

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)

९
15.7.98



(Vol. XV contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Shri S. Gopalan
Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Shri Surendra Mishra
Additional Secretary
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri P.C. Bhatt
Chief Editor
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri Y.K. Abrol
Senior Editor

Shri M.N Sharma
Editor

Shri Bal Ram Suri
Assistant Editor

[Original English Proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi Proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

(Eleventh Series Vol. XV, Fifth Session, 1997/1919) (Saka)

No. 1, Wednesday, July 23, 1997/Shravana 1, 1919 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ELEVENTH LOK SABHA	iii-xi
OFFICERS OF THE LOK SABHA	xiii
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	xv-xvi
NATIONAL ANTHEM-PLAYED	1
MEMBERS SWORN	1
INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS	1
OBITUARY REFERENCES	2-4
 WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 20	8-37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 214	37-301
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	317
 STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Desecration of Statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Police firing in Mumbai	
Shri Indrajit Gupta.	318-327
EARTHQUAKE IN MADHYA PRADESH	327-333
 MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to retain 'rake point' facility at Ratlam railway station in Madhya Pradesh	
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	333
(ii) Need to look into irregularities in Telecommunication Department in Agra and adjoining districts in U.P.	
Prof. Om Pal Singh 'Nidar'	334
(iii) Need for early start of work on Navinagar Power Project in Bihar during the current financial year	
Shri Virendra Kumar Singh	334

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(iv) Need to create a new West Coast Railway Zone in Kerala	
Shri A. Sampath	334-335
(v) Need for construction of a link road at village Edapady in Salem district of Tamil Nadu under Integrated Tribal Development Programme	
Shri K. Kandasamy	335
(vi) Need to introduce Shatabadi Express train between Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow	
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	335
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL	337-354-
Motion to Consider	337
Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava	337-338
Shri Nirmal Kantli Chatterjee	338-340
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	340-344
Shri Ramendra Kumar	344-345
Shri Illiyas Azmi	345-348
Shri R.L.P. Verma	348-349
Shri P. Chidambaram	349-353
Clauses 2 and 1	354
Motion to Pass	354
DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT)	
(INAPPLICABILITY TO MAJOR PORTS) BILL	354-376
Motion to Consider	354
Shri T. G. Venkataraman	354-355, 369-374
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	356-358
Shri George Fernandes	358-364
Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot	364-365
Shri Satya Pal Jain	365-367
Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava	367-368
Shri Hannan Mollah	368-369
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	376
Motion to Pass	376

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

A

Acharla, Shri Basu Deb (Bankura)
Adaikkalaraj, Shri L. (Tiruchirapalli)
Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba (Buldhana)
Agarwal, Shri Dharendra (Chatra)
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash (Chandni Chowk-Delhi)
Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra (Jhansi)
Ahamed, Shri E. (Manjeri)
Ahmed, Shri M. Kamaluddin (Hanamkonda)
Ahir, Shri Hansraj (Chandrapur)
Ajay Kumar, Shri S. (Ottapulam)
Alagiri, Shri Samy V. (Sivakasi)
Alemao, Shri Churchill (Mormugao)
Ali, Shri Mohammad Idris (Jangipur)
Aliwal, Shri Amrik Singh (Ludhiana)
Ananth Kumar, Shri (Bangalore South)
Anantha, Shri Venkatarami Reddy (Anantapur)
Anis, Shri Mukhtar (Sitapur)
Annayyagari, Shri Sai Prathap (Rajampet)
Antulay, Shri Abdul Rehman (Kulaba)
Anwar, Shri Tariq (Katihar)
Argal, Shri Ashok (Murena)
Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)
Athawalay, Shri Narayan (Mumbai North Central)
Athlthan R., Shri Dhanuskodi (Tiruchendur)
Avaideyanath, Shri (Gorakhpur)
Awade, Shri Kallappa (Ichalkaranji)
Azmi, Shri Ilyas (Shahabad)

B

Baalu, Shri T.R. (Madras South)
'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat (Almora)
adade, Shri Bhimrao Vishnuji (Kopergaon)

Badal, Shri Sukhbir Singh (Faridkot)
Bagul, Dr. Sahebrao Sukram (Dhule)
Bais, Shri Ramesh (Raipur)
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad (Mangal Doi)
Baitha, Shri Mahendra (Bagaha)
Bala, Dr. Asim (Navadwip)
Balaraman, Shri L. (Vandavasi)
Balasubramoniyam, Shri S.R. (Nilgiris)
Baliram, Dr. (Lalganj)
Banatwalla, Shri G.M. (Ponnani)
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata (Calcutta South)
Bangarappa, Shri S. (Shimoga)
Banshiwal, Shri Shyam Lai (Tonk)
Barman, Shri Ranen (Balurghat)
Barman, Shri Uddhab (Barpeta)
Barnala, Sardar Surjit Singh (Sangrur)
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman (Moradabad)
Basu, Shri Anil (Arambagh)
Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)
Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya (Vishnupur)
Baxla, Shri Joachim (Alipurduar)
Begum Noor Bano (Rampur)
Benda, Chaudhary Ramchandra (Faridabad)
Bhagat, Shri Vishveshwar (Balaghat)
Bhagora, Shri Tarachand (Banswara)
Bhagwati Devi, Shrimati (Gaya)
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
Bharadwaj, Shri Nitish (Jamshedpur)
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh)
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lai (Jaipur)
Bharti, Dr. Amrit Lai (Chail)
Bharathan, Shri O. (Badagara)

Bhaskarappa, Shri C.N. (Tumkur)
 Bhati, Shri Mahendra Singh (Bikaner)
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lai (Amritsar)
 Bhattacharya, Shri Jayanta (Tamluk)
 Bhattacharya, Shri Pradip (Serumpore)
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu (Sambalpur)
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)
 Bishwakarma, Shri Mahabir Lal (Hazaribag)
 Biswal, Shri Ranjib (Jagatsinghpur)
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna (Jadavpur)
 Budania, Shri Narendra (Churu)
C
 Chacko, Shri P.C. (Mukundapuram)
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajay (Basirhat)
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Ballia)
 Chandulal, Shri Ajmeera (Warangal)
 Chandumajra, Prof. Prem Singh (Patiala)
 Chari, Dr. S. Venugopala (Adilabad)
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti (Dumdum)
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Bolpur)
 Chaubey, Shri Lalmuni (Buxar)
 Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai (Bulsar)
 Chaudhary, Shrimati Nisha A. (Sabarkantha)
 Chaudhary, Shri, Padamsen (Behraich)
 Chaudhary, Shri Ramtahal (Ranchi)
 Chauhan, Shri Jaysinh (Kapadwanj)
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Chauhan, Shri Nihal Chand (Sriganganagar)
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram (Basti)
 Chavada, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai (Anand)
 Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D. (Karad)
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh (Kottayam)
 Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaven Devrajbhai (Junagadh)
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V. (Dindigul)
 Chitturi, Shri Ravindra (Rajamundry)
 Choudhary, Shri P.L. (Misrikh)
 Chowdhary, Col. Sona Ram (Barmer)
 Choudhary, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan (Malda)
 Choudhary, Shri Badal (Tripura West)
 Choudhary, Shri Pankaj (Maharajganj)
D
 Dahal, Shri Bhim Prasad (Sikkim)
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)
 Dar, Shri Mohd. Maqbool (Anantnag)
 Darbar, Shri Chhatar Singh (Dhar)
 Das, Shri Anchal (Jaipur)
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan (Kalahandi)
 Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath (Karimganj)
 Das, Prof. Jitendra Nath (Jalpaiguri)
 Dasmunsi, Shri P.R. (Howrah)
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)
 Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)
 Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai (Bharuch)
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Silchar)
 Dev, Shri V. Pradeep (Parvatipuram)
 Devadass, Shri R. (Salem)
 Devi, Shrimati Subhawati (Bansgaon)
 Dhaliwal, Shrimati Satwinder Kaur (Ropar)
 Dharmabhiksham, Shri (Nalgonda)
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lai (Hathras)
 Diwan, Shri Pawan (Mahasamund)
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo (Chimur)
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra (Birbhum)

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh (Kanpur)

F

Farook, Shri M.O.H. (Pondicherry)

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf (Darbhanga)

Fernandes, Shri George (Naianda)

Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Udupi)

Fundkar, Shri Bhaosaheb Pundiik (Akola)

G

Gadhvi Shri B.K. (Banaskantha)

Gadhavi, Shri P.S. (Kutch)

Gaekwad, Shri Satyajitsinh Dulipsinh (Vadodara)

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao (Kolhapur)

Gamang, Shri Girindhar (Koraput)

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka (Pilibhit)

Ganesan, Shri V. (Chidambaram)

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar (Bareilly)

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela (Aligarh)

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Nandurbar)

Gawali, Shri Pundlikrao Ramji (Washim)

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram (Ratnagiri)

Gehlot, Shri Ashok (Jodhpur)

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand (Shajapur)

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh (Dibrugarh)

Giri, Shri Sudhir (Contai)

Gnanaguruswamy Shri R. (Pariyakulam)

Godase, Shri Rajaram P. (Nasik)

Goel, Shri Vijay (Sadar-Delhi)

Gowda, Shri Y.N. Rudresha (Hassan)

Govindan, Shri T. (Kasargoda)

Gudhe, Shri Anant (Amravati)

Gupta, Shri Chaman Lai (Udhampur)

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Midnapore)

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy (Jorhat)

Hansda, Shri Thomas (Rajmahal)

Hassan, Shri Munawar (Kairana)

Hazarika, Shri Iswar Prasanna (Tezpur)

Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar (Kanara)

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh (Rohtak)

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal (Murshidabad)

I

Imcha, Shri (Nagaland)

Islam, Shri Nurul (Dhubri)

Islam, Shri Qamarul (Gulbarga)

Islary, Shri Louis (Kokrajhar)

J

Jadhav, Shri Suresh R. (Parbhani)

Jag Mohan, Shri (New Delhi)

Jagannath, Dr. M. (Nagarkurnool)

Jai Prakash, Shri (Hardoi)

Jai Prakash, Shri (Hissar)

Jain, Shri Satya Pal (Chandigarh)

Jaiswal, Dr. M.P. (Bettiah)

Jaiswal, Shri S.P. (Varanasi)

Jaiswal, Shri Pradeep (Aurangabad)

Jalappa, Shri R.L. (Chikballapur)

Jatia, Dr. Satyanarayan (Ujjain)

Javia, Shri Gordhanbhai (Porbandar)

Jena, Shri Muralidhar (Bhadrak)

Jena, Shri Srikanta (Kendrapara)

Jindal, Shri O.P. (Kurukshetra)

Jos, Shri A.C. (Idukki)

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar (Allahabad)

Joshi, Vaidya Dau Dayal (Kota)

K

Kaikala, Shri Satyanarayana (Machilipatnam)

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh (Pune)

Kamal Rani, Shrimati (Ghatampur)

Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao (Osmanabad)

Kamson, Prof. M. (Outer Manipur)

Kanaujia, Shri G.L. (Kheri)

Kandasamy, Shri K. (Rasipuram)

Kandasamy, Shri V. (Pollachi)

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh Kumar M. (Patan)

Kanshi Ram, Shri (Hoshiarpur)

Kar, Shri Gulam Rasool (Baramulla)

Karma, Shri Mahendra (Bastar)

Karvendhan, Shri S.K. (Palani)

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Ferozabad)

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai (Rajkot)

Katiyar, Shri Vinay (Faizabad)

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbuns (Gurdaspur)

Khalap, Shri Ramakant D. (Panaji)

Khalsa, Shri Harinder Singh (Bhatinda)

Khan, Shri Sunil (Durgapur)

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar (Betul)

Kharwar, Shri Ghanshyam Chandra (Akbarpur)

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram (Bayana)

Kondaiah, Shri K.C. (Bellary)

Kota, Shri Sydaiah (Narsaraopet)

Koujalgi, Shri Shivanand H. (Belgaum)

Krishna, Shri (Mandya)

Krishnadas, Shri N.N. (Palakkad)

Kuleste, Shri Faggan Singh (Mandala)

Kumar, Shri M.P. Veerendra (Calicut)

Kumar, Shrimati Meira (Karol Bagh-Delhi)

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya (Mangalore)

Kumaraswamy, Shri H.D. (Kanakapura)

Kunturkar, Shri G.M. (Nanded)

Kurien, Prof. P.J. (Mavellikara)

Kushwaha, Shri Sukh Lai (Satna)

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna (Damoh)

L

Lahiri, Shri Samik (Diamond Harbour)

Lakha, Shri Harbhajan (Phillaur)

Lodha, Justice Guman Mai (Pali)

M

Magani, Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir (Srinagar)

Mahajan, Shri Sat (Kangra)

Mahajan, Shri Pramod (Mumbai North East)

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra (Indore)

Mahanta, Shri Keshab (Kaliabor)

Maharaj, Shri Satpal (Garhwal)

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh (Purulia)

Mallikarjun, Dr. (Mahbubnagar)

Mallikarjunappa, Shri G. (Devangere)

Mandal, Shri Brahamanand (Monghyr)

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)

Mane, Shri Shivaji Gyanobarao (Hingoli)

Maran, Shri Murasoli (Madras Central)

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna (Chandouli)

Meena, Shri Bheru Lai (Salumber)

Meena, Shrimati Usha (Sawai Madhopur)

Meghe, Shri Datta (Ramtek)

Meghwal, Shri Parasram (Jalore)

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar (Samastipur)

Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra (Mumbai South)

Mehta, Shri Sanat (Surendra Nagar)

Meti, Shri H.Y. (Bagalkot)

Mirdha, Shri B.P. (Nagaur)

Mishra, Shri Chaturanani (Madhubani)

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina (Pudrauna)

Mishra, Shri Shyam Behari (Bilaur)

Mishra, Shri Pinaki (Puri)

Mohan, Shri Anand (Sheohar)

Mohapatra, Shri Kartik (Balasore)

Mohle, Shri Punnu Lai (Bilaspur)

Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)

Mude, Shri Vijay Annaji (Wardha)

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta (Panskura)

Mukherjee, Shri Pramothes (Berhampore) (WB)

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata (Raiganj)

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy (Krishnagar)

Munda, Shri Karia (Khunti)

Muniyappa, Shri K.H. (Kolar)

Muni Lai, Shri (Sasaram)

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand (Jhargram)

Murthy, Shri K.S.R. (Amalapuram)

N

Nagaratnam, Shri T (Sriperumbudur)

Naidu, Shri K.P. (Bobbili)

Naik, Shri Raja Rangappa (Raichur)

Naik, Shri Ram (Mumbai North)

Namgyal, Shri P. (Ladakh)

Nandi, Shri Yallaiah (Siddipet)

Narasimhan, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)

Natrayan, Shri K. (Karur)

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya (Phulbani)

Nelavala, Shri Subrahmanyam (Tirupathi)

Netam, Shrimati Chhabila Arivnd (Kanker)

Nimbalkar, Shri Hindurao Naik (Satara)

'Nidar', Prof. Ompal Singh (Jalesar)

Nishad, Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad (Muzzaffarpur)

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad (Fatehpur)

Nitish Kumar, Shri (Barh)

O

O'Brien, Shri Neil Aloysius (Nominated)

Ola, Shri Sis Ram (Jhunjhunu)

Oraon, Shri Lalit (Lohardaga)

Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin (Hyderabad)

P

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad (Calcutta North West)

Pal, Shri Rupchand (Hooghly)

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S. (Thanjavur)

Panabaka, Shrimati Lakshmi (Nailore)

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan (Mandsaur)

Pandey, Shri Manharan Lai (Janjgir)

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar (Giridih)

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav (Deogarh)

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar (Calcutta North East)

Paranjpe, Shri Dada Baburao (Jabalpur)

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash Vishwanath (Thane)

Parasuraman, Shri K. (Chengalpatu)

Parvati, Shrimati M. (Ongole)

Paswan, Shri Kameshwar (Nawada)

Paswan, Shri Pitambar (Rosera)

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo (Arariya)

Patel, Dr. A.K. (Mehsana)

Patel, Shri Budhsen (Rewa)

Patel, Shri Chandresh (Jamnagar)

Patel, Shri Dinsha (Kheda)

Patel, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Phoolpur)

Patel, Shri Praful (Bhandara)

Patel, Shri Shantilal Parsotamdas (Godhra)

Patel, Shri Vijay (Gandhinagar)	Rajkumar, Sri Wangcha (Arunachal East)
Pathak, Shri Harin (Ahmedabad)	Rajput, Shri Ganga Charan (Hamirpur) (U.P.)
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar (Khargone)	Ram, Shri Braj Mohan (Palamu)
Patil, Shri Annasahib M.K. (Erandol)	Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S. (Madurai)
Patil, Shri B.R. (Bajapur)	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanor)
Patil, Shri Madan (Sangli)	Ramaiah, Shri P. Kodanda (Chitradurga)
Patil, Shrimati Rajani (Beed)	Ramaiah, Shri Sode (Bhadrachalam)
Patil, Shri Shivraj V. (Latur)	Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli (Eluru)
Patnaik, Shri Naveen (Aska)	Ramalingam, Dr. K.P. (Tiruchengode)
Patrudu, Shri Ayyanna (Anakapalli)	Ramana, Shri L. (Karimnagar)
Pattangyak, Shri Sarat (Bolangir)	Ramanathan, Shri M. (Coimbatore)
Patwa, Shri Sunder Lai (Chhildwara)	Ramendra Kumar, Shri (Begusarai)
Paul, Shri Sebastian (Ernakulam)	Ramsagar, Shri (Barabanki)
Pawar, Shri Sharad (Baramati)	Ramsajeevan, Shri (Banda)
Pawar, Shri Uttamsingh (Jalna)	Ramshakal, Shri (Robertsganj)
Phoolan Devi, Shrimati (Mirzapur)	Rana, Shri Kashi Ram (Surat)
Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Dausa)	Rana, Shri Raju (Bhavnagar)
Prabhu, Shri Suresh (Rajapur)	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha (Berhampur)
Pradhan, Shri Ashok (Khurja)	Rao, Shri P.V. Rajeshwar (Secunderabad)
Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)	Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva (Guntur)
Pramanik, Prof. R.R. (Mathurapur)	Rathwa, Shri N.J. (Chhota Udaipur)
Premchandran, Shri N.K. (Qullon)	Raut, Shri Kacharu Bhau (Malegaon)
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram (Bijnor)	Rawale, Shri Mohan (Mumbai South Central)
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal (Nagpur)	Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar (Agra)
R	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer)
Raghavan, Shri V.V. (Trichur)	Ray, Shri Balai Chandra (Burdwan)
Rai, Shri Kalpnath (Ghosi)	Rayudu, Shri K.S. (Narasapur)
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore (Sitamarhi)	Rayareddi, Shri Basavaraj (Koppal)
Rai, Shri R.B. (Darjeeling)	Reddy, Shri Bhuma Nagi (Nandyal)
Raja, Shri A. (Perambalur)	Reddy, Dr. B.N. (Miryalguda)
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara (Jhalawar)	Reddy, Shri G.A. Charan (Nizamabad)
Rajendran, Shri P.V. (Mayiladuturai)	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara (Kurnool)
Rajesh Ranjan <i>alias</i> Pappu Yadav, Shri (Purnea)	Reddy, Shri M. Baga (Medak)

Reddy, Shri N. Ramakrishna (Chittoor)	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)
Reddy, Shri S. Ramachandra (Hindupur)	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje (Guna)
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami (Visakhapatnam)	Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)
Reddy, Dr. Y.S. Raja Sekhara (Cuddapah)	Selvarasu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam)
Rego, Shrimati Hedwig Michael (Nominated)	Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)
Riba, Shri Tomo (Arunachal West)	Shahabuddin, Mohammad (Siwan)
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban (Tripura East)	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta (Autonomous-District) (Assam)	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Itawah)
Roy, Shri Devendra Bahadur (Sultanpur)	Shankar, Shri B.L. (Chikmagalur)
Roy, Shri Haradhan (Asansol)	Shanmugam, Shri P. (Vellore)
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar (Coochbehar)	Shanmuga Sundaram, Shri V.P. (Gobichettipalayam)
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap (Chhapra)	Sharma, Dr. Arvind (Sonapat)
S	Sharma, Shri Ashok (Rajnandgaon)
Sahai, Shri Harivansh (Salempur)	Sharma, Capt. Satish (Amethi)
Sahu, Shri Anadi Charan (Cuttack)	Sharma, Shri Krishan Lai (Outer Delhi)
Sahu, Shri Tarachand (Durg)	Sharma, Shri Mangat Ram (Jammu)
Sai, Shri Nandkumar (Raigarh)	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Alwar)
Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram (Nowgong)	Shelke, Shri Maruti Deoram (Ahmednagar)
Saini, Shri Pratap Singh (Amroha)	Sherkar, Shri Nivrutti Sheth Namdeo (Khed)
Sakshi, Swami Sachidanand (Farrukhabad)	Shervani, Shri Saleem Iqbal (Badaun)
Sampath, Shri A. (Chirayinkil)	Siddaraju, Shri A. (Chamarajnagar)
Sanadi, Prof. I.G. (Dharwad South)	Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)
Sanghani, Shri Dileep (Amreli)	Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)
Sangma, Shri Purno A. (Tura)	Singh, Shri Amar Pal (Meerut)
Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay (Dharwad North)	Singh, Shri Ashok (Raebareli)
Sardar, Shri Madhaba (Keonjhar)	Singh, Maj. Gen. Bikram (Hamirpur) (H.P.)
Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh (Haridwar)	Singh, Shri Chandrabhushan (Kannauj)
Savanoor, Shrimati Ratnmala D. (Chikodi)	Singh, Chaudhary Tejvir (Mathura)
Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)	Singh, Shri Chhatrapal (Bulandshahar)
Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar (Lakhimpur)	Singh, Shri Darbara (Jalandhar)
Sarma, Dr. Prabin Chandra (Guwahati)	Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)
Sarode, Dr. G.R. (Jalgaon)	Singh, Shri Gyan (Sahdol)
Sarpotdar, Shri Madhukar (Mumbai North West)	Singh, Dr. Hari (Sikar)

Singh, Shri Jaswant (Chittorgarh)
 Singh, Shrimati Kanti (Bikramganj)
 Singh, Kunwar Sarvaraj (Aonla)
 Singh, Shrimati Ketaki Devi (Gonda)
 Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)
 Singh, Shri Lakshman (Rajgarh)
 Singh, Maharani Divya (Bharatpur)
 Singh, Shri Mohan (Ferozepur)
 Singh, Shri Nakli (Saharanpur)
 Singh, Shri Prahlad (Seoni)
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Motihari)
 Singh, Shri Raghuvans Prasad (Vaishali)
 Singh, Shri Rajkeshar (Jaunpur)
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna (Pratapgarh)
 Singh, Shri Rambahadur (Maharajganj)
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)
 Singh, Col. Rao Ram (Mahendergarh)
 Singh, Shri Ramashraya Prasad (Jahanabad)
 Singh, Shri Sartaj (Hoshangabad)
 Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)
 Singh, Shri Shatrughan Prasad (Ballia) (Bihar)
 Singh, Shri Shivraj (Vidisha)
 Singh, Shri Sohan Veer (Muzaffarnagar)
 Singh, Shri Surender (Bhiwani)
 Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba (Inner Manipur)
 Singh, Shri Tilak Raj (Sidhi)
 Singh, Shri Virendra Kumar (Aurangabad)
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Manoj Kumar (Ghazipur)
 Sinku, Shri Chitrasen (Singhbhum)
 Siva, Shri P.N. (Pudukkottai)
 Sivaprakasam, Sri D.S.A. (Tirunelveli)
 Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)

Sonker, Shri Vidyasagar (Saidpur)
 Soren, Shri Sibbu (Dumka)
 Soumya Ranjan, Shri (Bhubaneswar)
 Subhash Chandra, Shri (Bhilwara)
 Sudheeran, Shri V.M. (Alleppey)
 Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
 Sultanpuri Shri K.D. (Shimla)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surendra Nath, Shri K.V. (Thiruanantapuram)
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Adoor)
 Sushil Chandra, Shri (Bhopal)
 Swami, Shri I.D. (Karnal)
 Swamy, Shri C. Narayana (Bangalore North)
 Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Poddapalli)
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma (South Delhi)
 Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)

T

T. Gopal Krishna, Shri (Kakinada)
 Tadiparthi, Shrimati Sarada (Tenali)
 Tandel, Shri Gopal (Daman & Diu)
 Taslimuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)
 Thakre, Shri Rajabhau (Yavatmal)
 Thammineni, Shri Veerabhadram (Khammam)
 Theertharaman, Shri P. (Dharmapuri)
 Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)
 Thorat, Shri Sandipan (Pandharpur)
 Tiriya, Kumari Sushila (Mayurbhanj)
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Dumariaganj)
 Tiwari, Shri Lai Bihari (East Delhi)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nainital)
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)
 Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundergarh)

Tripathi, Lt. General (Retd.) Prakash Mani (Deoria)

U

Uboke, Shri Major Singh (Tarantaran)

Udayappan, Shri S.P. (Ramanathapuram)

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Upendra, Shri P. (Vijayawada)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Valyal, Shri Lingaraj (Solapur)

Varma, Shri Beni Prasad (Kaisarganj)

Varma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jalaun)

Varma, Shri Chandradev Prasad (Arrah)

Varma, Shrimati Purnima (Mohanlal Ganj)

Vedanti, Dr. Ramvilas (Machhalisahar)

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Beedar)

Velu, Shri A.M. (Arakkonam)

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)

Venkateswarlu, Dr. U. (Bapatla)

Venkataraman, Shri T.G. (Tindivanam)

Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)

Verma, Shri Rammurti Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

W

Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R. (Mysore)

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman (Dahanu)

Y

Yadav, Shri Anil Kumar (Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)

Yadav, Shri D.P. (Sambhal)

Yadva, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Saharsa)

Yadav, Shri Girdhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godda)

Yadav, Shri Lal Babu Prasad (Gopalganj)

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Mainpuri)

Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Surendra (Khallabad)

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarappu (Srikakulam)

Z

Zahedi, Shri Mehboob (Katwa)

OFFICERS OF THE LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Purno A. Sangma

The Deputy Speaker

Shri Suraj Bhan

Panel of Chairman

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri Chitta Basu

Shri P. C. Chacko

Shri Nitish Kumar

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Shri P. M. Sayeed

Col. Rao Ram Singh

Prof. Rita Verma

Secretary-General

Shri S. Gopalan

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Council of Ministers
MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Shri I.K. Gujral

The Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of

- 1. Atomic Energy;**
- 2. Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;**
- 3. Urban Affairs and Employment; and the other Ministries/Departments not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge), Viz.**
- 4. Electronics;**
- 5. External Affairs;**
- 6. Jammu and Kashmir Affairs;**
- 7. Ocean Development;**
- 8. Power; and**
- 9. Space**

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia

The Minister of Welfare

Shri Beni Prasad Varma

The Minister of Communications

Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya

The Minister of Steel and Minister of Mines

Shri C.M. Ibrahim

The Minister of Civil Aviation

Shri Chaturanan Mishra

The Minister of Agriculture

Shri Indrajit Gupta

The Minister of Home Affairs

Shri Janeshwar Mishra

The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Shri M. Arunachalam

The Minister of Chemical and Fertilisers

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav

The Minister of Defence

Shri Murasoli Maran

The Minister of Industry

Shri P. Chidambaram

The Minister of Finance

Shri R.L. Jalappa

The Minister of Textiles

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

The Minister of Railways

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Shri S.R. Bommai

The Minister of Human Resource Development

Prof. Salimuddin Soz

The Minister of Environment and Forests

Shri Srikanth Jena

The Minister of Tourism and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri T.G. Venkatraman

The Minister of Surface Transport

Shri Kinjarappa Yerrannaidu

The Minister of Rural Areas and Employment

**Ministers of State
(Independent Charge)**

Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce
Shri Dillip Kumar Ray	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
Shrimati Kanti Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal.
Shri Raghuwans Prasad Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs
Shri Ramakant D. Khalap	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Law and Justice
Dr. U. Venkateswarlu	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment
Shri Sis Ram Ola	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Water Resources
Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour
Shri Yoginder K. Alagh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of State of the Ministry of Power.

Ministers of State

Shrimati Jayanthi Natrajan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shrimati Kamla Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Mohd. Maqbool Dar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri R. Dhanushkodi Athithan	The Minister of State in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri Muhi Ram Salkia	The Minister of State in the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri N.V.N. Somu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shrimati Ratnmala D. Savanoor	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation
Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Saleem Iqbal Shervani	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Satpal Maharaj	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Dr. S. Venugopalachari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri T.R. Baalu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XV

First Day of the Fifth Session of Eleventh Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 23, 1997/Shravana 1, 1919 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

11.03 hrs.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Sebastian Paul (Ernakulam)

Shri Naveen Patnaik (Aska)

Shri Lai Bihari Tiwari (East Delhi)

11.06 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, may I introduce to you and through you to the august House, my colleagues:

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shrimati Kamla Sinha, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shrimati Ratnamala D. Savanoor, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (KHAJURAHO): The hon. Prime Minister did not consider any of the women Members fit to hold cabinet rank.

11.07 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the demise of seven of our esteemed friends, Smt. Renuka Ray and Sarvashri Deep Narain Ban Mahanth, Y. Ramakrishna, Hari Krishan Shastri, Anand Narain Mulla, Yamuna Prasad Shastri and Erasmo de Sequeira.

Shrimati Renuka Ray was a member of Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Second Lok Sabha representing Malda Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal during 1943-45, 1947-50, 1950-52 and 1957-60 respectively.

She was also a member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1952-57. Smt. ray served as Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation in West Bengal Government during 1952-57.

An active social and political worker, Smt. Ray vigorously worked for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society particularly of women. She was the President of all India Women's Conference during 1953-55.

A widely travelled person, Smt. Ray was a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1949.

Smt. Renuka Ray passed away on 11 April, 1997 at Calcutta at the age of 94 years.

Shri Deep Narain Ban Mahanth was a member of Eighth Lok Sabha during 1984-89 representing Balrampur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, he had been a member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1969-77 and 1980-84.

An active social and political worker and a religious missionary, Shri Mahanth took keen interest in the promotion of education and was instrumental in running several schools in his area.

During his parliamentary career, he successfully drew the attention of the House to the problems faced by the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society.

Shri Deep Narain Ban Mahanth died at Gonda on 9 May, 1997 at the age of 63 years.

Shri Y. Ramakrishna was a Member of Ninth Lok Sabha representing Kolar Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka during 1989-91. Earlier, he had been a member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly for five consecutive terms during 1957-85. At the time of his death, Shri Ramakrishna was a member of Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

Shri Ramakrishna served as a Deputy Minister during

1967-68 and Cabinet Minister during 1968-71 and 1980-83 in the Karnataka Government.

An agriculturist and advocate by profession, Shri Ramakrishna was a well known social and political worker. He actively participated in the freedom movement. An able and active parliamentarian, he made valuable contribution to the proceedings of the House. He served the member of the Estimates Committee and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

A widely travelled person, Shri Ramakrishna was a member of Delegations to Conferences of International Law Associations at Belgrade, Berlin and Montreal during 1980-82.

Shri Y. Ramakrishna passed away at Chitradurga, Karnataka on 25th May, 1997 at the age of 70 years.

Shri Anand Narain Mulla was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha representing Lucknow Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh during 1967-70. He was later a member of Rajya Sabha during 1972-78.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Mulla served as Chairman of High Powered Joint Parliamentary Committee to review Land Acquisition Act during 1967-69 and Chairman of Committee on Subordinate Legislation during 1969-70.

An advocate by profession, Shri Mulla served as Judge of Allahabad High Court from 1954 to 1961 and was also associated with various Enquiry Commissions and Judicial Tribunals.

A man of letters and a renowned Urdu poet, Shri Mulla wrote many poems in Urdu. He was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1964 for the best Urdu book *Meri Hadise Umre Gurezan*. His publications included *Mazamin-e-Nehru*, *Jue Sheer*, *Kuch Zarre Kuch Tare* etc. He was also actively associated with various Urdu Literary and Cultural organisations.

Shri Anand Narain Mulla passed away on 12th June, 1997 at New Delhi at the age of 96 years.

Shri Hari Krishna Shastri was a Member of Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas representing Allahabad and Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh during 1967-70 and 1980-89.

Son of the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna Shastri was an able parliamentarian. He took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a member of Public Accounts Committee for two years during Seventh Lok Sabha. He served as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture during 1998-89.

A Mechanical Engineer by profession, Shri Shastri was a social and political activist who espoused the cause of the weaker sections of society. He also took keen interest in various sports and youth activities.

Shri Hari Krishna Shastri passed away on 17th June, 1997 at New Delhi at the age of 59 years.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri was a Member of Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabhas representing Rewa Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh during 1977-79 and 1989-91. Earlier, he was a member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1962-67.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Shastri actively participated in the Quit India Movement. He also participated in the Goa Liberation Movement in 1955 and lost his right eye vision due to torture by Portuguese police. He underwent imprisonment several times for ensuring relief from taxes to farmers and remunerative prices for their produce. Later, he also lost his left eye vision while organising people's struggle committee in Madhya Pradesh in March, 1975 and became totally blind.

Despite his serious handicaps, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a member of the Committee on Official Languages, Committee on Petitions, Estimates Committee and Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri passed away on 20th June, 1997 at Bhopal at the age of 70 years.

Erasmus de Sequeira was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas representing Marmagoa parliamentary constituency of erstwhile Goa, Daman and Diu during 1967-77.

A man of letters, Shri Sequeira was known for his fluency in many Indian and foreign languages. His publications include *My Country and Me*. He authored many poems in English.

An able parliamentarian Shri Sequeira was member of Estimates Committee during 1967-69.

A widely travelled person, Shri Sequeira was also a very active social and political worker.

Shri Erasmus de Sequeira passed away on 16 July, 1997 at Goa at the age of 58 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

11.16 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 1

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, I have given notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, there are unprecedented atrocities committed by the Government of Maharashtra on Dalits ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, 12 people were killed in police firing in Maharashtra.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, Maharashtra Government should be dismissed ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the question hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government should be dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government should be dismissed ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, demand from the House that Laloo Government should be dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVAJI GYANOBARO MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, demand that Shri Laloo Prasad should be arrested ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, Maharashtra Government should be dismissed immediately ...*(Interruptions)*

1.19 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

1.19 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraaf Fatmi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Dismiss the Maharashtra Government ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. What is this going on? It is shameful. Is there any difference between the Parliament of India and the Boat Club? Is there any difference between the Parliament of India and any street? I do not feel sorry to convert this Parliament into a street?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I have the names of those Members, who are shouting slogans. I will have to take a painful decision of suspending you. Please go to your seats. May I appeal to the leaders of the

parties to control their Members? There is a limit to everything. You cannot convert this Parliament into a street. I will not allow it. I will resign from my post. I cannot preside over such a House. I feel ashamed to be the Speaker of such a Lok Sabha. I cannot preside over a House like this. I feel ashamed. What is going on in this country? You are demoralising the nation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: For your information, I am not going to adjourn the House. I will sit here throughout the day and throughout the night. If you want to leave the House, you leave. I will not leave my Chair. I will sit here the whole day and the whole night.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you go back and listen to me? Is it the way to discuss?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. I will talk to you. Please go back to your seat first. Please go back.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not now, Shri P.R. Dasmunsi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go back, please, to your seat and I will talk to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you now listen to me? Please listen to me. I have no notice in your name. I have a notice given by Shri Sharad Pawar. I have a notice given by Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you asked me what the position of your notice is? You did not ask me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Two hundred people are standing. Shri Sharad Pawar could have stood up. You could have stood up one after another. I would have allowed. I have applied my mind. I have discussed the issue with the Home Minister. On my own initiative, I have talked to all the Leaders of the political parties. I have some idea about your motions. You could have asked what is the position about the motion. There is a motion in the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for adjournment. There is a motion by you under Rule 184. You did not bother to ask me what is the position.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a way, please. The country has got lot of faith on parliamentary democracy. Please do

not destroy it. My fervent appeal to you is "Do not demoralise the people of this nation. We have lot of responsibilities. This is not the way, to come to the well of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know. Look here. Have I denied? Please discipline your Member. Have I rejected anybody's motion? You have no patience even to know what is the position of your motions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are the leader of this country. You are the custodian of the sanctity of this House. The whole country has so much of faith on us. Please behave yourselves. This is my appeal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me quote about your notice now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know. First, I have four notice on adjournment motions, one by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and one by Shri G. Venkat Swamy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will come to that. One by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, one from Shri Pramod Mahajan, one from Shri George Fernandes, one by Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy and one by Shri Madhukar Sarpotdar. There was another notice under Rule 184 tabled by Shri Sharad Pawar on the situation arising out of police firing in Maharashtra relating to the Dalit issue. We discussed the issue threadbare in the meeting of the leaders of political parties. Everybody unanimously agreed that these issues are important and they should be discussed in Parliament. In what way it should be done should be left to the Speaker to decide. But it must be discussed. Both the issues must be discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. When I am on my legs, you cannot stand. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take everybody's name. I have your notice also. Yes. Shri G.M. Banatwalla, you have also given a notice on Maharashtra. I know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are many notices. How can I take all these names now?

12.00 hrs.

I am just saying that his notice has been received first. It has been followed by many Members who have served notices.

The Home Minister came to see me for some other reason. I took the opportunity of discussing this issue with him. I am not bound to tell you what we have discussed. But I have consulted the Home Minister on two issues. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, who is the Leader of the House, came to my Chamber. We had a discussion. After the meeting with the leaders of political parties, I had discussed it with him. Therefore, things have been moving. If only one of you, one of the leaders stood up and asked what is the position, then things would have been much better. But you have no patience even to hear, even to find out things.

Let me tell you one thing. I have given consideration to both the Motions and I have decided to admit the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Motion tabled by Shri Sharad Pawar under Rule 184. I have already admitted both the Motions. When it will be discussed will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. A meeting will take place tomorrow. Therefore, in any case, it cannot be taken up today. But both the Motions have been admitted.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Abolition of Child Labour

*1. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA:

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sent any communique to the Chief Ministers of all the States where the child labour is prevalent emphasising the need for maintaining regular dialogue for monitoring the progress regarding abolition of child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State-Governments thereon and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure abolition of this social evil;

(d) whether the Government have received any time bound programme from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the child labour is likely to be abolished in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) Government has taken a series of steps for the rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 the employment of children is prohibited in 7 occupations and 18 processes contained in Part A and B of the Schedule to the Act. There are also provisions in various other labour laws such as Factories Act, Mines Act, Plantation Labour

Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Shops & Commercial Establishments Acts etc. to deal with age of entry to employment. Apart from legal measures, Government have taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of Child labour working in hazardous occupations. A major programme was announced in August 1994 for the rehabilitation of around 2 million children working in hazardous occupations through a project approach. So far 76 National Child Labour Projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. As per the available information, around 1.05 lakh children are already enrolled in the special schools set up under the projects.

2. The Supreme Court of India has in their judgement dated 10.12.96 given certain directions regarding the manner in which children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and improved upon. As a follow up of the directions of the Supreme Court, detailed guidelines have been sent to all the State Governments indicating the manner in which the directions of the Supreme Court would be given effect to. The various directions of the Supreme Court are required to be implemented in a time bound manner. The progress in the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupation as also the directives of the Supreme Court are being monitored through regular interaction with the State Governments in various fora. Communications have been sent to the State Governments, from time to time, emphasising the need for effective implementation and regular monitoring of progress of abolition of child labour.

3. Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem. The Common Minimum Programme (CMP) announced by the Government seeks complete abolition of child labour. A beginning has been made by the Government, during the last two years or so, for withdrawal and rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. The Government, however, has not finalised any time frame for complete abolition of child labour in the country.

AIDS/HIV

*2. **SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:**

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the number of AIDS and HIV positive patients has been increasing continuously in the country;

(b) if so, the number of AIDS and HIV positive patients detected separately during 1997 till date as compared to 1996, State-wise;

(c) the reasons why the AIDS and HIV patients are increasing;

(d) the arrangements made by the Government to identify AIDS and HIV infected people;

(e) whether some international agencies including WHO and UNFPA have also warned India to take suitable steps to control spreading of AIDS and HIV;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of action plan formulated or proposed to be formulated to control the spread of these diseases and create awareness amongst the people about these diseases particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to g) To slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS, the "National AIDS Control Programme" was started in 1987. But the Programme was launched in a comprehensive manner all over the country only in 1992 with the World Bank credit of US\$ 84 million. A five year strategic plan is being implemented with the objective of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country so as to reduce the future morbidity, mortality and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The various components of this action plan are:

1. Strengthening the Programme Management capacity at National and State level:

At the national level, National AIDS Control Organisation under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been created and is in operation. At the State/UT level, a State AIDS Cell has been created. Empowered Committees have been constituted in majority of States/UTs. Some States like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry have created Registered Societies exclusively for the implementation of this Programme.

2. Surveillance and Clinical Management

For surveillance of HIV infection, HIV testing facilities exist in 62 Surveillance Centres all over the country. These Centres are the designated laboratories in the Departments of Microbiology in Medical Colleges, Research Institutions and big hospitals, which carry out HIV testing of blood samples received from various departments of the attached hospitals on unlinked anonymous basis. The blood samples are mostly from the high risk groups of individuals. These surveillance centres have been established with the aim of monitoring the geographical distribution and the source of HIV infection.

The sentinel surveillance system had been adopted to monitor the trend of HIV infection among various high risk groups of population like Sexually Transmitted Disease, Clinic attenders and intravenous drug users as well as section of population like ante-natal mothers. This is being carried out through 55 Sentinel sites attached to these surveillance centres in various parts of the Country.

As per information available with National AIDS Control Organisation, the number of HIV infection and AIDS cases during 1996 and 1997 are as follows:

(i) Number of HIV positives				(ii) Number of AIDS cases in India			
S. No. States	1/96-12/96	1/96-6/96	1/97-6/97	S.No. States/UTs	1/96-12/96	1/96-6/96	1/97-6/97
1. Andhra Pradesh	75	2	403	1. Andhra Pradesh	19	10	3
2. Assam	16	0	19	2. Assam	0	0	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4. A & N islands	3	3	4	4. A & N Islands	0	0	0
5. Bihar	14	14	7	5. Bihar	1	1	0
6. Chandigarh				6. Chandigarh			
7. Punjab	0	0	61	7. Punjab	0	0	0
8. Delhi	266	43	41	8. Delhi	27	13	9
9. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	9. Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10. D & N Haveli	1	0	0	10. D & N Haveli	0	0	0
11. Goa	288	57	175	11. Goa	0	0	0
12. Gujarat	10	0	80	12. Gujarat	104	103	5
13. Haryana	83	39	388	13. Haryana	0	0	0
14. Himachal Pradesh	58	58	21	14. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15. Jammu & Kashmir	24	16	6	15. Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
16. Karnataka	635	12	504	16. Karnataka	12	0	29
17. Kerala	35	0	0	17. Kerala	26	20	6
18. Lakshadweep	2	0	0	18. Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh	131	84	45	19. Madhya Pradesh	6	5	53
20. Maharashtra	7323	3249	5827	20. Maharashtra	520	245	785
21. Manipur	578	199	1095	21. Manipur	55	28	122
22. Mizoram	7	0	11	22. Mizoram	0	0	5
23. Meghalaya	4	0	0	23. Meghalaya	0	0	7
24. Nagaland	0	0	128	24. Nagaland	0	0	0
25. Orissa	61	47	0	25. Orissa	0	0	0
26. Pondicherry	470	265	337	26. Pondicherry	24	2	4
27. Rajasthan	72	18	109	27. Rajasthan	0	0	51
28. Sikkim	0	0	2	28. Sikkim	0	0	1
29. Tamilnadu	181	100	649	29. Tamilnadu	199	127	424
30. Tripura	0	0	0	30. Tripura	0	0	0
31. Uttar Pradesh	96	72	160	31. Uttar Pradesh	48	48	56
32. West Bengal	0	0	315	32. West Bengal	11	10	7
Total	10433	4278	10397	Total	1052	612	1564

The main reason for the increase of HIV infections and AIDS cases is that, in the beginning, the infection was limited to high risk groups such as Commercial Sex Workers, Intra-venous drug users and persons with Sexually Transmitted Diseases. But from these infected groups the infection has now spread to their unsuspecting sexual partners and children due to lack of awareness and unsafe sexual practices compounded with other factors like lack of education and economic and social backwardness of the people especially those in rural areas.

For development of skills of doctors for diagnosis and management of clinically suspected AIDS cases, a massive training programme have been taken up under the component of "Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS". 2200 key trainers have already been trained to conduct the training courses of doctors. 32 State PRAMS (Physician Responsible for AIDS Management) have been identified for diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases. Till date, approximately 40000 doctors have been trained all over the country under this component. Indian Medical Association and Christian Medical Association of India have been involved for training of General Practitioners and Private Practitioners.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has advised all State Governments in November, 1992 to ensure that all AIDS cases and HIV infected persons are attended to in the Government hospitals without any discrimination.

