parliament, and outside the Parliament, and if necessary, we will enact the law and we will implement the law if it is already existing.

There are certain issues, which do not fall under the purview of our jurisdiction. There are certain things about which the Govt. can enact law, but cannot implement it. The State Governments are also there. There are Govt. of different parties in the states. The Government will do certainly whatever would be possible for them to do with the Cooperation of the State Governments. The problem of labourer is the main problem in our country. I had attended the conference of Labour Management and I had states there that when we talk about the labourers, it is not our intention to create any difficulty for management the economy of the country. Rather, we want to remove one thing from the minds of the people that the relation between the owner and labourer are not the relations between slave and a king. Employer and Labourer are complimentary to each other and the industry of our country depends on both of them. As long as the employer thinks that labourer is his servant and he will take maximum work from him and give minimum money and as long as the labourer thinks that he will have to launch agitation to get his genuine demands accepted, I think that economy of our country will not strengthen. Therefore, if we have to strengthen the economy, we have to replace the industrial "Dispute act with Industrial Relations Act. There is one more point, in the I.L.C. it was unanimously recommended that old Industrial Dispute Act should be withdrawn immediately. We are taking action to withdraw this Act. We are going to withdraw it. A committee has been set up in regard to the new Bill. It has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Ramanujam and the representative of Trade Unions are also included in the Committee. We have asked the Committee to submit its reports by 31st July. After that we will consider the

report and introduce a new B.I. But Government have taken a decision to withdraw the old controversial Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have submitted the points before you. Besides, the work of other Ministry, the Ministry of welfare is also entrusted to me I have 23 minutes more time to speak. I will express my views during this time.

About seven main subjects come under the Ministry of welfare, namely the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the problem of backward classes, the problem of minority classes, problem of women, the problem of children, problem of handicapped and the issue of prohibition. It is also a vast Ministry. All the issues relating to handicapped also come under this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no objection to say that due importance has not been given to this Ministry. Till today the situation was that whosoever had been entrusted with the work of this Ministry thought that he has been ignored. I think that no other Ministry than the Ministry of labour and Social Welfare is better for the poor people the suggestions and recommendations made by the Ministry of Welfare should be considered seriously by the Government and the House as the 10 percent population of this country is covered under these Ministries. So, I will take one or two minutes to speak on these issues. As far as the condition of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, I had stated this thing today morning that the condition of Scheduled Tribes is worse than that of the Scheduled Castes in every field whether it is a matter of land, or employment, or the matter of their exploitation. Big industries are set up in the tribal areas but their representation is nil in the industries. They do not get any representation even in Class IV service what to speak of class III services. They do get even compensation for their land acquired for the purpose. The situation in Government services is also bad. Although have been enacted to reservation in Government services, but the fact is that their number is negligible. If you ask from

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them to tell you as to how many Scheduled Tribes people are working in public sector establishments at Ranchi, Dhanbad and Bokaro, you will come to know that only 200 Scheduled Tribe people have are working there. If they are asked to state against whom they have been appointed, and how many Scheduled Tribes people have been appointed on reserve category of posts, they will again say that 200 people are there. When it is asked as to how many people have been appointed, and how many among them belong to Scheduled Castes they will again say that there are 200 people, the same number of 200 people will be shown everywhere. They have been exploited to such an extent that their land has been acquired for setting up industry but they have not been given even class four. I do not hesitate to say that poor people do not get their right today. You will find that Rs. one crore have been spent during Fifth Five Year Plan, Rs. Five crores have been spent during Sixth Five Year Plan and Rs. 10 crores have been spent in Seventh Five Year Plan for rural development. This amount of Rs. 16 crores is not a small amount. this has been spent for the development of adivasis and for rural development, but their development has not taken place of commensurate with money spent in this regard.

Therefore, I have said it earlier also that the Government would have to pay attention on two three issues and we have been making efforts for this. The funds are given to the State Governments by the Central Government. Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores are given by the Central Government but mainly it is the responsibility of the State Governments we have been writing to the State Governments and State Governments have told the Planning Commission also that certain percentage of amount has been earmarked for the development of adivasis. There are 10 percent adivasis in Bihar, and 10 percent of the total amount of Budget would be spent on them. If you say that 10 percent would be spent on them, then you should keep and 10 percent amount seper-

ate for them. Either you deposit this money with any Corporation or deposit it by way of setting up a Development Board or by setting up a Development Ministry. The Scheme may be clalked out directly at district level to ensure their development. But it happens today that total amount is given by the state Government and it has been said that National Highways are to be constructed with this money and there is also a share of adivasis in it, electricity is being provided in these areas and it will be provided in adivasis areas also. Consequently, electricity Provided in some other place and it is not been provided in the advasi area. The roads are constructed in other areas but these are not been constructed in adivasi areas. Therefore, the amount sanctioned is not being utilised properly. the adivasis are not getting any direct benefit of the amount spent on them. We have been writing to the State Governments also that adivasis should get direct benefit while implementing forest laws and other projects the adivasis are evicted from their lands, and there is no-body to look into this. The Government is suggesting that arrangements should be made to rehabilitate them before ejecting them from their places. All the forest projects laws should be finalised and implemented after having proper negotiations with the local adivasis.

Similarly, there is the question of reservation. This year the centenary of Baba Saheb Ambedkar is being celebrated in the country as the year of social justice. The Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman and, by virtue to being the Union Minister of Welfare, I am the Deputy Chairman of the Centenary Celebrations Committee. Many renowned persons and Chief Ministers of many States are the members of this Committee. We want that various welfare schemes should be implemented in letter and spirit this year.

Some Hon. Members said that Baba Saheb Ambedkar had said that the backlog would be cleared and the disparity would be removed within 15 years. He had, in fact said that it would take only ten years. But the task could not be accomplished within 10 years. The previous Government had decided to

clear the backlog within 3 months. But it could not be done. We have now decided to clear the entire backlog in all the categories in Government services by 14 April, 1991, which is Dr. Ambedkar's 100 birth day. The progress will be monitored every three months and the whole backlog will be cleared within one year.

**SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL (Tonk):** What about reservation in case of High Court Judges?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** So far as the judiciary is concerned, Shri Dinesh Goswami, the Hon. Minister of Law and Justice has already written to the concerned authorities in this regard. There is the question of suitability and the Government is considering it.

**SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:** There should be no suitability condition.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Suitability condition is the root cause of the whole matter. We have taken a decision and the hon. Prime Minister is also of the same view. Suppose the qualifications prescribed for a post is B.A. and a B. A pass candidate is available and he fulfills other requirements also such as, height 5' 7" and chest 34 inches, etc. then there is no question of declaring him unsuitable for that post. But now-a-days a simple line is added that:

[English]

If the suitable candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available, then the seat will be dere-served.

[Translation]

The clause defeats the entire purpose. The question of suitability should not be raised if candidates fulfilling minimum qualifications or the minimum standard fixed for the posts are available, whether the posts are vacant on the executive side or in the judiciary. If, inspite of all these, any officer

indulges in discrimination, action will be taken against him. After 43 years of independence, candidates for the posts of S. P. and Collector are available from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but not for the posts of peon and clerk; It is very strange, and not a minor thing. It appears that the intentions of the recruiting agencies are not good. Wherever intentions are good, implementation of the reservation policy is satisfactory. As such, intentions will have to be clear. As I have already said, we are determined to accomplish this task.

We have made 3-4 announcements in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We should not wait for five years for their implementation, we shall try to implement them at the earliest. We are taking prompt action in this regard. Provisions of reservation have been extended for another 10 years, a few days ago. I would like to express my thanks to all the parties for their co-operation in the matter. Its credit does not go to the Government alone.

There was a reference to atrocities. I have the figures with me. We have already started writing to state Governments in this connection. We have received information about the setting up of special courts in 150 districts. We are trying to set up one special court in each of about 550 districts so that these people get justice at the earliest. The Act to provide for setting up of special courts had been passed by both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in 1989 but the same was not implemented because the then Law Ministry, the then Government held its implementation till it was rectified by State Governments. When I assumed charge as Minister, I enquired the position from the Ministry of Law who said that consultations with State Governments were necessary. However, the central Government can implement it even if states say 'No', because the law has been passed in the Parliament. Thereafter, a meeting of the State Secretaries was convened by the Ministry of Welfare on 15 January and they were asked to send the response of their respective State Governments by 30 January and if they fail to do so



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the law will be notified on 30 January. Accordingly, we issued the notification on 30 January and also asked all the States to give their consent in writing by 15 January and if they fail to do so, it will be assumed that they refuse to set up Special Courts and their names will be published in newspapers. We are happy to note that all the State Governments have given in writing that they are setting up or have set up special courts.

The third point is about the neo-Buddhists. The neo-Buddhists will also be extended various facilities available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had wished till his last breath that these people should also be extended these facilities but they have not been given these benefits so far. We have unanimously passed a bill in Rajya Sabha in this regard which will be introduced in Lok Sabha during this session and I hope, with the cooperation of all of you, it will also be passed unanimously in this House.

