

about 60,000 people where now more than 700 thousand people are living. There are hundreds of *Katras* in this city. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to provide necessary facilities for those people who are living in these *Katras*? Life in these *Katras* is almost sub-human. How long will it take to provide necessary accommodation for them? When will a beginning be made in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Shri Alam rightly said that the Government '*Katras*' which are dangerous should be declared as dangerous and unfit for human habitation. I have given orders that the space at Mata Sundari Lane be used to resettle the people residing in the old Government '*Katras*'. Then we can take up the repair of these '*Katras*'. There are a large number of '*Katras*', some are held by Government and some by private agencies. For those held by the Government a scheme has been formulated wherein people residing there will be shifting to Mata Sundari Lane where space has been reserved for them.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I request the hon. Prime Minister to grant Statehood to Delhi. We will take decisions ourselves.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Shri Jai Prakash has congratulated the hon. Minister once, I would congratulate the hon. Minister twice. They made a promise, evicted the people and then did not resettle them. It is for this that congratulations have been given and a lot of praise has been made. What are these congratulations for? I request hon. Shri Jai Prakash to take back his words. I am not saying that no work is being done. Work is certainly going on. But the poor residents of the area have been evicted and a report has been asked for. What are the reports regarding provision of

relief and what does the Government intend to do in this matter? Are some quick measures proposed to be taken? If something is being done along these lines I would request hon. Shri Jai Prakash to congratulate the Government. Otherwise he should take back his congratulatory words.

MR. SPEAKER: So you want to go into this give-and-take business.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: What I want to say is that the people whom hon. Shri Jai Prakash mentioned were evicted in large numbers and also resettled in large numbers. A few are left. Now I want to know the number of such people who are required to be resettled. May I request hon. Shri Tulsiram to take a round of Delhi, understand the situation existing in the city and then come forward with his views. This is hon. Shri Jai Prakash's constituency. He knows what he is talking about and he can understand what I am trying to convey.

MR. SPEAKER: He is comparing it with Hyderabad.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker Sir, perhaps he wanted to know when cleaning up operations would be taken up in Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

### Sugar Industry Wage Board Report

\*3. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU†:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry workers have expressed their protest against the rejection of their demands by the Third Wage Board for sugar industry in its report submitted to Government recently;

(b) If so, what were the demands of workers;

(c) whether these have been considered by Government;

(d) if so, which of these demands have been accepted by Government;

(e) which of them have been rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to have a discussion with the representatives of workers to resolve the issue of wage revision and other related matters?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The National Coordination Committee of Sugar Workers had expressed their protest against the rejection of their demands through their statement dated 14.1.1989, even before the submission of the Wage Board Report, on mere presumption that their demands have been rejected. On the other hand, the Sugar Wage Board have now submitted its report on 31.1.1989.

(b) The major demands of National Coordination Committee of Sugar Workers are in respect of Minimum Wage, D.A. rate, Guaranteed Minimum Benefit, Retention Allowance, Fringe Benefits, etc.

(c) to (f). The Central Govt. has circulated the Sugar Wage Board Report to the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries to ascertain their views, only after which, it can come to any conclusion on this matter.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: For the last so many years the demands of the sugar industry workers are pending.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Wage Board had rejected a

number of demands made by sugar industry workers, including the payment of Second Interim Relief.

If so, why did not the Government intervene in this matter and ask the Wage Board for Interim Relief to the Sugar industry workers?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: It is not fact that the Wage Board had rejected many of the demands. Non-acceptance of demands in toto or in full cannot be and should not be termed as rejection. They have considered the demands of the various unions placed before them. They have also given rewards favourably on many accounts. So there is no question of rejection of demands.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the sugar industry workers have demanded that the Government should reject the entire Report of the Third Sugar Wage Board and to evolve a new tripartite machinery with the representatives of the Government, employers, etc. to settle the demands of the sugar workers and, if so, whether the Government is considering this demand or not.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: We have not yet received any such demand regarding the rejection of the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board. But in this connection I would like to say that even if such demands are made they are not going to serve the interests of the employees. After all, in the Wage Board, the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employees were represented. It was headed by a Jurist. All the view points were made there. They have heard the consumers. They have heard the farmers, the workers representatives and the employers' representatives and studied the whole problem in depth and also its implications and everything. If that does not satisfy, which, according to me, is favourable, then, I think, to