3. Blood Safety

The safety of blood has been ensured by mandatory testing of all blood units for HIV, syphilis, Hepatitis B and Malaria, before transfusion. Establishment of 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres, modernisation of 815 Blood Banks, establishment of 40 Blood Component Separation Facilities and promotion of voluntary blood donation have been taken up. The National Blood Transfusion Council and State Blood Transfusion Councils have been constituted as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

4. Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Strengthening of 504 STD clinics, integration of syndromic management of STDs with reproductive health care services, training of doctors and Laboratory Technicians and ensuring good quality condoms by amending schedule 'R' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, are some of the important activities under this component.

5. Public awareness and community support

Since AIDS has no cure the main thrust of the programme is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection through creation of awareness and aiming at behavioural change. To reach the goal of public awareness or prevention of HIV/AIDS and to mobilise community support, efforts have been made in the following areas:

Creation of mass awareness by using all media of mass communication;

- Development of inter-personal communication support material;
- Mobilisation of Non Governmental Organisations;
- Inter-sectoral collaboration;
- Pilot interventions in specific groups of population such as Commercial Sex Workers, Intra-venous Drug users, Truck drivers and Street Children; and
- HIV/AIDS education in school curriculum.

These activities are being carried out all over the country including rural areas. The awareness activities aimed at creating awareness especially in rural areas includes street plays, puppet shows and folk media shows organised by Song & Drama Division, Nehru Yuvak Kendras and Non Governmental Organisations.

WHO and other International agencies including UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and World Bank and working as "Joint United Programme on HIV/AIDS" i.e. UNAIDS. UNAIDS from time to time provide information on HIV/AIDS in various continents and also provide technical guidance as and when asked for by Government of India.

Indo-Nepal Relations

[English]

*3. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister visited Nepal during June 1997;

(b) if so, the main agreements reached between the two countries and the steps taken to implement these agreements;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to our country;

(d) whether India has allowed Nepal to open a transit passage from Nepal to Bangladesh direct;

(e) whether all the outstanding disputes between the two countries have been resolved; and

(f) if so, to what extent relations between the two countries have improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (f) The Prime Minister visited Nepal from June 5-7, 1997. The main documents signed during the visit are:

- (i) Process Verbal for Exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the Mahakali Treaty;
- (ii) Power Trade Agreement;
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Aviation matters.

The Detailed Project Report for the Pancheshwar Project would be completed within six months and the Project would be designed as a peaking power plant, to maximise its net benefits. The signing of "Power Trade Agreement" would promote participation of the private Sector in quicker and enhanced development of the power sector in both countries. The MOU on Civil Aviation should facilitate significant growth in business and tourism between the two countries.

Nepal's request for an additional transit route to Bangladesh via Phulbari was accepted. It was also agreed that the modalities and working arrangements would be decided within the next two months. The new arrangements would be reviewed six months thereafter.

Discussions were held on a number of subjects covering bilateral issues and other matters of mutual interests. It was noted with satisfaction that there was a similarity of views on bilateral matters and issues of mutual concern.

The visit contributed to the strengthening of relations and furtherance of cooperation for mutual benefit of the two countries. PM had an audience with His Majesty the King and held discussions with his counterpart Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand and important leaders of major political parties. The two countries reaffirmed the goodwill and their common desire to promote joint economic development including harnessing of natural resources for the betterment of the lives of the citizens of both countries.

Urine Therapy

*4. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the urine therapy is widely used by people in several parts of the world;

(b) whether the Government proposed to sponsor research into the efficacy of urine therapy;

(c) whether the Government also propose to give publicity to the views of experts on urine therapy to make people aware of the zero cost therapy which is available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) There have been news items/articles in magazines on urine therapy. But, no authentic data on the basic scientific reports/clinical trials are available to substantiate the claim about the therapeutic efficacy of urine therapy in various ailments. The task of verifying the therapeutic efficacy of drugs/treatments mentioned in the authoritative texts vests in the Central Councils for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha and Yoga & Naturopathy. These councils initiate research projects on the basis of the recommendations of their respective

Scientific Advisory Committees. In the absence of scientific validation, there is at present no proposal to publicise urine therapy.

[Translation]

Child Labour Welfare Projects

*5. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organisation operating in different parts of the country specially in the tribal areas of Gujarat and being funded by the Union Government to launch child labour welfare projects under projects grant-in-aid scheme, as on date and during the last three years;

(b) the details of achievements made by such organisations during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints regarding heavy misuse of Central financial assistance by these voluntary organisations particularly those which are operating in tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints received so far and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A statement indicating the names of voluntary organisations and NGOs assisted under grant-in-aid scheme during the last three years is attached. From the State of Gujarat, two voluntary organisations have been assisted under the scheme during 1994-97. Amrit Child Labour Welfare Trust, Ahmedabad, received financial assistance under the Scheme in March, 1994. The other voluntary organisation, namely, Gujarat Kelavani Trust, Ahmedabad was released financial assistance in March, 1997.

The total release under the scheme and the children covered during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Funds released (Rs in lakhs)	Children covered (In Nos.)
1994-95	7.49	2820
1995-96	27.29	4545
1996-97	62.54	7250

No complaints have been received regarding misuse of central financial assistance by the voluntary organisations.

Statement

List of organisations assisted under grant-in-aid scheme during the year 1994-95

1. The Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanad, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi (Child Labour in Beedi Industry in Madhya Pradesh).

3. Ruchika School, Bhubaneswar.
4. Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore.
5. Institute of Psychological & Educational Research, Calcutta, West Bengal.
6. India International Rural Centre, New Delhi.
7. Amrit Child Labour Welfare Trust, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat).
8. Vivekananda Education Society, Calcutta, West Bengal.
9. Shramik Vikas Sewa Ashram, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Central Young Mizo Association, Aizawal, Mizoram.
11. Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi. (welfare centre for children working beedi industry in Madhya Pradesh).

List of organisations assisted under grant-in-aid scheme during the year 1995-96

1. The Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanad, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu.
2. Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.
3. Ruchika School, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
4. Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore, Karnataka.
5. Institute of Psychological & Educational Research, Calcutta, West Bengal.
6. Indian International Rural Centre, New Delhi.
7. Vivekananda Education Society, Calcutta, West Bengal.
8. Shramik Vikas Sewa Ashram, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Gramin Sansadhan Vikas Parishad, Buxur, Bihar.
10. United Club, Ujini, Orissa.
11. Jibaramjee Club, Orissa.
12. Gram Vikas Seva Samity, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Karimpur Social Welfare Society, Dist. Nadia, West Bengal.
14. Indian Council for Child Welfare, Tamil Nadu.
15. Vijayapuram Praja Seva Samithi, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
16. Bandhuwa Mukti Morcha, New Delhi.
17. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Shiskha Samity, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
18. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Sansthan, Baishali, Bihar.

19. Mahatma Gandhi Khadi & Gramodyog Samity, Khurda, Orissa.
20. Gopal Samaj Kalyan Pratishthan, Nalanda, Bihar.
21. Mithila Gram Vikas Parishad, Dharbanga, Bihar.
22. KATHA, New Delhi.
23. Navachaitanya Academy for Youth Advancement, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
24. All India Santhal Welfare & Cultural Society, New Delhi.

List of organisations assisted under grant-in-aid scheme during the year 1996-97

1. The Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanad, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu.
2. Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.
3. Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore, Karnatak.
4. India International Rural Centre, New Delhi.
5. Vivekananda Education Society, Calcutta, West Bengal.
6. Shramik Vikas Sewa Ashram, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Gramin Sansadhan Vikas Parishad, Buxur, Bihar.
8. United Club, Ujini, Orissa.
9. Jibaramjee Club, Orissa.
10. Gram Vikas Seva Samity, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
11. Karimpur Social Welfare Society, Dist. Nadia, West Bengal.
12. Youth for Unity & Voluntary Action, Bombay.
13. Vijayapuram Praja Seva Samithi, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
14. Bandhuwa Mukti Morcha, New Delhi.
15. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Shiskha Samity, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
16. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Sansthan, Baishali, Bihar.
17. Mahatma Gandhi Khadi & Gramodyog Samity, Khurda, Orissa.
18. Gopal Samaj Kalyan Pratishthan, Nalanda, Bihar.
19. Mithila Gram Vikas Parishad, Dharbanga, Bihar.
20. Navachaitanya Academy for Youth Advancement, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
21. All India Santhal Welfare & Cultural Society, New Delhi.
22. Unemployed Young Workers' Society, Burdwan, West Bengal.

23. Village Reconstruction & Development Project, Salem, Tamilnadu.
24. Daroga Pd. Roy Mahila Prashikshan Avam Audogik Kendra, Distt. Saran, Bihar.
25. Manab Seva Sadan, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
26. Bagmari Youth Progressive Association, Calcutta.
27. Bhagra Diamond Club, Burdwan, West Bengal.
28. Social Environmental and Rural Technology Council, Pallel, Manipur.
29. Manorma Mahila Mandal, Vaishali.
30. Ramakrishna Ashrama, Distt. Angul (Orissa).
31. Nari Chetna Sangthan, Sonipat Haryana.
32. Chandrika Sewa Sadan Hakimpur Distt. Vaishali, Bihar.
33. Tamil Nadu Village consumer's Protection Council Kavaripettai Tamil Nadu.
34. Gujarat Kelvani Trust Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
35. Sanskrit Bhasa Vikas Parishad Sewapuri Distt. Deoria.
36. Smt. Ambika Devi High School Kanya Vidyalaya Mirzapur, U.P.
37. Akhil Bhartiya Smaj Kalyan Parishad, Distt. Deoria, UP.
38. Manipur Women coordinating Council, Manipur.
39. Mahua Mahila Vikas Sansthan Vaishali (Bihar).
40. Social Welfare of India Shahdra Sharief, Rajori, J & K.
41. Sudha Mahila Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Distt. Nalanda (Bihar).
42. Bijnor Seva Sansthan, Bijnor (UP)
43. Rural Health Organisation, West Senapati Manipur.
44. Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Edu. Society, Bhopal (MP)
45. Dr. A.V. Baliga Trust, New Delhi.
46. Ikhupatrika Social Welfare Organisation, Distt. Midnapore (W.B.)
47. Manipur Rural Institute, Imphal.
48. Samaj Kalyan Seva Samity, Lucknow (U.P.)
49. Project Swarajya, Cuttack, Orissa.
50. Samta Gram Seva Sansthan, Patna, Bihar.
51. Nyssadri, Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa).

Women Developed Infertility-Bhopal Gas Tragedy

*6. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that women affected in Bhopal Gas Tragedy have developed infertility;

(b) if so, whether women and men in gas affected areas have been medically examined by the Government and if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Government for extending medical help to affected women and men; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Studies carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) did not show any adverse effect of gas exposure on the women's ability to conceive. However, the study indicated higher abortion rates in women from the exposed area as compared to women from unexposed area. No study has been carried out for ascertaining infertility amongst males who were exposed to the gas leak in Bhopal.

(c) and (d) A 5 year Action Plan for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of the gas victims in the affected areas at a cost of Rs. 163 crores which included Rs. 77 crores for medical rehabilitation was sanctioned in 1990. The major component of the medical rehabilitation component of the Action Plan was to construct and equip four new hospitals to provide 755 beds. The state Government has prepared a new Action Plan for the period April, 1997 to March, 2002 having an outlay of Rs. 316 crores of which medical rehabilitation component is Rs. 246 crores. Construction of a 260 bedded speciality hospital is under progress. This is to be funded by the Union Carbide Corporation.

[English]

Urban Infrastructure Programme

*7. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:

SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loan for urban infrastructure programmes in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any loan has been committed by the HUDCO for urban infrastructure programmes in Gujarat during the last three years; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) since inception and till 30.6.97 has sanctioned 512 Urban Infrastructure Schemes in various States for a total project cost of Rs. 7154.29 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 3829.05 crores. The State-wise details are attached as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) During 1.4.1994 and 30.6.1997, HUDCO has sanctioned 9 Urban Infrastructure Schemes in the State of Gujarat for a total project cost of Rs. 160.76 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 111.95 crores. Details of these schemes are attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise summary of urban infrastructure schemes sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development schemes (As on 30.6.97)

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	665.34	433.27
2.	Assam	19	176.677	111.31
3.	Bihar	4	31.07	20.60

	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Delhi		8	299.92	184.07
5.	Goa		1	0.66	0.45
6.	Gujarat		17	423.51	219.66
7.	Himachal Pradesh		4	18.21	10.55
8.	Haryana		2	13.96	6.83
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		1	0.75	0.52
10.	Kerala		41	697.95	403.87
11.	Karnataka		42	1462.05	649.51
12.	Meghalaya		1	3.97	2.33
13.	Maharashtra		24	935.88	428.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh		14	89.39	51.96
15.	Orissa		18	168.96	112.12
16.	Punjab		98	176.20	100.05
17.	Rajasthan		58	356.99	219.12
18.	Tamil Nadu		49	912.83	492.20
19.	Uttar Pradesh		38	340.10	213.78
20.	West Bengal		18	379.90	168.38
	Total		512	7154.29	3829.05

Statement-II

Details of Urban Infrastructure schemes sanctioned in Gujarat During 1.4.1994 to 30.6.1997

Rs. in lakhs

S. No.	Scheme Name	State Agency	Project cost	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Purchase of Solid Waste M & S.M. Equipment for Municipal Corp. Rajkot.	Municipal Corp. Rajkot	176.46	115.75
2.	Construction of Sewerage treatment plants, Anjana and Bhesan in Surat.	Municipal Corp. Surat	2542.00	1769.00
3.	Construction of 4-Lane High Level Bridge in Surat.	Municipal Corp. Surat	3707.81	2595.60

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Construction of Vivekanand Bridge in Ahmedabad	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	1714.91	1190.00
5.	Widening & Construction of M.G. Bridge across river Sabarmati in Ahmedabad.	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	836.12	585.24
6.	Widening & Construction of Sardar Patel Bridge Ahmedabad	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	914.82	640.35
7.	Construction & Development of 132 ft. road on eastern side of Ahmedabad.	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	2051.66	1436.04
8.	Construction & Development of 132 ft. road on western side of Ahmedabad.	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	1801.12	1252.87
9.	Improvement of water supply in city of Ahmedabad.	Municipal Corp. Ahmedabad	2331.57	1611.09
Total			16076.47	11195.94

Stranded Nurses in Kuwait

*8. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 250 Indian nurses were recently stranded in Kuwait and sought refuge in the Indian Embassy as they were denied their job and salaries by the recruiting agency;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c) M/s Abdul Aziz Youset Al-Essa, Kuwait recruited 255 nursing assistants through M/s Santosh Travels, Bombay and manpower agencies in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Of these, 180 nurses assistants struck work and took refuge in the Indian Embassy premises on 22nd May, 1997. Their main demand was that the company should pay a salary of KD 85, as verbally promised to them at the time of

recruitment in India, where as the Company was paying KD 60, as per the written agreement.

The Embassy of India, Kuwait made prompt arrangements for food, shelter and adequate medical attendance.

The Embassy also arranged meetings between the company management and the representatives of the nursing assistants. A number of meetings were also arranged with the officials of Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour of Kuwait. The company was not ready to pay more than KD 60 as salary as they had signed a written agreement to that effect, and the nursing assistants were unwilling to work for less than KD 85.

While 35 nursing assistants resumed duty at the stipulated salary of KD 60, 38 others returned to India on tickets provided by the employer, having received all their salary dues. Of the remaining 107 nursing assistants, some have decided to engage a lawyer to take up their case with the Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour or a court and return to India after giving Power of Attorney to the lawyer who will pursue the case in Kuwait. Others have not taken any decision in this regard. While nine of them have left the Embassy on their own, 98 nursing assistants are still

in the Embassy, refusing to leave the premises. This is after repeated assurances giving by the officers of the Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour, including Minister of Social Affairs and Labour that it would be ensured that they will not be subjected to any harassment or persecution if they go back to work. However, they are adamant that they would return to work only after a salary of KD 85 is agreed to by the company.

Nurses are exempted from the requirement of Emigration Clearance under present rules. Only in the case of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, emigration clearance is required. In case of any breach of contract, there are adequate mechanisms for redressal in the countries of employment. Therefore, no change in existing regulatory mechanism is envisaged.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Indian Labourers

*9. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several illegal Indian labourers were expelled from United Arab Emirates during the last year;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the number of labourers so expelled;

(c) whether the Government propose to assist them in getting back their employment; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTRENAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (d) It is estimated that in 1996, about 60,000 Indians returned to India availing of the amnesty scheme declared by the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for illegal aliens. The Amnesty scheme, which was originally effective from July 1, 1996 to September 30, 1996 was later extended upto October 31, 1996.

Special counters were set up by the Government of India in select Passport Offices to enable expeditious issue of travel documents to all those who had returned on emergency certificates. The Indian Missions in the UAE kept in close touch with the local authorities to ensure that the returnees did not have any restrictions placed on their return to UAE.

The Government of India estimates that upto May 31, 1997, at least 45,000 Indians had got emigration clearance to take up jobs in the UAE. This number would include a large number of those who had earlier returned from the UAE. To facilitate clearance, Government of India had even suspended the requirement for employment contracts to be pre-screened by Indian Missions in the UAE, so that there was single window clearance of fresh recruitment.

[*English*]

Development in Afghanistan

*10. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how Government of India views the development in Afghanistan;

(b) whether the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan has a direct bearing on the policies of South Asia; and

(c) the steps the Government of India has taken to see that the situation becomes normal in Afghanistan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c) India and Afghanistan share historical linkages, civilizational and cultural affinities and warm ties of friendship and cooperation dating back to the remote past. The continuing instability and turmoil and the resultant tragedy and suffering is, therefore, a cause for continuing concern.

These development in Afghanistan, which are closely monitored by Government, have a bearing on India's security and affect the peace and stability of the region.

Government have also been diplomatically active on Afghanistan. There is recognition that India has vital interests in Afghanistan. Government were invited and participated in the Regional Conference on Afghanistan hosted by Iran on 29-30 October, 1996 in Tehran. The UN convened meetings in November 1996 and April 1997 of countries with knowledge, interest and influence regarding Afghanistan to which India was invited. Government's participation was positive and constructive. India also took part in the UN sponsored International Forum for Assistance to Afghanistan held in Ashgabat in January, 1997. India has also been in close touch with countries who take an interest in Afghan affairs.

Our programme of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan in the form of medicines, foodstuff and clothing and supply and fitting of artificial limbs has continued. In addition, India has also pledged to provide humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan through the UN mechanism.

Misuse of Central Fund by States

*11. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has warned Chief Ministers that their annual allocations will be drastically cut if they are found misusing funds given for completing Centrally funded projects in the States;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission noticed in the past that many State Governments had diverted their funds from Centrally funded projects to other projects; and

(c) if so, names of the States held responsible in

this regard and the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) The Normal Plan Assistance by Central Government for State Plans is formula based and is given in the form of Block Loans/Grants and is not linked to any specific projects. Only Special Category States are permitted to use upto 20% of normal plan assistance for meeting their non-plan gap. Special central assistance is also being provided to the States for basic minimum services (BMS) and Area Development Programmes but these also generally not linked to any particular project. Central assistance is also being provided for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) which is project based and linked to matching share by State Government. The implementation of AIBP including sanctioning the irrigation projects, release of funds etc., is being carried out by the concerned administrative Ministry.

Central Assistance is also provided for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which is linked to State's contribution unless it is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is released by various Central Ministries/Departments depending on their implementation. The expenditure on these projects/schemes are monitored by the concerned ministries and not by the Planning Commission.

Illegal Areas Occupied by China

*12. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of India (in sq. kms.) illegally occupied by China, State-wise and Sector-wise;

(b) whether a Mense village of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir with sizable population is situated well inside Western Tibet on the northern or north-west side of the holy Kailash Prabhat;

(c) if so, whether the Government have raised the issue of Mense village with the Chinese counterparts in their many talks held in the past; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The area under occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition under the so called Sino-Pakistan boundary agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded approximately 5,120 sq. kms of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

(b) and (c) During the India-China Officials level talks on the Boundary Question in 1980, Minsar village was referred to by the two sides. The location of this village was then described as being approximately 200 kms. from Ladakh and on the route to Mansarovar.

(d) Does not arise.

Role of Planning Commission

*13. SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to confine the role of Planning Commission to a few sectors of activities that require detailed planning and delegate the responsibility of power for planning in regard to the remaining sectors to Central Ministries and States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) The role of Planning Commission continue to remain same as given in the Resolution of the Cabinet Secretariat dated the 15th March, 1950 setting up the Planning Commission. However, the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan envisage formulation and implementation of the Ninth Plan in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism which inter-alia include greater role for the States in the formulation as well as implementation of the Plan schemes. The Approach Paper also envisage preparation of detailed sectoral Plans for certain sectors like power, selected medium and major irrigation projects, critical communication and agricultural development and infrastructure etc.

[Translation]

Computerisation of Employment Exchanges

*14. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of computerised employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to make computerisation of employment exchanges a centrally sponsored scheme during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the overall functioning of the employment exchanges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of Employment Exchanges in the country and the number of Employment Exchanges which are computerised, upto 1992 is given in the attached Statement.

(c) to (e) As per the decision of the National Development Council (NDC), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

on Computerisation of Employment Exchanges was transferred from Central Sector to State Sector during the year 1992-93. The Ninth Five Year Plan, has not yet been finalised.

The Employment Exchanges function under the admin-

istrative control of the State Governments and they do take steps for effecting improvement in the functioning of Employment Exchanges. The Central Government also makes suggestions to State Governments for their improvement.

Statement

State-wise details of Number of Employment Exchanges

(As on 31.12.1996)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges	No. of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau	Number of Employment Exchanges Computerised upto 1992
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	3	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-
3.	Assam	50	3	2
4.	Bihar	60	6	4
5.	Goa	1	-	1
6.	Gujarat	36	7	13
7.	Haryana	92	3	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	-	-
10.	Karnataka	33	5	3
11.	Kerala	67	5	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56	9	9
13.	Maharashtra	36	6	6
14.	Manipur	9	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	10	-	-
16.	Mizoram	3	-	-
17.	Nagaland	7	-	-
18.	Orissa	33	4	3
19.	Punjab	43	-	2
20.	Rajasthan	32	3	1
21.	Sikkim*	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	31	3	10
23.	Tripura	4	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76	13	24
25.	West Bengal	70	4	3
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	-	1
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-
29.	Delhi	17	3	5
30.	Daman & Diu	2	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	1	-	1
Total		834	80	117

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

[English]

Ban on Gutka

*15. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of Gutka leads to incurable mouth diseases;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the Government of Goa proposed to enact a legislation to ban the consumption of Gutka;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government also propose to ban the use of Gutka throughout the Country and also propose to give wide publicity in the electronic media etc; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in regard to impose a ban on manufacturing and consumption of Gutka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) A high level Technical Committee of Experts constituted by the Government has recommended that systematic clinical/epidemiological studies should be carried out to ascertain the co-relation between consumption of Gutka and its adverse effects. Two proposals for carrying out such epidemiological and animal based studies to be conducted over a period of two to three years have been worked out by the experts. According to the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, packages of Pan masala and chewing tobacco products are required to carry a statutory warning on the label. Further, with effect from November, 1990, the advertisement of Pan Masalas and Tobacco products has

been banned on Doordarshan and All India Radio.

The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs have been advised to educate the masses to discourage consumption of these products.

As per reports received from Government of Goa, enactment of legislation banning chewing/consumption of tobacco like Gutka, Zarda etc. in public places is under consideration of that Government.

Irregularities in Provident Fund Offices

*16. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale irregularities, persisting in Provident Fund Offices;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of Provident Fund cases;

(c) whether the Government have provided any time frame for disposal of Provident Fund cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) There have been complaints relating to delay in settlement of PF Claims, non deposit of PF Contribution in the subscriber's account, non payment of pension on time etc. in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Organisation.

(b) The EPF Organisation has set up 16 Regional Offices with 54 Sub-Regional Offices and 7 Sub-Accounts Offices for servicing the employees covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952. These Offices have been directed to ensure speedy disposal of PF cases. For regular payment of pension, necessary arrangement has been made by the

EPF Organisation with the Nationalised Banks. In order to provide prompt service to the subscribers a massive computerisation programme has been launched in the EPF Organisation. The Grievances Redressal Machinery has been strengthened and complaints are being monitored periodically.

(c) and (d) The Provident Fund Claims complete in all respects are required to be settled within 30 days from the date of receipt in the EPF Organisation.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Overcrowding in Government Hospitals

*17. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hospitals are facing serious problem of over crowding;

(b) If so, whether the Government have conducted any survey to know the seriousness of this problem due to which the available services are becoming disorganised;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the solution of this problem; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) The Government are aware of the problem of overcrowding in Government hospitals. While the number of hospitals has increased from 2694 (1951) to 13692 (1993), the number of dispensaries from 5306 (1951) to 28321 (1993) and the number of beds from 117179 (1951) to 834650 (1993) established both in the public and private sectors, this increase has not kept pace with the increase in population leading to overcrowding in Government hospitals which cater to the needs of less affluent sections of the society.

Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide adequate medical facilities in the States keeping in view the felt need of the people and investing adequately in health sector.

The National Health Policy had laid adequate emphasis on the promotive and preventive aspects of health care with a view to reducing the total disease burden in the country. Overcrowding in Government hospitals is also due to lack of referral systems where patients could be screened at the primary health centres, sub-district and district level hospitals. A major programme for strengthening the sub-district and district level hospitals has been taken up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Punjab and West Bengal with World Bank assistance and it is

proposed to cover more States in the subsequent phases of this project with a view to ensuring that there is proper screening of patients and facilities are provided at different levels of health infrastructure to prevent overcrowding in Government hospitals.

[English]

Legislation for Agricultural Workers

*18. SHRI S.S. RAGHAVAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation for the agricultural labourers in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons for inordinate delay in enacting a Central legislation to protect the rights of agricultural workers in the country;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to number of persons engaged as farm labourers in the country as on date; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed legislation seeks to provide for regulation of employment and conditions of service and to provide certain welfare measure to the agricultural workers. The delay so far has been due to the complexity and enormity of the task as also on account of the varying perceptions of the State Governments arising out of widely varying socio-cultural and agro climatic conditions, agricultural practices and employer-employee relationship prevailing in different States.

(c) and (d) Agricultural workers are enumerated alongwith general population in decennial census. According to 1991 Census, there were 74.8 million agriculture workers, 110 million cultivators and about 8 million workers engaged in allied activities.

Funds of Eradication of Malaria

*19. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to State Governments for eradication of Malaria during each of the last three years and its utilisation so far, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government that the funds allocated to them is meagre and due to financial constraint, the eradication programmes have been affected;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Central assistance provided to the State Governments during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 under the National Malaria Eradication Programme may be seen in the attached Statement.

(b) to (d) The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is being implemented as a Category II Centrally Sponsored Plan/Scheme on 50:50 Cost Sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

The Central assistance is essentially in kind i.e. drugs, selected insecticides and other material assistance. The State Govts are responsible for providing requisite staff, vehicles and other operational expenditure from out of their 50% share.

However, since December, 1994 the Seven North

Eastern States are being provided 100% Central assistance.

Requests have been received from several States from time to time to raise Central financial assistance. Additional Central assistance in kind is provided in specific emergent/outbreak conditions, keeping in view State demand, technical assessment through experts and availability of funds with the Central Govt. for the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

To supplement the limited budgetary resources under NMEP, a World Bank assisted Malaria control project has been successfully negotiated to cover essentially 100 districts in 7 Malaria Endemic States and 19 cities/towns in the country. This project envisages a financial outlay of Rs. 891.04 crores spread over a period of 5 years to be shared between World Bank (IDA soft window) and Govt. of India.

Statement

Central Assistance Provided to the States/UTs during 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 Under N.M.E.P.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	712.57	251.22	634.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.06	295.29	126.90
3.	Assam	540.78	2014.62	1660.83
4.	Bihar	385.11	133.08	206.76
5.	Goa	13.68	4.78	3.46
6.	Gujarat	970.06	848.19	471.75
7.	Haryana	341.84	195.32	327.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109.68	117.72	119.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.20	15.05	119.13
10.	Karnataka	476.65	463.42	853.62
11.	Kerala	51.88	51.57	53.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1682.01	1228.26	769.35
13.	Maharashtra	1121.65	1362.77	2405.71
14.	Manipur	105.71	350.00	303.28
15.	Meghalaya	84.85	322.87	201.97
16.	Mizoram	79.66	357.29	106.07
17.	Nagaland	150.11	364.87	122.45
18.	Orissa	236.08	434.76	248.15
19.	Punjab	377.52	325.12	282.79

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	560.59	1196.57	2025.35
21.	Sikkim	0.80	14.24	39.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	137.35	153.67	150.39
23.	Tripura	114.65	404.12	300.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	890.78	349.96	941.71
25.	West Bengal	449.64	445.16	772.70
26.	Delhi	91.33	349.43	117.88
27.	Pondicherry	10.42	23.94	16.12
28.	A & N Islands	104.96	69.56	94.04
29.	Chandigarh	55.20	24.49	46.33
30.	D. & N. Havell	19.56	22.82	12.73
31.	Daman & Diu	7.10	4.08	8.80
32.	Lakshadweep	3.23	3.33	2.10
Total		10095.71	12198.07	13546.25

Haj Pilgrimage

*20. SHRI SUBRAHMANYAM NELAVALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of Indian Haj Pilgrims who were killed and injured in the fire at Mina on April 15, 1997;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased by the Indian Government and Saudi Arabian Government separately;

(c) whether the question of safety of the Haj pilgrims in future has been taken up with Saudi Arabian Government; and

(d) if so, the reactions of Saudi Arabian Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The exact number of Indian Haj pilgrims who are declared as killed in the Mina fire of April 15 is 170. The number of the injured is 424. There are another 67 pilgrims who are missing.

(b) Government of India have announced a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kin of the dead. No compensation has been announced by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reaction of the Saudi Arabian Government has been positive. They have assured comprehensive measures and more vigilant steps for the safety of the pilgrims in future.

Government Accommodation

1. SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the rules of regularisation of Government accommodation in the names of the wards particularly those who are not working in Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Environmental Improvement Projects

2. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects under execution in the country with external assistance under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums till date;

(b) the details of such projects which have been finalised but the actual work is yet to be commenced in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of projects; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to ensure equitable and rationale distribution of external assistance for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) There are no projects under execution in the country with external assistance under the scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums.

Health Insurance Companies

3. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to issue some guidelines for health insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which such guidelines would benefit the common man;

(c) the time by which such guidelines are likely to be made effective; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1997-98 had announced the proposal to move necessary amendments to enable General Insurance Corporation of India to float Joint Ventures and also to allow entry of selected Indian players in the health insurance sector. Before the Government issues guidelines in this regard to the companies, the relevant Sections of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 would require amendment. Comprehensive regulation will be made and enforced by the Insurance Regulatory Authority for all the service providers, including health insurers in the insurance industry.

[Translation]

Quality of Tooth Paste

4. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dental Surgeons have expressed concern over the quality of Indian made tooth paste to safeguard the teeth and gums in their conference held in Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quality of Indian made tooth paste has been examined; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per a newspaper report,

a Conference of Dental Experts was held in Punjab in which reference was made to misleading advertisements and exaggerated claims of different brands of toothpaste.

(c) and (d) Tests and analysis conducted on 10 samples of flouridated toothpaste of different brands in India has revealed that the manufacturers of these products were complying with the labelled specifications under the Drugs and Cosmetic rules 1945. Such checks are an on-going activity.

[English]

New Kenda Colliery

5. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by this Ministry in respect of fire accident in Mines on 25.1.94 at New Kenda Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., where 55 persons died;

(b) the total amount spent for conducting this enquiry; and

(c) the amount spent so far to extinguish this fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Report of the Court of Inquiry reveals that the fire in the Mine originated at the roof of gallery adjacent to the pit No. 2 due to spontaneous heating. The court has pointed out several lapses on the part of management which are as under:

(1) there was no telephone connection connecting the surface with the ends of the haulage Roadways.

(2) No burning mass over fell down initially as none, had seen any flame, though black smoke was seen. It appears that, if water would have been used to quench the fire, it might have succeeded.

(3) this is a case where recourse to prompt reversal could have been taken without any hesitation as the fire was near the intake pit.

(4) all the workers going into the underground workings were not carrying self rescuers.

(5) escape routes were not properly secured and notified to the workers.

(6) short supply of stone dust in the mines.

However, the court of inquiry has concluded that it is a system failure and no individual can be held responsible for all these lapses.

(b) The total amount spent by the DGMS for conducting this enquiry was Rs. 5,44,261.00.

(c) The amount spent by ECL upto date to extinguish this fire is Rs. 6,99,35,987.58.

Ban on Non-Government Organisations

6. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban the activities of Non-Government Organisations working for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society in the entire country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) No, Sir. The Government does not propose to ban the activities of the Non-Government Organisations working for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Medicines

7. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the charging of high cost of medicines by the retailers in Delhi as has been brought out in the print media some time in the past;

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to open chemists shops in the hospitals through the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar to sell the drugs at nominal margin; and

(c) If so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per information received from Department of Chemicals & Petro Chemicals, under the, existing policy, approximately 50 per cent of the formulations are under price control and such formulations are sold at price fixed by the Government. However, in the case of formulations outside the purview of price control, companies are free to fix their own prices.

(b) and (c) According to information available, Super Bazar is selling all drugs at maximum retail price (M.R.P.) through their outlets.

Poverty Elimination Scheme

8. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 200 schemes aimed at bringing out the poor from their miserable lot;

(b) whether all of them are being implemented at present;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these schemes have any impact on reducing poverty in the country; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) The major centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the country are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in the rural areas and Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP), and Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP) in urban areas. The details of these poverty alleviation programmes are given in the attached Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, As per the Lakdawala Expert Committee on poverty estimates, the percentage of people living below the poverty line has declined from 44.48% in 1983 to 38.56% in 1987-88 and it has been further reduced to 35.97% in 1993-94.

Statement*Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes:*

(i) **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):** IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in all the blocks of the country since 1980. Under this scheme Central funds are allocated to States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country.

IRDP aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose household annual income is below the poverty line of Rs. 11000 at 1991-92 prices. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of certain categories-SC/ST 50%; women 40%; and physically handicapped 3%. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs. 6,000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicapped; for others Rs. 5,000 in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 4,000 in the non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas. Recently, a new category of trained literate youth has been introduced for which admissible subsidy is 50 per cent of the project cost or Rs. 7,500 whichever is less. Further, for a group of five beneficiaries subsidy has been increased to 50 per cent of the project cost or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are two important sub-schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(ii) **Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY):** The JRY is a wage

employment programme which has been in operation since 1989. The primary objective of the JRY is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits, and for improvement thereby in the overall quality of life for the people in the rural areas. Under the Yojana, funds are allocated among the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Further, the allocations to the districts within each State/UT are made on the basis of an index of backwardness which takes into account the proportion of rural SC/ST population in the district and inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker, with equal weights. The funds under JRY (under the revised dispensation) are distributed among the village panchayats, inter-mediate panchayats and district panchayats in the ratio of 65:15:20.

(iii) **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):** The Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas, in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to all the blocks of the country w.e.f. 1997-98. Under this scheme assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work has to be provided to those who are seeking it, during the lean agricultural season. The secondary objective is the creation of rural infrastructure and community assets. Water and soil conservation works, minor irrigation works, rural roads, construction of primary school buildings and anganwadis are permissible works under the scheme. From 1995-96, 50 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for taking up works under watershed development. The Employment Assurance Scheme is a need based scheme and therefore no Statewise allocations are made. The States can demand funds in consonance with the demand for manual work during the lean agricultural season in the rural areas.

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes (UPAPs):

In order to tackle urban poverty, the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (MUA&E) implements three UPAPs at the national level:

(a) NRY (b) PMIUPEP (c) UBSP

All three schemes are funded in the ratio of 60:40 (central share: state share). Salient features of the various UPAPs are as given below:

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

In response to the challenge posed by urban poverty, the NRY was launched by the Government in 1989. It is targetted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas (i.e. households with an annual household income of Rs. 11850 at 1991-92 prices). The Yojana has three components:-

(i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME):

SUME assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up self-employment enterprises. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 4,000 for general beneficiaries is provided under this scheme. The remaining amount of the project cost is available from banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000 for SCs and STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000 for general beneficiaries. The scheme is applicable to all urban settlements.

(ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE):

SUWE seeks to provide wage employment to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. The material labour ratio of 60:40 is to be maintained under the scheme for various public works. This scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population of below one lakh.

(iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU):

SHASU seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as providing opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of construction skills. The loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9950 and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000 is provided under the scheme to the beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. This scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population below 20 lakhs.

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP):

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation is very grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development, the then Prime Minister had announced on 15.8.94, an integrated scheme for eradication of urban poverty known as Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP). The foremost objective of this programme is to attack several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner with an appropriate and suitable plan strategy for covering the inputs available in other sectoral programmes of Central/State Governments, Ministries/Departments as well as Non-Governmental Organisations by envisaging participatory implementation of the programme with the aim to eradicate urban poverty for the targetted areas by the turn of the century.

The specific objectives under the new programme will be:

- (a) effective achievement of social sector goals;
- (b) community empowerment;

- (c) convergence through sustainable support system;
- (d) employment generation and skill upgradation; and
- (e) improvement of hygiene and sanitation and environmental improvement.

The main components of the programme are:

(a) Self-employment through setting up of micro enterprises and skill development, (b) Environmental improvement through provision of basic physical amenities, (c) Shelter Upgradation (d) Community organisation & empowerment, (e) Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), (f) Setting up of National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund (NUPEF), (g) Training of functionaries and development of urban base, (h) Involvement of NGOs.

The programme will be applicable to Class II towns with a population of 50,000 to less than one lakh which number 345 as per 1991 census. The scheme was extended to cover 72 district towns in the North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon regions of UP.

Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP):

UBSP is a dynamic process which functions with the broad goal of creating a facilitating environment for significant improvement in the quality of life of the urban poor. This is envisaged to be achieved through community organisation and mobilisation, empowerment of communities, especially of women in order to equip them in the roles of decision making and community management and a process of convergence to enhance the reach and effectiveness of the existing sectoral programmes for the urban poor who are found not only in slums but in a wide range of conditions and places. It aims to introduce a pro-poor orientation in the design of new programmes and evolve innovative partnership arrangements to fulfill the community's critical needs.

The Urban Basic Services Programme (UBS) in India was initiated during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for urban poverty alleviation. Based on the experience of implementing the UBS Programme and the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation, the Government revised it as urban Basic Services for the poor (UBSP) in 1991 and integrated it with other urban poverty alleviation programmes like Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Low Cost Sanitation (LCS).

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Madhya Pradesh

9. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the additional financial assistance sought by Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the allocation made by the Union Government, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not providing funds as per the demand;

(d) whether the additional financial assistance sought during the current financial year has been released;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) In the year 1994-95 additional central assistance of Rs. 1 crore was given to Madhya Pradesh for widening of road from Ashok Nagar to Esagar in district Guna. An amount of Rs. 25 crore as central assistance was provided in 1995-96 for strengthening of Panchayat Raj System in Madhya Pradesh. No additional central assistance was provided in the year 1996-97.

(c) The additional central assistance is given for various schemes taking into consideration the actual requirement and the availability of resources with the Planning Commission.

(d) No additional financial assistance has been sought by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the current financial year.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Primary Health Centres in Orissa

10. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres and family planning centres functioning in Orissa as on May 31, 1997; and

(b) the amount provided to these centres by the Union Government during 1995-96 and 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the available information 1056 Primary Health Centres are functioning in Orissa as on 31st December, 1996.

Family Welfare Services are also provided through a network of Rural Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres and Urban Health Posts. In the State of Orissa there are 314 Rural Family Welfare Centres, 79 Post Partum Centres, 10 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 8 Urban Health Posts.

(b) Primary Health Centres are established and maintained by the State Government under the State sector Minimum Need Programme. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States for Rural Family Welfare Centres,

Post Partum Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres and Urban Health Posts. Details of the amount allocated to these Centres during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

	1995-96	1996-97
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Minimum Need Programme	1293.00	1961.00
Rural Family Welfare Centres	925.00	925.00
Post Partum Centres	228.00	228.25
Urban Family Welfare Centres	16.00	15.00
Urban Health Posts	25.00	24.00

Cash Incentive for Family Planning Programme

11. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Elabotharam village in A.P. had been selected for the incentive for successful implementation of the family planning programme by the Government;

(b) if so, the incentive awarded;

(c) whether incentive amount will be spent on the development of the village;

(d) if so, the other districts where family planning programmes have been fully implemented in A.P. State;

(e) whether Andhra Pradesh is the only State where a number of districts have been able to achieve the family planning targets; and

(f) if so, the incentives provided to the other villages/districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2.00 lakh.

(c) The award money is intended to be used only for developmental works in Elabotharam village.

(d) The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) and (f) The Family Welfare Programme has dispensed with setting of contraceptive method linked targets from April, 1996. Under the 'Community Award Scheme', 249 villages in as many districts of 14 States and Union Territories have been sanctioned Awards of Rs. 2.00 lakh each, for efforts in lowering Birth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Child Mortality Rate.

[Translation]

Hospitals/Dispensaries in Gujarat

12. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hospital/dispensary has been set up in Gujarat with the help of World Bank during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No hospital/dispensary has been set up in Gujarat with World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan. However under the IPP VII Project, which is being implemented with World Bank assistance, 578 sub-centres have been constructed in Gujarat during the 8th Plan period.

Poverty Line

13. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government for increasing the economic ceiling of Rs. 11850 (based on the year 1991) to Rs. 15000 for identifying the people living below poverty line;

(b) whether such requests has also been made by other State Governments also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has not received any specific request from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to raise the economic ceiling to identify the people below the poverty line from Rs. 11850 to Rs. 15000. However, such a request has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra. The poverty lines are generally updated at the beginning of the Five Year Plan. The work on the Ninth Five Year Plan is in progress.

Heart Surgery

14. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision for free heart surgery for the poor and low income group heart patients in Government hospitals and a heavy amount is charged from them;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps are being taken by the Government to make arrangements for heart surgery at divisional (pramandal) level;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Facilities for heart surgery (both open & closed heart surgery) are available in most of the major government hospitals in the country. The specialised hospitals like AIIMS and G.B. Pant Hospital in Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, etc. do not charge any operation fees or Doctors fee, but the patient has to pay the actual charges for materials and consumables required for the operation.

(b) to (d) Heart surgery is a super specialised procedure which can be performed only in tertiary level Health Care Institutions where the other support facilities are available. 'Health' being a State subject it is for State Governments to provide facilities for heart surgery at different hospitals keeping in view the needs and resources available.

[English]

Passport Office at Kerala

15. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications disposed of by the Calicut, Trivandrum and Cochin passport office during 1996-97 and pending at present, separately at these offices;

(b) whether there is a downward trend in the number of applicants for passports at the above offices as compared to previous years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

S.No.	Office	1996		1997	
		(As on 30.6.97)			
		Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1.	Cochin	83107	8590	49212	10263
2.	Kozhikode	126400	22368	68878	22079
3.	Trivandrum	73600	11475	42873	12528

Allotment of DDA Flats

16. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOL): Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6054 dated 14 May, 1997 and state:

(a) the number of flats which were constructed during 1992-93 and thereafter and are still lying unallotted;

(b) the reasons for which these flats are not allotted;

(c) the number of DDA flats allotted and payments realised during 1997 but their physical possession not yet given; and

(d) the reasons for the giving physical possession to allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The DDA has reported that 3802 flats which were constructed during 1992-93 and thereafter are still lying unallotted.

(b) These flats have not been allotted due to non-availability of electricity to be supplied by Delhi Vidyut Board.

(c) and (d) The number of flats allotted during 1997 is 10934. The allotment of flats, payment realisation from the allottees of DDA and handing over of physical possession is a continuous process. There are no such flats where allottees have made full payment and have completed the required formalities as per rule and where electricity has already been provided by Delhi Vidyut Board which remain unallotted.

Unauthorised Occupation

17. SHRI VIJAY SANKESHWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-ministers, ex-MPs and other VIPs are still occupying Government bungalows/flats etc. unauthorisedly;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on June 30, 1997;

(c) the details of dues outstanding against each of them till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to get these bungalows/flats vacated and the outstanding dues recovered from each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) There are five ex-Ministers and ex-MPs who are in unauthorised occupation of General Pool accommodation. Information in regard to other VIPs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*[Translation]***Use of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines by Allopathic Doctors**

18. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether allopathic doctors are using many famous ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicines for the treatment of the patient and even the doctors in Government hospitals are prescribing these medicines;

(b) whether the Government have imposed restriction on the use of allopathic medicines by the ayurvedic and homoeopathic doctors;

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering to allow the ayurvedic or homoeopathic doctors to use the allopathic medicines during an emergency; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No such information is available.

(b) As per the Supreme Court of India judgement dated 10.5.96 in the case of Poonam Verma Vs. Ashwin Patel and Ors. a person who is registered as a Homoeopathic practitioner can practice homoeopathy only. When the law under which a person was registered as medical practitioner required him to practice Homoeopathy only, he was under a statutory duty not to enter the field of any others system of medicine without being qualified in that system.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, a person possessing a recognised medical qualification included in the Schedule to Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and enrolled in a State Medical Register/Indian Medical Register is eligible to practice allopathy, i.e. modern scientific system of medicine in any State.