As for conferring the Bharat Ratna on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, I am happy the hon. Prime Minister is present here, no political party or social organisations made this demand. The credit goes to the hon. Prime Minister who has conferred this highest honour of Bharat Ratna on Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar. He has clearly said that it has not raised the prestige of Dr. Ambedkar, it has enhanced the prestige of Government of India. The oppressed class wished that Dr. Ambedkar should have been bestowed this honour during the last 43 years. The conferment of this honour has today created a new enthusiasm and aroused new hopes and aspirations among the poor, and the oppressed people. Today they are determined to join the main stream. It was felt that something was missing in the Central Hall of Parliament without the portrait of Baba Saheb. We are happy that his portrait has been displayed there at the most suitable place. Whoever enters the Central Hall, will get an opportunity to view the portrait of the framer of the Constitution of India.

We had assured that the Commission for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be given statutory status. All papers in the connection are ready. The matter is being referred to the cabinet. I understand that it will be decided within a week or two. All of you know that the Commission for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there. But none of them has statutory powers. A Report has been presented to the House after 4 to 5 years. Sometimes, the report is presented and sometime it is not presented. Sometimes a discussion is held thereon in the House and sometimes no discussion is held. We want to give statutory powers to the Commission and equip it with legal authority so that it emerges as a powerful body. We want that the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is merged into one single body.

As far as minorities are concerned, under the 15 point programme of the hon. Prime Minister, 'an action taken' meeting of the cabinet takes place on the 1st of every month to take stock of the programme. While there are express provisions for suitably awarding the officers who help in containing communal riots, there are also provisions to punish the officers who incite communalism. It has also been decided to enhance the compensation amount from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. We are considering all possible steps for the socio-economic and educational development of minorities.

So far as the problems of physically handicapped persons are concerned, about 20,000 of them had gathered in Calcutta. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, who is present here, knows about it. They were saying that 2 lakh of them would reach Delhi. Under the existing law, a provision of 3 per cent reservation in class III and class IV posts is there for them. But they do not get even this much percentage of reserved posts. The Government has decided that reservation will be done in class I, Class II, Class III and class IV

posts because there are many qualified people among them also. Therefore, 3 per cent reservation will be made in all the four categories of posts. A law for this purpose is being enacted and a provision has also been made for the mentally handicapped persons. As they cannot be appointed against class I, II and III posts, these people will be appointed against class IV posts. It is matter of humanity as only a person whose child is handicapped, can feel the problem linked in the handicaps. The Government is going to bring forward law for this purpose also.

So far as the women are concerned, several members have drawn the attention of the Government in this regard. National Commission on women Act has been passed to pave way for the setting up of National Commission on Women. All the arrangements have been made in this regard and we shall place all relevant things before the House. Queries were also raised about Bal Kutir juvenile delinquents and beggars. I had personally visited Bal Kutir. I saw in the Bal Kutir that along with beggars, innocent people were also detained there. Of the 27 people I saw there, hardly 17 were beggars and the remaining people were innocent. One of them was a Professor. The next day, I visited these poor houses accompanied by the Lt. Governor whom I apprised of the situation.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA** (South Delhi): Still they were not released.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I agree that these homes are specifically meant for beggars who indulge in begging on the roads, but even those who are not beggars are detained there and I found 137 such persons there. This is a very deplorable situation. The other day, I had stated in the House that programmes have been undertaken in each and every State in this regard. The Hon'ble Members should certainly check up wherever they get information about it, whether it is a matter of Bal Kutir or Beggars' Home. This deprived section of the people should also be provided proper place in the society and all of us should make collective efforts for this.

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT** (Ajmer): Heart rending details have appeared in to-days' newspaper about After Care Home and Destitute Children. Please speak something about that also.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Law already exists in regard to Untouchability, Civil Rights Protection Act is also there. Prevention of Untouchability Act is there for a long time, but punishment has not been awarded to anybody till today under this Act. At the most fine is imposed in such cases and that is all. This is a social evil. While it is the duty of the Government to pay attention to it, but at the same time the people belonging to all sections should also think about it. Several Hon'ble Members have drawn the attention of the Government towards voluntary organisations. Certainly, many of these organisations are doing a very good job, but there are some organisations whose sole objective is to earn money. This Government came into power in December and I wanted to stop giving them money but Government did not stop their money this time and gave money to these organisations. Though money was given on 29th instant, I have asked them to furnish details by the 31st instant as to how do they propose to spend the money. The Government have urged the voluntary organisations to come forward with a sense of dedication and with the intention that the funds provided by the Government would be utilised properly. I would like to assure you that this money would not be allowed to be mis-utilised in future.

**SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL** (Morena): When the Hon'ble Minister was in the opposition, he had demanded a separate Ministry to be formed for this purpose. Now when he is the Minister-in-charge, will he consider this proposal?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** You would recall that when our party was in the opposition, the Ministry of Welfare was not there. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Many Hon'ble Members have strongly put

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forwarded their views about Mandal Commission. The report of the Mandal Commission is under consideration of the Government and a decision would be taken in the near future.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: For how long will it remain under consideration?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Decision will be taken within a week on the Report of the Mandal Commission. I think the matter raised by my colleagues about the cases relating to possession of land is a very complicated one. Most of the incidents which take place in the country not only in Bihar but in other States also are related with land. I do not feel any hesitation to say that 51 lakh acres of land is surplus in the country and I have seen the report which shows that 16.15 lakh acres of land has been distributed among the Scheduled Castes and 6.36 lakh acres among the Scheduled Tribes. I cannot say with certainty whether this land has actually been distributed among them or not because law has its own complexities. What happened earlier was that the landlord whose land was declared surplus would go to the court. That is why, the Government has now decided to put it in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. This will do away with the right of the landlord to go to court. The poor man, who has been allotted that piece of land, would become its actual owner. Besides, there are certain other points such as the issue of drug-addiction. But due to lack of time and application of rule of guillotine, it would not be discussed now and I would like to appeal and urge my colleagues that the intension of the Government is very clear and we will always welcome the suggestions made by them in favour of poor people, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

backward classes, minorities, handicapped persons and labourers. Once again, I would like to assure you that the points and suggestions which have been left out due to lack of time, will receive the same attention as those which have been covered in the House.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members of both sides and request them to withdraw all the cut-motions given notice of by them.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the cut motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote together, unless Shri Palai K.M. Mathew desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately

*The cut motions No. 91 to 94 were put and negative*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Labour 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, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 56 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

*The motion was adopted*



## Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Labour for the year 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.
	Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>		
56. Ministry of Labour	92,00,00,000	275,99,00,000
	28,00,000	82,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no cut motion relating to Ministry of Welfare. I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Welfare 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, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 79 relating to the Ministry of Welfare."

*The Motion was adopted*

## Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Labour for the year 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.
	Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF WELFARE</b>		
56. Ministry of Labour	94,00,00,000	281,98,00,000
	2,29,00,000	6,88,00,000

18.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

Ministry of Civil Aviation Ministry of  
Commerce Ministry of Communications  
etc

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will guillotine I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants discussion relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, would you allow us to ask some questions about the other Ministries whose Demands have not been discussed?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. At the time of guillotine, we do not do that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The practice is that we do put some questions; Ministers will be there. Why cannot you allow a few Members to ask a few questions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have the occasion at the time of discussing the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This has been the practice for several years, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not correct, Mr. Chidambaram. At the time of discussing the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, you have occasions to raise those questions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The practice is that we do allow a few Members to make a mention. This is what has happened in the past. At the time of guillotine, all the Ministers will be present. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. We do not do that. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you discuss the Appropriation Bill you have the occasion to raise or put questions, provided you have given the notice. At the time of discussing the Finance Bill also, you can express your views. But not when you are putting the Demands under guillotine to the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is the practice which was adopted *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): This is the reply to our cooperation! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If your ruling is that the practice is changed, then we accept. But please do not say that it is not the practice. This has been the practice; all the Ministers will be present at the time of guillotine; All the Ministers will be present at the time of guillotine; questions were asked; Ministers respond. This has been the practice and everybody know about it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, you are not correctly informed on this point; I am told that not even on a single occasion, this has happened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, you have the opportunity at the time of discussing the Appropriation Bill.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If it is a new ruling, we accept. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: All along, it has been the practice that on those Ministries which were not discussed, some questions were allowed for seeking Clarifications. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary for other Members to comment. I

will convince Mr. Kurien that it is not done and we will not do it. At the time of discussing the Appropriation, he can do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments 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, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against:-

- 1) Demand No. 6 relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- 2) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to the Ministry of Commerce;
- 3) Demand Nos. 9 to 11 relating to the Ministry of communications;
- 4) Demand Nos. 19 to 21 relating to the Ministry of Energy;
- 5) Demand No. 22 relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- 6) Demand Nos. 24 to 27, 29, 30 and 32 to 36 relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- 7) Demand Nos. 37 and 38 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies;
- 8) Demand No. 39 relating to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;

- 9) Demand Nos. 40 and 41 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- 10) Demand Nos. 54 and 55 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- 11) Demand No. 57 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice;
- 12) Demand No. 58 relating to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- 13) Demand No. 59 relating to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- 14) Demand Nos. 60 and 61 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals;
- 15) Demand Nos. 62 and 63 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- 16) Demand No. 64 relating to the Ministry of Programme Implementation;
- 17) Demand Nos. 65 to 67 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology;
- 18) Demand Nos. 68 and 69 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;
- 19) Demand Nos. 70 to 72 relating to the Ministry of Surface Transport;
- 20) Demand No. 73 relating to the Ministry of Textiles;
- 21) Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Tourism;
- 22) Demand Nos. 75 to 77 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development;
- 23) Demand Nos. 80 and 81 relating to the Department of Atomic

