

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The needs are received from the States. Those are considered and then Fertilizer is issued to the States. It is the States who have to distribute fertilizers further to the consumers. So, mainly the responsibility is on the States and not on the Central Government or the FCI.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister like to continue the present policy of distribution of imported fertilizers?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is to continue as it has been considered efficient and has been received well by the farmers.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : खाद के वितरण में हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि प्रापाठ में अगर जरूरत होती है तो मावन में मिलता है और कार्तिक में होती है तो अग्रहन में मिलता है और तब मिलता है जब बोने का समय निकल जाता है ? इस व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये भी क्या आप कोई कदम उठाएंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसे मैंने कहा है सगें की सरकारों की डूटी है प्राग हमकों डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना । हम लोग उनकी ज़रूरत ले करके उनको दे देते है और जितनी उनकी जरूरत होती है उसके मुताबिक दे देते हैं और प्रागे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the present distribution of fertilizers to the States dependant upon their irrigated area?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It depends upon the demand of the State. In some States the demand is more and in some States the demand is less.

महिलाओं के दर्जे के बारे में समिति

* 106. श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिलाओं के दर्जे सम्बन्धी समिति का सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन सी सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित की गई है या की जा रही है ;

(ग) शेष सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, many are of long term duration and are in essence, continual programmes. The recommendations which have been implemented or are being implemented are as under:—

(1) Mobilising public opinion and strengthening social effort against polygamy dowry, ostentatious expenditure etc. (Recommendation No. 1);

(2) the Hindu Marriage Act has been extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry (Recommendation No. 4);

(3) steps have been taken in six States for amending the dowry law and the Central Government is to review the Central law; in addition Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been amended for

making the giving and taking of dowry an offence (Recommendation No. 7);

(4) Marriage Law (Amendment) Act 1976 has added 'cruelty' and 'desertion' as grounds for divorce; mutual consent for divorce has also been included in this Amendment; in addition, repudiation by girl before attaining majority, of a child marriage, whether the marriage was consummated or not, has also been provided for in the Amendment (Recommendation No. 8);

(5) Setting up of a Cell in the Ministry of Labour to deal with women's problems especially, the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Recommendation No. 19);

(6) Extension of Maternity Benefits Act to industries not already covered and to agricultural labourers and home workers (Recommendation No. 20);

(7) Provision has been made for employers to provide Creches in factories employing 30 women (including contract labourers) by amending the Factories Act 1948 (Recommendation No. 21);

(8) Grant of permission to work upto 10 P.M. wherever practicable provided it does not adversely affect the employment of women (Recommendation No. 22);

(9) Effective implementation of the Maternity Benefits Act and extension of Employees State Insurance Scheme to areas not already covered (Recommendation No. 23);

(10) The Equal Remuneration Act providing for equal pay for equal work was passed in 1976 (Recommendation No. 24);

(11) Development of programmes of vocational training in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area (Recommendation No. 25(iii));

(12) Inclusion, in Polytechnics for women, of a production centre with the assistance of concerned State Small Scale Industries Department [Recommendation No. 25 (iv)];

(13) Development of training programmes in production and market organisation to develop self-employment [Recommendation No. 25 (v)];

(14) Increase in number of women in Inspectorates of different Labour Departments and provision of women as welfare officers where women are employed (Recommendation No. 29);

(15) Promotion of research in the field of female disorders. (The National Institute of Family Planning has conducted surveys and studies in this direction. This is a continuing programme) [Recommendation 47 (f)];

(16) Mass campaign for family planning so as to correct prevailing social attitude regarding fertility and metabolic hereditary disorders and sex of the child. The Department of Family Welfare has brought out a Mailer entitled "The Birth of Baby" conveying correct information to the public regarding fertility, sex of the child etc. (This is a continuing programme) [Recommendation 47 (h)];

(17) Simplification of procedure involved in abortions under the M.T.P. Act through the issue of the M.T.P. Rules 1975 [Recommendation 48 (d)].

(18) Sterilisation should not be insisted on as a pre-condition for operation under the M.T.P. Act (State Governments have been suitably advised in this regard) [Recommendation 48 (c)].

(19) Husband's consent is not to be insisted on before performing operation under the M.T.P. Act [Recommendation 48(e)].

(20) To overcome reluctance on the part of doctors to perform operations under MTP Act in the case of unmarried girls. Suitable instructions have been issued to State Governments [Recommendation 48(f)].

(21) Provision for non formal education to men and women in the 15-26 age group in one district in each State with Central assistance. This scheme

- (i) Co-education in primary schools (Recommendation 33)
- (ii) A Primary school within walking distance of every child [Recommendation 36(i)]
- (iii) Elimination of single teacher schools [Recommendation 36(viii)]
- (iv) Developing a system of part-time education for those who cannot attend full time schools [Recommendation 36(ix)]
- (v) Multiple entry system for joining schools [Recommendation 36 (x)]
- (vi) Choice of Vocational and Technical courses at high school stage [Recommendation 34 (iv)]

(23) Adoption of the principle of reservation of seats for women at the level of Municipalities. State Governments have been requested to look into this (Recommendation 44).

(24) Inclusion of suitable women in delegations going abroad and in important Committees, Commissions or delegations appointed to examine socio-economic problems. Necessary instructions have already been issued. (Recommendation 46).

