

tion of a clear cut policy by the forest Department in this regard. Their hutments in the hilly areas are being burnt down and they are being forced to leave the place. They are meted out inhuman treatment. How tribal participation in the development of forests is to be ensured? Will the hon. Minister elucidate the matter?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Routary, he asked regarding the cooperation of Adivasis.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY: Sir, the policy is to enlist the cooperation of the Adivasis and how that cooperation can be achieved, how that can be done, that aspect of the question will be examined.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 722 - Shri Shantaram Potdukhe - Absent Shri Dilip Singh Ju Deo - Absent.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, it is a very important question which should be taken up. There should be some precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: You are to persuade them to stay on, Prof. Soz. Now, Question No. 723 - Shri Srikantiah.

#### **S. S. C. Examination Centre at Hassan (Karnataka)**

\*723. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Karnataka where the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts its examination;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open an examination centre of the Staff Selection Commission at Hassan in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) the Staff Selection Commission conducts its major

examinations at six centres in Karnataka, namely, Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I request the Hon. Prime Minister to consider Hassan also as one of the centres.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, we have noted it.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the number of examination centres of Staff Selection Commission in Rajasthan?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to Karnataka.

[English]

It does not flow from the main question.

#### **Speedy Implementation of Code on Breast Feeding**

\*724. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the appointments to high position in various official bodies with a view to ensure speedy and affective implementation of code on breast feeding accepted by Government long ago; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) No appointments are envisaged for implementation of the " Indian National Code for

Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding" adopted on 19 December 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put this question with a specific purpose because In fant code was adopted by the W.H.O. in 1981 and a clear policy was underlined that the Government should restrain the manufacturers from giving misleading advertisements in respect of baby food that the artificially manufactured body food is as nutritious as mother's milk for the babies. Besides, this code is needed more in a poor country like ours than in any other developed countries. It is because that there is scarcity of fuel in our country and there is problem in keeping the bottles clean with boils water. The people here are poor. As they keep adding water in the cooked pulses to feed their children, they think they can feed their children by diluting the milk powder in cold water. So, it is very necessary to adopt such a food code in India. But what happened here? In 1986, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in this regard, but it was not carried and was allowed to lapse. We apprehend that this Bill was allowed to lapse by the previous Government under pressure from the multi-national baby food manufacturing companies.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

....(Interruptions).....

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I would like to know whether the Government will revive that Bill and ensure its passage at the earliest? Since this is the "Year of Girl Child"....(Interruptions).....please listen, we are large hearted. Alongwith the daughters, we want the welfare of sons also. For saving the lives of infants, it is necessary to pass this Bill. Will the Government pass this Bill by reviving it?

SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of the feeling of the hon. Member and welcome it also. It was not the

intention of the Government to deliberately allow the Bill to lapse.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: It was the intention of the previous Government....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Subhashini Ali, this is Minister's maiden reply. Please hear it....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: The production, Supply and Distribution of Infant Food and Feeding Bottle Bill was prepared in 1986 after consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments and it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18th of November 1986. Being placed at a low position in the agenda paper, it could not be taken up and passed. I would like to tell the hon. Member that our Government is making efforts in this regard and we will make every effort to bring this Bill.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for her reply in the House. This was her maiden reply and all of my colleagues appreciated it, but I would like to know from her the time by which the Bill would be introduced in the House. The advertisements being brought out by the baby food companies in the country are unparalleled. In other countries, we come across such advertisements, in which, it is claimed that

[English]

Baby milkfood is as good as or even better than mother's milk.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to know the time by which this new bill would be introduced.

THE MINISTER TO LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member

knows....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Why is he interfering in matters concerning ladies?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I have no objection.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: As the hon. Member may be knowing, penalty clauses will also be there in the provisions of the Bill and all the points would be considered and taken care of while passing the Bill. It would also be looked into as to which Ministry would be responsible for the implementation of this law. If it is a matter concerning the Health Ministry then it can frame rules to implement the Act. Similarly, it is also a matter concerning the Law Ministry. Thus, it would take time to look into all these aspects. This process would take about three to four months, but the Government definitely intends to bring forward this legislation.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will it be introduced in the House before the end of 1990?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, it would be brought forward before the end of 1990?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister and the august House need not wait so long, as I have already introduced a similar Bill as a Private Member's Bill. Last week, it figured at serial number two in the ballot and, therefore, it could not be taken up for discussion. I would like the government to adopt that Bill and introduce it as a Government Bill. Will the Government endeavour to introduce the Bill and get it approved in this very session?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Be it his Bill or any other hon'ble Member's Bill, Government Bill has first to be examined and only then it is introduced for the consideration

of the House. You should give some time for the examination of the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: I want to refer to the original question. I would like to know whether the Government will issue any executive order pending finalisation of the introduction and passing of the Bill in Lok Sabha. This code was approved by WHO in 1981 and subsequently adopted by the Government of India in 1983. Can it be enforced by the executive order?