- Energy;
- 24) Demand No. 82 relating to the Department of Electronics;
- 25) Demand No. 83 relating to the Department of Ocean Development;
- 26) Demand No. 84 relating to the Department of Space;
- 27) Demand No. 85 relating to Lok Sabha;
- 28) Demand No. 86 relating to Rajya Sabha; and
- 29) Demand No. 88 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."
- The motion was adopted*

## STATEMENT

*Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Communications etc., for the year 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House	
	1	2	3	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION</b>				
6. Ministry of Civil Aviation	19,42,00,000	1,25,00,000	58,25,00,000	3,76,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>				
7. Department of Commerce	616,79,00,000	94,16,00,000	1850,36,00,000	282,49,00,000
8. Department of Supply	6,85,00,000	—	20,57,00,000	—
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>				
9. Ministry of Communications	2,02,00,000	—	6,05,00,000	—
10. Postal Services	327,35,00,000	13,40,00,000	982,04,00,000	40,20,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
11. Telecommunication Services	1041,57,00,000	3124,70,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>		
19. Department of Coal	38,60,00,000	115,79,00,000
20. Department of Power	97,18,00,000	291,54,00,000
21. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	30,06,00,000	90,18,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS</b>		
22. Ministry of Environment and Forests	66,69,00,000	200,06,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>		
24. Departmental of Economic Affairs	108,29,00,000	318,89,00,000
25. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	75,56,00,000	226,69,00,000



No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House	3
1	2	3	3
26. Payments to Financial Institutions	64,67,00,000	193,25,00,000	956,33,00,000
27. Pensions	125,16,00,000	375,48,00,000	—
29. Transfers to State Governments	955,42,00,000	2866,27,00,000	86,25,00,000
30. Loans to Government Servants etc.	—	—	158,25,00,000
32. Department of Expenditure	26,77,00,000	80,31,00,000	1,70,00,000
33. Audit	64,35,00,000	193,06,00,000	—
34. Department of Revenue	33,43,00,000	44,21,00,000	1,20,00,000
35. Direct Taxes	55,13,00,000	165,41,00,000	90,00,00,000
36. Indirect Taxes	87,09,00,000	261,25,00,000	110,06,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>			
37. Department of Food	594,17,00,000	1782,52,00,000	124,57,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
38. Department of Civil Supplies	2,15,00,000	6,43,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES</b>		3,05,00,000
39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	5,70,00,000	17,10,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>		8,71,00,000
40. Department of Health	128,66,00,000	385,98,00,000
41. Department of Family Welfare	188,98,00,000	566,93,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		4,00,000
54. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,12,00,000	69,36,00,000
55. Broadcasting Services	179,06,00,000	537,18,00,000
		259,60,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE</b>		
57. Law and Justice	19,73,00,000	59,18,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS</b>		
58. Ministry Parliamentary Affairs	25,00,000	75,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS</b>		
59. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	11,10,00,000	33,31,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS</b>		
60. Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	25,42,00,000	112,50,00,000
61. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	3,48,00,000	10,43,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING</b>		
62. Planning	12,67,00,000	10,27,00,000
63. Department of Statistics	10,80,00,000	—
<b>MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
64. Ministry of Programme Implementation	21,00,000	—
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>		
65. Department of Science and Technology	57,05,00,000	23,06,00,000
66. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	60,68,00,000	4,13,00,000
67. Department of Biotechnology	16,27,00,000	90,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES</b>		
68. Department of Steel	6,89,00,000	20,06,00,000
69. Department of Mines	34,44,00,000	103,31,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT</b>		
70. Surface Transport	8,92,00,000	26,75,00,000
71. Roads	93,86,00,000	281,60,00,000
72. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	30,18,00,000	90,27,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TEXTILES</b>		
73. Ministry of Textiles	176,40,00,000	529,19,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM</b>		
74. Ministry of Tourism	15,10,00,000	45,32,00,000
		15,69,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
75. Urban Development and Housing	71,00,00,000	212,99,00,000
76. Public Works	53,57,00,000	160,69,90,000
77. Stationery and Printing	21,58,00,000	64,72,00,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>		
80. Atomic Energy	110,28,00,000	330,86,00,000
81. Nuclear Power Schemes	59,61,00,000	178,82,00,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>		
82. Department of Electronics	24,08,00,000	74,82,00,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
83. Department of Ocean Development	896,00,000	27,40,00,000

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant to be voted by the House
1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
84. Department of Space	80,70,00,000	258,58,00,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
85. Lok Sabha	4,64,00,000	13,93,00,000
86. Rajya Sabha	1,86,00,000	5,59,00,000
87. Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,00,000	18,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

APPROPRIATION (NO.-2) BILL\*

18.05 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): 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 1990-91.

MR. DEPUTY 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 1990-91."

*The motion was adopted*

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 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 1990-

91, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"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 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

Now, for the benefit of the Members who would like to speak on this Bill, I would like to read out the relevant portion from the Rules of Procedure.

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.

The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, required members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intent to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

So, the debate on Appropriation Bill is limited and only those Members who have given the notices will be allowed to speak. As far as the debate on Finance Bill is concerned, it is quite comprehensive and the Members would be at liberty to express their views extensively and comprehensively on Finance Bill. I am bringing this point to the notice of the Members in order to avoid the demands from the Members to speak without giving notices on the Bill. I have got the names of Members who have given notices. Now, Mr. Yuvraj may speak. (*Interruptions*)

\*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.5.90

\*\*Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.



[Translation]

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that there is a tradition in my state Rajasthan that after the Finance Bill is passed the Minister of Finance hosts a dinner for all the Members of the House. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to follow this tradition and host a dinner for all the Hon'ble Members of the House... (*Interruptions*) ....

**SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar):** I would like to submit that discussion has not taken place on subjects like the problem of forests and energy. Energy is our basic need, we cannot do without electricity. Today, the condition of our agriculture and industry has been weakened very much due to shortage of electricity. I do not oppose the demand that has been made and the Bill that has been brought, but I would like to say that we want to create a new social order or a new economic order. Unless emphasis is given in this direction, our country cannot make progress. We cannot march forward unless the generation of electricity is increased or the work relating to a forestation is taken up. Due to neglect of a forestation work, we receive scanty rainfall. Unless we pay attention to these things, the condition of our country cannot improve. It is a basic problem which we cannot ignore.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur):** Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards power problem in Rajasthan. Rajasthan should get its share from Inter State Power Projects. Lignite based projects should be started immediately. New projects submitted by the State Government to the Central Government should also be cleared immediately. Similarly capacity of Gas based plant at Anta should be doubled. The Prathwaj and company should be asked to set up Coal handling plant at Kota. There must be a provision for providing adequate funds for the development of Solar Thermal Power. Similarly, being a drought prone state, Rajasthan should be given maximum share from Central Power Plants. 21 crores of rupees spent by the State Government on

Dehar-Bhivani line should be returned to the State, Similarly Communication system has also not been discussed here so I would like to say that in spite of new telephone exchange of 10,000 lines in Rajasthan, the waiting list for new connections has remained unchanged since 1982. They all are waiting for the telephone connection. About two lakh new telephone connections are required for Jaipur City by 2000 AD, and 20,000 electronic telephones are required for Jaipur city so that telephones having 6-7 digits could work properly. No new telephone directory has been published in Jaipur city since 1986. The condition of Hindi Typists in the Department is also very bad. I would like to say about Civil Aviation also. It is also necessary that from tourism and industrial point of view, Sanganer Air port should be given the status of International Airport and should be further developed. Air Service from Jaipur is not sufficient so it should also be increased. It would enhance the State revenue and would boost the business of hotels and Taxi owners. From the tourism point of view, Jaipur City is among the topmost cities of the country. From urban development point of view the work to connect Jaipur city with four channel Roads should also be completed immediately Bypass work in Jaipur should be completed on priorit basis. Being an International tourism and trade Centre extra financial assistance is required for its beautification and road development.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All these things cannot be covered in it. Please take your seat. You have to take your seat.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Stepmotherly treatment has been given to Rajasthan. During Asiad game 1982, two crores of rupees were spent by State Government on Ramgarh Jheel but it is of no use now. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should give financial assistance for beautifications of Jaipur city.

The Government should pay attention towards these four points which I have raised. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

PROF RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever I look into the performance of any Ministry I try to see whether it has made any improvement in its functioning or not. From this point of view when I look at the Communication Department I find that its condition has deteriorated as compared to its working ten years back when Shri Stephen was the incharge of the Ministry. Earlier mail delivered twice a day but now it is delivered once only. Earlier mail reached in one day from Bombay to Pune but now it takes three days. I want that its conditions should not deteriorate and should be improved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please make submission about Policy matter or matter of public interest.

[English]

It is not time for complaining.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Sir it is very important to increase the allocation for Communication Department in the Budget because.