Renovation of Hospital Buildings

19. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes lying pending with N.D.M.C./M.C.D. for the renovation of buildings of clinics/hospitals being run under Central Government Health Scheme; and

(b) the time by which these schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The office of the Director General (C.G.H.S.) has reported that the renovation of C.G.H.S. dispensaries etc. is neither done by NDMC nor by MCD. The question of any scheme being pending with these agencies, therefore, does not arise.

*[English]***Sub-Standard Drugs**

20. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the spurt in the production and marketing of sub-standard/fake and spurious drugs in the country threatening public health system;

(b) if so, whether threat perception and magnitude of the problem has been assessed by the Expert Committee/Task Force recently;

(c) if so, the details of the threat perceptions evaluated by the experts;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to tackle the menace of sub-standard drugs through strengthening and streamlining of States Food and Drug Administration; and

(e) the agenda of action plan for 1997-98 for effective implementation of Food and Drugs Adulteration Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As reported by State drug licensing authorities during the period 1993-96, 10-12% samples of drugs tested were found to be sub-standard whereas 0.2% samples were found to be of spurious origin.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The State Licensing Authorities have been advised, from time to time, to strengthen their enforcement staff and drugs testing facilities to curb the menace of manufacture and sale of sub-standards drugs. However, Under the Public Health Capacity Building project being negotiated with the World Bank, Govt. proposes to augment the drug testing facilities and drug inspectorate staff in the Centre and the States.

*[Translation]***Melting of Snow at the South Pole**

21. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the snow at the South Pole is melting into water as stated by the studies conducted by the Indian team in the Antarctica;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the water level in the ocean along the Indian coast has gone up causing danger to the coastal cities; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) No Sir. No such conclusive studies have been undertaken in the South Pole by Indian Antarctic team so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) According to the report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1995, the Global Mean Sea Level has risen 10 to 25 cm over the last 100 years (1890-1990) at the rate of 1 to 2.5 mm per year. The observed trend for this period at Bombay is 0.9 mm per year. Preliminary studies conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Goa have indicated that the sea level rise is about 0.36 to 0.91 mm per year at different locations along the Indian coast with an average rise of 0.53 mm/year. Detailed studies have not been conducted so far to ascertain the impact on coastal cities due to inundation arising out of sea level rise.

(d) The Government has initiated a programme in 1990 titled 'Sea Level Monitoring and Modelling' under which 8 modern tide gauge stations at Porbunder, Marmagao, Kavaratti, Port Blair, Kochi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam and Paradip have been set up to monitor sea level changes. Detailed mapping of the coastal areas in 1:25,000 scale with 0.5 metre contour are also undertaken for the most vulnerable stretch from Nellore to Machilipatnam to facilitate impact assessment studies related to sea level rise.

Urban Employment Scheme

22. SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employment schemes implemented in the urban areas of Gujarat;

(b) the number of mandays created till June, 1997 in the urban areas of the State;

(c) the total funds provided by the Union Government for this purpose and utilised by the State Government so far;

(d) whether the World Bank has provided any assistance to the State Government for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) This Ministry is implementing two Centrally sponsored urban employment schemes namely, Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) in the urban areas of Gujarat.

(b) NRY:-Till 30-6-97, 13.05 lakhs mandays of work were created under the scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) in Gujarat.

PMIUPEP:-There is no wage employment component under this programme.

(c) NRY:-The funds provided by the Union Government and utilised by the State Government under NRY till 30-6-97 were Rs. 3610.11 lakhs and Rs. 1684.10 lakhs respectively.

PMIUPEP:-The amount of Central share released under the programme to Government of Gujarat is as follows:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1995-96	583.59
1996-97	315.54500

The State Government has utilised Rs. 2,59,51,492/- and Rs. 2,04,75,185/- for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Action Against Travel Agents

23. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action against the travel agents who have cheated the Indian labourers seeking jobs in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding cheating and extortion substitution of contracts, down grading of skills, non-payment and delayed payment of wages, premature termination of contracts, unsatisfactory living and working conditions etc. are at times received from the workers. These are enquired into with the help of police authorities and the concerned missions abroad and appropriate action, including suspension and cancellation of the Registration Certificates, is taken according to the merits of each case. Public Hearings are also held twice a week i.e. Tuesday and Friday from 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., in which both complainants and the Recruiting Agents are called and grievances settled in majority of the cases. During the last three years 1994, 1995 & 1996, 239 complaints were received against the Recruiting Agents and registration certificates of 26 Recruiting Agents were suspended and R.C. of one R.A. was cancelled.

Child Labour

24. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any

incentives/financial assistances to the authors for creative work to eradicate child labour;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government also provide such incentives;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) A major programme was announced by Government on 15th August, 1994 for the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. Under the programme, National Child Labour Projects are opened for the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. In the Special Schools opened under the project, children are provided with non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, etc. These projects are fully funded by the Central Government. No financial assistance is being provided to the authors, under the programme, for creative work to eradicate child labour.

Land Scam

25. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2837 on 12th March, 1997 regarding land scam and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In respect of Item No. (i) "Govt. yet to acquire 'acquired' land", the GNCTD has reported that various notifications U/s 4 & 6 of Land Acquisition Act were issued for acquisition of land for development. Some of these notifications are very old dating back to the year 1959 to 1965. These notifications were challenged by the affected land owners on various grounds. The matter was subjudice first in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and then, in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has decided the matter in favour of Govt. in most of the cases. In the remaining cases, the Govt. has preferred SLPs. Instructions have been issued to all the concerned SDM's/LAC's to take over the possession of land involved in these cases to avoid any encroachment on the land.

In respect of Item No. (ii) captioned "Charitable Trust Grabs Gram Sabha Land", the GNCTD has reported that the Gram Sabha land of Village Jharoda Kalan was encroached by one Baba Hari Dass Lok Sewa Mandal. The Department of Panchayat filed an application in the Court

of Revenue Assistant for ejectment proceedings. Ejectment orders under Section 86-A of DLR Act, 1954 has since been passed in this case on 25.3.96. An FIR has also been lodged against the concerned encroacher with the police authorities at Najafgarh. Besides, application for execution of orders of Revenue Assistant for taking over physical possession of this land has also been filed in the Court of concerned Revenue Assistant.

Regarding Item (iii) captioned "Files pertaining to land scam missing", the GNCTD has reported that all records of the Land & Building Department are upto date in the respects.

During the preliminary enquiry, in one of the cases, three officials were found prima-facie responsible for non-filing of RFA and SLP. These officials have been placed under suspension.

20-Point Programme

26. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount provided to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to accelerate the 20-Point Programme during the last three years;
- (b) the amount actually spent for the purpose; and
- (c) the details of road constructed in the State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with this amount during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission does not allocate funds specifically under the 20-Point Programme. The State Governments provide for different items of the 20-Point Programme under sectoral heads in their Annual Plans. Road construction is not an item which is monitored under the 20-Point Programme.

Special Public Grievance Redressal Machinery

27. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have recently established a Special Public Grievance Redressal Machinery at Bangalore Passport Office;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number and nature of complaints received and disposed of so far;
- (d) whether most of the complaints are on impolite and rude behaviour of the staff; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to make this machinery more effective in serving the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. A Public Grievances Committee, headed by a Superintendent, was set up in Passport Office, Bangalore w.e.f. 1st May, 1997. The committee meets between 2.30 PM and 5.15 PM on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month wherein the grievances of the public are attended to. A Complaint/Grievances Box is also placed in the public area. In any case, the Passport Officer meets the public every day for day to day disposal of grievances. The Committee was meant as a supplementary institutional mechanism for grievance redressal.

(c) Only 4 complaints have been received so far, mainly, relating to delay in issue of passports. In all these cases, passports were issued after completion of documents.

(d) No, Sir. However, a few verbal complaints were received about the impolite behaviour to the Karnataka State Police Security Guards who have since been changed.

(e) The Committee has now been upgraded to a Public Grievances Cell in the Passport Office to exclusively deal with the complaints received from the public wherein such complaints and the grievances of the public will be dealt with on a day to day basis.

Pending Cases in Labour Courts

28. SHRI VIJAY PATEL:

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Labour Courts and High Courts concerning labour disputes in the country, particularly, in Gujarat;

(b) the steps taken to expedite settlement of pending cases;

(c) whether a number of vacancies of Presiding Judges exists in the State of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to fill up these vacancies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oral Cancer

29. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alarming rise in the cases of oral cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the number of patients suffering from oral cancer detected during last one year as compared to that in the previous year;

(c) the reasons for rise in the cases; and

(d) the details of steps taken to provide proper treatment to the patients who are suffering from oral cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) According to the five urban population based cancer registries (Mumbai, Bangalore, Madras, Delhi and Bhopal) functioning under NCRP of ICMR for the last one decade, the oral cancers have been more or less stable except for men at Madras which have shown a slight increase. Tobacco chewing is one of most important cause of oral cancer. The changes in a occurrence of oral cancer are expected to reflect the change in tobacco habits. The number of cases of oral cancer during 1995 were 52,489 which have shown a slight increase to 53,400 in 1996.

(d) Under the NCCP the Government has started schemes mentioned below for early detection, creating awareness and treatment of cancer.

(i) Augmentation of Regional Cancer Centres in various States/UTs.

(ii) Development of Oncology wings in identified Medical Colleges/Hospitals,

(iii) Setting up of Cobalt Therapy facilities in various parts of the country,

(iv) District Cancer Control Project,

(v) Financial assistance to NGOs for early detection and awareness activities.

Indo-Pak Talks

30. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pakistan will have to vacate POK" appearing in 'Times of India' dated June 26, 1997 wherein Pakistan Prime Minister had recognised Kashmir as a disputed territory for the first time during the just-concluded foreign secretary level talks between the two countries in Islamabad;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether Indian Government has made clarification in this regard that our views on Jammu and Kashmir are very clear that Pakistan will have to vacate the Pakistan occupied Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The entire State of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. The issue which remains to be resolved is the vacation of the territory of the State of Jammu & Kashmir which is under Pakistan's illegal and forcible occupation. India's position on Jammu & Kashmir was conveyed to Pakistan during the Foreign Secretary level talks held in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997. The position was also reiterated by the Indian Foreign Secretary during his press conference in New Delhi on 25 June, 1997.

Unauthorised Occupation

31. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 804 dated February 26, 1997 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Leprosy

32. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of leprosy patients in the country at present;
- (b) whether there is an increase in the incidence of leprosy patients during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Government to check this disease;
- (e) whether the Government have also launched any special rehabilitation programmes for these patients; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The estimated number of cases in the country at present is 0.68 million.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

(d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all States/UTs with an aim to achieve elimination of leprosy as a Public Health Problem by the year 2000. All the 490

districts in the country have been sanctioned Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) Scheme for free treatment services to all the leprosy patients. Community awareness is being increased through information, education and communication activities. Continuous contact survey, School survey and sample survey are being carried out for early detection of leprosy. Special action project for elimination of leprosy has been developed for difficult to reach and inaccessible areas.

(e) and (f) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme Services are provided for (i) Medical correction of disabilities, (ii) Physiotherapy services, (iii) Prosthetics and appliances, (iv) Care of hands, eye and feet (v) Care of leprosy ulcer. Deformity and ulcer care services are being strengthened.

Reconstructive surgery for the deformity which are correctable are being done at selected centres at present which are proposed to be strengthened further.

Economic and vocational Rehabilitation is done by Ministry of Welfare.

Financial Assistance through Minister's Discretionary Grant

33. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received complaints from various States particularly from Andhra Pradesh relating to provision of financial assistance from the Minister's discretionary grant to the needy patients during the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have taken any action on these complaints;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Female Circumcision

34. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA:

SHRIMATI SHEILA GAUTAM

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the State of World Population Report 1997 brought out by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) stating that "some minority groups in India" are reported to have undergone some form of female circumcision;

(b) If so, the names of the said minority groups and the names of the places where female circumcision is practised alongwith the number of girls on whom the operation performed during the last three years;

(c) the nature of the ill effects of females circumcision on the health of women; and

(d) the action contemplated to be taken to curb the practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Information has been called for from the States/UTs and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The immediate and long term health consequences of female genital mutilation vary according to the type and severity of the procedure performed.

T.B. Vaccine

35. SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL:

SHRI L. RAMANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh has developed a new vaccine for treatment of tuberculosis;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to produce it on a mass scale and to popularise it;

(d) whether BCG vaccine has become ineffective in controlling the spread of the disease; and

(e) if so, the reasons for its use being continued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) BCG vaccine has been demonstrated to prevent disseminated forms of TB.

(e) Do not arise.

Medicinal Plants

36. DR. K. J. PASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants;

(b) If so, the details of action plan formulated for the purpose;

(c) whether some Central Ministries and State Governments are involved in this programme; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing schemes for setting up/expansion of herbal gardens for cultivation of identified species of medicinal plants used in ISM & H and for development of Agro-techniques for cultivation of medicinal plants. Under these schemes financial assistance is given to Government/Semi Government organisations.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Ministry of Environment and Forest is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme for conservation and development of non-timber forest produce including medicinal plants. This scheme is implemented through State Forest Departments. Similarly, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme through Agriculture Universities, CSIR and State Government Departments for the development of medicinal and aromatic plants.

Janta Darbar

37. SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objective behind organising "Janta Darbar" at the residence of Prime Minister and the arrangement made therefor;

(b) the number of complaints received on 30th May, 1997 in the "Janta Darbar" and the section of Society from which these complaints were received and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether all the complaints received have since been acknowledged; and

(d) the arrangements likely to be made to expedite action on the complaints received from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) Janta Milan programmes are organised at the Prime Minister's residence to enable the Prime Minister to have a direct interaction with people and knowledge of the various grievances of the public. Public has free access to meet the Prime Minister during the time fixed for it.

(b) to (d) During the Janta Milan of 30.5.97, Prime Minister received 146 petitions from all such people who came to express their grievance to the Prime Minister. All the petitions received have been scrutinised and forwarded for appropriate action to the concerned authority as per the prescribed procedure. The position of petitions received on 30th May, 1997 is as under:-

No. of letters received	Acknowledged	Filed	Report called	Demand met	Demand not met	Not substantiated	In-term reply	Report received	Report pending
146	126	4	142	2	5	1	5	13	133

Privatisation of Infrastructural Facilities

38. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Drinking Water, sanitation facilities may be privatised in metros" appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated June 25, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the huge gap between the resources required for providing safe adequate drinking water supply and sanitation facilities for the urban population and the availability of financial resources, the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has been planned to convene a National Workshop of States and Central/Private Bodies concerned with the subject to discuss and evolve ways and means/guidelines for attracting private sector investment/participation.

(c) and (d) It is the policy of the Government to encourage private investment in providing infrastructural facilities. However, as water supply and sanitation is a State subject, it is mainly for the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to take a final view in the matter.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

39. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government quarters are still being illegally sub-letted particularly in Nanakpura and Sarojini Nagar in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry/check in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the findings of the enquiry made; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to check sub-letting of the Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) A survey of Government houses in different areas including Sarojini Nagar and Nanakpura was undertaken in 1995. On the basis of inspection reports, show-cause notices were issued in the suspected cases of subletting in 367 & 212 cases in Sarojini Nagar and Nanakpura respectively. After following the prescribed procedure, cancellation orders have been issued in 143 & 92 cases in Sarojini Nagar and Nanakpura respectively. Conducting such inspections is a continuous process on receipt on any complaints or suspected subletting.

[English]

Fissile Materials Production Cut-off Treaty

40. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal through international aegis soliciting India's ratification of the "Fissile Materials Production Cut-off Treaty";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in connection with the ratification of the aforesaid treaty; and

(d) its implications in relation to India's nuclear security and disarmament policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALIM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c) No Sir. Negotiations for a Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty have not commenced. As such the question of ratification does not arise.

(d) India has consistently called for a universal and verifiable ban on production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and believes that a multilaterally negotiated, universally applicable and non-discriminatory treaty banning the production of fissile materials for weapon purposes should be part of a step by step process of global nuclear disarmament aimed at achieving the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within a specified time frame.

Addition in DDA Flats

41. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allowed additions and alterations in the DDA flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of complaints of occupation of Government land, roads, common space unauthorisedly taken over by the DDA flat owners under the protection of the newly announced scheme of additions and alterations in the DDA flats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Authority thereon, particularly in DDA flats at Shahapurjat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by DDA, vide its resolution No. 101/96 dated 5.12.96 it has decided that some additions/alterations made by the allottees of flats constructed by DDA in various localities may be treated as condonable additions/alterations and no action against the allottees may be taken under the terms of allotment. A copy of the Office Order No. F2(83)/94/Coord(H) Pt dated 13.12.96 is attached as statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as and when unauthorised construction is detected in DDA flats at Shahpur Jat, action is taken under the provisions of DMC Act.

Statement

Delhi Development Authority

No. F2(83)/94/Coord(H)/Pt./

December 13, 1996

OFFICE ORDER

Delhi Development Authority vide its resolution No. 101/96 dated 27.8.1996 has decided that the following additions/alterations made by the allottees of flats constructed by DDA in various localities may be treated as condonable additions/alterations and no action against the allottees may be taken under the terms of allotment:

1. Convert Mumty into room.

2. Grill & Glazing in verandah.

3. Raising height of front courtyard walls upto 7 ft. high and rear courtyard walls upto 10 ft. high by putting up jali/fencing.

4. Providing additional door in courtyard.

5. Providing sun-shades on doors and windows wherever not provided.

6. Fixing doors in back or front courtyard.

7. Convert window into almirah.

8. Closing the door.

9. Shifting of water storage tank/raising of the parapet wall upto 5' high and putting additional water storage tank.

10. If the bath room or WC are not having any roof these may be treated as open urinal and may be allowed.

11. Raising the wall of balcony and terrace parapet with grill or glazing upto the height of 5' or lintel height.

12. Construction of bathroom and WC in the rear courtyard.

13. Removal of original structure and reconstruction with due permission in the case of single storeyed built up house only subject to the satisfaction of Building Byelaws and prior approval of the local authority.

14. Inter-change the position of kitchen, bathroom and WC with proper power connection subject to structural safety.

15. Construction of open staircase where no staircase has been provided for approach to the terrace.

16. To shift the front glazing doors/windows upto maximum two feet outside upto the existing chajja.

17. To put/provide an additional PVC water tank at ground floor area without disturbing the common passage.

18. To provide/construct an additional water tank in the scooter/car garrage upto the maximum depth of 2'-6" subject to structural stability.

19. To provide loft or shelf in the rooms.

20. To change the flooring with water proofing treatment.

21. To remove half (four and a half inch) brick wall.

22. To make a ramp at front gate without disturbing the common passage/storm water drain.
23. To provide sun-shades on the outer windows upto 2' wide projection.
24. To provide false ceiling in rooms.
25. To make an opening of maximum size of 2'-6" x 1'-9" for exhaust fan or air conditioner in existing walls.
26. Covering of the open terraces with sloping roofs upto 9 ft. high with light weight material such as fibre glass/AC sheets/GI sheets/ pipes and standard angle iron sections etc. and enclosing with glazing.

Sd/-

(Kewal K. Sharma)

Commissioner (Housing)

[Translation]

Modern Hospitals

42. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals regarding setting up of modern hospitals at some places in Uttar Pradesh with the Central assistance are pending with the Union Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal of modern hospitals at Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh is also under consideration;

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Government Accommodation

43. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government servant used to retain accommodation allotted to him for four months on superannuation but same period has since been brought down to two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to restore the period of four months; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) The permissible period for retention of Government accommodation on superannuation was four months on payment of normal rate of licence fee. These provisions have since been modified w.e.f. 1.1.97 and it has now been provided that permissible period of retention of Government accommodation on retirement will be two months on payment of normal licence fee and another two months will be on payment of twice the normal licence fee.

National Urban Policy

44. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a National Urban Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation and the ongoing economic reforms;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps are being taken by the Government to implement this policy at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Health Care Services to Pensioners

45. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced the decentralisation of health care services for pensioners covered under the CGHS Scheme vide their orders dated September 18, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the latest directions issued by the Government, the pensioners would be deprived of the free health care services at private hospitals and diagnostic centres;

(d) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the facility in

the case of Government pensioners covered under the CGHS Scheme; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) Under the orders of September 18, 1996, the Government has recognised 24 private hospitals/diagnostic centres for referral purpose, in Delhi, as an additional facility extended to serving and pensioner beneficiaries. The order also mentions the package deal rates/ceiling rates for reimbursement for various medical procedures and investigations.

The treatment facility at Government hospitals remains fully reimbursable and no facility has been withdrawn.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Treatment of T.B.

46. SHRI MAHABIR LAL VISHVAKARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Union Government on the treatment of T.B. (tuberculosis) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have provided funds to voluntary organisations for the treatment of the disease;

(c) if so, the amount provided to voluntary organisations during the last three years organisation-wise; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give special incentives to the voluntary organisations so as to encourage them to work in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The total amount spent by the Union Government on the treatment of TB during the last three years is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1994-95	32.15
1995-96	41.19
1996-97	13.63

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Only anti-TB drugs for domiciliary treatment of TB patients are supplied to the Voluntary Organisations under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

(d) Under the TB control project funded by the World Bank and launched this year a scheme for involvement of NGOs has been included.

Health Schemes

47. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY:

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the field of Health and Family Welfare to achieve the goal of health for all during the last three years and the amount provided to each State for their implementation, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the aforesaid schemes in terms of the targets set and achievements made therefrom;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to restructure these schemes for effective implementation in the light of experience gained and deficiencies observed in implementation;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan chalked out for 1997-98; and

(f) the amount provided to each State for implementation of this action plan during 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The details of the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the amount provided to each State/UT for the period 1994-95 to 1996-97 is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Performance of the schemes are reviewed Periodically. Considerable strides have been made in the implementation and achievements of these programmes. The prevalence of leprosy has been reduced from 57.3/10,000 population in 1981 to 5.8 by March, 1997. Number of malaria cases have been brought down from 6.47 million in 1976 to 2.51 million in 1994. The mortality rate from T.B. has decreased from 80 per lakh population in 1970 to 53 in 1993. Prevalence of blindness has come down to 1.49%.

(d) and (e) In the light of experience gained in implementation of these schemes, various measures have been undertaken in terms of strengthening of infrastructure, development of manpower, improved IEC activities etc. for their effective implementation.

(f) A Statement-II showing approved outlay for implementation of major Centrally Sponsored Schemes in States/UTs during 1997-98 is attached.

Statement-I

Central assistance to States/UTs under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Health & Family Welfare during 1994-95 to 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	National Leprosy Eradication Programme			National T.B. Control Programme (Allocation)			National Malaria Eradication Programme (Expenditure)		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257.02	423.25	436.29	230.00	224.50	198.00	712.57	251.22	908.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.77	41.03	17.74	30.50	38.50	9.25	125.06	295.29	252.38
3.	Assam	36.47	62.45	36.56	112.50	102.50	34.75	540.78	2014.62	1239.61
4.	Bihar	180.75	426.34	374.90	207.00	448.50	152.50	385.11	133.08	236.47
5.	Goa	3.84	19.15	4.39	11.25	38.75	9.25	13.68	4.78	10.54
6.	Gujarat	77.57	140.18	61.11	282.00	193.75	211.50	970.06	848.19	607.45
7.	Haryana	12.54	58.07	8.65	100.50	82.00	28.75	341.84	195.82	388.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.39	53.60	6.80	67.50	66.00	54.25	109.68	117.72	184.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.79	58.29	6.66	80.50	53.00	13.50	85.20	15.05	93.69
10.	Karnataka	130.86	250.98	120.70	154.00	199.50	92.25	476.65	463.42	849.68
11.	Kerala	109.72	165.35	111.55	95.00	123.00	149.25	51.68	51.57	37.54
12.	Madhya Pradesh	216.81	372.70	292.54	395.00	273.50	121.00	1682.01	1228.26	708.36
13.	Maharashtra	97.11	163.74	269.31	413.00	392.50	410.00	1121.65	1362.77	1789.54
14.	Manipur	6.28	34.02	5.97	18.25	44.00	10.50	105.71	350.00	216.04
15.	Meghalaya	10.53	30.54	10.65	18.25	40.50	9.75	84.85	322.87	223.59
16.	Mizoram	14.21	19.60	16.24	18.25	36.25	8.75	79.66	357.29	227.66
17.	Nagaland	6.18	23.44	10.49	18.25	37.25	9.00	150.11	364.87	234.89
18.	Orissa	223.20	355.74	176.40	155.50	108.00	46.25	236.08	434.76	708.68
19.	Punjab	25.58	53.14	24.49	150.50	99.00	35.50	377.52	325.12	535.86
20.	Rajasthan	58.20	95.78	79.98	187.00	130.00	208.00	560.59	1196.57	805.58
21.	Sikkim	24.06	22.30	20.24	17.80	37.00	9.25	0.80	14.24	0.94
22.	Tamil Nadu	191.36	382.88	518.98	380.20	276.50	127.00	137.35	153.67	173.58
23.	Tripura	24.41	33.52	22.99	27.25	41.25	9.75	114.65	404.12	328.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	354.78	476.18	480.43	560.00	868.00	222.00	890.78	349.96	884.37
25.	West Bengal	176.78	280.44	291.15	310.00	190.00	258.00	449.64	445.16	915.15
26.	A & N Islands	8.38	7.37	6.83	20.50	35.25	16.00	104.96	69.56	97.28
27.	Chandigarh	10.55	27.83	1.13	23.50	26.25	20.00	55.20	24.49	37.85
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.54	3.89	1.46	23.25	34.50	16.00	19.56	22.82	5.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Daman & Diu	3.78	4.60	6.29	18.25	34.25	18.00	7.10	4.08	7.51
30.	Delhi	9.31	39.26	5.50	294.00	52.00	171.00	91.33	349.43	248.48
31.	Lakshadweep	4.44	3.02	2.14	20.50	34.25	15.00	3.23	3.33	3.33
32.	Pondicherry	11.07	11.92	3.50	10.00	37.75	3.00	10.42	23.94	36.27

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	National Programme for Control of Blindness			National AIDS Control Programme			National Family Welfare Programme (Grants in Aid)		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.28	336.93	38.44	257.73	432.00	425.00	9773.20	8752.96	10278.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.80	13.26	3.82	12.19	65.81	80.00	178.93	250.54	180.68
3.	Assam	37.56	14.83	1.82	50.37	92.70	100.00	3488.38	3075.38	2850.13
4.	Bihar	53.58	56.92	-	87.00	-	25.00	10272.98	10003.46	7512.42
5.	Goa	4.82	9.30	-	41.82	-	25.00	166.67	169.22	195.05
6.	Gujarat	55.00	39.00	7.24	129.29	131.26	300.00	5910.79	5536.01	5365.16
7.	Haryana	43.43	17.87	-	62.27	-	130.00	2541.11	2213.55	2299.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.62	7.73	3.71	87.27	156.75	115.00	1364.70	1195.68	1908.80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.41	11.29	-	12.35	-	25.00	3027.19	1299.42	1131.49
10.	Karnataka	76.96	44.70	40.97	138.33	120.00	350.00	6974.61	7557.81	9384.68
11.	Kerala	93.59	92.03	76.58	100.88	172.62	225.00	3183.61	3335.75	3192.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	198.57	357.83	405.07	217.79	137.00	425.00	10385.16	10126.12	9755.89
13.	Maharashtra	225.90	370.33	117.80	292.60	300.00	900.00	9349.27	11171.61	11734.71
14.	Manipur	11.72	13.35	8.10	52.50	113.58	200.00	425.96	487.63	475.33
15.	Meghalaya	6.84	4.18	-	40.29	18.00	35.00	308.54	385.66	387.47
16.	Mizoram	13.53	7.19	5.27	56.40	74.00	150.00	194.08	241.89	243.42
17.	Nagaland	8.51	16.88	11.30	67.33	107.00	190.00	292.20	285.24	259.25
18.	Orissa	91.58	236.76	67.18	126.10	-	50.00	6312.40	5365.77	4109.53
19.	Punjab	41.97	7.62	-	64.50	80.00	225.00	3760.93	2989.72	2734.32
20.	Rajasthan	118.30	322.28	78.62	123.84	90.00	375.00	9621.90	9110.23	9630.26
21.	Sikkim	1.34	2.33	3.83	17.82	25.00	50.00	222.05	271.85	259.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	105.89	338.07	106.54	277.44	650.00	1700.00	7359.10	7882.94	7428.08
23.	Tripura	24.80	10.66	11.46	3.00	38.00	50.00	489.93	444.01	447.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	244.80	115.02	725.97	121.00	-	450.00	23783.52	19953.46	18258.64
25.	West Bengal	84.24	13.08	9.71	185.64	288.82	600.00	6447.51	8189.78	8955.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	A & N Islands	4.79	5.45	5.74	31.27	50.59	7.00	83.88	100.12	106.32
27.	Chandigarh	5.61	4.86	2.00	28.65	51.70	45.91	162.86	150.56	119.62
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.85	1.41	1.50	25.15	42.00	46.93	38.72	32.80	35.49
29.	Daman & Diu	4.07	1.77	1.50	26.15	43.05	17.00	25.23	34.36	38.80
30.	Delhi	22.27	30.06	-	97.73	164.00	19.00	1592.11	2011.05	1863.39
31.	Lakshadweep	4.04	1.36	1.50	27.52	53.54	16.71	14.28	17.68	14.52
32.	Pondicherry	1.53	2.11	1.30	10.18	55.04	400.00	92.88	128.28	127.27

Statement-II

Scheme-wise approved outlay for major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Central Health and Family Welfare sectors during 1997-98

(Rs. In crore)

1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	200.00
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	75.00
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	90.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	70.00
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	100.00
6.	National Family Welfare Programme	1829.35

*[English]***Investment of Foreign Funds**

48. SHRI K.S. RAYADU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to play a active role to woo foreign funds for core-sectors;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard during the last one year; and

(c) the other steps taken to promote investment and trade flows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI):

(a) Yes Sir, Ministry of External Affairs has been involved in promoting foreign investments into India particularly through our Missions abroad. It recognizes that huge investments are required in infrastructure and core sectors and as such along with the other relevant Ministries places focus on encouraging investments in these sectors.

(b) Wooing and encouraging foreign investors to invest in India is an ongoing effort, the quantification of which over a segmented period may not be feasible. The Ministry's efforts involve publicity, seminars, shows, discussions with business leaders abroad and providing guidance and information to foreign investors at various stages. It

also facilitates contacts with apex chambers and joint venture partners. Our Missions play a major role in this.

(c) Steps to promote investment and trade are in the nature of dissemination of information of India's economic policies and the liberalized economic environment conducive for foreign investments and trade. The steps include distribution of publicity literature, guidance and support to visiting delegations to and from India, facilitating business contacts and providing trade and investment related information and assisting the efforts of our State Governments through our Missions abroad. The Ministry also assists the efforts of the Chambers of Commerce and gives a diplomatic support to the work of other concerned Ministries.

Rail-link with Dhaka

49. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken up the proposal of establishing direct bus service between Dhaka and Calcutta and also direct rail-link between the two countries; and

(b) if so, at what stage does not proposals stand now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) and (b) The question of transport between India and Bangladesh including bus service between Calcutta and Dhaka has been raised with the Government of Bangladesh. In this context, it has been decided to hold discussions on a Motor Vehicles Agreement between the two countries.

As far as direct rail link between the two countries is concerned, at present there are four interchange points/routes in operation between India and Bangladesh where only freight traffic is interchanged. There is no proposal for passenger train service between India and Bangladesh.

HUDCO Office at Tripura

50. **SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:** Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a regional office of HUDCO in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the office is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (c) HUDCO decides to open a regional Office depending on requirements of the State. Earlier HUDCO had considered a request from the Government of Tripura for opening a Regional Office in Agartala, HUDCO clarified to the State Government that the existing Regional Office of HUDCO at Guwahati is effectively catering to the requirements of Tripura. However, to develop a closer rapport with the implementing agencies of Tripura, HUDCO is exploring the possibility of establishing a Development Office at Agartala.

(d) The proposal is yet to be approved by the Board of Directors of HUDCO. HUDCO will be advised to consider the matter and take an early decision.

Drinking Water Scheme in Gujarat

51. **DR. A.K. PATEL:**

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any drinking water scheme has been launched by the Union Government in Gujarat with the help of Netherland Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and received by the Government of Gujarat so far for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U.

VENKATESWARLU): (a) The Government of Gujarat has launched drinking water schemes in Gujarat with funds provided by the Netherlands Government.

(b) The details are as under:-

(i) Lathi-Liliya Regional Water Supply Scheme in district Amreli costing Rs. 728 lakhs with Dutch assistance of Dutch Guilder (DGL) 9,900 million (grant);

(ii) Sami-harij Regional Water Supply Scheme in district Mehsana costing Rs. 2481.20 lakhs with Dutch assistance of DGL 33.750 million (grant) and

(iii) Santalpur Regional Water Supply Scheme in district Banaskantha costing Rs. 1045.60 lakhs with Dutch assistance of DGL 14.210 million (grant).

(c) As per available information, the Government of Gujarat has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 36.93 crores upto September 1996. The Netherlands Government provides assistance to the Government of India at the rate of 85% of the expenditure incurred, i.e. Rs. 31.39 crores.

Bilateral Issues with Neighbours

52. **SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to resolve several outstanding bilateral issues with our neighbouring countries during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the agenda for action for 1997-98 in normalising and strengthening our relations with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c)

Nepal and Bhutan:

The Prime Minister of India paid an official goodwill visit to Nepal from 5-7 June, 1997. This was preceded by the Nepalese foreign Minister's visit to India in August, 1996 and their Prime Minister's visit in February, 1996.

2. The Trade Treaty between India and Nepal which was valid for five years was revised and renewed through exchange of letters on 3 December, 1996. India has agreed to provide access, free of customs duties and quantitative restrictions, to all articles manufactured in Nepal except three group of items, such as alcohol, tobacco and cosmetics. Nepal's request for an additional transit route to Bangladesh via Phulbari was accepted. It was also agreed that the modalities and working arrangements will be decided within two months. The new arrangements would be reviewed six months thereafter.

3. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed during Prime Minister's visit on civil aviation matters. It has been agreed to revise the existing capacity entitlement from 4000

to 6000 seats per week in each direction; to permit Nepalese airlines to operate on two additional points in India—Bangalore and Lucknow; to grant Fifth Freedom traffic rights beyond Kathmandu to two additional points to the Indian carrier and to permit multiple designations of airlines for both sides.

4. All steps are being taken to further strengthen and broaden bilateral ties with Nepal and Bhutan, two of India's closest neighbours and friends.

Pakistan:

The then Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda in his letter of felicitations on the assumption of office of the Nawaz Sharif Government in Pakistan proposed a comprehensive and wide-ranging dialogue between the two countries at an appropriate level on issues of mutual concern. This initiative resulted in the resumption of Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi from 28-31 March, 1997. The Pakistan Foreign Minister, during the visit to New Delhi for NAM Ministerial meeting, had discussion with the External Affairs Minister on 9th April, 1997. This was followed by a meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 12th May, 1997 in Male during the SAARC Summit. All these contacts were positive and constructive. The Prime Ministers, after their meeting in Male, directed the Foreign Secretaries to continue their discussions to work out all aspects on the basis of which the bilateral dialogue between the two countries was to move ahead. The Foreign Secretaries met in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997. The discussions led to a Joint Statement which lists out the issues to be discussed between the two countries and provides a mechanism, including working group, for the same. The Statement provides the basis for a comprehensive, wide-ranging and sustained dialogue between the two countries. We look upon it as a first step in our efforts to engage Pakistan on a wide front with the objective of establishing a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation.

2. The next round of Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan will be held in September, 1997.

Bangladesh:

The Government has signed with the Government of Bangladesh the "Treaty on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka" in December, 1996.

2. A visit by the Minister for Water Resources and the convening of the 32nd Meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission has been scheduled. It would review the working of the treaty on Ganga waters and also discuss other issues of mutual interest in regard to water resources. Efforts would continue towards institutionalising the dialogue on security related issues. We would continue our facilitation role in the repatriation of Chakma refugees from Tripura. We will continue to work towards improving trade and transportation links with Bangladesh. People to people interactions would be enhanced.

Sri Lanka:

The dialogue with the Shri Lankan Government on the problems faced by fishermen straying into each others territorial waters would be continued. The announcement made by our Prime Minister in his capacity as the External Affairs Minister in January, 1997 to remove quantitative restrictions and reduce tariffs on a substantial number of items of export interest to Sri Lanka would be implemented in coordination with our Ministry of Commerce. Interaction between the private sectors of the two countries would be permitted with a view to encourage two way flow of investments. Further cultural exchanges would also be encouraged.

Maldives:

Our efforts would continue at consolidating existing cordial bilateral ties. Maldives would be provided with assistance in its efforts to develop its human resources. In this connection it is proposed to start up distance education in Maldives with the assistance of Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Myanmar:

Relations with the Government of Myanmar would be developed in order to achieve India's national priorities in terms of improved border management, security, border trade and control of smuggling of narcotics, arms and other illegal commodities. The construction of the Tamu-Kalemoy Road would be taken up.

China:

In recent years India-China relations have acquired maturity and substance. While continuing to address outstanding issues including the boundary question, we have sought to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas. We have agreed to work towards a constructive and cooperative relationship. India and China have agreed to impart a much greater economic and technological content to the relationship. It has been agreed to convene the next meeting of the Joint Economic Group to work for a significant expansion of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. The India-China sub-group on Science and Technology will meet to look at opportunities for enhancing functional cooperation between the two sides. The two countries are also strengthening social and cultural ties.

District Cancer Control Programme

53. **SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to provide assistance for the prevention and early detection of cancer under the project "District Cancer Control Programme" to Tata Memorial Cancer Research Centre and Nargis Dutt Memorial Cancer Hospital, Barshi both managed by Ashwini Rural Cancer Research and Relief Society, Barshi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken by the Government to provide assistance to the above mentioned Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Plan Allocation

54. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bihar and U.P. are the most backward States in the country; and
- (b) if so, whether in view of the backwardness in these two States the Union Government propose to increase the plan allocation for these States to enable them to improve the living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) Taking into account various socio-economic indicators the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are lagging behind vis-a-vis national average. The Gadgil-Mukherjee formula for allocation of normal Central assistance among States gives weightage to backwardness of the States. In addition to this Special Area Programme like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) in Uttar Pradesh are also being implemented. These States are also benefitting through allocation of larger Central assistance for Basic Minimum Services (BMS) which is being given keeping in view the gaps in provision of these services. Besides, Central assistance given to States for poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) takes into account the incidence of poverty. As such, plan allocation to these States gives weightage to their backwardness.

Malaria Eradication Programme

55. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL:

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT:

SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme during the last three years with the States Agencies in terms of the target sets and achievements made so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme in the country has miserably failed;

(d) if so, the reasons for the failure and magnitude of the problem;

(e) the details of the time bound new strategies worked out for effective implementation of the programme; and

(f) the details of funds proposed to be made available by the Central Government as well as by the World Bank to control the malaria during 1997-98 to the State Governments, indicating revise target set for, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is being monitored regularly with the State Health Authorities through periodic reports, frequent meetings with the State Programme Officers and field visits by Technical Experts and Officers from Govt. of India.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. With the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operations for control of Malaria, the incidence of Malaria has been brought down from 6.47 million cases in 1976 to around 2 million cases per annum since 1984.

The following specific steps have been undertaken for effective implementation of the programme:-

- 100% central assistance is being provided to the 7 North Eastern States since December, 1994.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases through Primary Health Care system, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and Drug Distribution Centres, Fever Treatment Depots at the village level, is undertaken by the State Govts.
- Vector control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval cooperation in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.
- Intensification of information, Education and Communication activities for mobilising active community participation.
- Observance of anti-malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about prevention and containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country.

Further, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with the World Bank support to cover 100 districts in 7 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as well as 19 towns/cities having high endemicity of malaria has since been negotiated with the World Bank.

(f) Under the NMEP Rs. 150 crores has been

provided in the Budget Estimates 1997-98. In addition, Rs. 50 crores under the World Bank Malaria Control Project has been earmarked during the current financial year. State-wise distribution of funds under the national programme may be seen in the attached Statement.

Funds earmarked under the World Bank Malaria Control Project would be allocated to the States after the Project is formally approved by the Government of India.

Statement

The Budget Estimate for the Year 1997-98 in respect of N.M.E.P.

Name of the States		Allocation of Funds
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	779.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	256.74
3.	Assam	207.29
4.	Bihar	580.52
5.	Goa	10.26
6.	Gujarat	684.25
7.	Haryana	448.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	112.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	92.78
10.	Karnataka	542.97
11.	Kerala	86.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1115.47
13.	Maharashtra	913.05
14.	Manipur	324.52
15.	Meghalaya	239.15
16.	Mizoram	195.47
17.	Nagaland	193.37
18.	Orissa	421.84
19.	Punjab	356.50
20.	Rajasthan	1449.30
21.	Sikkim	0.94
22.	Tamil Nadu	427.25
23.	Tripura	322.71
24.	Uttar Pradesh	881.62
25.	West Bengal	465.28
TOTAL:		113117.00

1	2	3
UTs with legisl.		
1.	Delhi	126.19
2.	Pondichery	23.81
TOTAL:		150.00

UTs without legisl.		
1.	A & N Islands	76.42
2.	Chandigarh	34.15
3.	D & N Haveli	49.16
4.	Daman & Diu	12.55
5.	Lakshadweep	7.72
TOTAL:		180.00

GRAND TOTAL: 1213447.00

1000.00

303.00

100.00

150.00

World Bank 15000.00

Assistance 5000.00

20000.00

Pak Support to Militancy in India

56. SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Pak using N-threat to support militancy in India: Study" appearing in the Statesmen dated 23rd June, 1997;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has been using Nuclear Weapons to support insurgencies within India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government on such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government are aware of Pakistan's support to terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India and are taking all necessary steps to safeguard the country's security. The report under reference, however, is speculative.

Ch. Brahm Prakash Committee

57. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Ch. Brahm Prakash to make to a review of the Status of cooperative movement;

(b) If so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Planning Commission constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Ch. Brahm Prakash in March, 1990 to make a review of the status of the cooperative movement and suggest about the future directions and to finalise the model State Cooperative Societies Bill. The Committee submitted its report in May, 1991.

The Committee went through the details of some of the existing Cooperative Societies Acts and felt that some provisions of these Acts were restrictive in nature. Keeping in view the restrictive provisions of the existing Cooperative Acts and the need for liberalising these provisions, the Committee recommended various measures to make co-operatives free from Governmental control and also to restore democratic functioning, less bureaucratic and political interference. The Committee, *inter alia*, recommended a Model Cooperative Act.

Some of the salient features of the Model Cooperative Act are as follows:-

(i) Government will not have any rule making power;

(ii) No power to the Registrar or the Government for supersession of the Board; compulsory amalgamation/division of cooperative societies; compulsory amendment of the bye-laws of cooperative societies; authority to veto/rescind the resolution of the Managing Committee, issue of directives etc;

(iii) Cooperative federations are to assume greater responsibilities towards the member cooperatives, particularly to ensure the regular conduct of elections and annual audit;

(iv) It prohibits the cooperatives from accepting funds from Government by way of equity;

(v) Board of Directors shall be accountable for timely conduct of election, audit of accounts etc;

(vi) The Model Act prohibits Government officers to work in cooperative on deputation;

(vii) The Model Act provides for the Constitution of Cooperative Tribunals for settlement of disputes including appeals; and

(viii) The Model Act provides stringent provision for offences.

The Model Act recommended by the Committee was circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories. Thereafter, in July, 1992 the Act was discussed in the Conference of Ministers of States incharge of Cooperation. States agreed in principle to the recommendation as contained in the Model Act and their implementation in a phased manner. Some States were of the view that the Central Government should take the lead by amending the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking necessary action to seek the approval of Parliament on the amendment/modification to the Multi-State Cooperatives Act, 1984.

Dr. Sen Gupta Enquiry Committee

58. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of Dr. Sen Gupta Enquiry Committee to remove the difficulties regarding Amarnath Yatra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the report; and

(d) if not, the time by which the said report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire Report was laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on 18.12.1996.

(c) and (d) The Government have accepted the Report and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir is taking appropriate remedial/preparatory measures on the lines suggested in the Report, so that there is no recurrence of the tragedy.

MRTS

59. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand-over the development of Mass Rapid Transit System projects to the Ministry of Railways; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer Policy

60. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government in 1995, not to transfer any official handling of various sensitive cases;

(b) whether despite of this the Government have transferred a number of officials; and

(c) if so, the reasons for violating the directives of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) In so far as the Central Bureau of Investigation is concerned, it has reported having not received any such direction in 1995 from the Supreme Court.

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

MPLADS

61. SHRI SANAT MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant for the year 1997-98 under MP's Local Area Development scheme has been released;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such order of release of grant were issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) and (b) The first instalment of 1997-98 has been released for 205 MPs, having due regard to the progress in expenditure. Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) Funds have not been released in cases where the balance of funds available after sanctioning works is more than Rs. 50 lakhs or where expenditure statement has not been received.

Statement

Statewise number of MPs in respect of whom first instalment of MPLADS Funds for 1997-98 has been released upto 21.7.97.