constitute a new tripartite committee is not going to serve the interest of the workers. It will unnecessarily take much more time; and then in that tripartite committee, there can be no guarantee that there will be a unanimity.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has made a reference to the acceptance on the rejection of demands made by the workers of the mills in operation. But there are many sugar mills in our country which are production-oriented, but are lying closed. Workers of those mills also come under the jurisdiction of the Labour Ministry which looks after their welfare. In this context I want to inform the hon. Minister that Goraru Sugar Mill in Bihar is lying closed for the last two years. Workers of this mill have made several demonstrations and sat on 'dharnas' many a times for the acceptance of their demands. The Government intends to help workers of the mills in operation but nothing is proposed to be done for workers of mills lying closed. The Labour Ministry looks after their interests too. May I know from the hon. Minister if any committee has been constituted to safeguard the interests of workers of closed mills?

**SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:** Mr. Speaker Sir, this does not arise out of the main question. But still I want to say that the National Financial and Reconstruction Board has been constituted to go into the problems of sick mills.

[*English*]

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** The workers of the sugar mills have been agitating since long for some of their demands. The government appointed a third Wage Board for workers of the sugar mills. This Wage Board has submitted its report to the government. What are the demands of the workers and what are the recommendations of this Wage Board? Why have the Coordination

Committee Of The National Sugar Workers rejected the recommendations of the Wage Board. They have also stated that the major demands of the workers have not been accepted by the Wage Board. In view of the rejection of their demands, is the government considering to have a tripartite discussion with the workers and their employers for an amicable settlement of the issue?

**SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:** I have already said that the Wage Board has not rejected the demands of the workers. They have made certain recommendations. It may not be that they have conceded in full, but they have recommended an increase in the wage; they have recommended an increase in the retaining allowance. They have given a new formula for DA. They have also made a recommendation for an increase in fit policy. So, it cannot be said that they have rejected their demands. But if you want me to read out all the recommendations, it will take time. It is a voluminous report. What I have said is that only after the receipt of the views of the different State Governments on the appropriate enforcement of these recommendations will the Government take a final view. And unless we take a final view it will serve no purpose to spell out all the recommendations because that may spark off avoidable controversies.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, this matter is related to workers of the sugar mills. Sugar-cane farmers go to the sugar mills in their bullock-carts in the month of March. As workers have a union, their demands are conveyed. Farmers do not have a union to convey their demands. When farmers go to the sugar-mills the mill-owners are supposed to provide lodging arrangements like sheds for the farmers and the carts-pulling animals. May I know if this rule will be enforced and sheds will be constructed?

**SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:** The enforcement machinery for the provisions of the Factories Act and other such Acts is with the State Government. The responsibility as to the implementation of the provisions of these Acts also lies with the State Government. I express my sympathies but so far as the question of provisions related to sugar mills is concerned the State Government is responsible and they should be asked. The Centre cannot enforce it. As to the question of Wage Boards, the interests of the farmers have been kept in mind.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** These Acts have been made by the Central Government, therefore the Central Government should see that the provisions of these acts are implemented through the State Governments.

[English]

#### **Increase In Aids cases**

4. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:**  
**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a sharp increase in the AIDS afflicted patients over the last three months as reported in Hindustan Times dated February 2, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons screened and full blown cases of AIDS detected;

(c) whether the blood donors and pregnant women have been particularly found to be the victims of AIDS in the country;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Medi-

cal Research has taken any steps to provide adequate treatment to the AIDS patients; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the spread of the disease and to promote public awareness?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

Testing of HIV infection in India was started in October, 1985. As of 31st January, 1989, 2,09,825 persons belonging to high risk groups viz. foreigners, blood donors, hetro-sexually promiscuous males and prostitutes were screened and out of them 764 were found to be HIV sero-positives including 29 full blown AIDS cases comprising of 18 Indian and 11 foreigners.

An Annexure indicating the number of persons belonging to high risk groups screened, number of HIV sero-positives and number of full blown AIDS cases during the period ending April, 1986 and upto 31.1.1989 is given below.

Out of 764 HIV sero-positive individuals detected upto 31.1.1989, 68 were blood donors and 9 were pregnant women. The majority of HIV sero-positive individuals belonged to two high risk groups namely — promiscuous males (197) and promiscuous women (310).

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been entrusted with the responsibility for organising surveillance for HIV infection. In addition, the Council is also pursuing research on virus isolation.

In order to prevent the spread of AIDS in India, the Government have planned the