[English]

Delay frustrate the whole efforts of the Ministry.

[Translation]

Because of such condition, it is felt that income is less and expenditure is more in this Department. But infact that is not the position. The money Transaction is more in this department than the Nationalised Banks. Even then it is presumed that income is less in this department. But I am not prepared to accept it. There are certain other minor things which are also happening in this Department. Bhaidar township has a population of three lakh but telegrams are not urgently delivered their they are sent through ordinary post. Besides, there is problem of water logging in Dombivali during rainy season.

New building is not being constructed there. Therefore, steps should be taken to solve such problems. When the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was going to foreign country, he remarked that administration of the state worked smoothly during his foreign stay because telephone system in foreign country was much better. I think there cannot be any strong criticism of this Department than this remark.

In the end I would like to say about my constituency. There is a Railway Power House but it has stopped power generation for last one year and the reason stated thereof is to be an accident. The Maharashtra Government wants that a gas based power plant should be set up there. I have made this submission because. Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy and Communications could not be taken up for discussion.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been decided to rename the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Airports, According to that, Calcutta.....  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already raised this point. You, yourself had raised this point. So, it is not to be repeated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: My first submission is regarding the Ministry of Petroleum and chemical. We provide manure to the farmers on subsidised rates but the fishermen who catch fishes in the sea and ponds and make maximum use of diesel are not provided diesel at subsidised rates. I believe that it is also a kind of agriculture or agriculture industry, therefore diesel should be provided to all the fishermen at the subsidise rate.

Secondly I would like to say that there has been a constant growth in the population during last five years but in proportion to that the numbers of post offices and Postmen

have not increased. The population of Mal-dar Sangh is North Bombay has increased by 11 lakh in last five years. In December session. In answer to question raised by me as to how many new postmen have been appointed it was stated that two new post offices were opened and four new postmen were appointed in this area. Therefore, I would demand that ban on new recruitment should be lifted and new postmen should be recruited and new post offices should be opened in proportion to the increase population.

Thirdly, I would like to say that local telephone call facility is limited to the Bombay city only whereas it is not available suburban areas like Visar Kasara, Kalyan and Karzan which are connected by suburban railway service. Therefore, I would request the communication Ministry to provide local telephone call facility for all those suburban areas which have been connected with local railway services. The people in these suburban areas have to face difficulty in booking trunk calls or contacting Bombay through STDs. Therefore, a policy decision should be taken that local call facility would be extended all those suburban which have been connected with suburban services.

My last submission is that earlier accredited correspondents and reporters were provided with accommodation facility in Delhi by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but now this facility has been discontinued for last few years as a result of which accredited Correspondents in Delhi are facing accommodation problem. Therefore, I would demand that the government should formulate a policy under which all accredited correspondents and reporters should be provided with accommodation facility. There should be a separate housing pool for them. Besides, I would also like to say that the pension facility has not been provided to the journalists. The question relates to the journalists all over the country and it is a policy decision. Therefore, I would demand that pension facility should be provided to the journalists.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir as per the rules the question raised under the discussion on appropriation Bill should be related to the general policy. But the problem is that the hon. Members could not get time during discussion on Demands for Grants and that is why they have raised matters regarding electricity, telephone, remaining of Bombay, numbers of Post offices....

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order. You have allowed us to raise our points and we have raised some particular problems which we are facing. We have tried to raise them. We may be wrong. But we have tried to show that this is a particular policy and in that particular policy, we have tried to fit in our problems which are being faced. They are all policy decisions...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The discussion on Appropriation Bill is very-very formal. Because you have discussed the policies and other things earlier therefore, we try to discuss them very briefly here. But as you have raised them-probably the Finance Minister himself may not be in position to reply to all those points-so all those points have been noted by the other Ministers and they would deal with them in an appropriate manner.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I never meant any disrespect to Shri Ram Naikji. I have not said that the questions raised by him, did not pertain to general policy. Further, I was about to say that he raised the question about postal facility and the accommodation facilities for correspondents, he raised the questions about accredited correspondents, pensions and about power that there should be power houses based on gas. This question can also be raised as to what steps should be taken for the beautification of Jaipur, I believe that Jaipur is a beautiful city

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and it should be made more beautiful, Government accepts this view point. Shri Yuvrajji has raised the question of power. I want to tell him, rather assure him that all the questions relating to policy matters have been heard by the Ministers incharge of various Ministries present here. If Finance Minister starts answering all your questions, it will take the shape of another general discussion on budget. Therefore, I would try to pass on your suggestions to the concerned Ministries. As regards constraint of resources, I would like to assure the hon. Member that as far as possible we will try to mobilise resources.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT ( Almora): Will he get his mail or not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will be confirmed when you receive it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY 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 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The house will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

" That Clauses 2 to 4, and the Schedules stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4, and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause I, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

Clause I, Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I bet to move:

"that the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be based."

*The Motion was adopted*

18.27 hrs.

FINANCE BILL\*, 1990

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Finance Bill. We are going to sit till 8 o'clock and, if necessary, beyond that also, if the Members want. But that we have to decide. Eight hours are there. There can be a comprehensive discussion on this.

Now the finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91 be taken into consideration."

Sir, I have already explained the main features of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill in my Budget speech. The de-

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

tails of the specific provisions in the Bill have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to cover the entire ground again.

The finance Bill has been before the hon. Members for nearly eight weeks. During the debate on the Budget, various suggestions have been put forward by hon. Members with regard to the proposals contained in the Bill. I have also received a large number of representations from members of the public, trade unions, kisan organisations, consumer bodies, chambers of commerce and other trade and professional associations on the proposals contained in the Bill. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to hon. Members and to all other who have studied the proposals carefully and have made constructive suggestions. On a careful consideration of these suggestions, I have decided to modify some of my original proposals. With the indulgence of the House, I will now briefly explain the principal changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Finance Bill.

I shall first deal with proposals in regard to direct taxes. In recognition of their special role in our economy, cooperative societies have a somewhat favourable tax regime with substantial exemptions and deductions as laid down in Section 80P of the Income-Tax Act. They are also allowed a standard deduction of Rs. 40,000 in the case of consumer co-operative societies, and Rs. 20,000 in the case of other societies. Besides, they are subjected to a graduated scale of tax with a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 40%. In order to provide further encouragement to the cooperative movement, I propose to further reduce the rate of tax by five percentage points at all levels.

Tea industry is subjected to taxation by both the Centre and States. In addition to Corporation tax, sixty per cent of the income of assesses in the the business of growing and manufacturing tea is subjected to tax by respective State Governments by imposition of tax on agricultural incomes. As pro-

ducer of agricultural commodity, its fortunes fluctuate from year to year. To enable this labour intensive industry to raise and conserve resources mainly for the upgradation of plantations, I propose to provide for a deduction for this purpose that is a slightly modified form of what was earlier available under Section 33AB of the Income-tax Act. This is proposed to be done by moving necessary amendment in this behalf to the Finance Bill.

Honourable Members will recall that I had proposed a substantial change in the taxation of inter-corporate dividends. Under the new scheme, deductions for inter-corporate dividend are linked to distribution of dividend by the company receiving the dividend. I had, however, indicated that the new scheme would not apply to scheduled banks and public financial institutions. On the same principle, it is now proposed to treat State financial corporations and State industrial investment corporations on par with public financial institutions for this purpose. As companies registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 are forbidden by law from declaring dividends, they would also continue to be governed by the existing provisions of Section 80M.

I propose to further liberalise the deduction in regard to expenses incurred on handicapped children which is unduly restrictive in scope. I, therefore, propose to increase the qualifying income limit of the parent or guardian from Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- . I also propose to allow the deduction of Rs. 6,000/- irrespective of the handicapped child's or dependent's income. Besides, my proposed amendment would enable doctors etc. working in all hospitals and dispensaries approved under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules to certify the required medical condition. This includes, apart from Government municipal hospitals and dispensaries, a large number of private hospitals also.

There has been some uncertainty in regard to the number of days than a person employed as a member of the crew of an

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Indian ship can spend in India during a particular previous year, without his being considered as resident in India for that year, under section 6 of the Income—tax Act, 1961. This is one of the several reasons for the acute shortage of qualified personnel to man our ships. I, therefore, propose to put the matter beyond doubt by providing that members of the crew of Indian ships would also be covered by Explanation (a) to section 6(1)(c) of the Act. They would thus be resident in India in any previous year only if they are in India for one hundred and eighty two days or more in that year. As in the case of the newly proposed deduction for tea industry, this new proposal is also sought to be implemented by an amendment to the Finance Bill.

The Income Tax Act contains certain provisions for exempting donations for purposes of activities connected with rural development and environmental protection. In my Budget proposals, I had extended these benefits to cover afforestation. I have also received some further suggestions for facilitating participation of voluntary agencies in rural development programmes. This is an area of our priority, and I get the suggestions examined in the light of past experience.

I do not propose to take up the time of the House by dealing with a few other amendments to direct taxes which are merely by way of drafting changes or of a procedural or consequential nature.

I now turn to some modifications relating to indirect taxes.