S.No.	Name of State	No. of MPs for whom funds have been released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Haryana	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	13
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23
13.	Maharashtra	27
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	9
19.	Punjab	2
20.	Rajasthan	7
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	11
23.	Tripura	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	53
25.	West Bengal	7
26.	A & N Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-
30.	Delhi	3
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	-
Total:		205

Special Grants to J & K

62. **SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of special assistance/grants provided to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1st June, 1996;

(b) the heads under which this amount has been provided separately; and

(c) the total amount spent on reconstruction/repairs of damaged bridges/schools and infrastructure during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance has released the following amount as under:-

Rs. in crores

Items	1996-97		Total for the year	1997-98	
	Allocated	Released since 1.6.96		Allocated	Released (upto 15.7.97)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Spl. Central Assistance	663.00	663.00	663.00	850.00	280.00
2. Spl. Plan Loan	100.00	92.70	100.00	-	-
3. Spl. Plan Assistance	-	-	-	200.00	64.00
4. Spl. Central Assistance for Border Area Dev. Programme	20.68	20.68	20.68	19.79 (tentative)	-

In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs through Department of J & K Affairs has also released Rs. 234.99 crores under Security Related Expenditure during the financial year 1996-97, including Rs. 197.79 crores released after 1st June, 1996.

(c) In the year 1996-97, since 1st June 1996 an amount of nearly Rs. 24.50 crores was spent by the State Govt. for reconstruction of Government damaged property due to militancy.

Child-Labour Engaged in Unorganised Sector

63. **SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that thousands of children below the age of 14 years have been employed in various unorganised sectors in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the child labour system in the country and impose punishment for those who are found to employ these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has taken a series of steps to address the problem of child labour in the country. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 the employment of children is prohibited in 7 occupations and 18 processes contained in Part A and B of the Schedule to the Act. Employers employing children in occupations and processes prohibited under the Act are liable for prosecution. There are also legal provisions in various other labour laws safeguarding the interests of working children. It has been the effort of Government to enforce all the child labour related laws in a harmonious manner. Apart from legal measures, Government have taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations. A major programme was announced in August 1994 for the rehabilitation of around 2 million children working in hazardous occupations. So far 78 Child Labour Projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. As per the available information, around 1.05 lakh children are already enrolled in the special

schools set up under the projects. This issue was also deliberated upon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Court has given several directions, in their judgement dated 10.12.96, including payment of compensation by the employers, employing children in hazardous occupations. The Government has already taken a number of steps to implement these directions.

Hospitals of Indian Red Cross Society

64. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hospitals set up by the Indian Red Cross Society to treat victims of 1984 Bhopal Gas disaster at Bhopal are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of Central assistance provided to the State Government and to the Indian Red Cross Society for victims of Bhopal Gas disaster during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) According to information received from Indian Red Cross Society, the hospitals set up by IRCS to treat the victims of 1984 of the Bhopal Gas Disaster have not closed down but the number of patients visiting these Medical Centres have now come down.

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

[Translation]

Indians in Saudi Arabia

65. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale harassment of Indians in Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Indians are missing from January 1997 in Saudi Arabia; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to trace them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (d) There have been no reports of large scale harassment of Indians in Saudi Arabia. By and large, Indians in Saudi Arabia are satisfied with their living and working conditions. In relation to the approximately 1.5 million Indian workers in Saudi Arabia, the number of complaints is very small. The complaints of harassment received from time to time mostly relate to non-payment of wages, long and arduous hours of work without adequate compensation, denial of leave to come to India, withholding of travel documents by the sponsors, non-fulfilment of contractual obligations, ill-treatment, etc.

Out of the 1.5 million Indian workers in Saudi Arabia, the majority of them work in the interior parts of the country. Whenever our Embassy in Riyadh or the Consulate General in Jeddah receives any report about a missing Indian, they promptly take up the matter with the sponsor, local Indians who are known to the missing person as well as with the Saudi Foreign Ministry to trace the individual.

Since January 1997, a prominent case brought to government's attention was of Shri B.D. Baliga, who was employed as Materials Manager in Eastern Petrochemicals, Jubail, Saudi Arabia, reported missing from 5.2.1997. On enquiries the Embassy learnt that he had been detained at the airport for unauthorisedly possessing some documents belonging to his employer. Through the efforts of the Embassy, Shri B.D. Baliga was released and subsequently returned to India.

[English]

Labour Laws

66. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives for a critical review of existing labour laws in the wake of emerging globalisation process and the need for internationalising labour laws;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the details of time bound action plan for the current year; and

(d) whether the role of State Governments therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Review of labour laws is a continuous process and enacting of new laws and amendments to existing laws are made taking into account emerging factors. Views of State Governments are generally invited while amending the existing laws or enacting a new law.

Draft of Ninth Plan

67. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the draft of the Ninth Plan has been finally approved;

(b) if so, whether the views of all the State

Governments including the experts, have been ascertained; and

(c) the main projects on which emphasis has been laid down in the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The exercise for the preparation of the Ninth Plan is presently underway in Planning Commission. The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997, prepared after extensive consultations with experts, Parliamentarians, State Governments and Voluntary Organisations etc, indicated the objectives and main thrusts on which emphasis is to be laid down in the Ninth Plan.

P.M.'s Action Plan on Child Labour

68. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards elimination of child labour engaged in hazardous jobs, industry and mines under the Action Plan announced by the then Prime Minister on August 15, 1985, so far, yearwise, indicating also the achievement made for education, training and rehabilitation of the child labour, emancipated under the Plan, and

(b) the effective steps being taken to achieve the objectives of total ban of child labour from such hazardous employment as contemplated under Article 24, of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A major programme was announced by Government on 15th August, 1994 to rehabilitate child labour working in hazardous occupations. Under the project, an estimated 2 million children working in hazardous occupations were proposed to be withdrawn from work and rehabilitated by putting them in schools with provisions for non-formal education, vocational training supplementary nutrition, etc. So far 76 Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. As per the available information, around 1.05 lakh children are already enrolled in the special schools set up under the projects.

While the Government was still considering extension of the programme to other districts, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement 10 12 96 issued several directions regarding the manner in which the children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of children working in non hazardous occupations are to be improved and regulated. A number of steps have been taken for the implementation of the judgement of Supreme Court.

Climate Satellite

69. SHRI L. RAMANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation has submitted a proposal for launching climate satellite; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government to save lives during natural calamities by advance prediction of cyclones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has constituted an Expert Group for defining a satellite for climate studies-CLIMATSAT Programme Definition Group—for working out the technical feasibility of designing and launching such a satellite. The Committee is presently working out the payload mix, orbit, satellite configuration, etc., for the proposed satellite in close collaboration with various Indian user Organisations such as, Indian Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and Indian Institute of Science.

(b) Presently, the analysis of sequential cloud cover images provided by the Indian geostationary INSAT satellites, has been facilitating advanced warning on the onset of cyclones. The Disaster Warning System using additionally the communication capability of INSAT has been used to take advanced actions in relation to evacuation of people from coastal regions.

Model Villages

70. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has prepared a special scheme for the development of model villages in the country.

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on the scheme is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir. HUDCO has proposed to develop one or two model villages (Adarsh Gram) and model bastis (Adarsh Bastis) in all States/UTs in the country.

(b) The Model Village/Model Basti Project will have a convergence approach and integrated development with provision of good housing with appropriate sustainable technologies based on local resources, use of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy and creation of social infrastructure and community facilities. The Model

Villages/Model Bastis will be identified through a consultative process in which the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), State Government as well as the implementing agency will be actively involved.

(c) HUDCO proposes to launch this scheme in August, 1997.

[Translation]

Unemployment in Bihar

71. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being evolved by the Union Government to check increasing unemployment in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (c) No special scheme is being evolved by the Union Government to check increasing unemployment in Bihar. However, the Government is implementing a number of self employment and wage employment programmes throughout the country, in which the State of Bihar is also included. Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has one scheme for Self Employment i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and two schemes for wage employment i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in rural areas. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) is implemented in urban areas. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is implemented both in rural and urban areas.

[English]

Cardio Disease by Tobacco

72. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country suffering from Cardio vascular diseases caused by tobacco;

(b) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to ban the smoking in public places and public conveyances; and

(c) the policy of the Government to phase out cultivation and manufacture of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Information on the number of people suffering from cardio-vascular diseases caused by tobacco is not available. However, estimates has been derived

indirectly by utilising the available information on attributable risk of Coronary Heart Diseases (CHD) due to tobacco, and number of prevalent cases of CHD cases in the country. Taking an estimate of 2-fold risk, the number of cases attributable to tobacco works out to about 13 lakh persons.

(b) Under administrative instructions, tobacco smoking is prohibited in Hospitals, dispensaries and other health care establishments, educational institutions, Conference Rooms, domestic air flights, air-conditioned Chair Cars and air-conditioned sleeper coaches in trains, sub-urban trains and air-conditioned buses under the control of Government of India. Further in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, smoking is prohibited in public places and public conveyances.

(c) The Central Tobacco Research Institute (ICAR) has identified a number of suitable alternate crops like Mustard, Safflower, Sunflower, Soyabean, Groundnut, Ragi, Onion, Garlic and Sugarcane in the FCV Tobacco growing areas. Edd Efforts are being made to propagate the cultivation of these crops in the Tobacco growing areas.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi-Jhopari Dwellers in Chandigarh

73. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of various jhuggi-jhopari clusters in 1996-97 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the amount spent thereon;

(b) whether the Government have any plans for the rehabilitation of these jhuggi-jhopari clusters during 1997-98;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether basic amenities have not been provided to such slum dwellers who have not been rehabilitated so far;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agitation by Bidi Workers

74. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bidi Workers of Godha and Gohalpur (Jabalpur M.P.) had launched an agitation in protest against Government's decision regarding fixing of wages and provision of other amenities;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Prithvi Missile

75. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to beef up its military arsenal and launch a diplomatic offensive as a part of three-pronged strategy to India's Prithvi missile;

(b) if so, whether this decision of Pakistan violate the agreement reached between the two countries at the Secretary-level talks held in Islamabad;

(c) if so, whether Pakistan has again initiated propaganda against India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d) Government are aware that Pakistan maintains a military arsenal far in excess of its legitimate defence requirements. Government are also aware of its persistent propaganda regarding the Prithvi missiles. Such propaganda is inconsistent with the firm intention of both countries to eschew hostile propaganda and provocative actions. This intention is contained in the Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the Foreign Secretary-level talks held in Islamabad in June 1997. Government is carefully and continuously assessing the implications of Pakistan's military build-up and is taking all necessary steps to safeguard the national security.

Indo-US Relation

76. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh initiatives have been taken to strengthen Indo-US cooperation in the era of liberalisation;

(b) whether the President of USA has accepted the invitation to visit India during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Government of India and the Government of the United States have recently had useful discussions during the June, 1997 visit to the US by Minister of State for External Affairs. Issues of mutual interest in the bilateral and international context were discussed during this visit in keeping with the desire of both countries to have a broad-based dialogue and relationship.

(b) and (c) Government have been informed that the US President is considering a visit to India during the 50th Anniversary celebrations of India's independence

[Translation]

IAS Officers

77. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) sanctioned strength of IAS officers in the country, State-wise, as on date;

(b) actual strength of IAS officers in the country, State-wise, as on date,

(c) whether orders regarding reservation for SC/ST/OBC are implemented in appointments of IAS officers;

(d) if so, the number of SC/ST/OBC/IAS officers at present in each State;

(e) the number of vacant posts of IAS reserved for SC/ST/OBC, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of IAS cadres, state wise, as on 17th July, 1997 and actual strength of IAS officers as on 17th July, 1997, is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of SC/ST/OBC IAS officers State-wise, as on 17th July, 1997, is given in the attached statement-II.

(e) Reservation in the IAS for SC/ST/OBC is vacancy based and not post based. All vacancies in the IAS are filled up in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government.

(f) In view of the answer at (e) above, the question does not arise.

Statement-I*Existing cadre strength of the Indian Administrative service (As on 17.7.1997)*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Senior Posts under State Govt.	Posts Under Central Govt.	State Deputation Reserve	Leave Training Reserve & Junior Posts	Direct Recruitment Posts	Promotion Posts	Total Authorised Strength	Actual Number of IAS Officers in position
		(SDP)	(CDR) (⊕ 40% of SDP)	(SDR) (⊕ 25% of SDP)	(OR) (⊕ 20% of SDP)	(DR) (SDP+CDR+SDR+OR+PQ)	(PQ) (33.1/3% of SDP+CDR)	(TAS) (DR+PQ)	
[Col. (7) + (8)]									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159	64	60	31	240	74	314	311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126	50	31	25	174	58	232	232
	Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories								
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	110	44	31	22	156	51	207	213
4.	Bihar	212	85	53	42	294	98	392	336
5.	Gujarat	116	46	51	23	182	54	236	222
6.	Haryana	115	46	28	23	159	53	212	189
7.	Himachal Pradesh	71	28	18	14	98	33	131	125
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	61	24	15	12	70	42	112	105
9.	Karnataka	127	51	50	25	194	19	253	261
10.	Kerala	93	37	23	18	128	43	171	157
11.	Madhya Pradesh	204	82	51	40	282	95	377	394
12.	Maharashtra	190	76	47	38	263	88	351	357
13.	Manipur-Tripura	107	43	27	21	149	49	198	160
14.	Nagaland	35	14	8	7	48	16	64	43
15.	Orissa	108	43	27	21	149	50	199	196
16.	Punjab	99	40	35	19	147	46	193	189
17.	Rajasthan	141	56	35	28	195	15	260	236
18.	Sikkim	27	11	7	5	38	5	53	40
19.	Tamilnadu	175	70	43	35	242	81	323	317
20.	Uttar Pradesh	271	108	94	54	401	126	527	534
21.	West Bengal	158	63	40	31	219	73	292	297
Total		2705	1081	774	534	3828	1269	5097	4914

Statement-II**Number of SC/ST/OBC IAS Officers**

S.No.	Cadre	Number of SC/ST Officers (OBC Officers included in others)
-------	-------	---

1	2	3
1.	Assam Meghalaya	213
	SC	8
	ST	28
	Others	177
2.	Andhra Pradesh	311
	SC	40
	ST	16
	Others	255
3.	Bihar	336
	SC	31
	ST	25
	Others	280
4.	Gujarat	222
	SC	20
	ST	9
	Others	193
5.	Himachal	125
	SC	8
	ST	13
	Others	104
6.	Haryana	189
	SC	31
	ST	2
	Others	156
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	105
	SC	8
	ST	5
	Others	92
8.	Kerala	157
	SC	23
	ST	5
	Others	129
9.	Karnataka	261
	SC	34
	ST	9
	Others	218

1	2	3
10.	Maharashtra	357
	SC	40
	ST	10
	Others	307
11.	Madhya Pradesh	394
	SC	39
	ST	16
	Others	339
12.	Manipur-Tripura	160
	SC	6
	ST	28
	Others	126
13.	Nagaland	43
	SC	0
	ST	14
	Others	29
14.	Orissa	196
	SC	18
	ST	7
	Others	171
15.	Punjab	189
	SC	28
	ST	0
	Others	161
16.	Rajasthan	236
	SC	26
	ST	14
	Others	196
17.	Sikkim	40
	SC	4
	ST	12
	Others	24
18.	Tamil Nadu	317
	SC	49
	ST	12
	Others	256
19.	Uttar Pradesh	534
	SC	72
	ST	14
	Others	448

1	2	3
20.	AGMUT	232
	SC	27
	ST	17
	Others	188
21.	West Bengal	297
	SC	28
	ST	12
	Others	257
Total		4914
	SC	540
	ST	268
	Others	4106

Note: Others category includes OBC IAS officers. OBC figures have been separately compiled only from 1995. The State-wise break-up of OBCs recruited in the service from 1995 onwards are as follows:-

S.No.	Cadre	Number of OBC IAS officers recruited since 1995
1	2	3
1.	Assam Meghalaya	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Haryana	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Maharashtra	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2
12.	Manipur-Tripura	2
13.	Nagaland	-
14.	Orissa	2
15.	Punjab	2
16.	Rajasthan	3

1	2	3
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8
20.	AGMUT	3
21.	West Bengal	1
Total		51

[English]

Human Trafficking

78. DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased refer to reply given to starred question No. 21 on 24 February, 1997 and state:

(a) the outcome of the detailed enquiry made regarding organised gang engaged in human trafficking to Saudi Arabia;

(b) the procedural changes made to ensure that children are not taken abroad and abused for begging or in any other manner;

(c) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Statesman dated 8th March, 1997 stating that there are over 2000 children, mostly girls in Saudi Arabia and if so, the facts thereof, and

(d) steps taken to put an end to this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA) A copy of the statement laid on the Table of the House as a reply to Starred Question No 21 on February 24, 1997 is attached.

(a) The Government of West Bengal has been requested to conduct a detailed inquiry into the operation of any organised gang engaged in trafficking of children to Saudi Arabia, after deportation of 124 children, who were caught begging in Jeddah and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, in two batches in January and February, 1997. The investigation are still continuing and according to the interim report on the investigation, the children were taken by either parents/distant relatives or local touts in West Bengal. Mostly the guardians themselves had sent their wards on monetary consideration or assurances of remuneration for sparing their wards for beggary in Saudi Arabia. There has been no allegation of any girl being used for immoral purposes. All the children were reportedly taken on valid passports of their parents, distant relatives or local touts.

(b) and (d) Procedures have been tightened to ensure that children travelling abroad are in fact accompanying

their parents and not being taken by any unauthorised person. Immigration authorities have been specifically instructed to scrutinize the documents of those who take handicapped children in pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. Consideration is also being given to the issue to separate passport for children in order to serve the same purpose.

(c) Yes Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the Statement of March 8, 1997. However, Government is not aware of 2000 children, mostly girls, stated to be present in Saudi Arabia. During the year 1997, till date, a total of 226 children, found begging, have been deported from Saudi Arabia in five batches. This was a consequence of Saudi crackdown on begging at Holy places.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (g) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 21 (Priority I) Regarding "Selling of Children and Girls" Due Answer on February 24, 1997.

130 Indian children, most of them handicapped were apprehended by the authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia while begging in Jeddah and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The Saudi authorities did this as a part of an exercise to apprehend beggars, irrespective of their nationality, during the month of Ramadan. These children were subsequently deported to India by the Saudi authorities with the Consulate General of India, Jeddah issuing the necessary travel documents for their return to India. The deportation was done in two batches i.e. 77 children on January 13, 1997 (consisting of 76 girls and one boy) and 47 boys on February 3, 1997 making it a total of 124. Another 6 children, similarly apprehended, are awaiting deportation from Saudi Arabia.

As per preliminary enquiries by the officials of the Indian Consulate General, Jeddah, most of the children hailed from Murshidabad district of West Bengal. The children had gone to Saudi Arabia on Hajj/Umrah visas, arranged by organised gangs, engaged in human trafficking. The Government of West Bengal has been requested to conduct a detailed inquiry into the operation of these gangs.

Government is gravely concerned at such incidents of trafficking in children. While minimising any inconvenience to pilgrims, it is determined to ensure that only bonafide cases of children accompanying parents on pilgrimage should be permitted. A tightening of procedures is being undertaken in order to ensure that children travelling abroad are in fact accompanying their parents and not being taken by any unauthorised persons. Consideration is also being given to the fact issue of separate passports for children in order to serve the same purpose.

Machines and Equipments in Patel Chest Institute

79. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that costly machines and equipments are lying idle in the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute and the hospitals is virtually paralysed with practically no patients;

(b) whether the Government have also received complaints about the non-maintenance of the expenditure accounts and other irregularities being committed in the Institute;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no such report. The diagnostic and research laboratories as well as the 20-bed inpatient facility attached to the Clinical Research Centre of the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi are reported to be functioning normally, with daily patient attendance of 250-300 on an average.

(b) to (d) No specific complaints in this regard have been received. The audit of the Institute upto the year 1994-95 has been conducted and action on the final audit report will be taken as and when received. However, with a view to further improving the functioning of the Institute, it has been decided to constitute an Academic Committee and a Finance Committee, for the Institute.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Illegal Colonies

80. SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Delhi had submitted a proposal to the Ministry about three years ago for regularising 1071 unauthorised colonies in Eastern Delhi, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not regularising these colonies, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from Government of NCT of Delhi to regularise all unauthorised colonies in Delhi as existed on 31.3.1993. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 4771/93 has restrained the respondents, including Union of India, from taking any decision or action for regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. Thus the matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Child Labour

81. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting of the States concerned has been convened to evolve the modalities for elimination of child labour and to provide them with a better quality of life as directed by the Supreme Court on May 2, 1997;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow up steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their judgement dated 21st February, 1997 in Writ Petition Civil No. 12125/84 and 11643/85—Bandhua Mukti Morcha etc. (Petitioner) Vs. UOI & Ors (Respondents) had directed Government to convene a meeting of the concerned Ministers of the respective State Governments and their Principal Secretaries holding concerned Departments to evolve a principle of policy for progressive elimination of employment of children below the age of 14 years in all the employments governed by the respective enactments mentioned in M.C. Mehta's case and to evolve such steps consistent with the scheme laid down in M.C. Mehta's case. The directions of the Supreme Court was considered in the State Labour Ministers Conference convened on 7-8th July, 1997. In the Conference, the progress in the implementation of the directions given by the Supreme Court in the M.C. Mehta's case was reviewed. First phase of the survey has been conducted by the most of the State. The State Governments also reaffirmed their commitment for expeditious implementation of the directions in light of the latest judgement in the Bandhua Mukti Morcha case.

The Writ Petition No. 12125/84—Bandhua Mukti Morcha V/s UOI—was again listed for hearing on 2nd May, 1997. However, it was not taken up by the Court as the case was deleted from the list by the Registry.

[Translation]

Visit by Foreign Ambassadors to Kashmir

82. SHRI RAMCHANDRA BENDA CHAUDHARY

SHRI PARSARAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government accords permission to all foreign ambassadors to visit Kashmir each year;

(b) if so, whether UNO or any other agency has advised Government to allow all foreign ambassadors to go to Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the details of the policy being followed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c) Government place no restriction on the travel of diplomats including Heads of Missions to any part of India including Jammu & Kashmir.

Labour Potential

83. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have estimated total labour potential available in the country before formulating Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total number thereof in organised as well as in unorganised sectors, separately;

(c) whether most of the labourers in unorganised sector are engaged in agriculture sector;

(d) if so, the details of other major sectors where unorganised labourers are engaged and the estimated number thereof; and

(e) the details of average daily wages of labourers in each sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Labour force projections are available for economy as a whole Labour force, at the beginning of the Ninth Five Year Plan was estimated to be 354 million

(c) and (d) As per the 50th Round of National Sample Survey conducted during 1993-94, the estimates of the industrial distribution of total employment was as given in Statement-I attached.

(e) Average daily wage rates (absolute) by industry and stratum during the year 1992 are given in the Statement-II attached.

Statement-I**Estimated Industrial Sector-wise Employment (UPS)
1993-94**

Industry	Employment (Million)	
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Allied		207.83
2. Mining & Quarrying		2.69
3. Manufacturing		35.62

1	2	3
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.33
5.	Construction	11.52
6.	Wholesale and Retail Trade	26.36
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	10.19
8.	Finance, Real Estate Insurance and Business services.	3.32
9.	Community, Social and Personal services	33.13
	Total:	332.00

Source: NSSO (50th round-1993-94); key results.

Note: UPS means Usual Principal Status of workers.

Statement-II

Average daily wage rates (absolute) by industry & stratum during 1992

Sl. No.	Industry/Stratum	1992
1	2	3
1	Cotton Textiles	62.88
	(i) Ahmedabad	76.04
	(ii) Bangalore	68.54
	(iii) Bombay & its suburbs	83.42
	(iv) Coimbatore	81.91
	(v) Howrah & Calcutta	54.54
	(vi) Indore	51.50
	(vii) Kanpur	60.38
	(viii) Nagpur	57.16
	(ix) Residual	54.58
2	Cement	79.14
3	Cigarette Factories	71.49
4	Hydrogenated Oil	72.73
5	Jute Textiles	64.92
	(i) West Bengal	65.14
	(ii) Residual	64.19
6	Manufacturing of Electrical Machinery	93.95
7	Match Factories	43.08
8	Paper & Paper Products	67.72

1	2	3
9.	Railway Workshops	89.81
10.	Smelting and Refining of Metal (Including Iron & Steel)	91.22
11.	Soap Factories	73.39
12.	Sugar	66.81
	(i) Bihar	67.93
	(ii) Uttar Pradesh	65.41
	(iii) Residual	69.36
13.	*Silk Textiles	54.84
	(i) Surat	56.28
	(ii) J&K	N.A
	(iii) Amritsar	56.41
	(iv) Bhiwandi	54.64
	(v) Bangalore	39.81
	(vi) Bombay & its Suburbs	67.71
	(vii) Residual	54.14
14.	Wollen Textiles	59.39
15.	Coal Mines	82.72
16.	Iron Ore Mines	48.46
17.	Manganese Mines	42.65
18.	Mica Mines	29.59
19.	Coffee Plantations	22.83
20.	Rubber Plantations	35.52
21.	Tea Plantations	20.44
	(i) South India	28.56
	(ii) North East India	18.56

N.A-Not Available

*Industries from Sl. No. 13 to 21 were added in 1976.

Source: Ministry of Labour Annual Report, 1996-97

Haj Pilgrimage

84. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian pilgrims who have visited Mecca, religious places in Pakistan and Tibet area of China during last three years.

(b) the amount spent on these pilgrims during the above period.

(c) whether the Government have decided to reduce the pilgrims visiting Mecca during 1997; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (d) The number of pilgrims who have visited Mecca, religious places in Pakistan and Tibet area of China for the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra during the last three years is as under:

	1994	1995	1996
Haj pilgrims	25685	30503	50346
Kailash Mansarovar Yatris	370	350	435
Sikh/Sehejdhari and Hindu	5380	5210	5085
Jathas to Pakistan			

2. The expenditure incurred on the Haj pilgrims during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of Pilgrims	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.)	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)
1994	25,685	24.69 crores	9612.00
1995	30,503	17.95 crores	5884.00
1996	50,346	42.02 crores	8346.00

3. In 1996, Government decided to peg the amount payable to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) by pilgrims at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per pilgrim. The total cost charged by KMVN is Rs. 8250/-. Thus, the Government provided a subsidy of Rs. 3250/- per pilgrim to KMVN towards board, lodge and transport arrangements. Government also provides facilities to pilgrims which include medical assistance, security and escort cover through ITBP and UP State Police, communication links between Delhi and places enroute Indian side as well as in China and a Liaison Officer at Government cost with each batch of pilgrim.

4. In the case of Sikh/Sehajdhari and Hindu Jathas from India to Pakistan, Government extends all required assistance, obtains approval of the Government of Pakistan for the visit of each Jatha; coordinates with various State Governments/Ministries/Authorities and forwards the lists of intending pilgrims to the Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi for visas; arranges with the Ministry of Railways special train services for the pilgrims both for onward/return journey; expedites release of foreign exchange from Reserve Bank of India as a special case in view of the fact that permission for Jathas is given at short notice and visas are stamped on the pilgrims' passports which is one or two days prior to the departure of the Jathas; attaches a Liaison Officer from the High Commission of India in

Islamabad to render assistance to the visiting pilgrims when they contract for any kind of help etc.

5. The Government has not decided to reduce the number of pilgrims visiting Mecca during 1997.

Hepatitis 'B' Vaccination

85. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to launch Hepatitis 'B' vaccination campaign on the line of Pulse Police Campaign for prevention of jaundice in the country;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation has offered Hepatitis 'B' vaccine at the rate of one dollar per dose;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to purchase this vaccine;

(d) if so, the number of vaccines proposed to be purchased and the time by which these are likely to be purchased;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the prevention of the jaundice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) It is proposed to include vaccination against Hepatitis-B if adequate resources become available to the Ministry during the IX Plan.

(b) WHO has indicated that the Plasma derived Hepatitis-B Vaccine could be obtained for US\$ 0.5—1 per paediatric dose.

(c) to (e) A decision on this depends on the availability of resources.

(f) Jaundice is the infection of liver which could be caused by any type of Hepatitis Virus. Following measures are being taken to prevent viral Hepatitis.

(i) The screening of Hepatitis-B is mandatory for all blood donations.

(ii) Awareness building for promoting safe sex has been undertaken.

(iii) Guidelines have been issued for the use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection and aseptic surgical interventions.

(iv) Directions have been given for the immunisation of Central Government hospital personnel, who are at high risk, against Hepatitis-B.

State Govts. have also been advised to take similar steps.

(v) Intensive Health Education measures have been

promoted inter-alia conveying messages for use of safe drinking water and maintenance of environmental sanitation.

[English]

Declaration of Backward Area

86. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir areas which are close to the line of control have been declared as backward and have been granted certain facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons for which border areas of Kathua and Jammu districts have been deprived of such facilities; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In the year 1981, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir had declared some areas, including the are as within 8 kms from the Line of Actual Control, as socially and educationally backward on the recommendations of the Anand Committee. Subsequently in the year 1998, some more left out villages were also declared socially and educationally backward, based on the recommendations of the concerned Deputy Commissioners. Reservations in Government services and in the admission in professional institutions are provided to these areas.

(b) The Anand Committee had set the following factors as criteria for declaring the areas as socially and educationally backward:-

- (1) Inaccessability of the area;
- (2) Climatic conditions;
- (3) Geographical position/topography of the areas;
- (4) Low rate of literacy
- (5) Lack of medical facilities; and

(6) Lack of basic necessities of life, like drinking water, electricity, irrigation facilities, maternity and child welfare clinics etc.

The list of backward areas include 103 villages of Kathua district and 127 villages of Jammu district.

(c) All those villages including those near the Line of Actual Control, which fulfil the above criteria were included in the list of backward areas. The State Government has no proposal, at present, for declaring any more villages as socially and educationally backward.

Plots/Flats to SC/ST

87. SHRI SIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of residential flats, shops and plots allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the details of special housing scheme launched by D.D.A. exclusively for SC/ST applicants, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Following number of flats, plots and shops have been allotted by Delhi Development Authority during the last three years; year-wise and category-wise details are as under:-

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Flats:			
SFS	155	138	417
MIG	-	466	1200
LIG	147	651	450
Janata	1522	44	917
EWS	407	-	2102
Shops:	191	255	-

Plots: No, separate record of allotment of plots year-wise is available. However all the persons registered under SC/ST category have been allotted plots and their number is 4994.

(b) Special housing scheme was launched in the year 1989 called the Ambedkar Awas Yojana exclusively for SC/ST applicants.

Haj Pilgrimage

88. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a fresh scheme for Haj Pilgrimage in the light of experience of irresponsible behaviour of private tour operators towards Hajis in the context of Mina fire tragedy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALIM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) and (b) Several measures to regulate the activities of private tour operators, in relation to Haj pilgrimage, are Under the active consideration of the Government in the light of the Mina fire incident.

Self Employment Programme

89. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether self employment programme for urban youths has been implemented in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is implementing two Centrally sponsored urban employment programmes namely, Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) for urban youth in Tamil Nadu.

(b) NRY:-The scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) is being implemented since October, 1989 for providing self employment opportunities to the urban poor living below the poverty line. From the inception of the programme till 30.6.97, 1,09,500 urban poor have been assisted in setting up self employment units under SUME in Tamil Nadu.

PMIUPEP:-This scheme has self employment as one of its many components for the urban poor living in Class-II Urban Agglomerations. The scheme is being implemented in 41 towns of Tamil Nadu.

- (c) Does not arise.

Kashmiri Migrants

90. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migrant teachers of Government School were gunned down in Udhampur distt. of Jammu by militants recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the condition are conducive for sending back the migrants to Kashmir;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for forcing the migrants back to the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On June 15, 1997 at about 17.45 hrs. a passenger bus coming from Jammu to Gool was stopped by armed terrorists near Grate Morh, 7 kms. short of Gool in district Udhampur. The terrorists asked all the passengers to come down and segregated three members of the minority Kashmiri Pandit community and took them away

to a distance where they were shot dead. The deceased were one Principal and two lecturers of the Government Higher Secondary School, Gool who were returning to their duties after summer vacation.

(c) to (e) There has been a marked decrease in the overall level of violence after the formation of an elected Government in J & K. Continued efforts are made to further improve the security situation in the State. The matter of return and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Pandits to their homes is an important priority of the State Government. The State Government is preparing an action plan for their return, which may take some time to get final shape since the issue has to be tackled on politico-economic basis.

Employment Exchange for Women

91. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of women seeking jobs through employment exchange is increasing but there is no corresponding increase in the jobs provided to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government propose to open separate employment exchange for women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to set up separate Employment Exchanges for women as the existing system is felt sufficient to take care of all types of job-seekers including women.

[Translation]

Complaints Against CPWD

92. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against CPWD by the public grievances cell under the Cabinet Secretariat during the last four months;

(b) the details of complaints disposed of by the said cell;

(c) the stage at which the remaining complaints stand and the reasons for delay in disposing of these complaints; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government against the guilty officials of CPWD and for early disposal of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) CPWD have received 12 complaints through the Public Grievances Cell of Cabinet Sectt. during the last four months as shown in the attached Statement.

(b) to (d) 3 cases as shown in Statement at Sl. No. 3, 4 have been settled. Position in respect of other pending public grievance cases has been shown in statement and they are the process of settlement.

CPWD has been directed to expedite the disposal of these cases.

Statement

1. 4/10/97-EC VI/PG Shri R.P. Sharma:-Regarding non-payment of pensionary benefits. Matter is being looked into pending with SE, PWDEC-I.
2. 4/14/97-EC VI/PG Smt. Kamlesh Rani:-Regarding Ex-gratia payment pending in the Office of SE (HQ) NDZ-IV, New Delhi. P&AO (FZ) has been requested to send the report in the matter vide their letter dated 26.6.97.
3. 4/15/97-EC VI/PG Shri V.K. Sethi:-Regarding pension payment order. Case settled and reply has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat vide our O.M. dated 14.5.97.
4. 4/16/97-EC VI/PG Smt. Yashoda Saini:-Regarding compassionate appointment, Case settled and reply has been sent to Cabinet Sectt. vide our O.M. dated 9.5.97.
5. 4/17/97-EC VI/PG Shri N.L. Satija:-Regarding fixation of pension & Payment of revised pay & allowances as per 3rd Pay Commission's Report. Matter is being looked into.
6. 4/18/97-EC VI/PG Smt. Ramshree Devi:-Regarding family pension case widow of Retired Govt. Servant retired in 1961.
7. 4/19/97-EC VI/PG Shri Sukhinder Singh:-Regarding payment of arrears. The compliance report is awaited from the Office of the SE (HQ) NZ-I.
8. 4/20/97-EC VI/PG Smt. Shakuntala Devi:-Regarding terminal benefits. Case settled and final reply to Cabinet Sectt. is being issued.
9. 4/22/97-EC VI/PG Shri Som Nath Das:-Ex-Junior Engineer working in the National Airport Authority regarding Terminal benefits. The Case is being looked into.
10. 4/23/97-EC VI/PG Shri Rajesh Kumar:-Issue of General instruction regarding purchase of tor-steel etc. for future purchases. The matter is being looked into.
11. 4/24/97-EC VI/PG Shri Vinod Kr. Tikku: Regarding compassionate appointment. Appointment has already approved. Due to restriction of 5% quota for compassionate appointment, offer of appointment has not yet been issued. His waiting list No. is 20.
12. 4/25/97-EC VI/PG Central Govt. Clerks's Union:-Regarding proportionate distribution of CSS/CSCS Staff within the Eastern Region. The matter is being looked into.

Indian Crew on Dubai Based Ship

93. SHRI THOMAS HANSDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian crew on board Dubai ship are missing since 7th January, 1997;

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken to trace them; and

(c) the number of out of them actually traced so far and action taken to trace others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) A cargo ship MV Thanivvan/Karamat, reportedly flying a Belizean flag, and owned by an Iranian national, left Ajman in United Arab Emirates on 28.12.96 and headed towards Iraq. The whereabouts of the ship and its crew are not known till date. The ship belongs to M/s Jalil Yousuf Trading Company based at Dubai. The ship has five Indians amongst its crew. It is feared that the ship, along with its crew, which was on its way to Iraq, might have been detained for violating the UN embargo against Iraq.

(b) and (c) The matter was brought to the knowledge of Government on May 30, 1997. Our Missions/Posts in Dubai, Kuwait & Baghdad have been alerted and asked to contact the concerned authorities. Consulate General of India, Dubai sent an official to the shipping company's office, which consisted of a small room and the person present there gave an unsatisfactory reply about the whereabouts of the ship. The mobile telephone number of the owner of the ship went continuously unanswered and the company official in Dubai is unable to provide any information about the ship. CGI, Dubai then informed that the only conclusion, in absence of any evidence of ship wreck in the area where the ship sailed, was that the ship might have been detained for violating the UN embargo against Iraq. Thereafter, our mission in Bahrain has been asked to contact the Multinational Interception Force (MIF) based in Bahrain to trace the whereabouts of the ship and its Indian crew members. In addition, the Permanent

Mission of India to the United Nations in New York and Embassy of India, Riyadh are enquiring into the matter. So far, all these efforts have been unsuccessful in locating the ship's crew.

Maternal Mortality Rate

94. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the country as on date;

(b) whether during the last decade the MMR is on decline;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the country's position in regard to MMR among South Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) There is no regular and standard estimation of Maternal Mortality in India as well as in other developing countries. A National Family Health Survey conducted in 1992-93 provides the estimate of MMR as 437 per 1,00,000 live births. The confidence interval for this estimate is 334 to 540. Therefore, in the absence of regular and accurate estimates it is not possible to state the changes in the level of MMR in the country over the years.

The ongoing maternal and child health programme has been strengthened with the launching of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Program in August, 1992. The objective is to improve the health status of women and children and reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity. The interventions include tetanus toxoid immunization of pregnant women, iron and folic acid tablets for

prevention and treatment of anemia among pregnant women, training of dais, provision of Dai Kit to ensure clean delivery, promotion of birth spacing and strengthening of the health care institutions at the sub-district level for providing emergency obstetric care of pregnant women referred with maternal complications.

The estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio among the South Asia Countries is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Maternal Mortality Rate
1.	India	570
2.	Bangladesh	850
3.	Bhutan	1,600
4.	Nepal	1,500
5.	Pakistan	340
6.	Srilanka	140

Minister's Discretionary Grant

95. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the treatment of poor people from Minister's Discretionary Grant during the last two years indicating the names of beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(b) the details of their illness and names of the hospitals where they have been treated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b)

Year: 1995-96

Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Illness	Name of Hospital	Amount of grant
1	2	3	4	5
State: Andhra Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 5,000/-		
1.	Sh. P.B. Reddy	Kidney	Nizam's Instt. of Med. Sciences, Hyderabad	5,000/-
State: Assam		Total Expenditure—Rs. 81,000/-		
2.	Shri Hari Kalita	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
3.	Smt. Shoba Khaund	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
4.	Ms. Salmin Barlaskar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
5.	Baby Hilly Das	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
6.	Miss Arfin Sultana	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
7.	Sh. Khirod Kakati	Heart	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
State: Bihar		Total Expenditure—Rs. 4,80,250/-		
8.	Master Murari	Heart	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	6,000/-
9.	Kum. Nanni Kumari	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
10.	Sh. G.P. Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	6,000/-
11.	Master Raja Ram Jha	Heart	-do-	6,000/-
12.	Sh. Dhananjay Kumar	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
13.	Sh. Ravinder Ram	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
14.	Master Vivas Giri	Heart	G.B. Pant Hospital	6,000/-
15.	Master Chaman Prasad	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
16.	Smt. Chitra Rekha Devi	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
17.	Kum. Pinky Singh	Heart	Safdarjung Hospital	18,000/-
18.	master Manoj Tiwari	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
19.	Sh. Bhim Kr. Bethriya	Kidney	Karnataka Nephrology and Transplant Instt. Bangalore	8,000/-
20.	Smt. Renu Devi	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
21.	Sh. Sudhir Kumar	Ankyton (L) Hips	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Delhi	5,000/-
22.	Smt. Anjali Singh	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	5,000/-
23.	Sh. Surinder	Heart	Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi	10,000/-
24.	Sh. Vijay Kr. Yadav	Eye	-do-	750/-
25.	Smt. Vinita Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
26.	Sh. Mohan Prasad Roy	Kidney	C.M.C., Vellore	10,000/-
27.	Sh. Devi Lai	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	4,000/-
28.	Sh. V.P. Verma	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
29.	Sh. Chander Prakash	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
30.	Sh. D. Prasad	Heart	-do-	11,000/-
31.	Mohd. Kamaluddin	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
32.	Smt. Suchitra Singh	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
33.	Sh. Dinesh	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
34.	Sh. Kashinath Jha	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
35.	Sh. Nagender Prasad	Kidney	C.M.C., Vellore	20,000/-
36.	Sh. Pradeep Kr. Shah	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
37.	Smt. Manorama Devi	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	5,000/-
38.	Sh. Vinay Kumar	Heart	Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi	10,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Master Sunny	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,500/-
40.	Sh. Basant Kumar	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
41.	Sh. Baijnath Choudhury	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
42.	Sh. Dayal Ch. Prasad	Cancer	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Calcutta	6,000/-
43.	Sh. Chaturbhuj	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
44.	Sh. Kailash Choudhury	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
45.	Sh. Kapil Dev Shah	Heart	-do-	6,000/-
46.	Sh. Shashi Ranjan	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
47.	Sh. Noor Alam	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	10,000/-
48.	Sh. Niten Rohtas	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
49.	Sh. Suresh Kr. Kesri	Renal	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	5,000/-
50.	Sh. Jagdeep Prasad	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
51.	Smt. Meera Devi	Heart	-do-	5,000/-
52.	Sh. Rang Bahadur Singh	T.B.	-do-	5,000/-
53.	Sh. Subodh Kumar	Kidney	Willingdon Hosp., Madras	20,000/-
54.	Sh. Kedar Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
55.	Sh. Raghubir Prasad	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
56.	Sh. Ballrak Paswan	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp. Delhi	10,000/-
57.	Sh. Brijnandan Pal	Cancer	S.G.P.G.I.M. Lucknow	4,000/-
58.	Sh. Jugeshwar Sharma	Heart	Escorts Heart Instt. & Research Centre, Delhi	15,000/-
59.	Smt. Rekha Mishra	Brain Tumour		3,000/-
State: Delhi		Total Expenditure—Rs. 5,35,500/-		
60.	Sh. Jay Kirti Nayal	Kidney	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
61.	Master Dipanshu	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
62.	Ms. Sobha	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
63.	Sh. Karpant	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	10,000/-
64.	Master Gagan	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
65.	Sh. Kaushar Ansali	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
66.	Smt. Ashrafi Devi	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
67.	Smt. Kamal Sood	Cancer	-do-	8,000/-
68.	Sh. Dharam Pal	Cancer	-do-	15,000/-
69.	Sh. Anil Sachdeva	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
70.	Master Sunil Paswan	Heart	-do-	8,500/-