(b) there is a nexus between the producers of Baby milkfood and the Government. The major producer of baby food is NDDDB itself. There are other multi-national companies like Nestle, Hindustan Lever, Voltas etc. There is nexus between the NDDDB and the Government of India in the concerned Department. I want to know whether the Government proposes to take any action against the companies which manufacture baby milkfood, pending finalisation of the Bill?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, code of conduct is after all a code and how is it possible to enforce it, unless it is passed by the House?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that you can enforce it through an executive order.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: At the moment, it is not under consideration, but we shall introduce the Bill and get it passed as soon as possible.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I think, the Minister does not realise the fact that way back in 1981, the WHO Assembly had adopted the code on breast feeding on the insistence and personal support of the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I may bring to the notice of the hon.

Minister, through you, that on 24th March, 1988, in this House, I was personally assured by the Government that action would be taken, and the Code would be drafted and the Bill would be laid, brought before both Houses and it would come on the statute book within that year, 1988. Now again I am hearing a similar assurance from a different Government. But unfortunately the forces that worked at that time still dominate and hold the same position. What is important is that one must realise the milk Maharaja's control in the whole affair. It is not so simple as many may think that it is a simple Act that has been brought in or withdrawn or a matter for flippancy which deals with either breast-feeding or feeding-bottles. It is not so. We are seeing official adulteration of a fundamental necessity which every child irrespective of whether it is male or female needs and it is being done with the blessings of the most powerful cooperative sector, the dairy cooperative sector, where Amul Maharaja really runs the show. What is important is, after it came in as a Bill in Rajya Sabha and was passed, it was allowed to go to sleep, essentially because of the lobby that exists in the bureaucracy with the connivance of the multi-lateral corporation. ....(Interruptions)..... Are you supporting the Amul Maharaja?

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

....(Interruptions)....

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Unfortunately they do not even follow. The issue is that there is no use having an assurance on the floor of the House that we are going to have a Bill this year. The original question which was put was "Are you going to review the appointments to high positions in various official Bodies with a view to ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the Code on breast-feeding accepted by the Government long ago?" The answer to that is "No appointments are envisaged for implementation." they should have understood the question. The question that was directly or indirectly put to you was certain officials are involved in collusion with multi-

nationals to ensure that this Bill, this Code, does not become a legislation. We know who the Amul Maharaja is. One does not take the name. Will the Government take steps to remove those officials who are hand in glove with multi-nationals to ensure that adulteration of milk continues in India?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that this reply was given in 1988 itself. I have repeatedly said in the House that if we go into the doings of the previous Government, it would give rise to many controversies. The hon. Minister is well aware of the previous Government's actions and the reasons for not doing it. I am responsible for the actions of my Government and on behalf of the Government, I have already said that the Bill would be introduced before the end of 1990. We would be definitely incorporating the penalty clause in that Bill. So far as the Member's allegation that many officials are in collusion with the multi-nationals to ensure that this Code or Bill does not take the shape of law, is concerned, I would like to say that if the hon. Member is in possession of any such information, he should give it in writing and we shall take action on it.

[*English*]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: The Government thinks that it will take some time for the enactment of the Act. But will it stop the advertisements, as far as TV and radio are concerned, about baby food and all that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, we had written to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and they have raised some objections, but I am getting the matter re-examined.

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO: It is known to every one of us that the strength of our culture is

the affection and the family-borne love between the mother and the child in the society.

Even in those advanced nations, in spite of the material growth and prosperity there, even the richest also are craving for the same love and affection between the mother and the child. When this is to be the background, is the Government now thinking in terms of making it as a statutory condition for promoting this breast feeding? It should be done unless the health of the mother doesn't permit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the bill is introduced, we shall discuss it in detail.

#### Super computer from U.S.A.

\*725. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of super computers being purchased from the USA; and

(b) the purposes for which these are to be used?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Purchase of one super computer from USA is visualised, in addition to the one already purchased by the Department of Science & Technology for development of numerical models for medium range weather forecasting and other meteorological purposes.

(b) The Super Computer System proposed to be purchased is for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and is expected to be used to enhance the research

capabilities in various frontline fields such as atmospheric science, crystallography, computer science, bio-engineering etc.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether tenders were floated for the purchase of super computers and, if so, which were the countries who filed the tenders? Was U.S.A. also one of them?

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, the answer is in the affirmative. One tender came from America and one from Japan. The tender which came from Japan was not continued and so we are thinking of the American one.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when countries like the Soviet Union, Japan and France, whose excellent computers are world-famous filed their tenders, why is it that we did not purchase the super-computers from any of these countries and instead gave preference to the American one?

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: It is true many countries produce computers. But the question is the computers of which type we are asking for, which can deal with meteorological problem, with the advance research problem which are at the forefront of science. Other countries do not produce it. It is only the Americans and the Japanese produce it. That is the point....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, one of the major constraints of our super computer is lack of adequate software because of the unique architecture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts are being made to develop adequate software for our diverse needs. Since this question has been listed under Defence, I would also