Honourable Members may be aware that excise duty concession was allowed on high speed diesel oil consumed by large fishing vessels. This was considered anomalous as it did not benefit the smaller fishermen and the concession was therefore withdrawn in December, 1988. In order to help the smaller fishermen it has been decided to reimburse fully through cooperatives the

excise duty payable on the high speed diesel oil used by small mechanised fishing vessels. This measure will provide duty free high speed diesel oil to small fishermen. The details of the scheme will be notified separately.

At present Aluminium containers attract excise duty at the rate of 30 per cent. As a measure of relief to the agricultural sector, I propose to fully exempt aluminium containers used for the packing of liquid pesticides.

I had announced in the Budget an increase in the import duty on waste paper from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. Keeping in view the representations received from the small paper mills, I propose to restore the earlier rate of 20 per cent.

At present only those small paper mills using unconventional raw materials and whose annual clearances do not exceed 24,000 tonnes are eligible for reduced rates of excise duty. In view of the enhanced limits of the minimum economic capacity of such mills, I propose to raise the ceiling limit for the purpose of availment of concessional excise duty from the present limit of 24,000 tonnes to 33,000 tonnes.

In the Budget I had announced certain increases in the rate of basic excise duty on paste grade PVC mainly as an anti-evasion measure. The excise duty rates on PVC coated textiles were also revised upwards. There have been certain representations from the leather cloth industry. In order to mitigate their difficulties, I propose to remedy the situation by increasing the ceiling limit for the availment of MODVAT in respect of the duty paid PVC resin used in the manufacture of leather cloth from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.25 per sq. metre of the coated textiles and also by revising downwards the rates of excise duty on such coated textiles.

I had proposed in the Budget the imposition of basic excise duty of Rs. 4.40 per kg. on PTA and Rs. 3.60 per kg. on DMT. It has been represented that there should be no differentiation in the rates of excise duty on



these inputs which are used in the manufacture of polyester staple fibre and yarn. I, accordingly, propose to impose a uniform rate of 15 per cent on both DMT and PTA.

In line with the reduction of excise duty on polyester staple fibre announced in the Budget, I propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester waste arising in the manufacture of such fibre to Rs. 5/- per Kg.

In the Budget, I had announced reduction of excise duty on certain specifications of nylon filament yarn used for the manufacture of fish nets. I propose to extend the concession to nylon filament yarn of some more specifications, which are also used for the same purpose.

As an anti-evasion measure, I propose to reduce the excise duty on synthetic woven sacks from 8 per cent to 5 per cent and to increase the excise duty at the tape stage from Rs. 3.70 to Rs. 3.85 per kg. The proposal is broadly revenue neutral.

The metal container industry has represented that they are adversely affected by the increase in costs of inputs as well as competition from other packaging containers. To give relief to this industry, I propose to reduce the excise duty on metal containers made of iron or steel from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

In the Budget, I had proposed an increase of excise duty on fruit juices from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. However, I am informed that, due to certain classification problems, the rate of duty has gone up to 15 per cent on certain fruit juice based beverages. I propose to rectify the anomaly so that the duty on fruit juice based beverages remains at 10 per cent only.

In order to promote investment and strengthen the capital goods sector, I had proposed in the Budget reduction of excise duty on such machinery on a selective basis by five percentage points. I propose to extend this concession to certain other items of textiles processing machinery by reducing

the excise duty thereon from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

As a measure of relief to the mini cement industry, I propose to reduce the excise duty on cement made by the mini cement plants Rs. 115/- to Rs. 90/- per tonne.

In this year's budget, blank audio cassettes and recorded audio cassettes manufactured directly from recorded audio tapes have been subjected to excise levy. Manufacturers have represented that the levy has led to certain problems. Taking into account the difficulties expressed, I propose to fully exempt such blank and recorded audio cassettes. However, I propose to revise the excise duty on the magnetic tape used in the manufacture of such cassettes from Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 3.00 per sq. metre.

I propose to extend the concessional rate to excise duty available to enamelled winding wires to PVC insulated winding wires used in submersible motors which find extensive use in the agricultural sector.

Lime is manufactured mostly in the decentralised sector. Accordingly, as a measure of relief, I propose to fully exempt specified varieties of lime from excise duty.

Honourable Members would recall that to encourage aseptic packaging of intravenous fluid, I had reduced the import duty on form fill seal machines to 40 per cent. As a measure of further relief, I propose to reduce the import duty on specified grade of low density polyethylene resin for such aseptic packaging made with the help of form fill seal machines to the level of 40 per cent.

As the Honourable Members are aware, I had proposed in the Budget to levy the Inland Air Travel Tax at 10 per cent on the full air fare instead of the basic fare as currently in force. In order to narrow down the gap between the U. S. dollar fare and the Indian rupee fare for air travel, I am proposing an amendment to the Finance Bill to increase the rate of air travel tax from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total fare.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

I am also proposing an amendment to the Finance Bill relating to the import duty on parts of zip fasteners which is of a corrective nature.

The exemption notifications relating to the above changes in the indirect taxes will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

The net revenue loss involved in the various changes that I have proposed is expected to be relatively small and will be made good by better tax collection.

Finally, let me turn to the announcement made about debt relief for farmers, artisans and weavers in my Budget Speech of 19th March, 1990. A detailed operational scheme for providing debt relief has now been worked out. I am glad to inform the House about the following main features of the Scheme:

- (i) Debt relief will be admissible to farmers who had taken loans for agriculture and all allied activities, like Animal Husbandry, fishing, forestry, etc., landless agricultural labour as also artisans and weavers who had taken loans for their vocational requirements.
- (ii) Relief will cover all overdues on short term and term loans advanced by public sector banks, regional rural banks, cooperatives including and development banks, as on 2.10.1989.
- (iii) Relief will be available to the borrowers whose principal amount from one or more banks, regional rural banks or cooperatives does not exceed Rs. 10,000/-  
- Once the eligibility of the borrowers for debt relief is established on this criterion, the waiver of the principal and interest amounts will be allowed upto a limit of Rs. 10,000/-.

(iv) Subject to the conditions already indicated, the benefit of debt relief will be available to the following categories of borrowers:-

- (a) Non-willful defaulter farmer by the "Annawari System" applied on the village basis. The farmer who has defaulted in payment of his loan for two or more bad crop years on the basis of the Annawari System, will be treated as a non-willful defaulter, eligible for debt relief.
- (b) Defaulter farmer, artisan and weaver with 'chronic over dues', i.e. overdues which remained unpaid for more than three years at the cut off date, i.e. 2.10.1989.
- (c) the surviving family of a deceased borrower on whom the loan liability has devolved.
- (d) The farmer who had filled insolvency petitions or who has already been declared insolvent.

I would also repeat my earlier announcement through Budget Speech and my statement of 4th May, 1990 in this House, about the compensation for the loss caused to the banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives on account of the debt relief scheme. The Central Government will fully compensate the public sector banks and regional rural banks which are in the Central sector. Though the cooperatives are constitutionally in the State sector and are set up and managed under the State Laws and by the State authorities, the Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the burden of debt relief on cooperatives including land development banks and the State Government will be expected to bear the rest of the burden.



Public sector banks, regional rural banks, NABARD and RBI have been advised to ensure that the lending branches undertaken the operation of providing debt relief according to the scheme in a time abundant manner. We are also advising the State Governments to draw up similar schemes or modify their existing schemes on these lines for the cooperatives.

Our effort has been to make the scheme simple, objective, non-discretionary, and expeditious so that the deserving farmers, artisans and weavers, spread all over the country, get the due and intended benefit, properly and promptly.

I request the hon. Members to lend their support to Finance Bill with the modifications I have proposed.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Keeping in view the coming crop season, will you fix any time unit for implementing this debt relief?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Immediately. When the Budget session is over, the implementation starts. Our suggestion to NABARD and every one else has already reached so that there will be no difficulty for the rural farmers at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the same for six or seven hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Before I make some remarks on the Finance Bill, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for the concessions, liberalisations he has announced in various schemes which he had announced earlier, and the elaboration of the loan waiver scheme which is a much better version than the one he had

originally propounded. Formerly, he had used the word 'wilful defaulters'. That means giving powers to the bankers to say who is a wilful defaulter. Now he has proposed an objective test which is much better test as it will remove the element of subjectivity in the whole scheme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I derive benefit from your wisdom.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Coming to the Finance Bill, I would like to begin where the hon. Minister left yesterday while dealing with the rise in prices of certain essential commodities. At that time, he dealt with the problem on a short term basis—the management of supply and demand during the short period to see that the prices do not rise steeply.

I would like to deal with the long term durable problems which are almost intractable and which have a tendency to push prices up, a tendency which has been there in our economy for so many years. I may remind the House present Government has said that the first task of the Government is to contain the rise in prices, and that the management of inflation is one of the priority areas of its programme. Inflation has been one of the key problems of the world during the post world war period. There are certain durable factors. The first is fiscal imbalance which has been created as a result of the deficit of Rs. 7206 crores. I do not know how he can contain the inflation with this deficit in the Budget. This will give rise to a larger amount of deficit financing which amounts to the increase in the short and long term indebtedness of the Government to the Central Bank. And this deficit spending has been going on in our country for a long time and the Finance Minister has not been able to break away from that tradition. But this is not the only point. The deficit financing will be more than what we imagine from the deficit budget. The deficit in the budget is Rs. 7206 crores. In fact the real deficit is much higher. Many critics have said, even the previous Finance Minister has said that the deficit has been under estimated because

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

one time payments which should have been debited to the present year have been debited to the last year, for instance, payment of Rs. 260 crores to the Food Corporation of India, Rs. 588 crores for write-off of loans of public corporations, Rs. 100 crores for adjustment of Defence payments. If these payments have been properly put this year the deficit would have been larger.