1	2	3	4	5
71.	Sh. Sukhdev Raj	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
72.	Smt. Bindu Pathak	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
73.	Ms. Anita	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
74.	Ms. Kiran Bhagat	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	9,000/-
75.	Master Ishan Tewari	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
76.	Ms. Asha Khurana	Kidney	Jaipur Golden Hospital	15,000/-
77.	Sh. Quasim Raza	Heart	D.C.S.A.I.R. Centre, Delhi	20,000/-
78.	Smt. Santosh Dandona	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
79.	Smt. Chander Kanta	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
80.	Miss Rachita Ramya	Cancer	-do-	15,000/-
81.	Master Ishan	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	5,000/-
82.	Smt. Asha Rani	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
83.	Sh. Ram Kishore	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
84.	Master Abhishek	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
85.	Sh. Raghuvir Singh	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
86.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Kidney	-do-	10,000/-
87.	Sh. Hardev Singh	Heart	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	4,000/-
88.	Sh. Anil Kalra	Cancer	C.M.C. vellore	20,000/-
89.	Master Brijesh Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
90.	Smt. Shanti Devi Gupta	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
91.	Smt. Sushila Sinha	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
92.	Sh. Hari Kishan	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
93.	Sh. Maqsood	Heart	Escorts Heart Instt. Delhi	20,000/-
94.	Master Rahul Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
95.	Sh. D.K. Borooah	Kidney	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital	20,000/-
96.	Kum. Neetu Gupta	Kidney	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	15,000/-
97.	Sh. Inder Singh	Kidney	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital	15,000/-
98.	Sh. C.K. Thapa	Kidney	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Delhi	20,000/-
State: Haryana		Total Expenditure—Rs. 2,25,000/-		
99.	Smt. Kanta Arora	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	15,000/-
100.	Sh. Prem Prakash	Kidney	-do-	15,000/-
101.	Baby Akansha Arora	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
102.	Sh. Balbir Singh	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
103.	Sh. Rajesh Singh	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
104.	Master Matish Jha	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
105.	Smt. Santosh Devi	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
106.	Master Umesh	Heart	-do-	6,000/-
107.	Sh. Sadanand Pruthi	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
108.	Sh. Anil Kumar	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
109.	Sh. Surajwalla	Kidney	P.G.I. Chandigarh	20,000/-
110.	Sh. Suresh Gauba	Kidney	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital	20,000/-
111.	Sh. Swami Brahm Prakash	Heart	Escorts Heart Instt.	20,000/-
112.	Sh. G.D. Aggrawal	Kidney	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital	20,000/-
113.	Sh. Rajpal Yadav	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
State: Himachal Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 17,000/-		
114.	Smt. Fulla Devi	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
115.	Sh. Atul Kaushal	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
State: Jammu & Kashir		Total Expenditure—Rs. 94,850/-		
116.	Sh. R.L. Vij	Heart	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Delhi	9,850/-
117.	Sh. R.K. Raina	Heart	National Heart Institute, New Delhi	15,000/-
118.	Sh. Farooq Ahmed	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
119.	Sh. Dilawar Khan	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
120.	Kum. Azra Muzafar	Heart	Crescent Heart Instt. Srinagar	20,000/-
120A.	Sh. Harbans Lal	Renal	PGI, Chandigarh	10,000/-
State: Karnataka		Total Expenditure—Rs. 67,000/-		
121.	Smt. B.S. Mangalama	Cancer	K.E.M. Instt., Bangalore	7,000/-
122.	Master Anil Kr. S. Mulage	Heart	Wanless Hospital, Miraj	9,000/-
123.	Sh. Beerappa	Kidney	M.S. Ramaiah Instt. of Nephrology, Bangalore	20,000/-
124.	Sh. S.T. Sangaokar	Heart	N.M. Wadia Instt. of Cardiology, Poona	8,000/-
125.	Sh. T.L. Sathish	Kidney	St. John's Med. Hospital Bangalore	15,000/-
126.	Sh. Annasaheb S. Koli	Heart	Wanless Hospitals, Miraj	8,000/-
State: Kerala		Total Expenditure—Rs. 71,000/-		
127.	Sh. P.K. Rajan	Renal	Komaranchath Urology Centre, Cochin	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Smt. Susamma Kachupappy	Cancer	Pushpagiri Hospital, Thiruvala	3,000/-
129.	Sh. H. Salim	Kidney	Komaranchath Urology Centre, Cochin	20,000/-
130.	Sh. P. Rajan Nair	Heart	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	10,000/-
131.	Sh. G.V. Nair	Renal	C.M.C., Vellore	10,000/-
132.	Smt. Karthiyayim K.	Cancer	-do-	3,000/-
133.	Sh. P.G. Sudhakaran	T.B.	Sanctorium for Chest Disease Hospital TN	5,000/-
State: Madhya Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 82,000/-		
134.	Baby Lubna	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
135.	Sh. Shyam Kishore Ch.	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
136.	Sh. Jeevan Lal Sahoo	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
137.	Miss Rekha	Spinal	-do-	20,000/-
138.	Sh. Arvind Yadav	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
139.	Sh. Nizamuddin	Heart	Chirayu Hospital, Bhopal	20,000/-
State: Maharashtra		Total Expenditure—Rs. 1,67,000/-		
140.	Sh. Purushottam Meheta	Renal	Janaki Hospital, Aurangabad	20,000/-
141.	Smt. Firdoz Sheikh	Heart	Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals Bombay	9,000/-
142.	Sh. Majid Dalvi	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
143.	Sh. Munir Ahmed	Heart	KEM Hospital, Bombay	20,000/-
144.	Master Mandar Kulkarni	Heart	Jaslok Hospital, Bombay	20,000/-
145.	Dr. Sanjay Karmarkar	Hodgkin's	For treatment in Foreign	20,000/-
146.	Sh. Anup Kumar Nair	Heart	KEM Hospital, Bombay	20,000/-
147.	Dr. Khalid A.S. Antulay	Heart	Prince Aly Khan Hosp.	20,000/-
148.	Sh. Abd. Salam S. Hussaini	Eye	Laxmi Eye Hospital, MS	4,000/-
149.	Sh. Laik Ahmed	Renal	Janki Hospital, Aurangabad	14,000/-
State: Mizoram		Total Expenditure—Rs. 7,000/-		
150.	Raby Mariami	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	7,000/-
State: Nagaland		Total Expenditure—Rs. 20,000/-		
151.	Ms. Kheuli	Renal	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
State: Orissa		Total Expenditure—Rs. 32,000/-		
152.	Sh. Prahlad Mallick	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
153.	Sh. Akashya Kr. Parida	Heart	-do-	12,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
State: Punjab		Total Expenditure—Rs. 18,000/-		
154.	Sh. Hanspreet Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
155.	Miss Rajni Singh	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
State: Rajasthan		Total Expenditure—Rs. 35,000/-		
156.	Sh. Ram Avtar Sharma	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	15,000/-
157.	Sh. Raja Ram Yadav	Heart	S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur	10,000/-
158.	Sh. Jai Singh	Cancer	Dharamshila Cancer Hosp. Delhi	10,000/-
State: Tamil Nadu		Total Expenditure—Rs. 58,000/-		
159.	Smt. S. Patmavathy	Heart	Vijaya Health Centre Madras	5,000/-
160.	Smt. Meenu Sharma	Renal	Madras Med. Care & Health Centre, Madras	10,000/-
161.	Kum. Jaya Chitra	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	5,000/-
162.	Sh. V. Siva Rama Krishna	Cancer	Cancer Instt. (WIA), Madras	6,000/-
163.	Sh. A. Rajamanickam	Heart	Jipmer, Pondicherry	5,000/-
164.	Kum. N. Aishwarya	Heart	Madras Med. Mission, Madras	15,000/-
165.	Sh. Jay Prakash	Heart	KOVA Med. Centre & Hosp. Coimbatore	12,000/-
State: Uttar Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 5,51,000/-		
166.	Sh. Madan Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
167.	Sh. Shukh Pal	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
168.	Smt. Veena Dhingra	Cancer	-do-	6,000/-
169.	Kum. Alka	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
170.	Ms. Rekha	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
171.	Kum. Ansul	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
172.	Sh. Pramod Kr. Gupta	Cancer	-do-	6,000/-
173.	Sh. Sanjiv Kumar	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
174.	Sh. Mohan Tyagi	Cancer	-do-	7,000/-
175.	Smt. Urmila Shukhla	Kidney	Karnataka Nephrology and Transplant Instt., Bangalore	10,000/-
176.	Sh. Mohan Lal	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
177.	Kum. Meenu Upadhyaya	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
178.	Smt. Birbala	Cancer	-do-	4,000/-
179.	Sh. Dev Prayag Mishra	Kidney	-do-	15,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
180.	Sh. Sanjay Mishra	Cancer	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	10,000/-
181.	Sh. Rohit Mehrotra	Cancer	Tata Memo, Hosp., Bombay	10,000/-
182.	Smt. Maya Devi	Heart	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
183.	Sh. Inder Raj Bhasin	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
184.	Master Tarun	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
185.	Smt. Bimla Tyagi	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
186.	Sh. Dinesh Kr. Saxena	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
187.	Sh. Abdul Rahim	Cancer	-do-	4,000/-
188.	Smt. Rama Kanti	Heart	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	10,000/-
188A.	Sh. Manak Chand	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
189.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Renal	PGL, Chandigarh	15,000/-
190.	Sh. Baleshwar	T.B.	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	6,300/-
191.	Smt. Kamal Kumari	Heart	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
192.	Sh. Babu Hussain	V.L.C. (Forearm)	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	3,000/-
193.	Master Golu Pal	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
194.	Sh. G.K. Singh	Renal	Willingdon Hosp., Madras	5,000/-
195.	Sh. K.K. Mittal	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	15,000/-
196.	Sh. Tulsī Ram	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
197.	Baby Laxmi	Heart	-do-	5,000/-
198.	Sh. Madhav Singh	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
199.	Sh. Ramesh Parnami	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	7,000/-
200.	Smt. Rajivati	Cancer	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	2,000/-
201.	Master Ashish Kumar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
202.	Sh. Om Prakash Pathak	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
203.	Kum. Sneh Lata	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	4,000/-
204.	Smt. Manju Bhalla	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
205.	Sh. Tilak Raj Khurana	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
206.	Sh. Har Narayain	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	6,000/-
207.	Sh. Addaya Prasad	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	5,000/-
208.	Sh. Ranbir Singh	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
209.	Master Mohd. Shamim	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
210.	Baby Anu Vyas	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
211.	Sh. Kanwar Singh	T.B.	LHMC, New Delhi	1,700/-
212.	Mohd. Abdulah	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
213.	Sh. Santosh Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
214.	Master Vivek Pandey	Cancer	Hanuman Prd. Poddar Smarak Samiti, Gorakhpur	8,000/-
215.	Sh. Mahinder P. Singh	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	15,000/-
State: West Bengal		Total Expenditure—Rs. 4,43,500/-		
216.	Sh. Radhika J.D. Sharma	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Cen. Calcutta	15,000/-
217.	Ms. Keberi Sengupta	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
218.	Smt. Shyamalia Sabui	Heart	C.M.C. Hosp., Vellore	5,000/-
219.	Sh. Ashit Kr. Sheel	Kidney	Karnataka Nephrology and Transplant Instt., Bangalore	8,000/-
220.	Master Raj Biswas	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Instt., Calcutta	10,000/-
221.	Ms. Papan Chakraborty	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
222.	Sh. Arun Kr. Dutta	Kidney	-do-	15,000/-
223.	Ms. Pritilal Keshri	T.B.	K.S. Ray T.B. Hosp., Calcutta	2,000/-
224.	Sh. Birendra Kr. Sarkar	Heart	S.S.K.M. Hosp., Calcutta	7,000/-
225.	Sh. Gopal Modak	Kidney	C.M.C. Hosp., Vellore	10,000/-
226.	Sh. Malay Kr. Das	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	18,500/-
227.	Sh. Kamal Kr. Koley	Kidney	C.M.C. Hosp., Vellore	20,000/-
228.	Sh. Gour Hari Mandal	Kidney	Apollo Hospital, Madras	20,000/-
229.	Sh. Paresh Chandra Dey	Heart	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	9,000/-
230.	Sh. Prabir Bose	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
231.	Sh. Arup Kr. Mondal	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
232.	Sh. Naba Kumar Sen	Heart	-	10,000/-
233.	Master Bikash Valmiki	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	9,000/-
234.	Master Bishnu Sarkhel	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research	15,000/-
235.	Ms. Indu Pandey	Heart	-do-	6,000
236.	Master Bappa Sarkar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
237.	Miss Moumita Karmakar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
238.	Mrs. Kakuli Das	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
239.	Mr. Bappi Roy	Heart	Medical College Hosp. Calcutta	10,000/-
240.	Mrs. Meera Haldar	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	9,000/-
241.	Master Palash Bag	Heart	-do-	9,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
242.	Miss Pinky Parmanik	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
243.	Sh. Subir Kr. Mukherjee	Renal	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
244.	Sh. Syed Abdul Rahman	Heart	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	9,000/-
245.	Sh. Tarun Roy Sinha	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	10,000/-
246.	Master Kalyan Chakraborty	Heart	-do-	15,000/-
247.	Sh. Rama Bose	Heart	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	16,000/-
248.	Smt. Sutapa Choudhary	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	12,000/-
249.	Kum. Banhisikha Baitalik	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	9,000/-
250.	Miss Sarbani Das	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	10,000/-
251.	Mohd. Arif	Kidney	Saviour Clinic Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	20,000/-
252.	Smt. Sadhana Karmakar	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	12,000/-
253.	Ms. Misti Mazumdar	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	15,000/-

Year: 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Illness	Name of Hospital	Amount of Grant
1	2	3	4	5
State: Andhra Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 10,000/-		
1.	Master Chy. A. Ramesh	Cancer	Visnu Children's Hospital Machilipatnam	10,000/-
State: Assam		Total Expenditure—Rs. 48,000/-		
2.	Kum. Stuti Kumari	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
3.	Sh. Ajit Sutradhar	Kidney	Mahavir Hospital & Research Centre, Hyderabad	20,000/-
4.	Sh. G.C. Borah	Spondyliities	Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	20,000/-
State: Bihar		Total Expenditure—Rs. 12,43,000/-		
5.	Master Happy	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
6.	Sh. Srinath Mehta	Heart	-do-	12,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Sh. Shashi Kant Gautam	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
8.	Master Vikas Yadav	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
9.	Dr. Mathura Prasad	Kidney	Mahavir Hosp. and Research Centre, Hyderabad	20,000/-
10.	Kum. Tarannum	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
11.	Sh. Alok Kumar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
12.	Sh. Sheshnag Singh	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
13.	Sh. Sanjay Kr. Singh	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
14.	Sh. Ravinder Singh	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
15.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
16.	Sh. Ravi Prasad Sharma	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
17.	Sh. Uday Kumar	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
18.	Sh. Mridul Kumar	Renal	PGI, Chandigarh	20,000/-
19.	Sh. Chandrika Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
20.	Sh. Munender Prd. Singh	Heart	-do-	11,000/-
21.	Sh. Uday Shankar	Heart	-do-	6,000/-
22.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Rai	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
23.	Smt. Phool Kumari Devi	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
24.	Miss Savita Kumari	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
25.	Sh. Deva Nand Singh	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
26.	Sh. Vinay Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,500/-
27.	Sh. Chandra Kishore	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
28.	Sh. Abhey Kumar	Heart	-do-	5,000/-
29.	Sh. Ashok	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
30.	Master Vicky	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
31.	Sh. C.S. Chaubey	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
32.	Smt. Munni Devi	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
33.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
34.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Jha	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
35.	Smt. Asha Devi	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
36.	Sh. H.N. Paswan	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
37.	Smt. Tara Devi	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
38.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
39.	Sh. Harinder	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
40.	Miss Sobha Kumari	Heart	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Master M.K. Singh	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
42.	Sh. Mohan Kumar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
43.	Sh. Kanhaiah Tiwari	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
44.	Sh. Sunil Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
45.	Mohd. Hasib Hussain	Heart	-do-	13,000/-
46.	Sh. Pramod Kumar	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
47.	Sh. Prabhat Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
48.	Sh. Ragho Pd. Singh	Heart	-do-	4,500/-
49.	Sh. Rajendra Prasad	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
50.	Sh. Ram Dayal Singh	T.B.	-do-	20,000/-
51.	Master Mayur	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
52.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
53.	Sh. Dharmendra Kr. Tiwari	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
54.	Sh. Vikas Kumar	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
55.	Sh. Sachidanand Shah	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
56.	Sh. Dilip Mishra	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
57.	Smt. Anju Mishra	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
58.	S. Sushil Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
59.	Smt. Bimla Kumari	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
60.	Smt. Anwari Begum	Heart	-do-	5,000/-
61.	Kum. Neha	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
62.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
63.	Smt. Meena Devi	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
64.	Sh. Hari Lai Yadav	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
65.	Mohd. Sanullah	Heart	-do-	16,000/-
66.	Smt. Lally Bardhan	Renal	CMC Hospital, Vellore	18,000/-
67.	Smt. Asha Devi	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
68.	Sh. Inderjit Kumar	Renal	Malar Hospitals, Madras	12,000/-
69.	Sh. Dharmender Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
70.	Sh. Kanhaya	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
71.	Sh. Ramesh Shah	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
72.	Sh. R.K. Mishra	Blood Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
73.	Sh. Rustam	Hip Replacement	-do-	4,000/-
74.	Baby Rinky	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
75.	Sh. Naukhij Ali	Heart	-do-	8,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Sh. Abhisek Kumar	Heart	Safdarjung Hosp., Delhi	12,000/-
77.	Sh. Bhanu Prasad	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
78.	Sh. Shailesh Kumar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	5,000/-
79.	Sh. S.N. Chaubey	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
80.	Smt. Veena	Heart	-do-	11,500/-
81.	Sh. P.N. Kumar	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
82.	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	Renal	Willingdon Hospital, Madras	15,000/-
83.	Sh. Surendra Singh	Renal	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
84.	Sh. Ranjan Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
85.	Sh. Dayanand Tiwari	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
86.	Sh. Girija Singh	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
87.	Master Safdar Aziz	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
88.	Sh. Anwar Hussain	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
89.	Sh. Mohd. Afzal	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
90.	Sh. Ram Naresh Singh	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
91.	Sh. Bibhuti Bhushan	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
92.	Sh. Om Prakash	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
93.	Sh. Raju	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
94.	Sh. Bikau Shah	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
95.	Sh. Bikram Shah	Heart	-do-	4,000/-
96.	Sh. Jai Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
97.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
98.	Master Manjay Lal	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
99.	Smt. Kamal Kum. Sinha	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
100.	Sh. Nitin Kumar	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
101.	Sh. Ram Lakhan Yadav	Heart	G.B. Pant Hospital, Delhi	10,000/-
102.	Mohd. Shamim	Heart	Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi	20,000/-
103.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
104.	Miss Soni Kumari	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
105.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
106.	Kum. Alka Singh	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	12,000/-
State: Delhi		Total Expenditure—Rs. 3,76,000/-		
107.	Sh. Ajit Singh	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	16,000/-
108.	Sh. Dinesh Kr. Tomar	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
109.	Smt. Sona Mandal	Cancer	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	6,000/-
110.	Baby Shavana Pal	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
111.	Master Annu Sharma	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
112.	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Cancer	-do-	8,000/-
113.	Smt. Daya Kumari	Heart	-do-	17,000/-
114.	Smt. Meena Devi	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
115.	Kumari Neha	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
116.	Master Sari	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
117.	Sh. Sadiq Khan	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
118.	Sh. Raju	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
119.	Master Vikrant	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
120.	Smt. Suman Malhotra	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
121.	Sh. O.P. Gupta	Eye	-do-	1,000/-
122.	Sh. Ramesh	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
123.	Sh. Uma Shanker	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
124.	Baby Prince	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
125.	Master Sunny	Heart	-do-	16,000/-
126.	Smt. Asha Devi	Kidney	Jaipur Golden Hosp. Delhi	5,000/-
127.	Kum. Veena Baja	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
128.	Sh. Ashish Gulati	Kidney	-do-	10,000/-
129.	Miss Sapna Devi	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
130.	Master Dhruv	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
131.	Master Jasvir	Heart	Escorts Heart Instt. & Res. Centre, New Delhi	9,000/-
132.	Sh. Shub Karan Yadav	Kidney	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
133.	Master Golu	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
134.	Smt. Rekha Rani	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
135.	Master Azad	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
136.	Sh. Ajaya Kumar	Kidney	-do-	6,000/-
137.	Smt. Sarita Tiwari	Heart	-do-	20,000
138.	Sh. Ram Prakash Gaur	Kidney	L.N.J.P.N. Hospital, N. Delhi	10,000/-
State: Haryana		Total Expenditure—Rs. 2,26,500/-		
139.	Sh. Rajneesh	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
140.	Miss Darshna Rani	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
141.	Master Rahul	Heart	-do-	9,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
142.	Sh. Sawar Chand	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
143.	Sh. Devendra Kumar	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
144.	Smt. Rajni	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
145.	Sh. Rajesh Kaushik	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
146.	Smt. Rajabala	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
147.	Master Vishu Jain	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
148.	Baby Himali	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
149.	Smt. Maya Devi	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
150.	Sh. Vinod Singh	T.B.	LRS Instt. of TB and Allied Diseases, Delhi	10,000/-
151.	Smt. Veena Khurana	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
152.	Sh. M.L. Gulati	Heart	-do-	16,000/-
153.	Smt. Iswar Devi	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
154.	Sh. Naubat Ram	Eye	B.K. Bospital, Faridabad	5,000/-
155.	Miss. Sangeeta Rawat	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
156.	Master Rahul	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
157.	Sh. Ratnakar	Cancer	-do-	6,000/-
State: Jammu & Kashmir		Total Expenditure—Rs. 47,000/-		
158.	Smt. Tahira	Renal	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	9,000/-
159.	Sh. Amarnath Raina	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
160.	Miss Sabhana	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
161.	Master Munnir Ahmed	Heart	-do-	16,000/-
State: Karnataka		Total Expenditure—Rs. 44,000/-		
162.	Sh. Aslam Pasha	Heart	St. John's Med. College Hosp. Bangalore	7,000/-
163.	Smt. Sarojamma	Heart	Shri Jaya Deva Instt. of Cardiology, Bangalore	8,000/-
164.	Sh. C. Ishwer	Renal	M.S. Raimaiah Instt. of Nephro-Urology, Bangalore	15,000/-
165.	Smt. Geeta Y. Prabhu	Cancer	General Hospital, Kumta	8,000/-
166.	Master Dongari S. Yadawad	Cancer	Prakruti Clinic, Kolhapur	6,000/-
State: Kerala		Total Expenditure—Rs. 43,000/-		
167.	Sh. Delo Mathew	Cancer	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
168.	Smt. Rugmini Amma	Cancer	Lisle Hospital, Ernakulam	13,000/-
169.	Kum. Reeny Jose	Cancer	Tata Memo. Hosp., Bombay	10,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
State: Maharashtra		Total Expenditure—Rs. 2,33,000/-		
170.	Sh. Abdul R. Hasware	Kidney	Desmukh Nursing Home, Raigad	20,000/-
171.	Sh. Pramod Salvi	Heart	K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay	20,000/-
172.	Smt. Nandutal B. Patil	Heart	Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay	20,000/-
173.	Smt. Malatibai Shirke	Cancer	Rural Hospital, Raigad, M.S.	20,000/-
174.	Sh. Atul M. Konilkar	Cancer	SION Hospital, L.T.M.G. Hosp., Bombay	20,000/-
175.	Ms. Mugdha Kulkarni	Dental	Dr. Anil Patwardhan, Dental Surgeon, Alibagh, Raigad	12,000/-
176.	Shri Vijay Bhim Bachal	Heart	N.M. Wadia Instt. of Cardiology, Pune	20,000/-
177.	Sh. Abdul Salam Hussaini	Eye	Laxmi Eye Hosp., Panvel, M.S.	6,000/-
178.	Smt. Kesharbai Galkwad	Heart	Sir J.J. Group of Hosp., Bombay	20,000/-
179.	Sh. Abbas I. Charfare	Stone	R.G. Stone Urological Research Centre, Bombay	8,000/-
180.	Ms. Meenakshi Gorpude	Heart	C.I.I.M.S., Bombay	7,000
181.	Sh. Syed Mazhar Ali	Cancer	Marathwada Medical Research Instt., Aurangabad	6,000/-
182.	Sh. Ganesh Pinjare	Renal	Janaki Hospital, Aurangabad	20,000/-
183.	Master Tohid Attar	Cancer	C.M.C. Hosp, Vellore	20,000/-
184.	Master Shahrukh Pathan	Heart	Wanless Hospital, Miraj	8,000/-
185.	Sk. Karim Yusuf	Heart	Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay	6,000/-
State: Madhya Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 46,000/-		
186.	Sh. Kamal	Brain	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	3,000/-
187.	Sh. Manish Hardiya	Heart	-do-	15,000/-
188.	Sh. Amrishi Kr. Sen	Kidney	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	10,000/-
189.	Sh. Munesh Chaurasia	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	6,000/-
190.	Sh. Anand Bahadur	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
State: Manipur		Total Expenditure—Rs. 39,400/-		
191.	Sh. Jimmy Jamkhomang	Hip	District Hospital, Churachandpur	3,400/-
192.	Kum. Bina Devi	Kidney	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	16,000/-
193.	Sh. P. Lokendra Sharma	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
State: Orissa		Total Expenditure—Rs. 1,47,000/-		
194.	Kum. Minati Bhusagar	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-

JULY 23, 1997

151 Written Answers

				5
1	2	3	4	
				12,000/-
195.	Sh. Sudam Sahu	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
196.	Sh. Bhagwan Parida	Heart	-do-	17,000/-
197.	Ms. Anita Pradhan	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
198.	Sh. Raju Khandelwal	Kidney	-do-	1,000/-
199.	Sh. N. Pradhan	T.B.	Govt. Hospital, Ganjam	12,000/-
200.	Sh. N.C. Rout	Kidney	Apollo Hospital, Hyderabad	9,000/-
201.	Ms. Sabita Das	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
202.	Sh. Laxman Sahu	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
203.	Sh. Santanu Kr. Panigrahi	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
204.	Sh. D. Gangadhar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	2,000/-
205.	Sh. Jayanta Kr. Sahu	Anaemia	Kamakhyanager Med. Officer Dhenkanal, Orissa	
State: Punjab		Total Expenditure—Rs. 1,28,500/-		
206.	Kum. Varsha Rani	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
207.	Sh. Sachin Arora	Cancer	-do-	15,000/-
208.	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
209.	Sh. Ramesh Aggarwal	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
210.	Master Kashish	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
211.	Sh. Kashmir Lai	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
212.	Sh. Ravi Bhushan	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
213.	Smt. Sita Devi	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
214.	Sh. Hari Sharan	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
215.	Master Vikram Pal	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
State: Rajasthan		Total Expenditure—Rs. 58,000/-		
216.	Sh. Suresh Chandra Jain	Heart	SMS Med. College & Hosp. Jaipur	18,000/-
217.	Master Himanshu	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., Delhi	8,000/-
218.	Sh. Rati Mohd.	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
219.	Sh. Baligur Rehman	Heart	SMS Hospital, Jaipur	12,000/-
State: Tamil Nadu		Total Expenditure—Rs. 42,000/-		
220.	Sh. Rakesh Rodrigue	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
221.	Sh. P. Sadacharan	T.B.	Govt. Hospital, Rajapalayam	3,000/-
222.	Master D. Vikash	Heart	Shri Ramchandra Hospital Madras	9,000/-
223.	Kum. A.G. Ragini	Eye	Apollo Eye Res. Foundation, Hyderabad	10,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
State: Tripura		Total Expenditure—Rs. 20,000/-		
224.	Sh. Sanjay Chaudhury	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., Delhi	20,000/-
State: Uttar Pradesh		Total Expenditure—Rs. 8,36,720/-		
225.	Smt. Mamta Saxena	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
226.	Master Sonu Goyal	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
227.	Sh. Bappu Nandan Rai	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
228.	Smt. Surekha	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	10,000/-
229.	Sh. Satish Chandra	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
230.	Sh. Narendra	Heart	-do-	5,000/-
231.	Sh. Arif Khan	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
232.	Master Sarwan Kumar	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
233.	Smt. Prema Devi	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
234.	Sh. Ahmed Hussain	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	10,000/-
235.	Sh. Kaiuwa	Cancer	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	8,000/-
236.	Kum. Reena	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
237.	Sh. Subhas Singh	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
238.	Sh. Umesh Kr. Tiwari	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	12,000/-
239.	Sh. Sandeep Kr. Pandey	Rheumatism	Instt. of Medical Sciences BHU, Varanasi	12,000/-
240.	Sh. Manoj Kr. Maheshwari	N.H.L.	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	15,000/-
241.	Sh. Shamim Ahmed	Heart	-do-	17,000/-
242.	Sh. Dinesh Singh	Cancer	-do-	4,000/-
243.	Sh. Harender Singh	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
244.	Sh. Mukesh K. Chaturvedi	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
245.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
246.	Sh. Ali Ahmed	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
247.	Smt. Anjana	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
248.	Sh. Afshad Ali	Heart	-do-	15,000/-
249.	Sh. Ram Das	Cancer	-do-	10,000/-
250.	Master Bablu	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
251.	Sh. Anand S. Srivastava	Renal	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	10,000/-
252.	Smt. Ganpath Devi	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	4,500/-
253.	Master Rishab	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
254.	Sh. Mobin Khan	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
255.	Smt. Saraswati Sachan	Cancer	J.K. Cancer Instt., Kanpur	15,000/-
256.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
257.	Smt. Indira Pathak	Cancer	-do-	15,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
258.	Sh. Subhas Singh	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
259.	Master Arup Kumar	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
260.	Smt. Vimlesh	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
261.	Kum. Julie Singh	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
262.	Sh. Mohd. Salim	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
263.	Master Saurav	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
264.	Master Sorab Gupta	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
265.	Sh. Vishal	Renal	-do-	20,000/-
266.	Mohd. Ubaid Siddique	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
267.	Kum. Dipti Mishra	Heart	-do-	15,000/-
268.	Smt. Lakshmi Gautam	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
269.	Master Rohit	Heart	-do-	9,000/-
270.	Master Naved Ahmed	Cancer	-do-	15,000/-
271.	Sh. Ram Kumar	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
272.	Sh. Rafat Mlyan	T.B.	-	1,720/-
273.	Sh. R.P. Jaiswal	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
274.	Sh. Sarvjeet Singh	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
275.	Sh. S.R. Rawat	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
276.	Kum. Shameam	Cancer	-do-	5,000/-
277.	Sh. Avdesh Narain	Kidney	-do-	12,000/-
278.	Sh. Rakesh Kumar	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
279.	Sh. Rustam	Hip	-do-	4,000/-
280.	Sh. Thakur Das Chanchal	Heart	G.B. Pant Hospital, Delhi	6,000/-
281.	Sh. Dalip	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	7,000/-
282.	Sh. Bashak	T.B.	Govt. Hospital, Ghazipur	3,000/-
283.	Sh. Vimal Kumar	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	11,000/-
284.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Cancer	-do-	20,000/-
285.	Sh. Ajay Kumar	Kidney	-do-	15,000/-
286.	Master Suyash	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
287.	Sh. Shallesh Nigam	Kidney	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	20,000/-
288.	Smt. Shashi Verma	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
289.	Sh. Dinesh Chand	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
290.	Master Shiv Kumar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
291.	Sh. Megh Raj	Heart	-do-	7,000/-
292.	Baby Hurshat	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
293.	Sh. Purushottam Lal	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
294.	Sh. Sarojuddin	Heart	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
295.	Smt. Vandana Gupta	Kidney	Mulji Bhai Patel Urological Hospital, Nadiad	20,000/-
State: West Bengal		Total Expenditure—Re. 8,18,146/-		
296.	Sh. Navin Chandra Das	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	20,000/-
297.	Master Ranjit Biswas	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	10,000/-
298.	Master Prathita Dey	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	10,000/-
299.	Sh. Debasish Karmakar	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
300.	Miss Arbila Khatoon	Heart	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	6,000/-
301.	Miss Alo Chakraborty	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	10,000/-
302.	Miss Bina Das	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	12,000/-
303.	Sh. Basanta Mitra	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
304.	Sh. Shanker Dey	Kidney	-do-	20,000/-
305.	Smt. Gita Roy	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	9,000/-
306.	Sh. Abdul Salam	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	12,000/-
307.	Master Shyama Pada Rana	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	7,000/-
308.	Sh. Arjun Patra	T.B.	CMC Hospital, Calcutta	7,000/-
309.	Smt. Shanti Chakraborty	Hemi Parkinson	SSKM Hospital, Vellore	5,646/-
310.	Sh. Prabhat Kr. Garai	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
311.	Smt. Meera Chhetri	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
312.	Sh. Jagannath Ari	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
313.	Sh. Bitan Das	Paraplegia	-do-	4,000/-
314.	Sh. Shyamal Biswas	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
315.	Miss Ranu Ganguly	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	7,000/-
316.	Sh. Bikas Das	Eye	Apollo Eye Research Foundation Hyderabad	6,000/-
317.	Sh. Tinku Sarkar	Cancer	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	10,000/-
318.	Master Nityanand S.	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	12,000/-
319.	Sh. Shyamal Mete	Heart	-do-	10,000/-
320.	Sh. Mritunjay Saha	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,000/-
321.	Miss Madhumita Das	Heart	-do-	8,500/-
322.	Sh. Shyamal K. Das	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
323.	Sh. Tarun Addhya	Heart	-do-	20,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
324.	Sh. Tarun Kumar Dey	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
325.	Sh. Durbasha Sharma	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre Calcutta	8,000/-
326.	Smt. Alo Brahma	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
327.	Sh. Manojit Guha	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	12,000/-
328.	Sh. T.N. Banerjee	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
329.	Miss Anita Sarkar	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,000/-
330.	Master Asim Majumdar	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
331.	Kum. Ranjita Sarkar	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-
332.	Sh. Haraprasad Das	Heart	Peerless Hospital & Research Centre, Calcutta	16,000/-
333.	Smt. Roma Ganguly	Heart	Gandhi Memo. Hospital Kalyani	9,000/-
334.	Master Supriyo Nandi	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,000/-
335.	Sh. Kismat Ali	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	5,000/-
336.	Master Rakiuv J. Hussain	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,500/-
337.	Sh. Uma Shanker	Kidney	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	20,000/-
338.	Miss Sonali Barik	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	20,000/-
339.	Master Shambhu Saha	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
340.	Smt. Savita Mukherjee	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	7,000/-
341.	Sh. Nitish Chakraborty	Heart	Woodlands Hospital, Calcutta	12,000/-
342.	Master Sourabh Modak	Cancer	Haemophilia Society, Calcutta	5,000/-
343.	Smt. Darpana Bashak	Heart	NRS Medical College & Hosp. Calcutta	10,000/-
344.	Smt. Bina Pani Sen	Cancer	Assembly of God Hosp. and Research Centre, Calcutta	10,000/-
345.	Miss Sumita Kundu	Brain Tumour	CMC Hospital, Vellore	7,000/-
346.	Sh. Rajesh Radhakrishnan	Kidney	Medical College Hospital Calcutta	10,000/-
347.	Sh. Gopal Das	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	12,000/-
348.	Master Vijay Das	Heart	-do-	20,000/-
349.	Sh. Sudeb Biswas	Heart	Gandhi Memo. Hosp., Kalyani	16,000/-

by the P' thro' di	2	3	4	5
350.	Sh. Rajesh Karmakar	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	12,000/-
351.	Sh. Nidhi Ram Roy	Heart	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	6,000/-
352.	Ms. Abhishekha Karmakar	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	9,000/-
353.	Sh. Tarun Kr. Mitra	Heart	NRS Med. & Hosp., Calcutta	9,000/-
354.	Sh. Bishop Palmer	Kidney	Woodlands Hospital, Calcutta	10,000/-
355.	Master Prasenjit Mallik	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,000/-
356.	Sh. Sukumar Chatterjee	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
357.	Sh. Utpal Dutta	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
358.	Sh. Tamal Mandal	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
359.	Sh. Tapas Kumar Sen	Heart	-do-	12,000/-
360.	Master Mehboob Alam	Heart	-do-	8,000/-
361.	Sh. Kajal Banerjee	Heart	SSKM Hospital, Calcutta	20,000/-
362.	Sh. Milan Ghosh	Heart	Medical College & Hospital Calcutta	13,000/-
363.	Master Swapan Kr. Hazra	Heart	CMC Hospital, Vellore	9,500/-
364.	Sh. Sitram Jadav	Heart	Gandhi Memo. Hosp., Kalyani	12,000/-
365.	Master Ankush Aggarwal	Heart	B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Calcutta	8,000/-
366.	Sh. Sukumar Mandal	Kidney	CMC Hospital, Vellore	20,000/-

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

96. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per mega watt estimated cost of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project; and

(b) the estimated capital cost of project and the time schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):
(a) and (b) Details of the cost of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project including the estimated cost per megawatt of electricity generated will be known after the Detailed Project Report is prepared in about 2 1/2 years. the first Unit of the Project can be commissioned in about 6 1/

2 years from first pour of concrete and the second one year thereafter.

Development of Hyderabad

97. SHRI SUBRAHMANYAM NELAVALA:

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocations of funds has been made and increased in the Ninth Plan for the development of Hyderabad under the Mega City Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has demanded more allocations for the development of Hyderabad; and

(d) if so, the total amount allocated and the time by which the first instalment of the Ninth Five Year Plan

will be released to the Andhra Pradesh under the Mega City Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) In the absence of finalisation of Ninth Plan, it is not possible to indicate the allocation of funds for the development of Hyderabad under the Mega City Scheme and whether the same has been increased at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to part (a) and (b) it is not possible to indicate at this stage the total amount allocated for the Ninth Plan and the time by which the first instalment of the Ninth Five Year Plan will be released.

Employment in Agricultural Sector

98. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of employment in agricultural sector during the last three financial years and upto 30 June, 1997;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase employment in agricultural sector during the above period; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken in 1997-98 and the Ninth Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cancer of Uterus and Breast

99. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer of uterus and breast are on the rise in India as compared to lung cancer;

(b) if so, the total cases registered for such cancers during the last on year;

(c) whether there will be 100000 cases of uterus cancer by 2001 as per the projection made by the National Cancer Registry Programme;

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation; and

(e) whether the Government propose to launch a nation wide awareness programme about uterus and breast cancer and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Information on occurrence of cancer of the uterus, breast and lung is not being routinely collected in India. Such information on the incidence of cancers is available only through the small number of population Based Cancer Registries under the National Cancer Reg-

istry Programme (NCRP) of ICMR which is not representative of the country as a whole. Data from the Registries at Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai do not show any increase in incidence of cancer of uterine cervix, while the incidence of breast cancer has shown a small increase in these registries. The incidence of lung cancer in Chennai shows an increase amongst both men and women between 1982 and 1992.

(b) Based on the NCRP data, it is estimated that nearly 77,000 women developed cervical cancer and 71,000 women developed breast cancer in 1996. the lung cancer cases for 1996 are estimated to be nearly 30,000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Under the National Programme for Cancer Control the Government has started schemes mentioned below for early detection, creating awareness and treatment of cancer:-

- (i) Augmentation of Regional Cancer Centres in various States/UTs.
- (ii) Development of Oncology Wings in identified Medical Colleges/Hospitals.
- (iii) Setting up of Cobalt Therapy facilities in various parts of the country.
- (iv) District Cancer Control project.
- (v) Financial assistance to NGO's for early detection and awareness.

Revenue Deficit

100. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a serious view of the performance and monitoring position of State Government;

(b) whether Planning Commission has also decided not to approve State plans unless they agree to bring down their revenue deficit;

(c) If so, the details of the revenue deficit State-wise as on date;

(d) to what extent the Ninth Plan is expected to envisage a slash in Government revenue deficit;

(e) the directions issued by the Planning Commission in this regard to the State Governments;

(f) whether Planning Commission has fixed the annual plan for Andhra Pradesh; and

(g) if so, to what extent it is more than the annual plan of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The performance and monitoring position of the State Governments, both physical and financial, are taken into account

by the Planning Commission before approving the plan size, through quarterly progress reports, visits to States and discussions between the Commission and State Governments.

(b) and (c) The main emphasis of the Commission is to bring down wasteful non-plan revenue expenditure rather than cutting down developmental plan expenditure and thereby improve the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), rather than reducing revenue deficit.

(d) and (e) Ninth Five Year Plan envisages reduction of non-plan revenue expenditure (NPRE) to the lowest possible level and the State Governments have been advised to adopt suitable measures in this direction.

(f) and (g) The Annual Plan outlay of Andhra Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 3533 crore for 1997-98. This represents an increase of 18.2% in the plan outlay over 1996-97 which was fixed at Rs. 2989 crore.

Cholera in Kerala

101. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the spreading of Cholera in the Coastal areas of Kerala especially in Aleppuzha district during the previous monsoon season; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken by the Union Government to control the spreading of Cholera during the current year in view of the past experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) A team composed of Scientists from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta visited three districts of Kerala, Namely, Aleppuzha, Palaghat and Kozhikode in the first week of August, 1996. After extensive investigations, the outbreak of diarrhoea was found to be due to contamination of water sources with the Cholera micro-organism. Short-term and long-term measures for control and prevention of further outbreaks were suggested by the team to the State Government.

(b) The State health authorities were advised to take adequate Preventive measures against such outbreaks this year. The proposed measures included water quality monitoring, upkeep of water supply and sewage pipes, ensuring general sanitation including food sanitation and adequate stocking of medicines alongwith mass health education activities.

[*Translation*]

Residences Converted in Monuments

102. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of residences of national leaders converted in monuments in Delhi so far;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to convert the residence of Late Babu Jagjiwan Ram in a monument;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a)

(i) Teen Murti House : Dedicated in the name of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) 1, Safdarjang Road : Dedicated in the name of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

[*English*]

Clearance of Pending Project

103. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has discussed some issues with the Prime Minister affecting the State on account of the review of the Lakadawala Committee's recommendation;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed;

(c) whether the Government have assured to clear all the pending projects relating to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue raised by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh related to getting the poverty ration of the State reestimated under the Lakadawala methodology by eliminating the price depressing effect of the Government sponsored food subsidy programme.

(c) and (d) It has been reported that the pending projects relating to Andhra Pradesh have been sent by the Prime Minister's Office to the various Ministries concerned for necessary action.

[Translation]

Filling of SC/ST Posts

104. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts for SC/ST are lying vacant in the departments/undertakings under the department of space at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof post-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for filling up reserved posts;

(d) the time by which the vacant reserved posts are likely to be filled up; and

(e) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Post-wise break-up of vacancies:

	SC	ST
Scientist/Engineer	-	01
Scientific/Technical Assistants	02	10
Tradesmen	15	05
Helpers	05	04
Stenographic Staff	02	05
Office Staff	05	02
Drivers	04	06
Total:	33	33

(c) Reserved vacancies have been notified to Special Employment Exchange. Further, advertisements for filling up the vacancies have been published in newspapers.

(d) Efforts are being made to fill up the posts at the earliest through Special Recruitment Drives launched by the Department in accordance with instructions of Govt.

(e) Non-availability of suitable candidates and some selected candidates not joining the posts are the main reasons for the posts remaining vacant.

[English]

Vacant Posts in Kendriya Bhandar

105. SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether top level posts are lying vacant in

Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to fill up these posts in near future;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) If not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether complaints have been received against the General Manager Kendriya Bhandar; and

(g) If so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) Some anonymous complaints were recently received against the General Manager, Kendriya Bhandar, which were looked into and dealt with in accordance with the procedure.

[Translation]

Waste Management in Antarctica

106. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken for waste-management by the foreign and Indian teams going to the Antarctica region for conducting studies;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the impact of the environment of the Antarctica on the health of the members of the Indian team who have been going to the Antarctica region from time to time; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) A waste management plan for Antarctica has been prepared by India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Studies relating to health of human subjects have been conducted since 1989. The outcome of the research indicates the Indian Antarctic members show a good physiological adaptation to the cold environment within seven days of exposure to the severe cold conditions of Antarctica. However, there are certain psycho-physiological alterations causing desynchronisation of the biological clock which is regulating the metabolic, hormonal, sleep-awake and psychological time sequence functioning of the body. These alterations are temporary, short lasting and reversible.

Expenditure on VIPs for Treatment Abroad

107. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH:

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of VIPs sent abroad for treatment during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount spent on their treatment abroad during the above period, person-wise;

(c) whether there is any ceiling on medical financial assistance to VIPs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for sending VIPs to foreign countries for treatment; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the existing medical facilities in hospitals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The scale of expenditure and the eligibility for treatment for which a Govt. servant of a member of his family shall be entitled, shall be identical to the scale of expenditure and the eligibility of an official of the India Foreign Service of the corresponding grade in the Ministry of External Affairs under any Assisted Medical Attendance Scheme for the time being in force. The cases for treatment abroad are dealt with under Rule 11 of the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 according to which a Govt. Servant is eligible for treatment abroad on the recommendation of the Standing Committee of Medical Experts set up for the purpose under the said Rules.

(e) 'Health' is a state subject. It is for the concerned State Governments to strengthen the medical facilities in the hospitals in their respective States. Central Govt. has established specialized Institutes like AIIMS, New Delhi, PGI, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Pondicherry where advanced tertiary care facilities are available.

Statement*Statement of Expenditure on VIPs Treatment Abroad*

S.No.	Name & Designation	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3
During the year 1994-95		
1.	Dr. Sanjay Sinh M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Rs. 2,75,807.00
2.	Shri Sitaram Kesri Minister for Welfare	Rs. 9,73,454.00 US \$ 10,094.29 UK £ 889.68
3.	Smt. Shiela Kaul Minister for Urban Development	Rs. 5,20,372.00
4.	Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma M.P. (Lok Sabha)	Information being called for from concerned Deptt.
5.	Shri Arjun Singh Minister for Human Resource Development	Rs. 8,90,305.00

1	2	3
During the year 1995-96		
1.	Shri P. Upendra M.P.	Rs. 5,36,181.00
2.	Shri A.K. Panja Minister of State for Coal	Rs. 47,94,263.00 (Include expenditure for treatment taken in 1994-95)
3.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sherief Minister for Railways	Rs. 4,74,860.00 UK £ 54,885.88
4.	Shri M.M. Hashim M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Rs. 1,01,513.00
5.	Smt. Suraj Kanwar Shah W/o Maharaja Manabendra Shah M.P.	Information being called for from concerned Deptt.
6.	Smt. Manjit Kaur W/o Shri Buta Singh, Minister	U.K. £ 21,480.35 (Excluding Air Travel)
7.	Shri Kanshi ram M.P.	Rs. 9,90,653.00
8.	Shri Sukh Ram Minister of State	Rs. 23,21,636.00
9.	Shri Ankush Rao R. Tope M.P. (Lok Sabha)	Information being called for from concerned Department
10.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha M.P. (Lok Sabha)	Rs. 15,88,241.00
11.	Shri Kailash Narain Sarang M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Rs. 13,55,906.00
12.	Shri Taj Singh Rao Bhonsle M.P.	Rs. 6,32,399.00
13.	Justice S.R. Pandian Chairman V Central Pay Commission	Rs. 1,88,414.00
During the year 1996-97		
1.	Shri G.C. Saxena Ex-Governor, J&K	US \$ 3213.52
2.	Dr. (MRs.) Rajinder Kumari Bajpai Lt. Governor, Pondicherry	US \$ 34,432.00

1	2	3
3.	Shri V.P. Singh Ex-Prime Minister	Rs. 5,19,656.00
4.	Dr. Mehfooz Ahmed Member, Appellate Authority for Information and Financial Reconstruction	Rs. 1,50,000.00

*[English]***Illness Assistance Fund**

108. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the states which have set up Illness Assistance Fund indicating the funds mobilised by each of them;

(b) the grant-in-aid made available by the Union Government to each of the State for the said funds; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries who received the assistance from the said fund and the quantum received by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The States of Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka and the National Capital Territory of Delhi have set up Illness Assistance Fund. The funds mobilised by the States during 1996-97 are as under:

Name of the States	Funds Mobilised
1. Tripura	Rs. 4 crores
2. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 10 crores
3. Karnataka	Rs. 10 crores
4. NCT of Delhi	Rs. 1 crore

(b) The Union Government have sanctioned grant-in-aid to the State/UT Governments during 1996-97 for the Illness Assistance Fund as under:

Name of the State	Funds sanctioned
1. Tripura	Rs. 2 crores
2. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5 crores
3. Karnataka	Rs. 5 crores
4. NCT of Delhi	Rs. 50 lakhs

(c) Information is being collected from the State/UT concerned.

