

(a) the details of Indian and Foreign companies exporting Indian workers to foreign countries;

(b) the number of workers exported by each of these companies during the last three years, the number out of them working there and the number of those who were sent back;

(c) whether these companies send the worker on the pretext of completing their own jobs but put them on jobs of other companies and extract huge amounts as commission; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against such companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) In accordance with the Provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983, one can recruit manpower from India for deployment abroad without obtaining requisite registration certificate from Protector General of Emigrants. For obtaining a licence the recruiting agent is required to furnish a bank guarantee of Rupees One Lakh to Five lakhs depending upon the number of workers to be deployed abroad. As on 30.11.1989 1450 recruiting agents have obtained registration certificate. Indian companies which are awarded contract abroad can deploy workers after obtaining requisite permit from Ministry of Labour under the Act. Such companies seek permit as and when occasion arises. Foreign companies, if they want to recruit workers, directly approach the Indian Missions abroad for issue of permits to enable them to carry on the work of recruitment in India.

(b) This information is not maintained.

(c) No such instance has come to our

notice.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

[English]

### Action taken on Report on Economy In Construction

129. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations contained in the Report on Economy in constructions made by the Planning Commission in 1968; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on each recommendation so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):

(a) The Planning Commission constituted a Panel of Experts under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Thakker, in 1965 to advise on guidelines for Economy in Construction costs. There was no formal report of the Panel. However, recognising that construction programmes cover various sectors of development such as housing, transport, industry irrigation power, agricultural education health etc. the panel desired all the Ministries and organisations involved in construction activities to address vigorously the task of economics in construction costs. A subsequent Committee constituted by the then Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development formulated various recommendations on the basis of issues discussed in the Panel and its various sub-groups. The recommendations cover the following major areas:

1. pre-planning.
2. Designs and other technological factors.

3. Construction Materials.

4. Business of constructing.

5. Administrative and Organisational factors.

6. Motivation, training and publicity.

(b) The details of various such actions and steps taken by the Government in the light of its planning strategy from time to time and in line with the above recommendations are indicated below:—

- (1) The National Housing Policy (NHP) of 1988 commends construction of at least 10% of dwelling units by the housing and construction agencies incorporating cost-effective technology.
- (2) The National Buildings Code (NBC) of India was formulated in 1970 and was revised in 1983-84.
- (3) NBO has brought out the "All India standards schedule of rates and specifications which has been widely circulated for adoption by various construction departments and agencies.
- (4) A special standard (IS:8888-78) to promote housing construction activity for the economically weaker sections was developed at the instance of the then Ministry of Works and Housing.
- (5) In order to promote innovative building materials technologies and use of new construction techniques, following important steps have undertaken:—
  - Various improvements in the

methods of production of conventional materials like bricks, cement and building materials from industrial and agricultural waste;

— Demonstration of the use of prefabricated methods and components in various construction projects;

— Deptt. of Science & Technology has brought out a report on construction equipment and this is being propagated;

— Public sector construction company in various fields act as pace setters in new techniques, design and cost control.

(6) HUDCO extends financial support in the form of loan and equity to building materials industries based on innovative technologies using agricultural and industrial wastes and NHB offers refinance for such proposals.

(7) A national network of building centres is being set up for the transfer of innovative and cost effective technologies and for the training of workmen and artisans in their application.

(8) For effecting reduction in construction costs and saving of energy in construction industry the CPWD has adopted various measures like value analysis in the planning of buildings and use of innovative construction techniques like under reamed piles, structural brick work design, quality control and technical and energy audit based on Quality Circle Approach.