This deficit along with hike in prices of petroleum and petroleum products coupled with increasing in railway freights, telecommunications, postal charges, rise in specific rates on excise charges have already triggered a rise in prices.

The National Front manifesto has said that the price stability is crucial for removal of poverty and steady growth of the economy. The stable price level is not within sight. In fact, we are groaning under a spiralling price level. So, these promises have not been fulfilled by the National Front Government.

Now, apart from deficit-financing, there is another long term durable factor which has been pushing prices in our country for the last so many years, namely, the existence of black money.

The volume of black money cannot be estimated. But, the experts agree that the amount is vast and it exercises a tremendous pressure on the price level. The existence of black money creates many serious social problems such as great and galling inequalities ostentatious living by the *nouveau riche* and the oppression and the economic exploitation of the poor by the rich.

We agree with the Finance Minister when he says that the black money is a social sin and economic evil. We agree with the sentiments expressed by him. But, he has not explained to us to steps which he proposes to take for bringing down the generation of black money. He says preventing generation of black money is more important than unearthing the black money which is

preventing generation of black money. As far as unearthing of black money is concerned, he has asked for certain suggestions.

I suggest that in preparing schemes for utilizing black money, the highest priority should be given to slum clearance. Millions of our people are living in conditions of dirt, squalor and disease, conditions which are indescribable, which are a blot on our civilisation. How can we call this country democratic when millions of people are living in these conditions, and a few live in palatial houses. So, the first priority should be given to slum clearance in my view. The second priority should be given to the setting up of agro based small scale industries. It is only by large scale rural industrialisation that we can create conditions for employment of millions of young men and women in our country who join the labour market every year. This is the only way available and in no other way we can create large scale employment.

And thirdly, high priority should be given to building houses for lower income and middle income groups. The Finance Minister has said that we need not enquire into the sources from where the money has come. If this done, the problem would be reduced to a considerable extent. I may say interested people specially businessmen have suggested a large number of ways in which black money could be used. But, I think the suggestions are made to improve or help their business activities.

The three suggestions which I have made should be given the highest priority.

The Finance Minister has promised half-yearly review of the budgetary outcome. This is a good innovation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have modified it. It will be quarterly now.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: It is a good innovation, but I hope this will not be an occasion for another about of taxation.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** That is not for increasing deficit.

**SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:** Thank you.

The large scale imbalance is the root cause not only of inflation, but also the difficult balance of payments position. The main cause of this imbalance has been our dependence on imports of petrol and petroleum products and it has caused a large outflow of foreign exchange and higher foreign borrowing. It is to restrict the consumption and the import of petrol and petroleum products that he has proposed to increase the prices of motor spirit, high speed diesel oil and aviation turbine fuel. This policy is not likely to be successful unless as a result, it dampens the demand for petroleum. Our experience for the last so many years has shown that in spite of increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products, the demand for petroleum products increases by 8 per cent every year. So, I suggest that instead of resorting to measures for increasing prices, the Finance Minister should concentrate on drilling more wells. A large number of sources of petroleum have been discovered recently. If you can consider all this and increase the domestic production, then it will be possible to reduce our dependence on foreign sources.

In spite of our good performance in the field of exports during the last three or four years, the pressure on the balance of payments is likely to continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is an accepted opinion. The achievement of balance in the near future is critically dependent on the rapid and sustained growth of exports. Such policies should have the highest priority and our trade policy should therefore be so oriented as to discourage import intensive industrialisation and foster economically efficient import substitution. In pursuance of this policy we should not neglect fluctuations in the rate of exchange. A large part of the increase exports is due to considerable depreciation of the rupee in the international money market. During the last ten years the value of rupee vis-a-vis the dollar has fallen so much that

one dollar which used to cost Rs. 7.80 in 1980 now costs Rs. 16.80. Now, the rupee shows similar depreciation in terms of other major currencies such as Pound Sterling, Yen and Deutsoh Mark. Though we express that the external value of the rupee has increased in terms of the basket of currencies, its change in terms of dollar is of great importance because America is our major trading partner. During the last two years alone the rupee had depreciated by nearly 33 per cent in terms of the dollar. Hence it appears that the narrowing of the trade deficit is largely due to depreciation of the rupee rather than to any significant gain in competitive advantage. In considering this matter we should also examine the exchange rate of the rupee in terms of the Russian Rouble. The Russians are hard bargainers in economic matters. Therefore, we should see that we do not lose in the terms of trade while fixing the rate of exchange with the Rouble.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, Small Scale Industrial units are of great importance in the structure of our industrial development. There are lakhs of them; they produce 50 per cent of our industrial Production and they provide employment because they require less capital per head. Therefore, our policy should be to encourage these units, as they widen the entrepreneurial base and make way for decentralisation. The restoration of the central investment subsidy is essential and it should be done. The Sooner it is done, the better. I hope the Finance Minister will soon come forward with the scheme before the House. the Small Scale Industry has so many advantages for our economy. While framing the scheme, I request the Finance Minister to help the units which have suffered, which have applied for investment subsidy in time, whose applications were considered by the State level committees but could not be decided upon because of small procedural matters or because the scheme was withdrawn suddenly. Therefore, I hope this matter will be taken care of, by the Finance Minister while revising the central investment subsidy.

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Then, I would like to say a few words about the public sector in which I am so much interested. The public sector has laid the foundation for our industrial development. It had provided infrastructure not only for our industrial but also for agricultural development. Therefore, increasing the efficiency of the public sector units is of vital importance for further growth of our planned economy. I hope the Finance Minister will soon take steps to give the workers, a share in the ownership and in the management of enterprises, as visualised by him. These units should be able to finance their growth and development through their own resources. As a person interested in the working of the public sector, I would request the Finance Minister to take as much care as possible of the public sector as was done by the previous Government and by Indiraji, to ensure that the public sector continues to occupy the commanding heights of the economy. It is doubtful however, whether the public sector enterprises will be able to provide or generate Rs. 4,506 crore of additional resources next year, as expected by the Finance Minister, without recourse to price increase. The Finance Minister should not fall prey to the widely misleading arguments of people in our country who are now clamouring for privatisation in the form of selling a part of the capital to private individuals or allowing private capitalists to start units in an area which has now been dominated by the public sector. I hope this matter will be considered seriously, because all over the world, there is a talk of privatisation. In Russia and Eastern Europe, there are giving up their old rigid attitude towards Government enterprise.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Thank you; you are not opposed to it.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: While considering these proposals, I hope the Finance Minister will ensure that, whatever changes are made, the commanding heights of the economy will remain in the public sector.

The public sector is a monument to the imagination and conductive ability of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It represents our aspirations and desire to see that the society is not exploited by capitalist forces. In the beginning we decided that basic industries shall be in the public sector" it may be noted that at that time private capitalists were not in a position to start these industries with their resources. Therefore, the public sector has rendered very great service to the economic development of our country.

Before I conclude, I want to say something of very crucial importance. Mr. Finance Minister, I want to bring to your notice a general problem which has been neglected. Though we were the first country to start family planning on a national level and though we have made some progress and though the birth-rate is falling, the fall in the birth-rate is rather slow and the number of couples protected is only 35%. Even that figure is not correct. Sometimes the statistics are inaccurate. Sometimes the same couples are reported twice and the couple who undergo family planning operation have already a large number of children i.e., five or six. Our Goal no children for women of more than 30 years of age is far distant. We should catch the couples before they have more than two children. This will go a long way in reducing growth of population.

May I point out, Mr. Finance Minister, that however rich our country may be, we have not got the resources to look after such a vast and increasing population and to give them a decent standard of living. Let the Parties and politicians on both sides, realise that we just cannot do it. Therefore, we need not be afraid of any unpopularity or hostility on the part of the people. People have now realised the value of family planning. Some definite social action in this field is necessary. Therefore, I suggest we take steps to see the programme progresses very fast. We should have a scheme of strong incentives and disincentives, to see that family planning becomes a movement rather than a Government programme. Unless this is done, most of our socio-economic and politi-

cal problems which are intractable because of this crucial difficulty, will not be solved. I have been saying this all these years saying this. No Party can and no Government can solve the problem. The less attention we pay to this subject, the more trouble we pile up for us and for future generations. If our population continues to rise at this rate, then after 40 years, it will not be possible to have a decent standard of living for our people. It would not be possible to maintain even law and order in this country and, therefore, I urge the Finance Minister and the Government to pay adequate attention to this problem of problems before dealing with financial difficulties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Biplab Das Gupta to Speak now.

DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA: I will speak tomorrow not today.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister had presented General Budget on 31st March and placed finance Bill today. I hope that this Budget will help our economy. It will provide stability and capability to our economy. Earlier 32 per cent of the Budget allocations used to go to agriculture but now 23 per cent additional, allocations have been provided for removal of poverty. This Government has allocated 49-50 per cent of the total budget for the rural development and agriculture. In this manner more money has been allocated for these works. Now 14 per cent additional allocation is available for the projects under rural department. 23 per cent of the budget allocations have been earmarked for loans assistance for the State Plans. A decision has been taken to give Employment Guarantee in respect of a few selected areas and a resolution has also been made for agriculture policy which is a matter of great pride. Hon. Minister has also laid stress on curbing black money, I hope that Government will be successful in curbing the black-money. It is correct that taxes on luxurious items have been raised income

tax structure has been reorganised. Hon. Minister has raised the taxable limit in respect of income tax from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 thousand, it should have been raised upto 25 thousand. I demand that it should be considered again. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a member of Janta Dal. I want to tell the Government that the programme the party never meant that for loans waiving of initiated by it will expected the loans granted by co-operative Bank only. The Government had promised to waive the loans upto Rs. 10,000. Just now Finance Minister has said that 50 per cent share of the loan liability will be paid by State government and another 50 per cent by the Central Government. I have conferred with a few Chief Ministers and also with the chief Minister of Maharashtra. He said that it is the Centre's baby, we are not concerned with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Hon. Mahaleji, assemblies of many States have proposed upto 12 to 16,000.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: I demand that State Government should be pressurised for it and should be made to bear half of the share of loan liability. Our Finance Minister who is a socialist, has ignored a very material thing. Apparently there is lot of difference between hand woven cloth and mill made cloth. The people in handloom industries work very hard and weave lot of cloth. I demand that there should be sufficient distinction in respect of handloom cloth. There should be a steep difference in the matter of rates of tax in respect of handloom cloth and mill cloth and the handlooms should be subjected to comparatively lower rates of taxes. This Bill will be very useful to bring stability to country's economy and will be in the interest of the country. With this hope I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RAGHAVJI (Vidisha): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, when a former Professor of Science of the Sidhartha College presented the last budget as an economist, it appeared that through that budget he showed his multi-dimensional personality, not only as a scientist turned professor but also of his experi-

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ence as Railway Minister in charge of transport also, which post he held sometime on between and also remained leader of the opposition party. This budget represents a multi-facet personality. Though his name itself suggests sweetness, this budget shows more of bitterness than sweetness. It has created difficulties rather than comforts. Although it is correct that the situation of Indian economy which has been created by the last Government has made your the present Government difficult, I understand their difficulty. When the present Government took over, the Government had a debt liability to the tune of Rs. 2,60,000 crores. Indigenous and foreign debts taken together, Government has to pay Rs. 17,000 crore annually as interest for it. We have to pay more as interest than what we spend on our defence. The previous Congress Government created this situation in last 40 years.

So far as foreign trade is concerned, situation on this front, is also very critical. In 1950 there was a time where our share of foreign trade amounted to 2.2 per cent to the total percentage of the world trade, but today our in foreign trade stands at 0.45 per cent to the total world trade. Things have come to such a pass during the Congress regime.

So far as deficit financing is concerned, Congress has broken all previous records as a result of which terrible inflation has come. Similarly black money has also increased during the last 40 years, if gives an impression of the presence of a parallel economy.

So far as the poverty of this country is concerned, our number is 21 from the bottom among the poor countries. Our population is 15.5 per cent of the world population whereas our per capital income is only 1.5 per cent of the total income of the world. By this, it can be understood that in such circumstances and background how difficult it is present a bead each. Perhaps this was the reason why Madhuji preferred to give some bitter dose to improve the situation.

The income tax limit has been raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. This limit of Rs. 22,000 has provided very negligible relief. In 1985 this limit was raised to Rs. 18,000. If we compare the prices prevailing in the year 1985 with existing prices, in view of the 8.7 per cent increase in prices per annum since 1985 we will realise that the value of Rs. 18,000 is now equivalent to Rs. 27,000. Had the limit been raised to Rs. 27,000 then we would have been in the same position that was prevailing in 1985. This limit was RS. 15,000 in 1981, to be in the same position as in 1987 this limit should have been raised to Rs. 32,000. I fail to understand the justification of raising this limit to Rs. 22,000 only. If it had been raised upto Rs. 30,000 Rs 25,000 or even upto Rs. 24,000 it would have provided relief to a person earning Rs. 2000 per month but I do not know why the income tax limit has been raised to Rs. 22,000 only. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of finance to reconsider this because limit of Rs. 22,000 will not provide sufficient relief, particularly to those whose income just exceeds this limit. They are aggrieved. If the government can not raise it to Rs. 30,000, at least it should be raised to Rs. 25,000 or 24,000.

Now I would like to make a submission about registered firms. Earlier a registered firm had to pay tax only if its earning was more than Rs 50,000 later on this limit was reduced to Rs. 10,000. Now it has been raised to Rs. 15,000. A registered firm is constituted by two or more than two persons. Suppose there are two persons in the firm they will get relief of tax on their earning of Rs. 15,000 only. It means that each person has to pay tax on the income over and above Rs. 7,500. Besides they will have to pay tax on their personal income also. In spite of all this I cannot imagine why this limit has been fixed at Rs. 15,000 in the case of registered firms. The Government should exempt income upto Rs. 50,000 to make it justifiable. The exemption has been raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000 in case of individual income but in case of Joint Hindu Family, it still stands at Rs. 12,000. It has not been raised for a long time. If this limit is not raised



it will be an injustice to joint Hindu Family.

For the last so many years under sections 80 C certain deductions Rs. 6,000 in excess of the taxable limit stood wholly exempted from taxation and then in case a further sum Rs. 6,000 of the income, 50 per cent was exempted from income-tax. Some modification should have been this provision. The present amendment is scientific, only a professor of mathematics can bring this type of an amendment and he has shown his skill. I have no objection to it but the limit of Rs. 10,000 and 20 per cent should be raised because this provision of Rs. 6,000 has been there for quite some time. Had it been raised from 20 to 30 per cent and maximum limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 then it would have been justified. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to reconsider it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a need for simplification of provisions of Income tax Act, Wealth Tax Act and Gift Tax Act. Amendments in this regard are leading to more difficulties. For petty technical offences a person becomes liable pay a penalty upto Rs. one lakh. I would like to cite some examples in this regard and want that amendment should be made in it. Under section 271 A, if a person does not maintain his account books properly he is liable to a maximum penalty of Rs. one lakh, which has no justification. At times account books are not maintained due to sheer ignorance. Therefore, it is highly improper to impose maximum penalty of Rs. one lakh in such cases. Therefore I propose that this maximum penalty of Rs. 1,00,000 should be reduced to Rs. 10,000. Similarly a person who has turn over of more than Rs. 40 lakhs, per annum is required to get his accounts audited. If a person's annual turnover has generally been less than Rs. 40 lakh but has exceeded in a particular year due to certain reasons and he has not got his accounts audited due to ignorance you will be surprised to know that he then has to pay one-half per cent of total sales, turnover or gross receipt or Rs. 1,00,000 whichever is less as penalty. He is otherwise not a defaulter, he

regularly files his returns, deposit his tax but he has to pay Rs. 1,00,000 as penalty for this technical offence. Only the sufferers can tell how instrumental this provision has been in spreading the corruption. Therefore such provisions should be deleted and the amount of penalty should be either fixed at Rs. 1000, or Rs. 2000 or at the most Rs. 5000 instead of Rs. 1,00,000.

Similarly under section 271 D if a person makes a payment of Rs. 20,000 in cash instead of making the payment through cheque, either he does so inadvertently or for the first time, he has to pay Rs. 20,000 as penalty. The word 'shall' is there and it should be substituted by 'May' likewise there is section 271 E. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to section 272 A (2) of Income Tax Act. There is a provision that a person who pays interest and dividend, has to deposit 10 per cent of the amount by way of tax with exchequer. The businessman is required to fill up a form and submit it in the Income Tax office within 30 days. If he does not complete this formality i.e. if he does the fillup form 26 A and 27 A he will be liable to a fine of Rs. 200 per day although he may have deposited the money with the exchequer and if he does not complete this formality for three or four years he will have to pay penalty of Rs. 1,50,000 or Rs. 2,00,000. Therefore it is necessary to make amendment in these provision.

Now I would like to make a submission about indirect tax. The Government has increased the prices of diesel and Petrol. The common man will have to bear the brunt. The prices of other items are also increasing due to it. Transportation will become more expensive Common man travels by bus or uses scooters. He will have to spend more on petrol. The hike in trains' fare will also affect common people. Diesel is used in most of the vehicles about 80 per cent vehicles belong to the Government. The expenditure of Government will increase due to it so the Government should reconsider it. This price hike will adversely affect the economy of the country. The farmers, the commuters, the industries and the consumers all

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will suffer on account of this petrol price hike. The Government should reconsider this issue.