*[Translation]***Recognition of BDS/MDS Degrees**

109. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dental Council of India has recognised BDS/MDS degrees awarded by Indian Universities/deemed Universities;

(b) if so, the details of such Universities/deemed Universities whose degrees have been recognised by the Council as on date particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Council has prescribed any procedure for registration of dental graduates and post graduates passing out of those Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some State Governments including Maharashtra have not adhered to the prescribed procedure;

(f) if so, whether the Government/Dental Council of India have received any memorandum from dental graduates of Maharashtra complaining of non-registration by the State Government despite recognition of degrees by Dental Council of India;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action being taken by the Government to resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The BDS/MDS degree of an Indian University is recognised by the Central Government on the recommendation of Dental Council of India and a gazette notification is issued to this effect.

(b) A list of such Universities is given as statement.

(c) and (d) As per the provision of Dentist Act, 1948, a person holding a recognised dental qualification shall be entitled, on the payment of prescribed fees to have his name entered in the register of dentists.

(e) to (g) The Dental Council of India has recom-

mended for the recognition of BDS degrees of Pune, University Amravati University and Shivaji University situated in Maharashtra. The matter is under active consideration of the Central Government.

Statement

Dentists

(The Schedule)

THE SCHEDULE

Part I

[See sub-section (1) and (2) of section 10]

Recognised Dental Qualifications granted by the Authorities or Institutions in India

Authority or Institution	Recognised dental qualification	Abbreviation for registration
1	2	3
1. Board of Examiners, Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta	Licentiate in Dental Science— if granted before the 1st day of May, 1941.	L.D. Sc. Calcutta.
2. State Medical Faculty, Bengal, Calcutta	Licentiate in Dental Science— if granted after the 30th day of April, 1941.	L.D.S. (S.M.F.) Bengal.
3. City Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta	Licentiate in Dental Science— if granted before the 31st day of March, 1940—to any person who— (i) had undergone two years' course of training in that institution; or (ii) having been previously en- gaged in practice as a dentist or a medical practitioner, had undergone one year course of training in that institution.	L.D.Sc. (C.D.C.) Calcutta
4. University of Bombay	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (ii) Master of Dental Surgery —Prosthetic Denstistry —Periodontia —Oral Surgery	B.D.S. Bombay. M.D.S. (Pros.) Bombay. M.D.S. (Perlo.) Bombay. M.D.S. (Oral Surgery) Bombay.

1 The Schedule as amended from time to time has been reproduced here. As the notifications are innumerable, their Gazette references have not been included in this footnote.

1	2	3
	—Orthodontia	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Bombay.
	—Dental Radiology	M.D.S. (Oral Medicine, Diagnosis and Radiology) Bombay.
	—Pedodontia	M.D.S. (Pedo) Bombay)
	—Operating Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative) Bombay
	—Dental Pathology and Bacteriology	M.D.S. (Oral Pathology and Microbiology) Bombay.
5. College of Physicians and Sur- geons, Bombay	Licentiate in Dental Science.	L.D.S. (C.P.S.) Bombay.
6. Nair Hospital, Dental Board, Bombay	Licentiate in Dental Science	L.D.Sc. (Nair) Bombay.
7. East Punjab University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery— if granted during the year 1948.	B.D.S. (East Punjab).
8. Lucknow University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Lucknow,
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Prosthodontics	M.D.S. (Pros.) Lucknow.
	—Periodontics	M.D.S. (Perio.) Lucknow.
	—Orthodontics	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Lucknow.
	—Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral surgery) Lucknow.
	—Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry	M.D.S. (Pedo.) Lucknow.
9. Madras University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Madras.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral Surgery) Madras.
	—Periodontology	M.D.S. (Perio.) Madras.
	—Operative Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative) Madras.
	—Orthodontia	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Madras.
10. Calcutta University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Calcutta
11. Punjab University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Punjab.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry	M.D.S. (Pedo.) Punjab.

1	2	3
	—Dental Prosthesis and Crown and Bridge Work —if granted before the 31st December, 1970.	M.D.S. (Pros.) Punjab.
	@ (iii) Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry: —if granted on or after May 1980.	M.D.S. (Pedo.) PGIMER.
	@ Further modified to read as under vide Govt. of India, MOH&FW (Deptt. of Health's Notification No. V 12017/8/83-PMS, dated 27-8-1984).	
	@ —if granted in or after 1978	
12. Punjabi University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Punjabi.
13. Osmania University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery MDS-Oral Medicine & Radiology	B.D.S. Osmania. MDS (Medicine & Radiology) Osmania
14. Kerala University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (ii) Master of Dental Surgery —Operative Dentistry —Prosthetic Dentistry —Periodontia —Orthodontia —Oral Pathology & Murobiology	B.D.S. Kerala. M.D.S. (Operative) Kerala. M.D.S. (Pros.) Kerala. M.D.S. (Perio.) Kerala. M.D.S. (Ortho.) Kerala. M.D.S. (oral Pathology & Murobiology)
15. Mysore University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (ii) Master of Dental Surgery —Operative Dentistry —Orthodontia —Periodontia —Oral Surgery —Prosthetic	B.D.S. Mysore. M.D.S. (Operative) Mysore (This qualification shall be recognised only when granted before 12-9-1975.) M.D.S. (Ortho.) Mysore M.D.S. (Perio.) Mysore M.D.S. (oral surgery), Mysore. M.D.S. (Prosthetic), Mysore

1	2	3
16. Patna University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Patna
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery (Prosthetic Dentistry)	M.D.S. (Prosthetic Dentistry) Patna.
17. Bangalore University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Bangalore.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Orthodontics	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Bangalore
	—Operative Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative) Bangalore
	—Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral Surgery) Bangalore.
	—Periodontia	M.D.S. (Perio.) Bangalore.
	—Public Health Dentistry	M.D.S. (Public Health Dentistry) Bangalore.
	—Oral Diagnosis and Dental Radiology	M.D.S. (Oral Diagnosis and Dental Radiology) Bangalore.
18. Indore University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Indore.
19. Gujarat University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Gujarat.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	— Prosthetic Dentistry	M.D.S. (Pros.) Gujarat.
	— Periodontia	M.D.S. (Perio.) Gujarat.
	— Oral Pathology and Bacteriology	M.D.S. (Oral Path. and Bact.) Gujarat.
	— Oral Diagnosis and Dental Radiology	M.D.S. (Oral Diag. and Radiology) Gujarat
	— Operative Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative) Gujarat.
	— Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral Surgery) Gujarat.
	—Orthodontia	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Gujarat.
20. Guru Nanak University	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Guru Nanak.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	— Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry	M.D.S. (Pedo.) Guru Nanak
	— Dental Prosthesis and Crown and Bridge Work	M.D.S. (Pros.) Guru Nanak Nanak.
21. Nagpur University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Nagpur.

1	2	3
22. Mangalore University	Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral Surgery) Mangalore.
	—Periodontics	M.D.S. (Periodontic) Mangalore.
	—Prosthetic Dentistry	M.D.S. (Prosthetic Dentistry) Mangalore.
	—Pedodontia	MDS (Pedodontia), Mangalore
	—Orthodontia	M.D.S. (Orthodontia) Mangalore.
	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Mangalore.
23. Banaras Hindu University	Master of Dental Surgery	
	—Operative Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative Den- tistry) Varanasi.
24. Annamalai University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Annamalai.
25. Maharishi Dayand University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Maharishi Dayanand Univ.
26. Devi Ahillya Vishwavidyalaya	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	M.D.S. (Devi Ahillya Vishwavidyalaya w.e.f. 14.03. 1983)
27. University of Delhi	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S., Delhi
28. Guwahati University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S., Guwahati
29. Marathwada University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Marathwada
30. University of Calicut	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Calicut
		Note: When granted on or after Sept. in r/o students trained/being trained at the Dental Wing, Medical College, Calicut.
31. University of Rajasthan	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S., Rajasthan
32. Goa University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S., Goa
	This qualification shall be recognised dental qualification. When granted on or after the 1st June, 1986	

1	2	3
33. All India Institute of Medial Sciences, New Delhi	Master of Dental Surgery Orthodontics This qualification shall be a recognised dental qualification being granted on or after 1st May, 1989. (No. VI 12010/1/90-PMS dated 3rd May, 1990.	M.D.S. (Ortho.) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
34. Dr. M.G.G. Medical Tamil Nadu Madras	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (ii) Master of Dental Surgery —Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras MDS (Oral Surgery) Dr. M.G.R. Medical Univ. Tamil Nadu, Madras
These qualifications shall be recognised dental qualification when granted on or after the 24th Sept. 1987	—Periodontology —Operative Dentistry —Orthodontis	M.D.S. (Porio.) Dr. M.G.R. Medical Univ., Tamil Nadu, Madras M.D.S. (Operative) Dr. M.G.R. Medical Univ., Tamil Nadu Madras M.D.S. (Ortho.) Dr. M.G.R. Medical Univ. Tamil Nadu, Madras.

1	2	3
35. Karnatak University, Dharwad.	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S., Karnataka This qualification shall be a recognised dental qualification when granted on or after 1st May, 1989.
36. Utkal University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Utkal
37. Magadh University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Magadh
38. Lalit Narayan Mithillo University, Darbhanga	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Dharbhanga
39. Kurukshetra University	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S. Kurukshetra on or after 24.11.93
40. Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	1. Bachelor of Dental Surgery 2. Master of Dental Surgery —Oral Surgery —Periodontics —Prosthodontics —Orthodontia —Conservative Dentistry —Pedodontia —Oral Medicine & Radiology —Community Dentistry	(i) B.D.S. Manipal MDS (Oral Surgery), Manipal MDS (Periodontics), Manipal MDS (Prosthodontic), Manipal MDS (Orthodontia), Manipal MDS (Conservative Dent.), Manipal MDS (Pedodontia), Manipal MDS (Oral Medicine & Radiology) Manipal MDS (Community Dentistry), Manipal
41. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	BDS, Gulbarga
42. North Bengal University, Darjeeling	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	BDS, North Bengal
43. Kuvempu University, Shimoga	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	BDS, Kuvempu

1	2	3
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery	
	(a) Periodontia	MDS (Periodontia), Kuvempu
	(b) Conservative Dentistry	MDS (Conservative Dentistry), Kuvempu
	(c) Oral & Maxillo-facial Surgery	MDS (Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery), Kuvempu
	(d) Orthodontics	MDS (Orthodontics), Kuvempu
	(e) Prosthetic Dentistry	MDS (Prosthetic Dentistry), Kuvempu

*[English]***Prithvi Missile**

110. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

SHRI SUBRAHMANYAM NELAVALA:

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reports published in Washington Post that India has deployed missiles along the borders with Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether India has denied the reports;

(c) whether the main purpose of the report published was to create ill-will between India and Pakistan and also to sabotage the talks between the two countries;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made as to how this information was leaked to the US agency; and

(e) if so, the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM SHERVANI): (a) to (e) A Statement issued by Government in this regard, on 14 June, 1997 categorically stating that Prithvi missiles have not been deployed is attached.

Statement

We have seen the recent series of Washington Post reports regarding alleged deployment of Prithvi missiles near the Pakistan border. Government have already categorically stated that Prithvi missiles have not been deployed. We equally categorically reject other aspects of the Washington Post reports regarding details of diplomatic

exchanges with the United States as false, mischievous and motivated.

The Washington Post stories do not make any secret of the fact that they are based on selective leaks from intelligence and official sources in the US. It has been our experience that such stories are tendentious, planted deliberately to create confusion. It is not Government's practice to dignify such stories by commenting on them in any detail.

It is Government's clear policy that decisions regarding Prithvi or other such matters, will be taken in the light of our independent foreign policy and on the basis of our security perceptions." It has been pointed out that there is no imminent threat, and thus no reason for deployment.

14 June 1997

Delhi.

*[Translation]***Child Labourers Engaged at Ganga Barrage**

111. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that child labourers have been engaged at Ganga Barrage (Kanpur, U.P.) by displaying placard around their neck and are being paid Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day after working for 8-10 hours daily;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to liberate child labourers; and

(c) the time frame chalked out for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that no child labour was found working at the Ganga Barrage site during surprise inspection by team of Labour enforcement officers

of the State Government in February and again in March, 1997.

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

Review of Infrastructure

112. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the infrastructure facilities to be given to those who are involved in the privatisation of essential services in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the spheres in which such reviews are to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) and (b) The review of various infrastructure sectors/facilities is a continuous process. Considering the huge demand for infrastructure facilities and constraint of resources Government will only be able to provide a part of total requirement. It is, therefore, necessary to involve private sector in provision of infrastructure facilities. However, the scope of private sector participation depends upon the characteristics of individual infrastructure sector. There are certain infrastructure sectors where the gestation period is long and immediate pay back cannot be expected. In such sectors the bulk of investment has to be made by public sector. Various Ministries from time to time formulate policies with regard to augmentation/improvement of infrastructure facilities such as power, telecommunication, transport etc. either through public action or private sector participation.

De-Recognition of Patel Chest Institute

113. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended de-recognition of the courses at the Patel Chest Institute, Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government have received several complaints from the doctors of the said institute regarding functioning of the institute;

(d) if so, the details of the complaints made by the doctors and the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the institute;

(e) whether half of the Faculty Members including

the Director are from the non-clinical cadre;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to remove all the non-clinical staff from the faculty rather than de-recognition of the institution; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India has recommended de-recognition of post-graduate courses of V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi under Delhi University on the ground that a large number of faculty members are non-medical persons. The recommendations of the Medical Council of India are being considered.

(c) and (d) No complaints have been received from the Doctors of the institute regarding functioning of V.P. Chest Institute. However, a letter was received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare signed by three honourable M.Ps. in which suggestions were made for appointment of a medical person as Director of the Institute; ensuring proper use of the existing equipment and available beds and conducting an enquiry for better utilisation of the institute. A committee constituted by the Ministry of Health & FW has given various suggestions for improving its clinical and laboratory facilities which has been brought to the notice of Delhi University and the Deptt. of Education.

(e) As per M.C.I. Inspection Report of November, 1995, some of the faculty including Director of the Institute belong to non-clinical cadre.

(f) and (g) The M.C.I. recommendation for de-recognition of Postgraduate degree and diploma courses at V.P. Chest Institute is under consideration.

[Translation]

Survey of Child Labour

114. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey to assess the existing child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the number of child labourers reported to have been working in the country during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 till date, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation;

(d) whether the number of child labourers is likely to be tripped by the year 2000 as per the recent assessment made by the Planning Commission; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (b) Authentic information on child labour is generated during

the decennial census. As per the 1991 census, the total number of working children in the country is 11.28 million. The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 10.12.96 has also given a number of directions including conducting a survey on working children. The first phase of the survey has already been completed.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of Child Labour working in hazardous occupations. A major programme was announced in August 1994 for the rehabilitation of around 2 million children working in hazardous occupations. So far 76 Child Labour Projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. As per the available information, around 1.05 lakh children are already enrolled in the special schools set up under the projects. Apart from this, steps have also been taken for implementing the directions of the Supreme Court of withdrawal and rehabilitation of working children.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has not made any assessment recently regarding the magnitude of child labour by the year 2000. The Government however, is committed to a policy of progressive elimination of child labour in all its forms.

[English]

Elimination of Child Labour

115. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a Rs. 800 crore project to eliminate child labour from hazardous occupations by the end of the century;

(b) if so, the main features of the project; and

(c) the steps Government propose to taken to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) A major programme was announced by Government on 15th August, 1994 to rehabilitate child labour working in hazardous occupations. Under the project, an estimated 2 million children working in hazardous occupations were proposed to be withdrawn from work and rehabilitated by putting them in schools with provisions for non formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, etc. It was estimated that an amount of Rs. 850 crore would be required for the purpose. So far 76 Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations.

While the Government was still considering extension of the programme to other districts, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement 10.12.96 issued several directions regarding the manner in which the children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of children working in non hazardous occupations are to

be improved and regulated. The State Governments have already taken steps for implementation of the judgement of Supreme Court.

Encroachment

116. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "encroaching and illegal constructions: Jha panel indicates BJP MLA, Congman" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated April 3, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item states that the Madan Jha Committee, which Constituted by the Lt. Governor, has alleged involvement of a Member of Delhi Legislative Assembly and a Local Leader in the encroachment on the Public land and unauthorised construction. The Committee has submitted its report to the Lt. Governor. The report further alleges that no follow-up action has been taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that they are seized of the matter relating to the follow-up action on the report of the Jha Committee.

Closure of Homoeopathy College

117. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Homoeopathy has ordered the closure of the Government college of Homoeopathy in Bangalore and also to stop fresh admissions from the coming academic year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government to allow re-opening of the above college and to make fresh admissions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) on its inspection of the Government College of Homoeopathy, Bangalore found that the College did not meet the minimum required norms and standards prescribed by it. The Council had stopped further admissions of students to the college. However, keeping in mind the efforts made by the State Government for rectifying the deficiencies pointed out by CCH during their inspection, the

CCH has decided to allow admissions of students in the first year of BHMS degree for the academic year 1997-98 only.

Non-payment of Wages in Orissa

118. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of industries in Orissa are not paying minimum wages to their workers and the labour courts have failed in implementing various labour laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that labour laws are strictly implemented by the industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Lokpal Bill

119. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken steps to establish consensus on Lokpal Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Construction

120. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1823 dated 5th March, 1997 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government against those petrol pump owners who have encroached upon the Government land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) 12 petrol pump dealers had

made encroachment on Govt. land out of which encroachment in respect of 2 cases has since been removed. In the remaining cases, L&DO has proposed to call a meeting of the concerned Oil Companies and advise them to remove the encroachment immediately on the Govt. land. As replied earlier in Unstarred Question No. 1823 dated 5.3.97 that out of 53 petrol pumps who resorted to unauthorised construction in the petrol pumps, re-intry orders have been issued in 17 cases and eviction proceedings under the Public Premises Eviction Act are pending in the Court of Estate Officer.

Action is under Process by DDA for cancellation of allotment, in respect of 2 petrol pumps.

[English]

Land Grab

121. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI): Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1812 dated December 4, 1996 regarding grabbing of land and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Picking up Pearls from Sea

122. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a method to pick up pearls from the seabed without disturbing other valued materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been launched by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) Pearls are not picked from the seabed, but from Pearl oysters inhabiting the seabed. The pearl fishery is usually done by divers who pick the oysters with minimum disturbance to other animals. In India pearl fisheries occur in 2 places viz. Gulf of Mannar and Gulf of Kutch. The last pearl fishery in these areas which is controlled by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat Governments, was conducted in 1961

and 1967, respectively. Since the natural pearl oyster beds were poor in pearl oyster stocks, this fishery has not been allowed in subsequent years.

(c) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) under the Ministry of Agriculture has developed a package of technologies for producing pearls in offshore floating rafts and onshore tanks using the ability of the oysters to produce pearls in their body. In order to replenish the natural pearl oyster stocks in the Gulf of Mannar, the CMFRI has launched a sea ranching programme since early 1990's, by introducing larvae' spat of pearl oysters produced in the CMFRI hatchery at Tuticorin.

(d) Question does not arise.

Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises

123. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the target of providing assistance and training to persons during 1995-96 and 1996-97 under the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and the actual achievement thereof; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The details of targets and achievements of persons assisted under SUME during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given as under:-

Year	No. of Beneficiaries assisted to set up micro units.		No. of persons trained/undergoing training	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1995-96	1,16,807	1,25,308	40,042	42,436
1996-97	87,120	1,28,899	29,852	45,587

(b) There is no shortfall in the achievement of targets.

[Translation]

HUDCO Loan to UP

124. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO has reviewed or propose to review the works started with the loan extended by it in various area in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of loans provided by the HUDCO to the Ghaziabad Development Authority/Bulandshahar-Khurja Development Authority/Greater Noida and Noida and the Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board for construction of houses during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) Review of schemes financed by HUDCO is a continuous process. Borrowing Agencies are supposed to send quarterly reports in respect of schemes undertaken by them with HUDCO's loan assistance. Drawal of HUDCO loan is linked to physical/ financial progress reported by the borrowing agencies. The Regional Office reviews the works started by the different agencies from time to time through interaction with the agencies. The projects are also inspected as per pre-determined schedule at the time of sanction of scheme.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Quantum of loans provided by HUDCO during the last three years to various agencies in Uttar Pradesh

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Loan Amount sanctioned		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh Housing & Development Board.	2110.28	1228.70	1310.74
2.	Ghaziabad Development Authority.	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bulandshahar-Khurja Development Authority	140.26	#	#
4.	Greater Noida	-	-	1441.33
5.	Noida	-	-	-

* No loan has been sanctioned because the agency is defaulting in loan repayment since 1993.

No loan sanctioned because the agency is in default since 1994.

[English]

Indo-Sri Lanka Relations

125. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Sri Lanka bilateral agreement has been signed to improve relation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government further to improve its relation with Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) and (b) During 1997, an agreement for the Promotion and Protection of Investments was signed between the two countries at the Third Session of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in Colombo from January 19-22, 1997. This Agreement provides a legal framework for facilitating greater flow of investments between the two countries and contains provisions relating to national and Most Favoured nation (MFN) treatment, compensation for losses, repatriation of investments and settlement of disputes. During the same meeting, an agreement was also signed to release the second tranche of US \$ 15 million of the line of credit extended to Sri Lanka in January, 1996. This credit would be available to Sri Lanka for import of both goods and services from India.

(c) Also during the same meeting, the two countries signed a Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1996, 1997 and 1998 and a programme of cooperation in the field of science and technology. Government have announced an assistance of Rs. 5 crores for the relief and rehabilitation programme in Jaffna. High-level interactions have been held during the visit of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister to India in April 1997 as the special envoy of the Sri Lankan President and at the SAARC Summit in Male in May, 1997.

Powers Generation

126. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and achievement made regarding power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the proposed target of the Ninth Plan set by the Planning Commission's Working Group;

(b) the reasons for failure to achieve the target during the Eighth Plan and efforts proposed to be made to remove the causes during the Ninth Plan;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Working Group to scale down the target to the "realistic" level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) As per the Eighth Plan Document, the energy generation in the terminal year of Eighth Plan i.e. 1996-97 was projected as 418-21 Billion Units from utilities for which a capacity addition target of 30,538 MW was fixed. As against this the achievement in capacity addition was 16,422.6 MW. The generation during 1996-97 was 394.5 Billion Units. The Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission for 9th Plan has assessed a capacity addition requirement of 57734.7 MW during the period 1997-2002.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in capacity addition during Eighth Plan are deficiency in project management, problem related to externally aided projects, law and order problems, paucity of funds and delay in supply of equipment etc. To remove the causes the proposed approach for the Ninth Plan would be as under.

(i) The State and the Central Utilities will ensure speedy completion of the ongoing and approved power projects and also take steps for new projects.

(ii) These efforts will be supplemented by new projects in the private sector; transparency in selection of private parties and speedy decision making will be ensured for enlisting private sector participation in a significant manner.

(iii) As the share of hydel power is declining over the years, adequate outlays will be provided for this sector for completion of ongoing projects within the shortest possible time. A cost-benefit analysis of the relative advantages of mega projects versus small projects will be made and the environmental considerations addressed to adequately in selection of new projects. Provision of fiscal incentives and concessions for enlisting the private sector for hydro projects will be considered. The State Governments will also ensure full investigation of hydro projects

before they are offered to private parties.

(iv) The growth in nuclear power capacity has not been as per earlier expectations. This issue needs to be addressed to in its totality as nuclear power has the potential of being a very cost effective option in the long run.

(v) Domestic manufacturing capability for power equipments will be promoted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employees State Insurance

127. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be recovered from defaulting establishments regarding Employees State Insurance and employees provident fund as on July 1, 1997;

(b) the total amount outstanding against the above defaulting establishments registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities for recovering outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the latest available information an amount of Rs. 312.11 Crore and Rs. 567.96 crore is to be recovered from various defaulting establishments on account of ESI and EPF dues respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 102.61 crore pertaining to ESI dues and an amount of Rs. 109.04 crore pertaining to EPF dues is outstanding against the establishments registered with the BIFR.

(c) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under the ESI Act, 1948 and EPF & MP Act, 1952 and where necessary also under section 406/409 of the IPC is taken to recover the dues from the defaulting establishments. Prior permission of the BIFR is also taken before initiating recovery action against the establishments registered with them.

Primary Health Centres

128. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV:

SHRI SATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted to assess the requirement of total Primary Health Centres in the rural areas on the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for setting up of these Centres; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for construction of Primary Health Centres and to ensure the presence of doctors there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted. The requirement of total Primary Health Centres is based on the population norms. As per the norms of the Planning Commission a Primary Health Centre is set up for every 30,000 population in plain areas and 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. As per these norms estimated 22349 Primary Health Centres are required as per 1991 census and 21854 Primary Health Centres exist as on 30.6.1996. Ignoring the surplus infrastructure available in some states as per Planning Commission norms, there is a gap of about 2003 Primary Health Centres in the Country.

The State-wise details of requirement of Primary Health Centres as per 1991 census are given in the attached statement.

(c) As per the approved norms, one Primary Health Centre is established for every 30,000 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. However, the State Government has the flexibility to relax the norms for establishing Primary Health Centres as per their socio-economic and geographical conditions.

(d) To fill in the gap between the required number of Primary Health Centres and number of Primary Health Centres functioning, estimated projections for establishment of Primary Health Centres have been made for the 9th Five Year Plan. Under Basic Minimum Services Programme also, filling of the gaps in Primary Health Centre infrastructure has been recognised as a priority area for investment of additional funds provided by the Government.

Being a State Subject, recruitment and posting of the doctors in these Centres is done by the State Governments. State Governments are advised from time to time to fill up the vacancies of doctors even on contract basis, if necessary.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Primary Health Centres
		Required as per 1991 Census
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1707
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
3.	Assam	726

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	2637
5.	Goa	23
6.	Gujarat	1028
7.	Haryana	414
8.	Himachal Pradesh	162
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	196
10.	Karnataka	1072
11.	Kerala	721
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2020
13.	Maharashtra	1756
14.	Manipur	57
15.	Meghalaya	77
16.	Mizoram	20
17.	Nagaland	54
18.	Orissa	1062
19.	Punjab	476
20.	Rajasthan	1247
21.	Sikkim	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	1237
23.	Tripura	96
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3723
25.	West Bengal	1726
26.	A & N Islands	7
27.	Chandigarh	2
28.	D & N Haveli	7
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	32
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	10
Total:		22349

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries in Kerala

129. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries functioning at presents in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any new CGHS Dispensary or Central Government hospital in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any representation from Kerala Government has also been received by the Union Government for setting up of CGHS Dispensaries at Calicut and Ernakulam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Three CGHS dispensaries are currently functioning in Thiruvananthapuram, the State Capital.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal for the present.

(d) and (e) As per information available, no representation from the State Government of Kerala has been received in this regard.

Use of Tobacco

130. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the use of tobacco is going down in developed countries by 1.1 percent whereas in India it is increasing at the rate of 2.1 percent every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to recent estimates, about 5500 people are added to tobacco user in the country every day;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review the impact of its anti-tobacco campaign; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) During the last decade the tobacco use in developed countries has decreased as a result of the various tobacco control measures undertaken in these countries. No reliable data is available in this regard for India. However, indirect estimation suggests that there has been an increase in the tobacco use in India during the last 8 to 10 years.

(c) ICMR has made surveys in Goa and Bangalore for studying the behaviour of youths getting initiated to tobacco habit. Estimates based on these studies indicate that new persons initiated to tobacco use in the country every day would vary between 7,300 and 17,000.

(d) and (e) The review of programmes is an ongoing process. Government has intensified its efforts to discourage people from tobacco consumption.

[Translation]

Sitapur Plywood Manufactures Limited

131. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sitapur Plywood Manufactures Limited, Sitapur have not deposited their contribution in the Employees Provident Fund Account;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount to be deposited by the employers till date and the efforts being made to deposit this amount; and

(d) the action being taken against the employers for not depositing the said amount in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Due to financial crisis, M/s. Sitapur Plywood Manufacturers Ltd. have defaulted in payment of P.F. dues.

(c) and (d) According to the EPF Organisation a sum of Rs. 11.93 lakh is outstanding against the establishment. Necessary Revenue Recovery Certificates have been issued and sanction has also been granted for filing complaints against the employer in the Court of Law.

[English]

Unauthorised Colonies

132. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court had given directions to the Union Government in regard to regularisation of 1073 unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the progress made therein; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising the sale-purchase of plots allotted under 20 point programme to the people of weaker sections of the society in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in CWP. No. 4771/93 has restrained the respondents, including Union of India, from taking any further decision or action for regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. However, in its order dated 9th December, 1996, the Court directed Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment to set up a High Level Committee to examine various issues relating to unauthorised colonies in Delhi. The Committee was required to submit its report to the Hon'ble High Court. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Hon'ble High Court. The matter is still subjudice.

(c) Government of N.C.T. of Delhi has reported that plots under 20 point programme are allotted to the landless

and the houseless persons. Sale purchase of these plots is against the spirit of allotment and will defeat the purpose of allotment of plots to weaker sections of the society.

Recovery of NBCC Outstanding Amount

133. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) Limited had requested the Ministry's intervention in the recovery of the outstanding amount running into crores of rupees on account of the projects undertaken by it abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 135.82 crore excluding interest claim of Rs. 134.69 crores is outstanding as on 31.3.97 against projects undertaken by NBCC Ltd. in Libya and Iraq. With a view to realise the outstanding dues from Libya, a delegation led by Union Minister of State for Industrial Development visited Libya in April, 1995. N.B.C.C. Ltd. has also appointed a local agent in Libya for realisation of its dues in association with the dues a Task Force has been constituted by the Government of India for realisation of the remaining dues.

Tribal Child Labour

134. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Child Labour identified in the State of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them;

(c) the time schedule worked out and the amount sanctioned for their rehabilitations, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Development of Small Towns

135. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for allocation of funds for various schemes under the Centrally sponsored schemes such as

Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns, the Urban Basic Services for the Poor, the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme and the low cost sanitation;

(b) whether there is disparity in releasing funds to various States under the said schemes;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government accords priority in releasing funds to those States having larger number of people living below the poverty line; and

(e) If so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The criteria for allocation of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as follows:-

(i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT):-The primary criterion for allocation of funds under this scheme is the small and medium towns population in each State as a proportion of the country's total urban population residing in such towns.

(ii) Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP):-The available funds are allocated to different States/Union Territories based on the incidence of urban poverty. However, in order to ensure that sub-critical amounts are not sanctioned to UTs, a minimum floor level has been fixed for smaller States and UTs.

(iii) Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP):-The allocation of funds under the PMIUPEP is on the basis of (i) incidence of urban poverty and (ii) number of towns in a particular State/UT.

(iv) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers:-There is no State-wise allocation of funds under this scheme. Loan and subsidy is extended simultaneously by HUDCO for construction upto substructure, after sanction of schemes on whole town basis. Central subsidy is also routed through HUDCO. The loan and subsidy portion is based on the income of the beneficiaries with the objective to provide subsidies only to lower income groups.

(b) and (c) (i) IDSMT:-Actual releases from Central Government depend on: (i) project performance including utilisation of funds released earlier, (ii) availability of State share, (iii) conformity of the proposed projects with the Scheme guidelines. etc. Before the IDSMT scheme was revised in August, 1995, the entire money released as Central share was provided as a soft loan. Accordingly, there was not much demand from some States while certain other States took full advantage of the scheme. This led to certain disparities. However, under the revised IDSMT Scheme, Central Share is being released as a grant and the criteria mentioned in part (a) of the reply is followed.

As regards the LCS, UBSP & PMIUPEP, there is no disparity in release of funds to various States.

Release of funds is however, subject to overall performance of States/UTs.

(d) and (e) (1) IDSMT:-No priority is accorded to release of funds to States having larger number of people living below the poverty line as IDSMT is not a poverty alleviation scheme.

(2) UBSP:-The funds are distributed to the larger States as mentioned in part (a) of the reply.

(3) PMIUPEP:-Priority is given to the States having larger number of people living below the poverty line on the basis of incidence of poverty and the number of towns included.

(4) LCS:-Priority is given to such towns (i) as have pre-dominance of dry latrines (ii) where there is a large scavenger population or (iii) where widespread open defecation takes place.

[English]

Indo-US Relations

136. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI MADHAVRAO, SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for External Affairs had been to USA for a two week visit;

(b) If so, the objectives of his visit; and

(c) the details of results achieved during his visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI):

(a) Minister of State for External Affairs Shri Saleem Iqbal Shervani paid an official visit to the United States from June 23-30, 1997.

(b) and (c) the visit constituted the first high level contact this year between the Government of India and the Government of the United States. The Minister had meetings with the Acting Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and National Security Adviser Sandy Berger. He also met Members of the Senate and House of Representatives including the Chairman of the Near East and South Asian Affairs Committee, Senator Sam Brownback and Ranking Minority Leader, Senator Charles Robb. Congressman Benjamin Gilman, Chairman, House International Relations Committee hosted a reception while the Congressional Caucus on India and India-Americans hosted a lunch in the Minister's honour.

During these meetings, broad-based discussions were held on issues of mutual interest in the bilateral and international context. India and the United States also signed a new Extradition Treaty on June 25, 1997. On being ratified, the Treaty would replace the 1931 Extradition Treaty between the US and UK, acceded to by India and currently in force between India and the US. It constitutes an

important step forward in India-US law enforcement cooperation to counter, inter alia, international terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

[Translation]

Scriptures and Manuscript of Siddha System

137. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scriptures and manuscripts of Siddha System written in Tamil had been taken away by Germans from Tamil Nadu and kept in Martin Luther University in Germany;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring back the said scriptures and manuscripts for use in India; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be brought back and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by Ministry of External Affairs, the Martin Luther University located at Halle in Germany does not have manuscripts on the "Siddha" System written in Tamil.

[English]

Vacancies of Engineers in CPWD

138. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present actual strength of regular and adhoc Assistant Engineer, Executive Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and A.D.G. both Civil and Electrical in CPWD;

(b) the number of vacancies lying vacant in each above said posts separately in Civil and Electrical;

(c) the time by which all the vacancies are likely to be filled up by the CPWD Authorities and regularise all the adhoc Executive Engineers; and

(d) the steps propose to be taken by the Government to stop adhoc promotion against long term vacancies in CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The cases for regular promotion, including regularisation of adhoc promotions, are at different stages of processing. No time frame for completion of the process of regularisation can be indicated as it involves other organisations/agencies like UPSC and A.C.C. in case of posts falling within the purview of the ACC.

(d) At present, adhoc promotions are existing in the grade of Executive Engineer only. The revised Recruitment Rules for the Central Engineering Service and Central Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Service (Group A) which include the grade of Executive Engineer, were notified on 29.10.96. A proposal for regularisation of ad-hoc promotions made prior to 29.10.96 in accordance with the Rules as they stood prior to amendment, has already been forwarded to the UPSC. Filling up of vacancies arising from 29.10.96 onwards regularly in accordance with the revised Recruitment Rules will be possible only after the process of regularisation of pre-29.10.96 vacancies has been first completed. Once this process is completed, the need for making ad-hoc promotions may not arise in future.

Statement

Post	Present strength	No. of vacancies	
	(Reg.)	(Adhoc)	
ADG	0	0	7
CE (C)	43	0	1
CE (E)	7	0	1
SE (C)	157	0	0
SE (E)	48	0	0
EE (C)	97	339	132
EE (E)	47	96	38
AE (C)	1516	0	252
AE (E)	637	0	45

Quacks

139. SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medical practitioners have been found quacks in National Capital Territory of Delhi as per the survey conducted recently;

(b) if so, the number of such quacks in the country;

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to check the increasing danger of quacks in allopathy in the country;

(d) whether the Government propose to make any law to make any law to ban the practice of quacks and for punishing them;

(e) whether the certificates of Registered Medical Practitioners are being given by fake and unauthorised institutions; and

(f) If so, the action taken against such institutions?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The information is being collected from the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

(b) No survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to find out the number of quacks in the country.

(c) to (f) Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with the fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. The Government of India had advised the State Government/U.Ts. to take action against unqualified practitioners. A person possessing a fake certificate is not eligible for registration with the Medical Council of India/State Medical Council and are liable for punishment under the provisions of relevant law. An institution issuing a fake degree is punishable under the UGC Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Anti-Indian Sentiments at Pak Embassy in Nepal

140. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Nepal mein Pak Dootwas Bharat Virodh Ka Kendra" appearing in the "Hindustan" on the 4th June, 1997;

(b) whether the Union Government have sent a letter of protest to the Government of Nepal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of Nepal thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c) Attention of Government has been drawn to the said newspaper article. During the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in June, 1997, the determination of the two countries was reiterated, to work closely and fight the scourge of terrorism. The Prime Ministers directed their Home Secretaries to meet at the earliest to develop an understanding in this regard. They also renewed their commitment not to allow their territory to be used for activities directed against or prejudicial to the security of the other. They further desired that the meeting of the "Joint Working Group on Border Management be held at the earliest".

Trauma Health Services

141. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gruesome fire tragedy has brought into focus the need for centralised trauma health services;

(b) if so, whether the projects has been hanging fire since the last 15 years and no concrete action has so far been taken till date to transform the dream into a reality;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to revive the project; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A project for establishing a Centralised Accident and Trauma Service for Delhi was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee with a financial outlay of about Rs. 16 crores in 1984. However, due to various factors including the issue of funding, the project could not be implemented till date. Keeping in view, the high percentage of accident victims in Delhi, a project for setting up a Trauma Centre in Delhi has been posed in October, 1996 for possible Japanese assistance. 14.34 acres of land is in the possession of AIIMS where new construction is possible.

A Centralised Accident Trauma Services is functioning under the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi which provides ambulance cover to accident victims. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also incorporated a new Scheme "Establishment of Trauma Centre in Delhi" with a token outlay in their Annual Plan 1997-98.

Exemption for Government Pension Scheme

142. SHRI SANAT MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Private Sector and Public Sector Organisations have sought exemption from the Central Government's Pension Scheme, 1995 for industrial workers;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons for seeking the exemption;

(c) the name of the monitoring authority; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) M/s. Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., National Aluminium Company, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Ltd. Gujarat State Fertiliser Co. Ltd. etc. have sought exemption from the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. Under para 39 of the Scheme exemption can be considered in respect of an establishment, whose employees are entitled to pensionary benefits at par or more favourable than the benefit provided under the Employees Pension Scheme. Under the Scheme the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is required to scrutinise the application for exemption and submit the same to the appropriate Government. So far no exemption application has been received by the Government through the prescribed channel. The applications received by the Government direct have been forwarded to the EPF organisation for necessary action as per the scheme.

[Translation]

Relief to Labourers

143. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance of immediate payment of six months wage as relief to workers rendered unemployed as a result of Supreme Court directive to shift industries out of Delhi, has been given by the Government;

(b) whether a meeting was also held in May 1997 under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister which was attended by the Union Minister of Labour, the Chief Minister as well as the Labour Minister of Delhi, Lt. Governor of Delhi with the representatives of the Labour organisation to provide relief to workers rendered unemployed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation/giving employment to workers rendered unemployed and the number of workers benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has given importance to the question of payment of legal dues to the workmen/employees due to shifting of industries out of Delhi as a result of the Supreme Court directive.

A meeting was held on 8.5.97 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, wherein among others, Union Minister of Labour, Lt. Governor, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Chief Minister, Minister of Industry and Labour, Delhi were present to sort out various issues arising out of the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has taken steps to provide information/guidance regarding location/availability and rates of industrial land available to facilitate rehabilitation of industries affected by the Supreme Court orders.

[English]

Purchase of Products from Hindustan Latex for Family Welfare

144. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed any restraint over the purchase of the products for family planning from Hindustan Latex;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government are aware that this would adversely affect the functioning of Hindustan Latex in Kerala;

(c) whether the Government consider to purchase the entire requirement for family planning exclusively from public sector units as Hindustan Latex; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The requirements of Family Welfare Programme are procured on the basis of the Rate Contracts finalised through a process of competitive bidding. However, some preference is given to public Sector Units in placement of orders, price remaining the same.

[Translation]

Unemployment—Ninth Five Year Plan

145. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the unemployment problem in the country before finalising Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the projections of unemployed youths in the country in the beginning and at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The employment and unemployment problem of the country is being assessed by the Government on regular intervals. As per the latest comprehensive survey of employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in their 50th Round (1993-94), the estimates of unemployed persons according to Usual Principal Status (UPS) is 8,995 million. The year-wise data of unemployment is not available.

[English]

Hongkong Indians

146. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons of Indian origin and capital in Hongkong are likely to return back to India following transfer of the territory to China after July 1, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of Indians settled in Hongkong at present; and

(c) the assurance for maintenance of conditions congenial to their continuance in the territory, if any has been sought or given by China to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c) Government has not come across reports that large numbers of persons of Indian origin settled in Hongkong are likely to return to India, following the resumption of sovereignty by China on July 1, 1997.

According to the information available with the Government, there are approximately 28,000 persons of Indian origin resident in Hongkong at present, of which about 22,000 are Indian passport holders; the remaining hold British or third country documents.

The Chinese and the Hongkong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) authorities have expressed appreciation of the contribution of the Indian community to Hongkong's economic development and its social and cultural life. The Chief Executive Officer of the HKSAR, Mr. Tung Chee-Hwa, has assured us that the Indian community would continue to be welcome in Hongkong.

Global Market for Hardware

147. SHRI L. RAMANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO propose to enter global market for sale hardware;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future space programmes of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The primary objective of Indian space Programme is development of space technology for national developmental applications. However, the capabilities built in meeting this primary objective are also used for exploiting the global market. For this purpose Antrix Corporation

Limited, the commercial arm of Department of Space was set up in September 1992. Antrix has been establishing contacts with users of space hardware world wide and has already bagged a few contracts for supply of hardware for ground systems and space systems. These include data reception and processing hardware, satellite mechanical parts, inertial systems, propulsion elements, etc. Besides, Antrix Corporation has entered into a commercial agreement with SI-EOSAT of the US under which data from India's Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites is received and marketed worldwide.

Also DOS has signed an agreement with the International Telecommunication Satellite Organisation, INTELSAT, for lease of an equivalent of eleven 36 Mhz C-band transponder capacity on Indian National Satellite-2E (INSAT-2E) to be launched by India in 1998.

(c) India's future space programme envisages continuation and enhancement of space services in the areas of telecommunication, television broadcasting, meteorology, disaster management and resources survey through advanced IRS and INSAT Satellites. Commensurate launch capabilities will be built with Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launching Vehicle (GSLV).

Refugees of J & K

148. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people were forced to leave Jammu and Kashmir during the last 10-15 years because of terrorist activities in the State;

(b) if so, the number of persons, who left their properties in the State and are residing in different parts of the country;

(c) the details of persons in each camp or town; and

(d) the facilities and concessions being given by the Union Government/State Government to such refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (c) A Statement-I showing the number of Kashmiri migrants living in various States/Union Territories is attached.

(d) Various States/U.T. Governments provide relief as per norms/rules in vogue in those State/UTs and according to their resources. A Statement-II showing the scales of relief in various States/UTs is attached. The Kashmiri migrants are being given educational, medical and other facilities also. Migrants in camps are also provided free accommodation, medical facilities, electricity, water supply, etc.

Statement-I

Statement Indicating J&K families living in various States

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of families
1.	Jammu	28,561
2.	Delhi	19,338
3.	Himachal Pradesh	115
4.	Haryana	722
5.	Chandigarh	142
6.	Punjab	420
7.	Uttar Pradesh	500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50
9.	Karnataka	60
10.	Goa	90
11.	Tamil Nadu	21
12.	Maharashtra	124
13.	Rajasthan	54
14.	Andhra Pradesh	51
		50248

Statement-II

Quantum of Relief in Various States

Jammu and Kashmir

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is giving cash relief of Rs. 450/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1800/- per month per family plus basic dry ration @ 9 Kgs of rice and 2 Kgs of atta per person and one Kg of sugar per family per month to needy migrants.