(25) A machinery has been set up consisting of a "National Committee on Women" to advise Government in initiating suitable policies for women, and Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in the Department of Social Welfare to implement programmes for women. (Recommendation No. 51).

(c) Many of the recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India are of long term duration and are in essence continual programmes. Implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of the respective Departments/Ministries/State Governments/Union Terri-

supplements formal education schemes operated by other agencies of Government (Recommendation 31 & 32).

(22) Among the recommendations relating to the 6-11 and 11-14 age groups, the following have already gained acceptance in Government and are being pursued to the extent possible (the constraints being local sentiment, money etc.):

tories. The Department of Social Welfare is pursuing it with the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments/Union Territories. Some of the recommendation have to be implemented by agencies other than the Central Government e.g. political parties (Recommendation No. 45). Government can succeed in implementing the recommendations only with the help and support of voluntary agencies

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे : यह बहुत बड़ा स्टेटमेंट है। इस में जो अनेक सिफारिशें हैं वे मेरे ख्याल से अलग अलग मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और उनके पास ही वे जाने वाली थीं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय उन सभी का उत्तर दे सकेंगे या नहीं। मिसाल के तौर पर 19वीं सिफारिश में समान वेतन की बात कही गई है। और कहा गया है कि इसके बारे में श्रम मंत्रालय ने एक नया सैल बना दिया है इस पर आगे कार्यवाही करने के लिये मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी तक देश के किसी भाग से इस सैल के पास जहाँ समान वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है कोई सिकायत आई है और अगर आई है

तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बीसवीं सिफारिश मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम 1961 से सम्बन्ध रखती है और इस में कहा गया है कि जिन उद्योगों में मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम लागू है उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये और और भी ज्यादा उद्योग वर्गों को इस में जोड़ दिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस सिफारिश पर अमल शुरू हो गया है ? जैसा कि आप ने इस में बताया है कि घरों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये भी यह अधिनियम लागू होगा। तो क्या इसका अमल शुरू हो गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No, madam. You will get another chance. You have put a number of questions already.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sir, I suggest that there should be a Committee of the House for prevention of cruelty to newly-appointed Ministers.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. Member that the answer is rather long, because the problem is also very grave.

As you know, large number of recommendations have been made in that committee. Actually 52 recommendations were made. Out of these, 25 have been implemented. There was a committee of representatives of different concerned departments. As the hon. Member rightly pointed out, there was representation of Labour Ministry as well. The problems which the hon. Member has taken up will be duly considered in Consultation with those representatives and also of those ministries concerned.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह है कि जहाँ आप ने कहा है कि सिफारिश हम लोगों ने इम्प्लीमेंट की है, तो क्या वास्तव में इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है ? इस में दिया हुआ है कि मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम 1961 के बारे में और घरों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये भी यह लागू हुआ है। तो क्या सही माने में इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन शुरू हुआ है कि नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the difficulty. You are putting too many questions and he is getting confused if you put one question only there is a chance of his replying to it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said, certain recommendations have been implemented. I would like to point out that the point raised by the hon. Member has been implemented.

If there is any specific case which may subsequently come up, this can be looked into.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : फैक्ट्री एक्ट 1948 के मुताबिक जिम कारखाने में 30 महिलायें काम करती हैं वहाँ गिग मदन या फ्रेजिज रूल के मुताबिक ब्रेक चाहिये। तो इस के बारे में यह लिखा गया है कि यह इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहा है। जब कि मुझे मान्य है कि यह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, और इतना ही नहीं नियम में 30 वर्कर्स लिखा हुआ है तो 29 को रख लेते हैं। तो क्या शासन इस बारे में सोचेगा कि इस तरह से रूल इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बजाय मालिक के पास से कुछ पैसा जमा किया जाय और फ्रेजिज फैक्ट्री की जगह पर न रख कर बम्बई जैसे शहर में स्टेशन के नजदीक रखें जिस से काम करने वाली बहने अपने बच्चों को वहाँ रख सकेगी इस प्रकार इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही रूप में हो, केवल कागज पर ही नहीं। इस बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ विचार करेंगे क्या ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** It is quite possible that there may be some cases of violation of the rule which have to be followed up. That is why I submitted to you, Sir, and through you to the House that if specific cases are brought to our notice we shall certainly look into them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is an important question. I want to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question. He has already got up.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You are neglecting women, Sir. It is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think I will commit that mistake, madam.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Just one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please, I am very sorry. He has already got up. I did not see her getting up at all. Otherwise I would have allowed. All

the time they were discussing between themselves, when I looked at that side. Anyway, he has got up and we have moved on to the next question.

Slum Clearance

*107. **SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what amount has been spent in different States, particularly in Kerala State, on slum clearance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Expenditure incurred by the various State Governments on Slum Clearance/Improvement during the three financial years ending 1976-77, based on figures given by the State Governments in their Annual Plan documents for the year 1977-78, is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Actual)	1976-77 (Anticipated)
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.30		31.00
2	Assam			
3	Bihar		..	
4	Gujarat	60.20	37.54	47.00
5	Haryana			..
6	Hiamchal Pradesh	..	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	1.45
8	Karnataka	..	..	..
9	Kerala	..	..	..