If the Government adopts the same tax structure as was prevalent in 1989 for match box industry, the ten thousand small scale industries manufacturing match boxes will get benefit thereby. The Government has increased import duty on tin being used by the food processing industries and excised duty has also been raised on their products. This matter should also be reconsidered. The price of tyre has increased exorbitantly. I welcome the announcements made by the hon. Minister of Finance in regard to waiving off loans. The Central Government and the cooperative bank should bear the burden and each should pay fifty per cent of the waived loan but if 'Annawari' system is introduced, nobody will be benefited. It is only a deception because only 5 per cent farmer will get the benefit. Those who are not covered under 'Annawari' system they will be get the benefit. Those who are not covered under Annawari system they will be considered as defaulters. If this scheme is implemented on the basis of Annawari system it will be of no use. The system of Annawari should be abolished. In the system of Annawari possibilities of defaults are minimum. The Central Government should approve the scheme presented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It will be of much help to the farmers. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has evolved a formula that relief will not be given to any such person who has other source of income beside agriculture even Government employee is not spared. The farmers, who had taken loan in lakhs for purchase of tractors and sprinklers, their loan will also not be waived. If the hon. Minister of finance accepts the same formula that will be better because 'Annawari system will not prove helpful for farmers. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't think that the finance Bill moved by the hon. Finance

Minister on behalf of the Government will be able to give a new direction to the country. Since the day this Budget was presented in the House, there has been unprecedented rise in prices, as a result thereof commonmen are suffering from it. The Government is doing nothing to arrest this whopping rise in prices. The most significant feature is this that the entire country is reeling under the rising prices when a person like Shri Dandavate is holding the charge of Finance Ministry. Everywhere people are taking to agitation in protest against the rise in prices which are increasing by leaps and bounds. Prices of diesel and petrol have been increased by the government, as a result of which prices of other items have increased. I would like to reiterate that the poor are suffering from price-rise in the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Finance Bill moved by the finance Minister. The National Front made false promises to the people that they would take steps to remove poverty and upliftment of the poor if they were voted to power. Government wanted to woo the people with false slogans. With false promises, poverty can not be removed. Nor is this Government capable to do this.

As regards waiver of cooperatives loans, it has been stated by the government that 50 per cent of the burden will be borne by the Centre and the rest 50 per cent will be borne by the concerned State Governments. I know that as usual this year also, all the State Governments have presented a deficit Budget. No provision of taxes has been made in any of the Budgets this year. When there is no proposal for fresh taxation, I fail to understand as to how the State Governments will meet this expenditure. Only such persons who misutilise the funds will take benefit of it. Genuine farmer will not take benefit of waiver of loans scheme. They will be benefited, only if their economic condition is improved. Some of the Members have apprehended that loans of even rich farmers who own as much as 50 acres of land take benefit of this waiver of loan scheme. Members of their families have lions share in civil services, such as I.A.S. and I.P. S. and other services also. Such farmers will get their



loans waived. We want that the poor should get the benefit of this scheme. As per the criteria laid down by the Government, people having annual income of more than Rs. 7000/- are considered to be above the poverty line. But even a poorest man has an annual income of Rs. 7000/-. This scheme of waiving loans upto Rs. 10,000 will make the people resorting to dishonest means. Only a few will get the benefit and the poor will not be benefited.

If you really want to work for the welfare of the poor, the loans of agricultural labourers and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small farmers should be waived. Prices of tractor and petrol have been increased as a result of which farmers have to suffer losses. An amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been earmarked for waiver of loans. This amount is not adequate. A promise was made to the people by your party before the elections that all kinds of loans upto Rs. 10,000 would be waived. had you stuck to your commitment, I think that the Government had done something good for the people. But the poor living in urban areas have been ignored. It was stated that afforestation programmes will be started and funds would be allocated for this. It was also assured that funds would be provided for the upliftment of farmers and fishermen. Tax concession for fishermen was announced. The country will accrue a lot of benefit from the ongoing hydel power projects in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh. The big dams constructed on the different rivers in hilly areas are causing soil erosion in those areas. In order to check soil erosion, fruit bearing trees should be planted in these areas. Afforestation is done every year but nothing is achieved. The State Government misutilise these funds. All the funds go waste and no plantation work is carried out. If the Government wants to strengthen the economy of hilly areas and stop soil erosion, a survey of all forest land should be undertaken by the State Government or Central agencies. Then mass afforestation programmes should be launched with the funds released by the Central Government, I would like to suggest that these funds should be

provided directly to the farmers for planting fruit bearing trees, so that they could be able to supplement their income. As regards the pension of defence personnel is concerned I would like to suggest that the one rank, one pension scheme should be implemented and there should be no discrimination in matter of granting pension, no matter one has retired now or long back ago or is retiring today.

Now, I would like to submit about power position in Himachal Pradesh. Where a number of big dams are under construction. But the necessary funds have not been provided. Nathpa Zakhri is one such project, which will generate 1500 megawatts of electricity. This will strengthen the economy of Himachal Pradesh as well as neighbouring states. Funds should be allocated for the said project. More funds should be allocated for the centrally approved projects in Himachal Pradesh. The Centre should provide more help to the hilly areas.

I would like to submit that the number of persons who evade taxes are quite large but their arrears of taxes are written off. Raids should be conducted on their premises and tax-arrears should be realised from them, so that this money can be utilised on the development of this country. Otherwise, these rich people will continue to gobble up tax money. They have crores of rupees and have invested the amount for promoting their own interests. In order to evade taxes, they plea helplessness with the government. I would like to submit that the industrialists and big landowners are the richest persons in the country. Special attention should be paid in this regard. Only then the country can progress.

**SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a balanced Budget. The economy, which he inherited from the previous regime was in a bad shape, but in spite of that he presented a very good Budget and Finance Bill without imposing any heavy taxes

[Sh. Hemendra Singh Banera]

on the poor masses. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the assurance of waiver of loans upto Rs. 10,000 given during the elections. Six months has gone by but nothing has been done by the Government except some assurances. Whenever we go to our constituencies, we are asked at the first instance why that scheme has not been implemented as yet. I expect that the Government will solve their problems by taking the necessary steps and by framing the rules for waiving the loans at the earliest possible time. This work should be done immediately for providing immediate relief to those farmers and artisans, who are in actual distress. I would like to submit that the cultivators and artisans still have to repay their loans they have taken through the Government institutions. The Government should look into this issue.

The loans which have been taken by the landless farmers in particular have been taken through the cooperatives. I am emphasising this matter because in Rajasthan the cooperatives are still under the control of the opposition and, in order to embarrass the Government, notices for repayment of loans are issued every 15 days to them. These helpless people have taken loans worth Rs. 15,00 to Rs. 2000 and strictness is being observed in their recovery. My request is that until all the relevant rules are framed, orders should be issued for the immediate withholding of recovery of loans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is facing acute scarcity of water with the result that it is under the threat of being affected by famine conditions. I have mentioned repeatedly about the water crisis my state is going to face in the month of June. The Central assistance provided to meet the requirements is very insufficient. In order to supply water in the villages of Rajasthan, it is necessary to provide more funds from the Centre to the State Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to mention 3 points about the Finance

Bill and I would like to put special emphasis on them.

Firstly, there is a country-wide demand to raise the income-tax limit to Rs. 30,000. I cannot understand as to how an income of Rs. 30,000 has been considered to be quite a big amount for the purpose of income tax relief. Therefore, it is my submission to the Government that the income tax limit should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to at least Rs. 30,000.

Secondly, the point which has its direct bearing on the common man is the price of rationed wheat which has been recently increased by the Government. Who is the main consumer of this wheat? Which are the areas where such a wheat is supplied and where it is genuinely required by the people. Is the poor people, the agricultural labourers and farmers who take it. In the States, like Rajasthan in particular, where no wheat could be produced for the last 6 years and which is struck by famine conditions, the supply of this wheat is necessary. The price of this wheat required mainly by the poor people, has been revised to cost them more. One can easily imagine how it will affect the poor and the helpless people and therefore, I would like to request the Government to bring down the price of this wheat to the pre-revised level and withdraw the recent price increase.

I would like to make one point regarding the estate duty. Estate duty is charged from the successor of the property. The underlying intention is to recover taxes from the people who inherit a property worth crores of rupees. I would like to request the Government and the Finance Minister to fix a limit in this regard. If property is worth 10 to 25 lakhs, a limit should be specified and taxes should be realised accordingly. However, in case of properties worth Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 lakhs the assessed has to face much hardship in the payment of estate duty. It is necessary to pay attention in this direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the announcement made by the Government regarding

one rank, one pension is an important and a revolutionary step which has won countrywide appreciation. Now it should be implemented. Alongwith that, I would also like to submit that the rate of pension allowed to the ex-servicemen who had retired from Army or Navy a long ago has been very meagre because their salaries were very low. Therefore, it is essential to increase the rate of their pension. The officer who retires now, gets his pension on the basis of his present salary. Hence, the rate of pension of the ex-servicemen should be increased. If they are given pension at the present rate, it would provide much relief to them. It would be a right step.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me time to make my submission.

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr Ram Naik,

if you want to speak, I hope you can finish within 10 or 15 minutes.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will start today, and will continue tomorrow.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: You will then have to stand on your legs for the whole night.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, Mr. Naik. If you are ready to speak and finish today, it is all right. Otherwise, we will see who starts tomorrow.

I hope there is no other Member willing to speak. The House now stands adjourned.

19.47 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 17, 1990/Vaisakh 27, 1912.*