In addition to these reliefs, the migrants are being given ex-gratia relief for loss of their property, equal to 50% of loss of immovable property, subject to a ceiling of rupees one lakh.

Delhi

In Delhi, cash relief of Rs. 450/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1800/- is being given to those living under their own arrangements and cash relief of Rs. 300/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1200/- plus dry ration consisting of the following items is being given to those living in camps:-

1. Rice - 8 Kgs per head, subject to maximum of 32 Kgs per family per month.
2. Atta - 2.5 Kgs per head, subject to maximum of 10 Kgs per family per month.

3. Sugar - 625 gms. per head, subject to a maximum of 2.5 Kgs. per family per month.
4. Pulses - 750 gms per head, subject to a maximum of 3 Kgs. per family per month.
5. Kerosene Oil - 15 litres per family per month.
6. Edible Oil - 750 gms per. head, subject to a maximum of 3 Kgs. per family per month.
7. Potato - 5 Kgs per family per month.
8. Onion - 1.25 Kgs. per head, subject to a maximum of 5 Kgs per family per month.
9. Salt - 50 gms. per head, subject to a maximum of 1 Kg. per family per month.

Uttar Pradesh

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is making one time payment of Rs. 1500/- per family for the purchase of items of daily requirement like utensils, etc. and a monthly cash assistance @ Rs. 750/- per month per family.

Rajasthan

The Government of Rajasthan is paying cash relief assistance @ Rs. 500/- per month per family.

Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

The Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are paying cash relief @ Rs. 460/- per month per family of four or more members in addition to a one time grant of Rs. 860/- for purchase of utensils, bedding, etc.

Madhya Pradesh

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is paying cash relief of Rs. 200/- per month per head. They have been provided ration card and blankets during winter.

Chandigarh

Chandigarh Administration from February 1994 is making payment of cash relief @ Rs. 250 per month per member, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per family plus milk, bread, ration and free accommodation to those staying in camps and @ Rs. 375/- per month per member subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per family to those living under their own arrangements.

Haryana

Haryana Government is giving free education facilities (Tuition fee only) upto degree level, temporary ration cards, community accommodation, free medical aid (OPD only).

[Translation]

Control over Private Hospitals

149. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are helpless before the lobby of private hospitals as no rates for operation saline, beds, various tests, X-ray etc. have been fixed in these hospitals, and everything is kept confidential till the time of discharge of the patient and the charges are decided according to the condition of the patient;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken by the Union Government for regulating the activities of private hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) 'Health' being a State subject, it is for respective State Governments to regulate functioning of private hospitals. Some of the State Governments including Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi do have their own law/rules including land use laws for regulating private medical establishments. Under Rule 3 of the Delhi Nursing Home Act, 1953, Nursing Homes in Delhi are required to display their schedule of charges at the Reception.

Supply of Spurious Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

150. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the authority of whose direction CGHS dispensaries are purchasing the spurious and ineffective medicines instead of the medicines of the famous and genuine medicine producing companies;

(b) whether the Government would ensure that only genuine medicines of famous and established companies be disbursed by the dispensaries;

(c) if so, the time by which such arrangement is likely to be made and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these genuine medicines of famous companies would be made available through local purchase to the Central Government employees;

(e) if so, the time by which this provision is likely to be made effective and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the manner in which the Government propose to compensate the people occurring physical losses and loss of life due to consumption of spurious medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (f) CGHS procures all medicines listed in the formulary from the Govt. Medical Stores Depot

(GMSD), with a certificate that they are pre-tested and of standard quality. The medicines in the CGHS formulary are included in the formulary on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of Specialists of different disciplines and reviewed from time to time. In case of any specific medicine prescribed by the Specialist not being available, the same is purchased through local chemist against the prescription of the individual for supply to the beneficiary.

[English]

Return of Migrants

151. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved for the return of migrants of Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the exgratia relief being paid to migrants per month and the expenditure being incurred on various accounts during each of the last three years and also during the current year;

(e) whether the Government are also aware that exgratia relief drawn for migrants is not being given to all migrants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (c) With the taking over of a popular Government, after successful conduct of Assembly Elections in the State, in October 1996, the State Government has been preparing an action plan for return of Kashmiri migrants to their native places. The State Government have informed that the process is likely to take some time as the problem has to be tackled on a politico-economic basis. The State Government has constituted an apex level Committee under the Chairmanship of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister and a Sub-Committee headed by the Financial Commissioner (Planning & Development), to draw up an action plan.

(d) Various State Governments/UTs provide relief to migrants residing there as per norms/rules in vogue and as per their resources. As per available information, the expenditure on relief incurred by various States/UTs in three years from 1993-94 to 1995-96 is as follows:-

Year	Amount spent in Lakhs
1993-94	3053.37
1994-95	3941.27
1995-96	3554.23

(e) and (f) No such instance have come to notice where exgratia relief has been drawn but not paid to migrants.

Declaration of Backward Area

152. COL. (RETD) SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the districts and area of Rajasthan declared backward during last three years;

(b) reasons for not declaring areas as backward where majority of the people live below poverty line;

(c) whether Barmer and Jaisalmer district of Western Rajasthan also fulfill all the conditions for declaring them as backward area;

(d) if so, whether the Government intends to declare Barmer and Jaisalmer districts as backward areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (e) The Finance Act, 1994-95 provides for 100% tax holiday for initial five years in case of industrial undertakings located in notified industrially backward districts, if the undertakings begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants from 1.10.1994 to 31.3.1999. This tax holiday is provided under Section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Two study groups were constituted in the Ministry of Finance for identification of industrially backward districts for the purposes of granting 100% tax holiday under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act. These study groups submitted their reports in 1994 and 1996 respectively. The reports of these groups are under consideration of the Government for notifying the industrially backward districts of the country.

Scholarship to Foreign Students

153. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out a comprehensive plan to provide educational facilities to expand, strength and re-structure the present scheme for providing opportunities and scholarships to foreign students from neighbouring/developing countries as part of the strategy of strengthening friendly relationship through ICCR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plan and estimate of funds earmarked for the implementation of the project provided to ICCR for the scheme;

(d) whether performance under the scheme has been reviewed objectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan for the year 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ICCR offers around one thousand scholarships for foreign students to study in India broadly under three categories: (i) General Cultural, (ii) Cultural Exchange Programmes, and (iii) Special Schemes for selected neighbouring countries. In an effort to provide greater opportunity to students from neighbouring countries since 1996-97, 25 more scholarships are being offered to Nepalese students under the Silver Jubilee Scholarship Scheme.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs. 8.5 crores has been spent on these scholarship schemes. The details are as follows:

International Students Division-Welfare Activities for Foreign Students

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

I. Scholarship Schemes	1996-97
1. General Cultural Scholarship Scheme	150.00
2. Commonwealth	40.00
3. Cultural Exchange Programme	250.00
4. Reciprocal	1.00
5. Sri Lankan Nationals	54.00
6. Mauritius	45.00
7. Bangladesh	130.00
8. ICCR Scholarship	20.00
Total Scholarship Schemes	690.00
II. Welfare Activities for International students	35.00
III. Scholarships under Aid-Nepal & Silver Jubilee Schemes	50.00
IV. Scholarship under TCS of Colombo Plan Scheme	45.00

(d) and (e) There are several ongoing & periodical reviews under the various Committees of the ICCR including Plan of Action & Finance Committee, Governing Body & Office Bearer's Committee headed by the Vice-President of India who is ex-officio President of ICCR. Separately the Ministry of External Affairs reviews the performance of ICCR both as an annual status review exercise & on a long term in policy planning perspective.

The ICCR's Annual report which presently is a part of MEA's Annual Report is presented for review to Parliament, as also to the Standing Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs. The recommendations of the Parliament and Standing Committee are carefully adhered to.

Quality of Mineral Water

154. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to numerous complaints regarding the quality of 'Mineral Water' marketed by spurious agencies;

(b) Whether any standard has been fixed to ensure minimum content of specified minerals in the 'Mineral Water' available in the market;

(c) If so, the agencies through which the quality/norms are being checked; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government to check sale of ordinary drinking water at an exorbitant price in the name of 'Mineral Water'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) (a) No specific complaint regarding marketing of mineral water by spurious agencies has been received from the Food Health Authorities of State/UTs administering the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 Rules, 1955.

(b) Standards of mineral water prescribed under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954 & Rules, do not specify any minimum limit of mineral content varies from source to source. However, the standards for mineral water as per the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rule, 1955 are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have been requested to keep a vigil on quality or mineral water sold in the market.

Statement

²A.32—Mineral Water :

1. Natural Mineral Water means the mineral water obtained directly from potable natural or drilled sources like spring, artesian well, drilled well or from an underground formation and not from public water supply. It shall be free from dirt, foreign matter or any other ingredients injurious to health. It shall not be transported in bulk container for packaging or any other processing before packing.

2. Fortified mineral water means the water derived from any source of potable water which may be blended, treated/fortified with mineral salts.

In Mineral water shall be packed in clean and sterile containers.

3. Mineral water shall also conform to the following

standards namely :

Turbidity (not more than) (NTU)	5
Total dissolved solids (not more than) mg/1	1500
PH Value	6.5—8.5
Copper (Cu)—mg/1 (not more than)	1.0
Iron (as Fe)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.3
Nitrate (as NO ₃)—mg/1 (not more than)	45
Residual Free Chlorine,—mg/1 (not more than)	0.2
Fluoride (as F)—mg/1 (not more than)	1.5
Mercury (as Hg)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.001
Cadmium (as Cd)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.01
Arsenic (as As)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.05
Cyanide	absent
Lead (as Pb)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.05
Mineral Oil	absent
Chromium (as Cr)—mg/1 (not more than)	0.05
Chlorides (as Cl)—mg/1(not more than)	200
Sulphates (SO ₄)—mg/1 (not more than)	250
Alkalinity (as HCO ₃)—mg/1 (not more than)	600
Yeast & mould count	absent
E.coli	absent
Salmonella and Shigella	absent
Clostridium Welchii, C. Botulinum	absent
Bacillus cereus	absent
Vibrio cholerae and V. Parahaemolyticus	absent

[Translation]

Conversion of DDA Flats

155. SHRI JAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA flats are being converted into commercial buildings by the flats owners;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to this illegal construction DDA Flats have lost their original shape;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR.U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) As reported by the DDA Instances have come to their notice where flats are being used for commercial purposes. In the last 3 years about 1645 such complaints have been received in the DDA.

(c) and (d) In some instances due to the illegal construction/alterations, DDA flats have lost their original facade. In cases where the security of the building is affected and where common space is encroached upon, action is taken by the DDA.

(e) As soon as any unauthorised construction/misuse is noticed, action is taken under the terms of the lease deed/allotment and D.D. Act, 1957.

[English]

Cadre Review for North Eastern States

156. SHRI JAGMOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The number of cadres of All India services exist for the Seven North-Eastern States;

(b) Whether existence of small cadres is incompatible with the need for efficiency and speedy development;

(c) Whether the Government are considering constitution of joint cadre of All India Services for all the North-Eastern States;

(d) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):
(a) For the States in the North-East, there exists;

(i) one Joint Cadre for Assam and Meghalaya.

(ii) one Joint Cadre for Manipur and Tripura.

(iii) one Joint Cadre for the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram along with the State of Goa and the Union Territories, and

(iv) a Separate Cadre for Nagaland.

(b) Existence of small cadres does not affect efficiency and speedy development of the State.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) No such proposal has been received from any of the North-Eastern states in this respect.

CGHS Dispensaries in Karnataka

157. SHRI B.L. SHANKER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Karnataka as on date;

(b) the number of dispensaries out of them opened during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 upto March 31, 1997;

(c) the number of CGHS dispensaries likely to be opened in 1997-98 and during Ninth Five Year Plan in the State; and

(d) the estimated amount likely to be spent on their opening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) At present, under the CGHS at the State Capital at Bangalore, there are 10 Allopathic Dispensaries, 1 Polyclinic, 1 Dental Unit, as well as 1 Homoeopathic and 2 Ayurvedic Units and 2 Laboratories. These facilities were opened prior to the year 1994-95.

(c) and (d) Opening of one CGHS dispensary at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for inclusion in the 9th Five year Plan.

Effect of Biocide

158. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states

(a) whether about 50 metric tonnes of mosquitos larva-killing biocide was imported from Russia in 1992;

(b) if so, whether Central Insecticides Board has turned down the proposal of import of such biocide on the ground that the necessary details about the effect of the biocide on human health, environment and soil was not available even with the WHO;

(c) if so, the justification of this import;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action being taken by the Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Gastro Enteritis

159. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether dreaded viral fever gastro-enteritis broke out in several parts of the district of Nizamabad due to consumption of polluted water;

(b) if so, whether this disease has also broke out in Warangal;

(c) if so, the number of people died in these districts due to this disease;

(d) whether other States were also affected by this disease during April, May and June, 1997; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the Union Government helped these States to meet the situation arising out of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, the Municipal Urban Areas and Kotgir Mandal of Nizamabad district were affected by Gastroenteritis.

(b) - No, Sir. Only one village of the District Warangal was affected by food poisoning due to contaminated fish.

(c) During April, 1997 to June, 1997, 341 cases with no death have been reported in Nizamabad.

(d) and (e) Reports of incidence of Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (including gastroenteritis) have been reported from Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Control and prevention measures through safe supply, re-hydration therapy, Health Education, etc. are taken by the State Governments as per guidelines from the Union Government.

Posts for Reserved Categories

160. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in the departments/undertakings under his Ministry during the last three years and the SC/ST candidates appointed amongst them;

(b) whether some posts for SC/ST are lying vacant in the Departments/Undertakings at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof post-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for filling up the reserved posts and the reasons for delay in filling up the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) The information regarding the number of appointments made in the Department of Atomic Energy and its Units/ Public Sector undertakings during the last three years and the SC/ST candidates appointed among them is furnished below :

Total number of appointments made	Number of SC Candidates	Number of ST Candidates
3629	849	467

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of SC/ST posts lying vacant in the Department and its Units/PSUs are furnished in the attached statement.

(d) Special recruitment drives were launched in order to fill up the vacant SC/ST posts. Inspite of the special efforts some posts could not be filled up as suitable SC/ST candidates were not available. Continuous efforts are made to fill up the backlog as and when suitable SC/ST candidates become available.

Statement

Department of Atomic Energy

I. Statement showing details of vacant SC/ST posts in the Department of Atomic Energy and its Units.

A. Scientific Posts	SC	ST
Scientific Officer	17	18
B. Technical Posts	SC	ST
1. Scientific Assistant	14	38
2. Draughtsman	6	7
3. Tradesman	25	68
TOTAL	45	113
C. Administrative Posts	SC	ST
1. Hindi Translator	1	1
2. Upper Division Clerk	3	5
3. Stenographer	3	8
4. Lower Division Clerk	16	30
TOTAL	23	44
D. Auxiliary Posts	SC	ST
1. Station Officer (Fire Service)	1	1
2. Sub-Officer (Fire Service)	2	1
3. Assistant Security Officer	1	10
4. Nurse	3	2
5. Fireman	6	6
6. Driver	17	7
7. Watchman	7	10
8. Helper	5	11
TOTAL	42	48

II. Statement showing details of vacant SC/ST posts in the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department of Atomic Energy.

II. A. **Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.**

	SC	ST
1. Senior Manager	1	2
2. Manager	0	3
3. Dy. Manager	4	1
4. Assistant Manager	6	3
5. Scientific Assistant	3	3
6. Stenographr	3	7
7. Nurse	2	4
8. Hindi Translator	0	1
9. Junior Store Keeper	0	1
10. Plant/Boiler Operator	0	15
11. Dental Technician	0	1
12. Trainee (Operator/ Maintenance/Supervisor)	15	20
13. Lower Division Clerk	2	7
14. Driver	1	0
15. Tradesman	0	5
16. Fireman	1	0
TOTAL	38	73

B. **Indian Rare Earths Limited**

There are 88 and 175 posts vacant for SC and ST respectively as given below:

	SC	ST
Group 'A'	58	34
Group 'B'	5	3
Group 'C'	14	59
Group 'D'	11	79
TOTAL	88	175

C. **Uranium Corporation of India Limited**

	SC	ST
1. Asstt. Supdt. (Elec.)	2	-
2. Asstt. Manager (Legal)	1	-
3. Supervisor (Drawing)	1	-
4. Welfare Officer	1	-

5. **Electrician C**

Armature winding	1	-
6. Winding Engine Driver	1	-
7. Asstt. Foreman	2	1
8. Asstt. Store Keeper	2	1
9. Fitter 'B'	1	-
10. Carpenter 'A'	2	-
11. LDC/Typist	1	2
12. Jr. Stenographer	1	-
13. Operational Trainee	3	-
14. Graduate Operational Trainee (Chem/CPD)	3	1
15. Asstt. Stores Officer	-	1
16. Supervisor (Chem)	1	1
17. Foreman (Mech.)	-	1
18. Tradesman 'D'	-	2
19. Tradesman C/D (Instrs.)	-	1
20. Mining mate 'C'	-	1
TOTAL	23	12

D. **Electronics Corporation of India Limited**

	SC	ST
1. Sr. Manager/Dy. General Manager	2	1
2. Asstt. Admn. Officer/ Admn. Officer	4	1
3. Graduate Engineering Trainees.	2	2
TOTAL	8	4

[Translation]

Oil Spill

161. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to check the Japan like incident of oil spilling in the ocean in view of the large scale oil spilled over sea-water adjoining Japan caused by the two ships which struck against the bottom of the ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check

occurrence of such incident in the sea-waters adjoining India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R.BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (c) Oil spills can occur anywhere in the ocean due to accidents/grounding of ships, etc. Safe navigation and incorporation of safety measures in the ship construction such as a double bottom hull etc. are the major factors for preventing such oil spills. Considering this the Government are implementing National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for combating oil spill disaster in the Indian Territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone through the Coast Guard under the Ministry of Defence. The major objectives of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan inter-alia include: (a) to develop appropriate and effective systems for the detection and reporting of spillage of oil or of incidents related to operations of shipping which could result in such spillage, (b) to ensure prompt response to either prevent pollution or restrict in spread of contaminants, (c) to ensure that adequate protection is provided for the public health and welfare and the marine environment, (d) to ensure that the appropriate response techniques are used to clean up the pollutants and that disposal of recovered material is carried out in an environmentally acceptable manner. In the event of any oil spill, a team of scientists drawn from the National Research Laboratories such as National Institute of oceanography, Fishery Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, visit the incident site for making an on-the-spot assessment of the impact of oil spill on the marine environment, fauna and flora.

Longer Stay Visa

162. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA:

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and U.S.A. plan to have a ten year validity visa;
- (b) if so, whether this decision is likely to encourage frequent visits to promote business and tourism;
- (c) whether any agreement in this regard has since been reached and;
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (d) The proposal to have ten year validity visas, on reciprocal basis, between India and the United States of America, is under Government's active consideration.

Non-recognition of Dental Degrees by Foreign Universities

163. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the medical and dental degrees conferred by the Indian Universities are not being recognised by Australian and British Universities for admission to post-graduate courses;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government are considering ways and means to resolve it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no such report.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Indo-Pak Foreign Secretary Level Talks

164. PROF. P.J. KURIAN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI B.L. SHANKAR:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:

SHRI E. AHMED:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:

SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI P.C.THOMAS:

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

SHRI SANAT MEHTA:

SHRI B.K. GADHVI:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI:

SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third round Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan was held recently at Islamabad;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and resolved at the talks;

(c) the major breakthrough achieved towards normalisation of relations and outcome of second round of talks;

(d) whether the issue of Jammu & Kashmir was discussed at the talks;

(e) if so, the stand taken by Pakistan in this issue;

(f) the venue and date of next round of talks; and

(g) the steps taken by both the Governments to resolve all the outstanding issues amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (g) The second round of the resumed Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan was held in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997. A Joint Statement was issued on 23 June, 1997 in Islamabad on the conclusion of the talks.

The two sides decided to address, inter alia, the following subjects: (a) Peace and Security, including CBMs; (b) Jammu and Kashmir; (c) Siachen; (d) Tulbul Navigation Project; (e) Sir Creek; (f) Terrorism and drug trafficking; (g) Economic and Commercial Cooperation; (h) Promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields. They also agreed to set up a mechanism, including working groups at appropriate levels; to address all these issues in an integrated manner; the issues at (a) and (b) above will be dealt at the level of the Foreign Secretaries, who will also coordinate and monitor the progress of all the working groups. Both sides further agreed to take all possible steps to prevent hostile propaganda and provocative actions against each other.

The joint Statement provides the basis for a compre-

hensive, constructive and sustained dialogue between India and Pakistan. It is the framework under which substantive discussions would take place on various issues. We look upon it as a step forward in our efforts to engage Pakistan on a broad front with the objective of building a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation.

While the talks focussed primarily on modalities and mechanism for future discussions, our serious concerns about Pakistan's active encouragement of terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir were also made clear and the factual position regarding Jammu and Kashmir was reiterated to Pakistan. Pakistan stated its known position on Jammu & Kashmir.

Next round of Foreign Secretary level talks will take place in New Delhi in September, 1997; the exact dates will be decided through mutual consultations.

Dengue Cases in Bangalore

165. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Virology has detected dengue cases in Bangalore city for the past one year;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected and the number of patients died;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Government Hospitals in Bangalore city do not have facility to treat these cases; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide medical help to dengue patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per reports received from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), there were 28 confirmed Dengue cases with 4 deaths recorded in Bangalore city during the year 1996.

(c) and (d) As reported by Government of Karnataka, facilities are available for management and treatment of Dengue/DHF cases in Bangalore. However a need has been expressed for strengthening District hospitals and Government Medical College hospitals with equipment for better detection and management of Dengue cases.

Workshop on Child Labour

166. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on elimination of child labour from hosiery and Government Industries was held

in Coimbatore in January, 1997

- (b) If so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have sought the help of public and private sector industries for ending the child labour in the country;
- (d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and
- (e) the reaction of the public and private sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) It has been the endeavour of the Government to address the problem of child labour in India by involving all social partners in the society, namely, NGOs, voluntary organisations, industry organisations, trade unions, employers organisations and Social activists. The different social partners are involved both at policy-making level as well as the implementation of the rehabilitative measures for the benefit of working children. Favourable response have been received from various organisations towards the policy of government on child labour.

Tuberculosis

167. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA:

SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of people suffering from Tuberculosis in rural as well as in the urban areas of the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the programmes launched or likely to be launched to prevent T.B. in the country;
- (c) the details of funds provided to State Governments for implementing the said programmes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 and the allocation made for the year 1997-98; State-wise;
- (d) the amount actually utilized by the State-Governments during the above period, State-wise; and
- (e) the achievements made in regard to controlling of Tuberculosis after implementation of said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The incidence of TB in our country is 1.3 per 1000 population with no difference of incidence in

rural or urban areas throughout the country.

(b) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented in the country since 1962. Since inception, the programme is integrated with the primary health care delivery system and implemented through Distt. T.B. Centres which are manned by trained medical and para-medical personnel and have laboratory facilities for diagnosis. 446 Distt. TB Centres have been established in the country. At these centres, free of cost diagnostic and treatment facilities (including free supply of anti-TB drugs) are provided to the TB patients. 292 districts out of 446, are providing short course chemotherapy drugs.

To achieve a cure rate of 85%, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been pilot tested at a population of 13.85 million. Encouraged with the results, of pilot project, Govt. has decided to expand the revised strategy in 102 districts in phased manner converging a population of 271.21 million. In addition to this, 203 SCC districts will be strengthened by providing necessary training and infrastructure for taking up the revised strategy.

(c) and (d) Under the Programme, Central assistance to the State is given in kind i.e., supply of anti-TB drugs and X-ray film rolls. A Statement-I indicating the state-wise allocation and expenditure incurred in providing central assistance in kind under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is attached. The allocations made for the year 1997-98 is given in the attached Statement-II.

(e) Consequent upon implementation of National Tuberculosis Control Programme the mortality ratio has decreased from 80/100000 population in 1970 to 53/100000 population in 1993. Further, the severer form of childhood TB is on the decline. Achievements in regard to New TB cases detected and put on the treatment during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	New TB cases detected and put on treatment
1991-92	12.97 lakhs
1992-93	15.39 lakhs
1993-94	13.59 lakhs
1994-95	12.49 lakhs
1995-96	13.89 lakhs
1996-97	14.54 lakhs

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, implemented in pilot sites, 13.85 million population have shown an average achievement of cure rate of 82%.

Statement-I

National Tuberculosis Control Programme Allocation Expenditure 1995-96 to 1996-97

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1995-96		1996-97	
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224.50	414.31	198.00	17.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.50	5.76	9.25	0.69
3.	Assam	102.50	71.57	34.75	42.87
4.	Bihar	448.50	273.92	152.50	141.59
5.	Goa	38.75	7.13	9.25	6.63
6.	Gujarat	193.75	445.69	211.50	11.74
7.	Haryana	82.00	80.75	28.75	0.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66.00	9.18	54.25	5.11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	53.00	57.17	13.50	0.19
10.	Karnataka	199.50	191.06	92.25	15.06
11.	Kerala	123.00	47.58	149.25	118.02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	273.50	191.65	121.00	152.17
13.	Maharashtra	392.50	916.38	410.00	23.24
14.	Manipur	44.00	3.31	10.50	4.01
15.	Meghalaya	40.50	6.67	9.75	10.64
16.	Mizoram	36.25	3.06	8.75	6.16
17.	Nagaland	37.25	11.29	9.00	3.21
18.	Orissa	108.00	151.19	46.25	0.08
19.	Punjab	99.00	37.70	35.50	18.78
20.	Rajasthan	130.00	312.88	208.00	13.03
21.	Sikkim	37.00	6.88	9.25	2.85
22.	Tamil Nadu	276.50	265.01	127.00	13.61
23.	Tripura	41.25	12.96	9.75	3.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	868.00	442.44	222.00	59.48
25.	West Bengal	190.00	83.58	258.00	86.17
	Sub-Total	4143.75	4049.12	2438.00	756.09
B. Union Territory (With Legislature)					
26.	Pondicherry	37.75		3.00	2.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Union Territory (Without Legislature)					
27.	A & N Islands	35.25	-	16.00	1.43
28.	Chandigarh	26.25	-	20.00	1.06
29.	D & N haveli	34.5	-	16.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	52	70.86	171.00	15.28
31.	Daman & Diu	34.25	-	18.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	34.25	-	15.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	216.50	70.86	256.00	17.77
D. Assistance to Vol. Organisations					
		87.00	-	100.00	
E. Central Sector					
	Health Education	64.00	-		
F. Training					
		40.00	-		
G. Implementation of the Programme in 20 New Districts					
H.	TB Cell at HQ.	11.00			47.66
I. Grants-in-aid to TB Societies					
					539.82
Grand Total					
		4600.00	4119.98	2797.00	1363.49

**Expenditure has been included in the expenditure for concerned State/U.T.

*Assistance to Voluntary Organisation—Expenditure figures included in State-wise break-up.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Allocation for the Year 1997-98

(National Tuberculosis Control Programme)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	General Component	Externally Aided Component as an additionality for World Bank assisted RNTCP	Total
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.35	3.15	5.50
2.	Bihar	3.00	4.28	7.28
3.	Goa	0.04	0.00	0.04
4.	Gujarat	1.02	2.46	3.48
5.	Haryana	0.62	0.00	0.62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.33	0.43
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.29	0.00	0.29

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	1.38	2.13	3.51
9.	Kerala	0.46	2.19	2.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	3.30	5.68
11.	Maharashtra	2.29	3.90	6.19
12.	Orissa	1.19	1.54	2.73
13.	Punjab	0.76	0.00	0.78
14.	Rajasthan	1.46	2.50	3.96
15.	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.01
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.86	2.66	4.52
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5.01	6.88	11.89
18.	West Bengal	1.58	4.38	5.96
	Sub-Total	25.80	39.70	65.50
	For North Eastern States			
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.00	0.10
20.	Assam	2.30	1.12	3.42
21.	Manipur	0.09	0.11	0.20
22.	Meghalaya	0.20	0.00	0.20
23.	Mizoram	0.08	0.00	0.08
24.	Nagaland	0.13	0.00	0.13
25.	Tripura	0.30	0.00	0.30
	Sub-Total	3.20	1.23	4.43
	UTs without Legislature			
26.	A & N Islands	0.24	0.00	0.24
27.	Chandigarh	0.52	0.00	0.52
28.	D & N Haveli	0.11	0.00	0.11
29.	Daman & Diu	0.08	0.00	0.08
30.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.00	0.05
	Sub-total	1.00	0.00	1.00
	UTs with Legislature			
31.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.00	1.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	1.06	1.06
	Sub-Total	1.00	1.06	2.06
	Voluntary Organisation	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total Allocation under			
	Commodity Grant	32.00	42.00	74.00
	Cash Grant to Distt. TB			
33.	Societies		12.00	12.00
34.	TB Cell at HQ. (Cash Grant)		4.00	4.00
	Grant Total	32.0	58.0	90.0

Mine Accidents

168. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accidents in various mines during the last three years and the number of workers killed in each of them;

(b) the main reason for these accidents; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken for the safety of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Details of the accidents that took place in various mines during the last three years and the number of person killed in these accidents are given below:-

Years/Mineral	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of persons killed
1994		
Coal	156	241
Metal	57	80
Oil	4	6
1995		
Coal	137	219
Metal	58	66
Oil	8	8
1996		
Coal	133	149
Metal	62	72
Oil	9	10

N.B. Data for the year 1996 are provisional.

These accidents occurred mainly due to the fall of roof, fall of sides, rope haulage, Dumpers & Trucks, explosive fall of persons and fall of objects etc.

(c) Provisions for safety of persons employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952, and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. The Safety laws are kept under constant review and amended from time to time. The Directorate General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the management for improving safety measures. These provisions are required to be complied with by the mine managements. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety inspect the mines periodically to oversee the status of compliance with the safety provisions, and take action as provided for under the Mines Act, 1952, in case of default.

Besides these legal measures, the Government is promoting a number of other initiatives, in this regard. Important among these are:

- Conference on Safety in mines,
- Self-regulation by management,
- Workers' participation in Safety management,
- Tripartite and Bipartite reviews at various levels,
- Training of work-persons,
- Observance of Safety Weeks and Safety campaigns,
- National Safety Awards.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Health and Care Activities

169. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN:

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita amount spent on health care activities in each State and Union Territory to achieve the goal of health for all as on March, 31, 1997, as compared to previous year;

(b) the total amount spent on medicines as well as to prevent diseases separately during each of the last three years upto March 31, 1997 in such State/Union Territory; and

(c) the amount earmarked or likely to be spent in 1997-98 and also during the Ninth Five Year Plan for health care activities in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per the information available from the Central Statistical Organisation, a statement showing Government expenditure on public health and also the per-capita expenditure on health, State/UT-wise, is attached. This is exclusive of expenditure on family welfare. Expenditure on public health by local authorities is not included.

(c) The Central health & family welfare including ISM and Homoeopathy sectors plan outlays for 1997-98 are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)
Health	920.20
Family Welfare	1829.35
ISM & Homoeopathy	35.30

The Central/State health sector outlays for the Ninth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

Statement*Per Capita Government Expenditure on Health for the Years 1992-93 to 1994-95 at Current Prices*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Total Govt. Expenditure: Health (Rs. lacs)			Population in lakhs as on 1st October			Per capita Govt. expenditure (Rs.) on health		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992	1993	1994	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra	33245	38973	46580	684.33	696.37	708.28	49	56	66
2.	Arunachal	2202	2395	2691	8.99	9.21	9.44	245	260	285
3.	Assam	12041	14183	13909	232.11	237.21	242.32	52	60	57
4.	Bihar	27759	30311	33729	894.69	914.47	934.28	31	33	36
5.	Goa	2823	3156	3205	12.07	12.30	12.55	234	257	255
6.	Gujarat	21758	26898	31730	425.22	432.82	440.42	51	62	72
7.	Haryana	7890	8163	9932	170.59	174.31	177.99	46	47	56
8.	Himachal	7881	8758	10526	53.28	54.29	55.32	148	161	190
9.	J&K	13649	13914	16699	79.97	81.78	83.63	171	170	200
10.	Karnataka	30328	27192	33467	461.32	468.43	475.40	66	58	70
11.	Kerala	23893	28326	28734	297.60	301.77	305.94	80	94	94
12.	M.P.	26953	33492	38316	683.72	697.51	711.20	39	48	54
13.	Maharashtra	49930	54401	63309	814.25	830.40	846.75	61	66	75
14.	Manipur	2299	2407	3224	19.06	19.50	19.96	121	123	162
15.	Meghalay	3160	3396	3334	18.40	18.83	19.27	172	180	173
16.	Mizoram	2007	2387	2801	7.25	7.47	7.71	277	320	363
17.	Nagaland	3120	4185	4110	12.71	13.12	13.54	245	319	304
18.	Orissa	13352	14410	18335	326.06	332.08	338.15	41	43	54
19.	Punjab	18888	20432	21468	207.81	210.87	213.74	91	97	100
20.	Rajasthan	26871	27638	34055	455.50	465.24	474.90	59	59	72
21.	Sikkim	1520	2290	2370	4.28	4.41	4.56	355	519	520
22.	T. Nadu	47157	51092	54604	567.67	573.26	578.77	83	89	94
23.	Tripura	3063	3316	3406	28.59	29.25	29.93	107	113	114
24.	U.P.	59982	69629	69104	1431.45	1456.91	1482.28	42	48	47
25.	W.B.	43354	45042	50152	699.63	711.75	723.82	62	63	69
26.	Delhi [⊗]		13003	15919		103.13	106.81		126	149
27.	Pondy	2106	2570	2859	8.34	8.51	8.69	253	302	329
28.	Centre*	74869	69741	79632						
Total		562100	621700	698200	8718.43	8879.20	9039.56	64	70	77

Source: 1. National Accounts Statistics

2. Registrar General's Office for Population

Note: Expenditure on health does not include Medical & Health expenditure on defence services.

* Includes UT's without legislature

⊗ Delhi has got Legislative Assembly since 1993-94 financial year.

[English]

New Technology for Cancer Cure

170. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new technology has been invented for cancer cure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the hospitals where the new technology has been experimented and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the cost of these medical equipments used for treatment of cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) As per the information received from ICMR, no absolutely new technology for cancer treatment has been invested recently. Refinements of existing modalities of treatment is continuously being undertaken all over the World.

Economic Census

171. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to bring out an economic census containing data regarding unorganised sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the statistical system is governed by the Act framed in 1950 to ensure that the data collected is accurate;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether department propose to publish the Fourth Economic census by the end of 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fourth Economic Census is proposed to be conducted in November-December 97. The census will cover all enterprises in the whole country engaged in both agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) and non-agricultural economic activities. It will throw up basic information on location, type of activity, nature of operation, ownership, powerfuel used, source of finance and employment by sex, etc., of the enterprises and will provide a sampling frame for detailed sample surveys to be launched in subsequent years.

(c) and (d) There is one Act, viz., the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (No. 32 of 1953), which has been so far used to collect data from organised industrial sector. This Act is being amended for enlarging its scope to cover

both organised and unorganised (non-agricultural) economic activities. The penalty provisions for non-response are also being made stricter.

(e) The field work of the fourth Economic Census is expected to be over by the end of December 1997. The provisional results of the census are planned for release within six weeks of completion of the field work.

Fee in Private Medical Colleges

172. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nomination fee, capitation fee (educational) for medical students in Private Medical Colleges has been fixed as per the decision of Supreme Court of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether private medical colleges are implementing the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to fixation of fee;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any evaluation has since been done by the Government in regard to excess capitation fee, nomination fee and other fee being charged by private medical colleges;
- (f) if so, the findings thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) the action proposed to taken against the medical colleges violating the Supreme Court's norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per directions of the Supreme Court, Government of India have fixed following upper ceiling of fee for private medical colleges in the country which will be effective from the academic session 1997-98;

Payment seats: An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakh per student per annum (12 months) shall be payable as fee. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 20,000/- per student, per annum (fixed) in case of colleges which do not have their own hospital facilities and Rs. 7,000/- per student per annum (fixed) in case of colleges having partial hospital facilities will be paid back to the Government/authority running the hospital utilised by such medical colleges.

Free/Merit seats: Rs. 13,000/- per student per annum shall be payable as fees.

The actual fee to be levied within above ceiling is to be fixed by the State Committees set up by the respective State Govts./UTs.

(c) and (d) Private medical colleges are required to

follow the fee structure prescribed by the Supreme Court/ Government.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) Any violation of the Supreme Court orders by a medical college is liable to attract Contempt of Court.

Militants of J&K

173. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether militants operating in Kashmir Valley have now turned their attention to the two hither to peaceful district of Rajouri and Poonch where they are now establishing their bases;

(b) whether Government have intensified their vigil in these districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) nature of the activities of the militants in these two districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (d) Government are aware of the reports and efforts by the militants to indulge in terrorist activities in the Rajouri and Poonch areas of Jammu & Kashmir. Steps are being taken on a continuous basis to ensure that such activities and designs can be effectively contained. The steps taken include increased vigilance on the border/LOC, strengthening of security arrangements in the area including increased and intensified involvement of the local police as well as the people of the area through Village Defence Committees etc. A close watch is being maintained on the developments which are being closely monitored.

Fertile Breeding Ground for Mosquitos

174. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the scientists of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases Yamuna has become a fertile breeding ground for mosquitos and threatening the out break of the dreaded Japanese Encephalitis;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the measures contemplated by the Government to check the chances of such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) According to studies carried out by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), the riverine belt of Yamuna river is congenial for breeding of mosquitos and vectors for Japanese Encephalitis. In view of limited population of pigs, the amplifier host, the chances

of outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis are minimal.

However, the Government of NCT Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have undertaken steps to clear the vegetations, anti-larval operations including desilting and cleaning operations in the riverine belts of the Yamuna to eliminate breeding grounds of the vectors.

In addition, Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been imparting training to entomologists of MCD and local authorities of U.P. Government who are fighting this menace in the Yamuna region.

Influx of Rural Population

175. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an influx of rural population in the towns of Orissa specially in Western Orissa due to continuous drought in Orissa, resulting growth in the crime rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to generate employment opportunities for the unemployed youths in the towns of Western Orissa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) This Department is not aware of any such information on crime rate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing two Centrally sponsored Urban Poverty Employment Programmes namely, Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) throughout the country including Orissa.

NRY:-The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) are being implemented for providing self employment and wage employment opportunities to the urban poor living below the poverty line. Central funds amounting to Rs. 1829.52 lakhs have been released to Orissa State since 1989-90 and an allocation of Rs. 205.88 lakhs has been made for the year 1997-98.

Under PMIUPEP 11 towns of Orissa are covered namely Bhadrak, Bolangir, Brajarajnagar, Baripada, Jeypur, Jharsuguda, Sunabeda, Bargarh, Bhawanipatna and Jatani. This programme has self employment as one of its many components meant to benefit the urban poor living below the poverty line.

(e) Does not arise.

JULY 23, 1997

Vacancies of Assistant Engineers in CPWD

176. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. 50% of vacancies of Assistant Engineer are fill up through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (L.D.C.E.) among the Junior Engineers having minimum four year services;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies at present both Civil and Electrical in the post of Assistant Engineer from Exam quota;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up all the above vacancies by conducting L.D.C.E. in the current year; and

(d) the reasons for not conducting the above said examination after 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of vacancies falling to the quota for Limited Departmental Competitive Examination are 364 of Assistant Engineer (Civil) and 62 Assistant Engineers (Elct.). A requisition has been sent to the UPSC on 15.7.97 for holding the examination for filling up all these vacancies.

(d) The examination has not been conducted by the UPSC since 1992 as the Commission had advised amendment of recruitment rules of the post of Assistant Engineer before holding the next examination. The amendments to recruitment rules have since been finalised and notified on 21.6.97.

Out of Turn Allotment

177. SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had allotted flats on out of turn basis on the ground "not having a house in Delhi";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the requests of other applicants seeking out of turn allotment of DDA flats on the same ground were rejected;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter and to bring to book the officials responsible for discriminatory actions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The DDA has reported that no DDA flat has been allotted on out-of-turn basis on the ground "Not having a house in Delhi" during the last five years.

Out of turn allotment of DDA flats is made by the Empowered Committee constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development since May, 1992, comprising Hon'ble Minister of Urban Affairs & Employment as Chairman and Hon'ble Minister of Urban Affairs & Employment as Chairman and Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi, as member. Complete guidelines for out to turn allotment has been issued by Government of India in January, 1993, which has been revised in 1997.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities

178. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far in allotment of alternative plots in industrial areas to the industries affected by the order of shifting under Delhi Master Plan 2001;

(b) whether infrastructural facilities like water, electricity and transportation etc. has been provided;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of suggestions/memorandums received by the Union Government/DDA in regard to providing infrastructural facilities and allotment of land in alternate industrial areas to the small scale industries and factories functioning in non-industrial areas;

(e) the action taken/to be taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

ISI Activities in Nepal

179. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has built bases in several border towns of Nepal taking advantage of the extremely porous border with India;

(b) whether the Prime Minister visited Nepal in the first week of June, 1997 and conveyed India's concern over the activities of Pakistani under-cover agents along the border districts of Nepal; and

(c) If so, the response of the Government of Nepal thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government are aware of the activities of unfriendly agencies, directed against India, from foreign soil. During the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in June, 1997, the determination of the two countries was reiterated, to work closely and fight the scourge of terrorism. The Prime Ministers directed their Home Secretaries to meet at the earliest to develop an understanding in this regard. They also renewed their commitment not to allow their territory to be used for activities directed against or prejudicial to the security of the other. They further desired that the meeting of the "Joint Working Group on Border Management be held at the earliest".

[Translation]

House to Beedi Workers

180. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct houses for beedi workers at Nohta in Madhya Pradesh and one crore rupee is proposed to be given for the construction of houses for the weaker sections; and

(b) If so, the further progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government have already financed the construction of 50 houses for beedi workers at Nohta through the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. For constructing these and other houses of similar categories at other locations in Sagar which is the concerned administrative division, a subsidy amounting to Rs. 1 crore 21 lakhs and 50 thousand has been released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. While the houses at Nohta are already completed, the houses at other locations are at various stages of construction.

[English]

Kendriya Bhandar

181. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:

SHRI RAMSAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar is inviting tenders for the supply of items when the same goods could be obtained from the manufacturers of their authorised distributors;

(b) If so, the reasons for floating tenders by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) the details of the persons who are supplying

items in the Kendriya Bhandar by having entry into Kendriya Bhandar through tenders;

(d) whether these parties are manufacturers or authorised dealers; and

(e) whether the Government propose to order an enquiry into the same and to immediately stop inducing goods by means of tenders rather than directly from the manufacturers or their authorised dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) As per the approved purchase policy of Kendriya Bhandar, stationery and other items for sale to Government Departments and grocery items like pulses, spices, washing soap etc. are procured on the basis of competitive tenders. While evaluating tenders for such items, subject to rates being competitive, preference is given to manufacturers or their authorised distributors. Products for which offers from manufacturers or their authorised distributors are not received are procured on the basis of lowest technically acceptable tenders.

(c) and (d) As on 15.7.97, Kendriya Bhandar had 622 suppliers of goods including manufacturers and their authorised representatives, as per details indicated in the Statement attached.

(e) The procurement of goods through tender system is meant to meet the norms of financial propriety and is free from objections. The system provides equal opportunity to all the ensures procurement at competitive rates. There is no proposal to change the policy and no enquiry into the matter is called for.

Statement

Kendriya Bhandar

List of Accounts

Sl. A/c Code	Account Name
1	2
3	
1. A00001	Ambey Laboratories (Regd)
2. A00002	Aravali Leasing Ltd.
3. A00003	Ankita Interprises
4. A00004	Apex India Inc.
5. A00005	Aggarwal Traders
6. A00007	Aay Kay Lights (India)
7. A00008	Apollo Furnishers
8. A00010	A. Kay Industries
9. A00011	Ahmeq Oomerbhoy

255 Written Answers

1	2	3
10.	A00012	Asian Sales Corporation
11.	A00014	Amartara Ltd.
12.	A00018	Akinco
13.	A00019	Abhisole India
14.	A00020	Alpine Industries
15.	A00021	Aditya Technologies (P) Ltd.
16.	A00023	Adinath Food Industries Pvt. Lt.
17.	A00025	Aristocrat Marketing (Mittal Enterprises)
18.	A00026	Apollo Steel Industries
19.	A00027	Apsara Industries
20.	A00028	Ashok Masala Co.
21.	A00029	Aar Dee Overseas
22.	A00030	Atash Industries
23.	A00031	Apar Ltd.
24.	A00032	Akshita Electronics Industries
25.	A00036	Ashok Paper Products
26.	A00037	Attchi House
27.	A00038	Alankar Distributors
28.	A00039	Adity Engineers
29.	A00040	Anil Industries
30.	A00041	Anikit Business Centre Pvt. Ltd.
31.	A00042	Ajmera Carpeis
32.	A00043	Anand Furnitures
33.	A00044	Amar Trading Agency
34.	A00045	Andrew Yule & Company Limited
35.	A00046	Atry Scales Co.
36.	A00047	Austral Asian Chemical (India) Pvt. Ltd.
37.	A00048	Asian Coated Papers Pvt. Ltd.
38.	A00049	Audo Wiso Private Limited
39.	A00050	Ahaar International India Pvt. Ltd.
40.	A00051	American Dry Fruits Ltd.
41.	A00052	Atul Kumar Ankur Kumar
42.	A00053	Arun Trading Co.
43.	A00054	Annapoorna Industrial Corp.
44.	A00055	Audyogic Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd.

1	2	3
45.	A00056	Arcu Marketing
46.	A00057	Audio Devices
47.	A00058	Ashoka Flour Mills
48.	A00059	Anupam Udyog
49.	B00001	Bharat Paper Udyog
50.	B00002	Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Ltd.
51.	B00003	B.C.R Stationery Division
52.	B00004	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.
53.	B00005	Bharat Stationery Udyog
54.	B00006	Budhraja Associates
55.	B00007	Bansal Sons
56.	B00008	Brooke Bond India Ltd.
57.	B00009	Brooke Bond Lipten India Ltd.
58.	B00010	Budhraja Agencies (P) Ltd.
59.	B00011	New Bhagat Sugar Depot
60.	B00012	Bakshi Trading Corp. Ind.
61.	B00013	Bedekar Brothers Pvt. Ltd.
62.	B00014	Batra Associates
63.	B00015	Bharat Enterprises
64.	B00016	Bharat Lock House
65.	B00017	Blow Plas Ltd.
66.	B00018	Bee Electronics Machine Ltd.
67.	B00019	Bhagat Agencies
68.	B00020	B.K. Consimpex
69.	B00021	H.D. Refrigerations
70.	B00022	Bee Kay Enterprises
71.	B00023	Bharti Telecom Limited
72.	B00024	Bradma of India Ltd.
73.	B00025	Bharat Supply Company
74.	B00026	Bujan Mai Kirpa Ram
75.	B00027	BPL Limited
76.	B00028	Billy Boot Polish Co.
77.	B00029	Britania Industries
78.	B00030	Bansal Traders
79.	B00031	Boby Soap Ltd.

1	2	3
80.	B00032	Bhartiya Charam Udyog Sansthan
81.	B00033	Beauty Care Cosmetics
82.	B00034	Bikand
83.	B00035	Balsara Hygiene Products Ltd.
84.	B00036	Bajaj Sales Agency
85.	B00037	Behari Lal Darshan Lal
86.	C00001	Capital Crockery House
87.	C00002	Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.
88.	C00003	Cosmos India Ltd.
89.	C00004	Cascade Counsel Tech (P) Ltd.
90.	C00019	Champa Lal Prem Chand Jain
91.	C00020	Computer Ware
92.	C00022	Chawala Marketing Ltd.
93.	C00024	Chanakya & Co.
94.	C00026	Chadha Stationery
95.	C00027	Competent Marketing (P) Ltd.
96.	C00028	Cownpore Wollen Mills
97.	C00029	Cremica Agro Foods Ltd./Cremica Food Products
98.	C00052	Communication and Systems Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
99.	C00053	C.A. Harrison & Co.
100.	C00054	Chetan Dyestuffs Industries
101.	C00055	Classic Traders
102.	C00056	Cheap Stationery Mart
103.	C00057	Crown Steel Fabricators
104.	C00058	Charmkala A.U.S.S. Ltd.
105.	D00001	Durga Electric Works
106.	D00002	Delhi Paper Products Pvt. Ltd.
107.	D00003	Delhi Traders
108.	D00004	Dayal Sales Corporation
109.	D00005	Delite Safe Works
110.	D00006	Dhingra Sales (P) Ltd.
111.	D00007	Dabur India Ltd.
112.	D00008	Diamond Marketing Co.
113.	D00009	Delhi Cheslire Home

1	2	3
114.	D00010	Dashaant Sales
115.	D00011	Delhi Con. Coop. W. Store Ltd. (Apna Bazar)
116.	D00013	D.R. Distributors
117.	D00014	D. Raj & Co.
118.	D00015	D.V. S/Sriram Food & Fertilizer/Siel Food
119.	D00020	VEE Pee Computer Forms (P) Ltd.
120.	D00021	Delhi Bharatiya Grameen Mahila
121.	D00022	D.R. Agency
122.	D00023	Dharam Sons Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
123.	D00024	Data Safe
124.	D00026	Delhi State Civil Supply Coop.
125.	D00028	Dhingra Brothers
126.	D00029	Delhi Paper Udyog
127.	D00030	Dhingra Distributors
128.	D00032	Delhi Paper Distributors
129.	D00034	D.C.M. Data Products
130.	D00036	Durga Marketing
131.	D00038	Dysan Electronics Corporation
132.	D00039	Diamond Laboratories (India)
133.	D00040	Delhi Mahila Kalyan Samiti
134.	D00041	De Bond Office Systems
135.	D00042	Dhupar Sales Organisation Pvt. Ltd.
136.	D00043	Doi Phin Industries
137.	D00044	D.L. Gobind Pershad
138.	D00046	Duggal Brothers
139.	D00047	Dayal Foot Wear Pvt. Ltd.
140.	D00048	Delite Kom Ltd.
141.	D00049	Delite Hi-Tech Furniture Industries (P) Ltd.
142.	D00050	Disha Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
143.	D00051	Dalmia Industries Limited
144.	D00052	Damco Engg. Pvt. Ltd.
145.	D00053	Dayachand Engg. Ind. (P) Ltd.
146.	E00001	Ellixir & Co.
147.	E00002	Ever Shine Plastic Industries

1	2	3
148.	E00003	Elsine Systems
149.	E00004	Essar Foils Ltd/S.R. Foils Ltd.
150.	E00005	Eagle Traders
151.	E00007	Emaclays
152.	E00008	Entel Private Ltd.
153.	E00009	Ess Kay Plastics
154.	E00010	Enertech Electronic
155.	E00011	Enviroplan
156.	E00012	Eurasia Trading Company
157.	E00013	Elwadhi Medico
158.	E00014	Efficient Data Processing (P) Ltd.
159.	F00001	Flash Communication
160.	F00002	Friends Allied Industries
161.	F00003	Freshair Enterprises
162.	F00004	Food Corporation of India
163.	F00006	Fair Deal Marketing & Services
164.	F00007	Four-D International Ltd.
165.	F00008	Five Oceans Supplies & Services
166.	F00009	Fujitsu Icim Ltd.
167.	G00001	Gola Stationery
168.	G00002	Goyal Stationers
169.	G00003	Goyal Sales Corporation
170.	G00004	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.
171.	G00005	Golden Masala Company (Regd)
172.	G00006	Gopi Ram Ganga Ram
173.	G00007	G.K. Enterprises
174.	G00008	Garg General Traders
175.	G00009	G.M.H.R. (HK Chand) Agencies
176.	G00010	Geep Industries Syndicate Ltd.
177.	G00011	Gaurav Stationers
178.	G00013	Gujrat Coop Milk Fed Ltd.
179.	G00014	Gurusons Communication Pvt. Ltd.
180.	G00015	Gestetner India Ltd.
181.	G00016	Gay Products
182.	G00018	Goldage Furnishers & Decorat

1	2	3
183.	G00019	Green Circle Advertising Mkt.
184.	G00024	Gulshan Brand Candles
185.	G00025	Gupta Tea Marketing
186.	G00026	Godwin Enterprises
187.	G00027	G.K. Traders
188.	G00028	Gauri Shankar Hari Prasad & Co.
189.	G00029	Glorious Marketing
190.	G00030	Godrej Soap Ltd.
191.	G00032	Ganga Roller Flour Mills
192.	G00033	Global Tele Systems Ltd.
193.	G00034	Goyal Pulses Mill & Co-op
194.	G00035	Gupta Trading Co.
195.	G00036	Grinowel Abrasives & Minerals
196.	G00037	Gupta Sales Corporation
197.	G00038	Geniech Business Machines Ltd.
198.	G00039	Golden Agro Products Ltd.
199.	H00001	Homacol Sales Corporation
200.	H00002	Haryana Traders Pvt. Ltd.
201.	H00003	Hanny Plastic
202.	H00004	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
203.	H00005	Hindustan Vegetable Corp. Ltd.
204.	H00006	Haffed/Haryana State Coop. S.M.F. Ltd.
205.	H00007	Haryana Dairy Development Coopera- tive Federation Ltd.
206.	H00009	Hans Industries (Regd)
207.	H00010	Harisons Furnishing
208.	H00011	Hari Ram Gulab Rai & Sons
209.	H00012	HCL-Hewlett Packard Limited
210.	H00018	Hi-Tech Food
211.	H00019	Honey Bee Natural Products
212.	H00021	HCL Ltd.
213.	H00022	Himachal Milk Specialities Ltd/Mahaan Dairy
214.	H00023	HCL Limited Reprographics Division.
215.	H00024	Hari Enterprises
216.	H00025	Hinlek Services Private Ltd.

1	2	3
217.	H00026	HCL Office Automation Ltd.
218.	H00027	Health Aids (India)
219.	I00001	India Paper Converters
220.	I00002	Indian Lock Company
221.	I00003	Indexport Ltd.
222.	I00004	ITC Agro Tech Limited
223.	I00006	International Trade Link
224.	I00007	India Trade Links (P) Ltd.
225.	I00008	Indera Furnisher
226.	I00013	Image India
227.	I00014	Icon Marketing (P) Ltd.
228.	I00019	Indian Safe Factory
229.	I00020	ITI Computer Service
230.	I00021	IIL Computer Pvt. Ltd.
231.	I00022	I.C.I.M
232.	I00023	Idal Envelop
233.	I00024	India Communication
234.	I00025	Intergrate & Transport Service
235.	I00026	International Computer Ribbon Corp.
236.	I00027	Image Matrix
237.	I00028	Indian Glass Company
238.	I00029	Indian Army Musketry Store
239.	I00030	Integrated Equipment Pvt. Ltd.
240.	I00031	Instric
241.	I00032	Impact Automation Services Pvt.
242.	I00033	I.M. Enterprises
243.	I00034	India Medico Instruments
244.	J00001	Jay Shree Enterprises (Ind)
245.	J00002	Jay Kay Marketing
246.	J00004	Jayes (Overseas) Corporation
247.	J00005	Janta Soap Factory (Regd)
248.	J00006	Jaggu Mai Agencies
249.	J00008	J.K. Scientific Sports Traders
250.	J00009	Jai Mata Timber Trading Co.
251.	J00011	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.

1	2	3
252.	J00013	Jay Eng. Works
253.	J00014	Jagdish Mutor Works
254.	J00016	J.K. Enterprises
255.	J00017	Jagdamba Foils
256.	K00001	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. C.S.
257.	K00002	Korea India Ltd.
258.	K00003	Kumar General Order Suppliers
259.	K00005	Kebica Sales
260.	K00006	Kathuria Sales (Regd)
261.	K00007	Kiron and Company
262.	K00008	Khatier Industries
263.	K00009	Kohi-I-Noor Chemical Works
264.	K00011	Khurana Brothers Pvt. Ltd.
265.	K00012	Kanshi Ram Pawan Kumar
266.	K00013	K.S. Agencies
267.	K00014	Kapil Flour Mills
268.	K00015	Krishna Paper Rolling Mills Ltd.
269.	K00019	K.S. Agencies (Wipro)
270.	K00020	Kanodia Oil Mill Pvt. Ltd.
271.	K00021	Kilburn Reprographic Ltd.
272.	K00022	Kerala State Coir Corp. Ltd.
273.	K00023	Kissan Products Ltd.
274.	K00025	K.B. Industries
275.	K00026	Kalu Ram Mahadev Prashad
276.	K00027	Kashi Furnishars
277.	K00030	**Kanhya Lai Shrimar
278.	K00032	Krishna Rice & Gen. Mills
279.	K00033	Khushi Ram Lakshmi Narayan
280.	K00035	Kalvam & Co.
281.	K00036	Khanna Soap Factory
282.	K00037	Kazu Carpets
283.	K00038	Karnataka Centre
284.	K00039	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
285.	K00040	Kay Aar Biscuites (P) Ltd.
286.	K00041	Kelvinator of India Ltd.

1	2	3
287.	K00042	Kanhiya Lai Shri Ram
288.	K00043	K.C. Amrit Lai & Co.
289.	K00044	Krishna Trading Corporation
290.	K00045	Kohli & Company (Regd.)
291.	K00046	KRITI Interprises
292.	K00047	Kumar Detergents Private Ltd.
293.	K00048	Keshav Agencies
294.	K00049	Klowin Polymers Limited
295.	K00050	Kwality Decorators
296.	L00001	Lakshmi Glass Company
297.	L00002	Luxar Pen Company
298.	L00003	Latham India Ltd.
299.	L00004	Lloyd Safe Company
300.	L00053	Lipton India Ltd.
301.	L00054	Litronic Pvt. Ltd.
302.	L00056	Lan Eseda Industries Ltd.
303.	L00057	Leading Edge Communications Pvt. Ltd.
304.	L00058	Luxar Writing Instruments Pvt.
305.	L00059	Laaw Medbros Pvt. Ltd.
306.	L00060	Leaf Automation India (P) Ltd.
307.	M00001	Mittal File Manuf. Co.
308.	M00002	Metropol India Pvt. Ltd.
309.	M00003	Multiform International Prods
310.	M00004	M.C. Paper Pvt. Ltd.
311.	M00005	Modi X-Rox Ltd.
312.	M00006	M.K. Industries (I)
313.	M00007	Modi Business Machines
314.	M00008	Modcare Enterprises
315.	M00009	Mittal Enterprises
316.	M00010	Moti Soap Factory (P) Ltd.
317.	M00011	M.G. Shahani & Co. (Delhi) Ltd.
318.	M00012	Makkar Bros
319.	M00013	M.P. Siale Coop. Oil Seed Grow
320.	M00018	Mansarover Industrial Corp.
321.	M00019	Mittal & Co.

1	2	3
322.	M00020	Modi GHC Ltd.
323.	M00021	Monga Industries
324.	M00024	Model Furniture Mark
325.	M00030	Monarch Engineers
326.	M00036	M.R. Electric & Machinery STO.
327.	M00037	Modern Dairies Limited
328.	M00039	Misc. Ration
329.	M00040	Maket Moves
330.	M00041	Mangal Jain Trilok Chand Jain
331.	M00042	Modi Flour Mills
332.	M00043	Mahavir Metal Works
333.	M00044	M.E.C.
334.	M00045	Misc. Supplier Account
335.	M00047	Mahavir Enterprises
336.	M00048	Magic Foods Ltd.
337.	M00049	Mittal Sales Corporation
338.	M00050	Mathura Dass Daulat Ram
339.	M00051	Mehra Paper Agencies
340.	M00052	Marwah Agencies
341.	M00053	Mohit Enterprises
342.	M00054	M.S.G. Enterprises
343.	M00055	Monark Industries & Enterprises
344.	M00056	Moser Baer India Ltd.
345.	N00001	Nav Bharat Enterprises
346.	N00002	National Industries
347.	N00003	Nipha Data Tech. Pvt. Ltd.
348.	N00004	New Bengal Stores
349.	N00005	Nestle India Ltd.
350.	N00006	Nafed Processed Foods
351.	N00007	N.C.C.F.
352.	N00008	Network Ltd.
353.	N00009	Novelty Traders
354.	N00010	Nariman Industrial Corporation
355.	N00014	Nafed/National Agricultural Co-operative
356.	N00015	Narinder International

1	2	3
357.	N00016	Nuware India Ltd.
358.	N00019	Neel Kanth Traders
359.	N00022	Nu-Life Stationers
360.	N00023	N.I.C.
361.	N00024	National Small Industries
362.	N00025	National Coop Consumer India Ltd.
363.	N00027	New Chem Industries
364.	N00029	New Era Steel Co.
365.	N00030	Neuron Marketing (Pvt.) Ltd.
366.	N00031	Nova Footware and Trading Co. Pvt.
367.	N00032	National Distributor
368.	N00033	Newage Industries
369.	N00034	Nav Durga Traders
370.	N00035	Narain Das Bhagwan Das Wholesale Druggists
371.	O00003	Orissa State Co. Oil Seeds
372.	O00005	Om Prakash Set Prakash
373.	O00006	Office Updates
374.	O00008	Orient Fan
375.	P00001	Pioneer Enterprises (I)
376.	P00002	Priyadarshini Paper Products
377.	P00003	Premier Duplicators Pvt. Ltd.
378.	P00004	Procter & Gamble Godrej Distribution Co. Ltd.
379.	P00005	Procter & Gamble Home Products Ltd.
380.	P00006	Ponds India Ltd.
381.	P00007	Palco's
382.	P00008	Pan Foods Ltd.
383.	P00009	Prakash Agencies
384.	P00010	Puri Enterprises
385.	P00011	Punjab State Coop. S.M.F. Ltd.
386.	P00013	Perma Engineering & Trading Co.
387.	P00014	Paljee Foods Pvt. Ltd.
388.	P00015	Paljee & Co.
389.	P00019	Pooja Candles
390.	P00020	Pansy Marketing Agency

1	2	3
391.	P00029	Pertech Computers Limited/Zest Systems Pvt. Ltd.
392.	P00032	Panna Lal Vinod Kumar
393.	P00035	Poly Furn India
394.	P00040	Prem Watch Electronics
395.	P00042	Pinsh Computer Products
396.	P00043	Prakash Brothers
397.	P00044	Pooja Trading Co.
398.	P00045	Pam Cosmetics & Glasses (P) Ltd.
399.	P00046	Punjab Roller Flour Mills
400.	P00047	Perfection Eng. Co-op.
401.	P00049	Pee Kay Electronics
402.	P00052	**Palco' SA
403.	P00053	Paul
404.	P00054	Pepsi Snacks & Foods MKG Co.
405.	P00055	Parkash Printer
406.	P00056	Paam Eatables Ltd.
407.	P00057	Purisons India Pvt. Ltd.
408.	P00058	Pawan Surgical Industries
409.	P00059	Pinky Corporation
410.	P00060	Pearl Drinks Ltd.
411.	P00061	P.S. Distributors (P) Ltd.
412.	P00062	Purisons Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
413.	P00063	Poddar Oil Traders
414.	P00064	Pine Pharma Private Limited
415.	P00065	Pan Telcom (P) Ltd.
416.	P00066	Prime Agencies
417.	Q00001	Quality Foods Product
418.	R00001	R.K. Enterprises
419.	R00002	Rama Plastic Industries
420.	R00003	Rajindera Enterprises
421.	R00004	Reliance Marketing
422.	R00005	R.K. Bhayana
423.	R00006	R.N. Chadha & Co.
424.	R00007	Rajdhani Flour Mill

1	2	3
425.	R00008	R.B. Enterprises
426.	R00009	Rajasthan Shudh Masala S. Bhandar
427.	R00010	Rajdhani Dall Mill
428.	R00013	Royal Furnishers
429.	R00014	RPG Ricun Ltd.
430.	R00015	R.P. Locks Company
431.	R00016	Rama Agencies
432.	R00018	Royal Safe Company
433.	R00024	Radhika Sales (India)
434.	R00025	Ridhi Enterprises
435.	R00026	Raj Darshan Leather Udyog
436.	R00027	Rohit Enterprises
437.	R00030	R.S. Spices
438.	R00031	Ram Lal Pramod Kumar
439.	R00032	Ramington Rand
440.	R00033	Recho Plast
441.	R00034	Rajdhani Tea Centre
442.	R00035	R.K. & Co.
443.	R00036	Raj Hans Agencies
444.	R00037	Rajasthan Industrial Distribut
445.	R00038	Rohit Agencies
446.	R00039	Royal Sales Coop. Ltd
447.	R00040	Raj & Paul Electric Co.
448.	R00041	Royal Industries
449.	R00042	Rais Handlooms Works
450.	R00043	Redsun Tea Limited
451.	R00044	Rawal Wasia Oil & General Mills
452.	R00045	Rajasthan Handicrafts Emporium
453.	R00046	Reliable Computer Media Corprn
454.	R00047	Rehan Enterprises
455.	R00048	Royal Enterprises
456.	R00049	R.D.M. Traders Pvt. Ltd.
457.	R00050	Rajive Enterprises
458.	R00051	Ramji Lal Shiv Prasad Aggarwal
459.	R00052	R.G. General Order Suppliers

1	2	3
460.	R00053	Real Value Marketing Services Ltd.
461.	R00054	Rajdhani Military Store
462.	R00055	Railway Products (India) Ltd.
463.	R00056	Rajpurohit GMP (I) Ltd.
464.	R00057	R.K. Jindal & Co.
465.	R00058	RPG Paging Services Limited
466.	R00059	Rajan Enterprises
467.	R00060	Rajdhani Furnishers (Regd)
468.	S00001	Shourie Duplicators (P) Ltd.
469.	S00002	Shahadra Stationery Suppliers
470.	S00003	Swarn Enterprises
471.	S00004	Singhal Enterprises (Regd)
472.	S00005	S.K. Nath & Sons
473.	S00006	Shaily Enterprises
474.	S00007	Shiva Electrical
475.	S00008	Surya Roshni Ltd.
476.	S00009	Sri Vinayak Agencies
477.	S00010	Shilpi Carpet Udyog
478.	S00011	Super Timers
479.	S00012	S.C. Talwar & Co. (P) Ltd.
480.	S00013	S.A. Enterprises
481.	S00014	Simram Marketings
482.	S00015	Sukana Agencies
483.	S00016	Siepan Chemical Ltd.
484.	S00017	Sarang Industries
485.	S00018	Stag Agencies
486.	S00019	S. Kumar Detergent Pvt. Ltd.
487.	S00020	Shree Ram Co. & General Mills
488.	S00021	Smithki INF Betcham Con. Hel. Ltd.
489.	S00022	Shivaji Sugandit Dhoop Factory
490.	S00023	Shipra Natural Food Products
491.	S00024	Shudh Masala Bhandar (Regd)
492.	S00025	Shri Mahila Griha Udyog L. Papad
493.	S00026	S.P. Enterprises
494.	S00027	Saraswati Traders

1	2	3
495.	S00028	Shiv Trading Co.
496.	S00029	S.M. Dyechim Limited
497.	S00030	Surya Enterprises
498.	S00031	Shiv Shakti Enterprises
499.	S00032	Super Steel Industries
500.	S00033	Sachdeva & Sons Rice Mills Ltd.
501.	S00034	Syndet & Chemicals Ind. Ltd.
502.	S00035	Swastik Aromatics
503.	S00036	Sai Nanda Export Emport Co.
504.	S00037	S.M. Industries
505.	S00038	Shipra Packagings Pvt. Ltd.
506.	S00039	Star Electronics Ltd.
507.	S00040	Shivam Enterprises
508.	S00041	S.K. Printer & Stationer's
509.	S00043	Seth Brothers Eng. Works
510.	S00044	South Indian Coffee & Tea
511.	S00046	Shree Roop Agencies
512.	S00049	Spices Trading Co.
513.	S00050	Swastic Incenser
514.	S00051	Supreme Pens (Regd.).
515.	S00052	Sakun Agro (P) Ltd.
516.	S00053	Surya Tubes & Bulbs
517.	S00054	Sun Star Communication
518.	S00055	Shyam Communication System
519.	S00056	Sanjay Brothers
520.	S00057	Sarv Shakti Dal & Flour Mills
521.	S00058	S.D. & Sons
522.	S00061	S.L. Raj Knitwear
523.	S00068	Sharp Duplication Pvt. Ltd.
524.	S00069	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.
525.	S00070	Shree Chakradar International
526.	S00071	Seth Ram Chand & Sons
527.	S00072	Sita Ram and Sons
528.	S00073	Super Reprographics Pvt. Ltd.
529.	S00074	S.S. Brother

1	2	3
530.	S00075	S.T.C
531.	S00076	Sylvania & Luxman Ltd.
532.	S00077	Spacers
533.	S00078	Sodhi Floor Mills
534.	S00079	Shregens Paper Mills Ltd.
535.	S00080	Shri Ram Institute
536.	S00081	Supreme Sales & Marketing
537.	S00082	Shakti Meal Industries
538.	S00083	Sam Enterprises
539.	S00084	Sunbeam Handloom
540.	S00085	S.S. Enterprises
541.	S00086	Surya Agruils Ltd.
542.	S00087	Swaroop Paper Agency
543.	S00088	Subhah Video Corporation
544.	S00089	Singhania Sons
545.	S00090	Saini Herbs Pvt. Ltd.
546.	S00091	Security Shoppe (India) Pvt. Ltd.
547.	S00092	Satta Paper Mills Ltd.
548.	S00093	Sorti Surgicals
549.	S00094	Sahhag Video Club
550.	S00095	Sudha Sales Corporation
551.	S00097	Shanti Trading Corporation
552.	S00098	Sharda Trading Company
553.	S00099	Surya Food & Agro (P) Ltd.
554.	S00100	Srg Technologies & Services
555.	S00101	Sony Surgical Works
556.	S00102	Soflec India
557.	T00001	T.S. Marketing India
558.	T00002	Techno Mark Consultancy
559.	T00003	Thames Technologies Ltd.
560.	T00004	Waxpol Industries Ltd.
561.	T00005	Tirlok Chand & Sons
562.	T00006	Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.
563.	T00007	T.T.K. Pharma Ltd.
564.	T00008	Trade Links Ltd.

1	2	3
565.	T00009	Delhi Kanodia Oil Mills Ltd.
566.	T00010	Deepak Oil Mills
567.	T00012	Tarun Udyog
568.	T00013	Traders
569.	T00014	Training Cum-Earning Centre
570.	T00018	Tirupati Hand Made Paper Ind.
571.	T00019	Tritronics (Delhi)
572.	T00020	Tirupati Food Products
573.	T00021	T.L. Systems Private Ltd.
574.	T00023	Thaper Agro Mill Ltd.
575.	T00024	Techmart Systems Co.
576.	T00025	New Central Handloom Coperative Indus. (Prod) Society Ltd.
577.	T00026	T.O. Bhagwan Das
578.	T00028	Thapar Milk Product Ltd.
579.	T00029	Taurus Telcom & Computers.
580.	T00030	The Distributors
581.	T00031	Top-Top Food Tech (India)
582.	U00001	Usha Fertilizers Co. Ltd.
583.	U00002	United Enterprises
584.	U00003	Uttam Stores
585.	U00004	Unique Enterprises
586.	U00005	Umesh Traders
587.	U00007	U.P. Pashudhan Udyog Ltd.
588.	U00008	U.K. Trade Link
589.	U00009	Usha Paper Co.
590.	U00010	United Suppliers
591.	U00011	Unique Agencies
592.	U00012	Universal oilforesins
593.	U00013	Uttam Agencies
594.	U00014	Unique Traders
595.	U00015	Uttam T.E.F
596.	V00002	Vadhawa Agencies
597.	V00003	V.M. Enterprises
598.	V00005	Vardhaman Chemicals Ltd.

1	2	3
599.	V00007	Vanshaj Tex
600.	V00011	Vikram Stainless Steel (Regd.)
601.	V00012	Vimal and co.
602.	V00013	Vini Marketing Co.
603.	V00014	Vikrant Electronic
604.	V00015	Videucon International Ltd.
605.	V00016	Victoria Foods (P) Ltd.
606.	V00017	V.K. Enterprises
607.	V00018	Varsha Traders
608.	V00019	Venus Traders
609.	V00020	V.K. Industries
610.	V00021	VSM Advance Allomation
611.	V00022	Vindya Forms
612.	W00001	Wellbrines Chemicals (P) Ltd.
613.	W00002	Wonder White Services
614.	W00004	W.A. Kitchen Care Producers
615.	W00005	Wishav Kakam Tech. Industries
616.	W00007	Wisdom Steel Products
617.	W00008	Wipro Infotech Limited
618.	W00009	Wadhwa Traders
619.	W00010	Walia Medicine Corner
620.	W00011	Worldwide Technologies Ltd..
621.	Y00001	Yogesh Agencies
622.	Y00002	Yummy Food Pvt. Ltd.

Allotment of DDA Flats

182. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI): Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6054 dated May 14, 1997 and state:

(a) the number of allotments made on hire-purchase basis during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is not following the laid down criteria for hire-purchase of the flats; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The DDA has reported that the following Hire Purchase allotments were made during the last three years:

	MIG	LIG	Janta
1994-95	239	304	1184
1995-96	832	1301	593
1996-97	2279	860	1105

(b) and (c) Allotments are made by the DDA as per the laid down criteria.

Condition of Safdarjung Hospital

183. SHRI RAMSAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "what's wrong with Safdarjung Hospital? Everything" and "Safdarjung is in sorry state" appearing in the Indian Express dated 5th and 6th July, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the situation of the Safdarjung Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Although the news item mentions *inter-alia* problems being faced by the hospital, the reasons for their origine has not been reflected correctly. There is heavy rush of patients which puts tremendous pressure not only on the patient care services but also on supporting services.

(c) The services are augmented from time to time whenever any problem is brought to the notice of the authorities. The functioning of Safdarjung Hospital is reviewed periodically by the Dte. General of Health Services/ Ministry of Health & FW and action is taken to remove the shortcomings noticed. The hospital have framed plan proposals for the overall development of the hospital including strengthening of various departments like Burns Ward; Cardio Thoracic & Vascular Surgery; Cardiology; Blood Bank for implementation during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Indebtedness of NPC

184. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dues to the Corporation from State Electricity Boards and other agencies of the Union and State Governments as on March, 1997;

(b) whether assistance is being extended to the Corporation by the Union Government to reduce its indebtedness; and

(c) the reasons for not extending adequate budgetary support to the Corporation to enable it to dispense with shortterm commercial borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) The amount due to the Corporation from State Electricity Boards (SEBs) as of March, 1997 is Rs. 1993.46 crores which includes Rs. 637.90 crores as delayed payment charges. In addition, an amount of Rs. 366 crores is due from M/s. Andhra Bank Financial Services Limited (ABFSL) and Canara Bank Financial Services (Canfina) which are subsidiaries of Andhra Bank and Canara Bank respectively. Thus a total amount of Rs. 2359.46 crores is due to the Corporation.

(b) and (c) Year after year, the Government has been extending budgetary support to the Corporation in the form of equity consistent with overall requirements and availability of resources with the Government. The Corporation has been borrowing from the market through debt instruments having maturity of five years or more for meeting part of the capital requirements for implementation of the Projects. Since the nuclear power projects have longer gestation period, the Corporation is not raising funds through short term commercial borrowings of one to two years maturity.

World Bank Assistance for Anti-malaria Programme

185. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is helping India for anti-malaria programmes;

(b) if so, the programmes that have been assisted by the World Bank;

(c) the total project cost, the World Bank has agreed to provide to control malaria spread in India; and

(d) the extent to which the India has been able to control the spread of Malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) An enhanced Malaria Control Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 891.04 crores has been successfully negotiated with the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA), who have agreed to provide concessional credit for a period of five years. This loan will cover around 85% of the total project cost net of taxes and the balances amount will have to be met by Govt. of India from budgetary sources.

The project will cover essentially 100 Districts in 7 peninsular States as well as 19 Towns/Cities having high endemicity of malaria.

Apart from supporting certain ongoing strategies, the proposed Project would facilitate the use of newer bio-friendly interventions such as Synthetic Pyrethroids, Medicated Mosquito Nets, Biolarvicides, Larvivorous fishes, Dipstick Blood Testing techniques, Artemisinin Compound, Manpower Development, enhanced Information Education

and Communication activities and improved Management Information System.

(d) With the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operation for Control of Malaria the incidence of malaria has been brought down from 6.47 million cases recorded in 1976 to around 2 million cases per annum since 1984.

[Translation]

Houses for Weaker Section

186. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dwelling units constructed and handed over to the urban poor during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed for handing over these dwelling units to the poor people during the current financial year; and

(d) the number of dwelling units being constructed for the urban poor during the current financial year and the amount earmarked for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Housing is a State subject. State Governments formulate various social housing schemes for different income groups in accordance with their plan priorities and availability of resources. The Central Government monitors the progress of EWS housing schemes being implemented by State Governments as a part of the 20 Point Programme.

The number of dwelling units constructed during the last three years i.e. 1994-95 to 1996-97 for EWS are indicated in the Statement-I attached.

(b) The number of SC/ST beneficiaries of the EWS housing schemes for urban areas is not monitored by the Central Government.

(c) The dwelling units for EWS categories are constructed and handed over by State Governments. The Central Government do not fix any target for handing over dwelling units to the beneficiaries.

(d) Tentative State-wise targets fixed for EWS housing schemes for 1997-98 is given at in the Statement-II attached. Funds for implementation of various categories of social housing schemes are earmarked by the State Governments from their Plan allocation. These figures are not available with Central Government.

Statement-I

Statement indicating dwelling units constructed for EWS during the last three years under point 14-D of 20 point programme.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48082	55034	28042
2.	Assam	1412	771	0
3.	Bihar	0	192	0
4.	Goa	0	0	100
5.	Gujarat	4383	2474	5877
6.	Haryana	56	31	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15	30	150
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	11	0
9.	Karnataka	7846	4572	6650
10.	Kerala	19526	30373	17391
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5559	4254	5658
12.	Maharashtra	4987	1500	2595
13.	Manipur	0	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0
16.	Orissa	5539	477	2855
17.	Punjab	0	388	932
18.	Rajasthan	2911	1382	3869
19.	Sikkim	-	150	149
20.	Tamil Nadu	7676	7366	7397
21.	Tripura	507	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4553	3810	2075
23.	West Bengal	2000	0	4294
Union Territories				
24.	A & N Islands	0	0	0
25.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	1763	831	3767
Total		116817	113646	91902

Statement-II*Tentative targets under Twenty point programme year 1997-98*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Point No. 14 (D) EWS Housing (Dwelling Units)	Point No. 14 (E) LIG Housing (Dwelling Units)	Point No. 15 Slum Improvement (Slum Dweller)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17000*	11000*	14286*
2.	Assam	1084*	12*	7000*
3.	Bihar	4200	2100	11000
4.	Goa	200	150	150
5.	Gujarat	2800*	900*	75000*
6.	Haryana	350*	950*	99625*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30*	200*	11250
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	700*	350*	6000*
9.	Karnataka	5000*	2000*	70000*
10.	Kerala	100000*	2500*	25000*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4000*	2500*	116232
12.	Maharashtra	11300	5650	522000
13.	Manipur	0*	310*	6250*
14.	Meghalaya	0*	0*	5000
15.	Mizoram	0*	220*	1875*
16.	Orissa	500*	1600*	10000*
17.	Punjab	1000*	500*	12500
18.	Rajasthan	2000*	1000*	40000
19.	Sikkim	150	-	1500
20.	Tamil Nadu	2986*	3169	13500*
21.	Tripura	150	100	15000*
22.	Uttar Pradesh	14000*	1500*	150000*
23.	West Bengal	4000*	200*	37000
Union Territories				
1.	A & N Islands	50	50	400
2.	Daman & Diu	50	50	0
3.	Delhi	3150	3500	50000*
4.	Pondicherry	-	-	10000
Total		174700	40511	1310568

Note:-The Quarterly break-up of the targets is 10% for the first quarter, 25% each for the second and third quarters and 40% for the fourth quarter.

*Based on the information furnished by the State/UTs.

Passport Offices

187. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Passport Offices established during the last 2 years in each State;

(b) the number of these offices functioning at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more passport offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) and (b) Three Passport Offices were established during the last two years, one each at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Thane in Maharashtra. All these offices are functional at present.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to open passport offices at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Pune in Maharashtra.

*[English]***Unrecognised Medical Colleges**

188. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medical colleges functioning in the country which have not been recognised by the All India Medical Council, State-wise; and

(b) the details of Steps taken by the Government to check such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The list of medical colleges not recognised by the Medical Council of India are given in the attached statement.

(b) In order to check the mushroom growth of medical colleges in the country, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 was amended in the year 1993 which provides for prior approval of the Central Government for opening of medical colleges.

Statement*List of unrecognised medical colleges, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Medical College
Bihar	
1.	Patiliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
2.	Mata Gujri Memorial Medical College, Kishanganj.

3. Katihar Medical College, Katihar.

Haryana

4. Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Medical Research and Education, Agroha.

Jammu and Kashmir

5. Jhelum Valley College of Medical Science, Bemina, Srinagar.

Maharashtra

6. Terana Medical College, New Bombay.

7. Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Kalwal, Thane.

8. Jawaharlal Foundation Annasaheb Coudaman Patil Memorial Medical College, Dhule.

Rajasthan

9. Medical College, Kota.

Tamil Nadu

10. Perunthurai Medical College, Perunthurai.

Violation of Provident Fund Act

189. SHRI REMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale violation of the provisions of Provident Fund Act by private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) In the country there are some private schools which have defaulted in payment of Provident Fund dues. As on 31.3.1996 an amount of Rs. 21.46 crore was outstanding against the defaulting schools. Necessary legal and penal action as provided under section 7A, 8, 14, 14B of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 and where necessary also under section 406/409 of the IPC has been taken to recover the dues from the defaulting schools.

*[Translation]***Scarcity of Drinking Water**

190. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any special loan to different States in India to improve the water supply in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U.

VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The World Bank has not provided any special loan to improve the water supply in different States. However, it is providing the usual loan

assistance under IDA (International Development Association) Credit and IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) loan for the water supply and sanitation projects given in the statement attached.

Statement

List of World Bank aided water supply & sanitation projects

S. No. & Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes (WS&S)	Cost (Rs. in Crores)	External Assistance (Million)	Year of completion/expected date of completion
1. Hyderabad WS&S	337.80	US\$ 89.0	31.3.98
2. II Chennai WS (New Veeranam)	421.40	US\$ 69.4	30.6.2002
3. Mumbai Sewage Disposal	1003.80	US\$ 192.0	31.12.2002
4. Maharashtra Rural WS&S	319.58	US\$ 109.90	31.12.97
5. Karnataka Rural WS&S	447.20	US\$ 92.0	30.6.2000
6. U.P. Rural WS&S	783.38	US\$ 59.60	2002

The names of the places covered under the above mentioned projects are as under:-

- (i) Hyderabad & Secunderabad
- (ii) Chennai
- (iii) Mumbai
- (iv) Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Thane, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buldhana and Chandrapur.
- (v) Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, Dhakshina, Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Tumkur and Hassan.
- (vi) Tehri, Deoria, Jhansi, Bijnor, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri, Lalitpur, Jaiaun, Almora, Hamirpur, Banda, Mrizapur, Sonbhadra and Allahabad.

[English]

Inspection of Chemical Weapons

191. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have thrown open its chemical weapon stockpiles, their production and storage facilities to international inspection;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(c) the likely impact of such inspections on the security of the country; and

(d) the number of countries who have done so in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c) India is an original State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) which entered into force on 29th April, 1997. The convention requires States Parties to provide certain declaration within stipulated time schedules. Accordingly, India submitted these declarations which contain details of India's chemical weapons' stocks and production facilities, as mandated by the Convention. Government's decision in this regard fully safeguards its commitment to India's security and national interest.

(d) Approximately forty (40) countries have made declarations in accordance with their obligations under the Chemical Weapons Conventions.

Hike in Plan Outlay

192. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has substantially hiked the annual plan allocation of the current financial year for 10 States of special category including the seven North-Eastern States;

(b) If so, the total annual plan allocation increased to these States for the current year;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has also decided to allocate the funds to these 10 special category States as 90% grant and 10% loan whereas other States are receiving 30% as grant and 70% as loan;

(d) the details of the annual allocation made during the last year to these States and to what extent it is more during the current financial years; and

(e) the details of schemes to be framed for implementation in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) to (e) The State-wise Annual Plan outlays for the current Financial year vis-a-vis previous year's outlays in respect of 10 special category States including the 7 North Eastern States are given in the attached statement. Under the Gadgil-Mukherji Formula for allocation of Central Assistance which is in operation since 1991, the central assistance allocated to the 10 special category States is given in the form of 90% grant and 10% loan whereas in respect of other States this ratio is 30:70. The States have the freedom to formulate schemes in different sectors provided these schemes qualify to be taken up as Plan schemes and are in conformity with the national priorities.

Statement

Annual plans-1996-97 & 1997-98—originally approved outlays—special category States

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Originally Approved Outlays		% age Step Up in 1997-98 over 1996-97
		1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	520.00*	600.00	15.38
2.	Assam	1434.00*	1500.00	4.60
3.	Himachal Pradesh	900.50	1008.00	11.94
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1250.00	1550.00	24.00
5.	Manipur	350.00*	410.00	17.14
6.	Meghalaya	370.00*	382.00	3.24
7.	Mizoram	281.00*	290.00	3.20
8.	Nagaland	290.00*	291.00	0.35
9.	Sikkim	192.00*	220.00	14.58
10.	Tripura	370.00*	437.00	18.11

*Exclude provision for Additional Central Assistance for 'Slum Development'.

HUDCO Loan for Calicut Airport

193. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance/loan has been extended for the development of Calicut Airport by HUDCO;

(b) if so, the funds allocated so far; and

(c) the terms and conditions for the refund of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Sir Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 60.00 crores to Malabar International Airport Development Society for development Calicut Airport.

(b) The Society has so far availed loan of Rs. 37.50 crores against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 60.00 crores.

(c) The loan carries interest @ 17.5% per annum and is to be paid back in 9 years in quarterly instalments,

including the project period. The loan has been secured by a State Government guarantee.

Strike by CGHS Dispensaries Employees

194. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries went on strike during the month of June, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The employees of the Central Government Health Scheme were on strike from 4-6-97 to 9-6-97. Their demands related to certain recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission inter alia covering abolition of vacant posts, split duty hours in CGHS, removal of anomalies in Pay Scales of various categories, provision of creche facilities for CGHS employees, opening of CGHS' own hospitals etc.

As the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission were still under process, the Association was informed that their concerns regarding working conditions and the convenience of CGHS employees would be sympathetically projected at the appropriate stage. They were also informed that the Strike should be called off as patient care services would be jeopardised which was the primary concern of CGHS

Infrastructural Facilities

195. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any special consideration for the development of township with minimum amenities like water, light, roads, health and sanitation in Tribal areas;

(b) if so, the towns selected for the development in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the amount released by the Government during the last two years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) There is no specific Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of township with minimum amenities like water, light, roads, health sanitation in Tribal areas. However, towns in Tribal areas functioning as growth centres and capable of generating economic growth and employment opportunities for rural hinter-lands are eligible for coverage under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). The selection of towns and sanction of projects vests with the State Governments as per Scheme guidelines.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Retention of Accommodation

196. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accommodation of Delhi Administration can be retained under normal terms by Central P.W.D. employees, even after transfer from P.W.D. (Delhi Admn.) to C.P.W.D. offices at Border areas till an alternate accommodation is allotted by the Directorate of Estates in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Miserable Condition of Hospitals in Delhi

197. SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "the Condition of Delhi's Hospitals" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated January 19-27, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether vital equipments have been ruined due to shortage of funds in many Government hospitals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The hospitals referred to in the news item are Safdarjung Hospital, Loknayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, Hindu Rao Hospital, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Rajan Babu Tuberculosis Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kalawati Saran Hospital, Deen Dayal Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital, Shahdara Mental Hospital. Out of these Safdarjung Hospital and Kalawati Saran hospital are under the control of Central Government. The other hospitals are under the control of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) The functioning of Central Govt. hospitals is reviewed periodically by the Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry and by the Medical and Public Health Departments of Govt. of NCT of Delhi in respect of hospitals under their control and action is taken to remove the shortcomings noticed. Regarding Newsitem captioned 'Child Lifters run a thriving racket' pertaining to Kalawati Saran Hospital, it has been reported that there has not been any incidence in the past at this hospital regarding child lifting. However, one incidence of child being taken away from the hospital by the neighbour of the family was reported. The

child was recovered with the help of police.

(d) to (f) At present all vital life saving equipments have either been repaired or the process for repair is underway, which is an on-going process. The matter has been reviewed recently and the guidelines have been issued for monitoring the proper functioning of vital life saving equipments in Central Govt. hospitals. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the Hindu Rao Hospital is functioning in good condition and the equipments in this Hospital and the Infectious Diseases hospital are functioning properly. In respect of the hospitals under the control of NCT of Delhi information has not been received.

Deaths Due to Epidemic Diseases

198. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of children are dying in National Capital Territory of Delhi, and its adjoining areas due to epidemic diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the children died during the last three years;

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to check these epidemics;

(d) whether funds have been made available to the Government of Delhi during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the items on which Delhi Government spent the funds, Year-wise; and

(g) the reasons for not achieving success in checking the epidemics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (g) The information is being collated and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Poverty

199. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to know the number of people living under poverty line and also these devoid of health facilities, safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to eliminate poverty by the end of Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) The number of people living below the poverty line is estimated from the quinquennial National Sample Survey (NSS) data on consumer expenditure. The latest estimates are available

for 1993-94, based on the NSS consumer expenditure data of 50th Round. According to this, the number of poor in 1993-94 is estimated as 320.37 million. The percentage distribution of persons over major sources of drinking water and percentage distribution of hospitalised cases over types of hospitals are given in the attached statements I and II.

(c) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan has adopted 7 per cent rate of economic growth which is likely to reduce the level of poverty significantly. Besides, it recognises the need for continuing direct state intervention for poverty alleviation and a re-designing of the self-employment and supplementary wage employment programmes in order to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation. They would also be integrated with the various sectoral programmes as well as the area development programmes within the umbrella of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Statement-I

Percentage distribution of persons over major sources of drinking water

Source	(1986-87)	
	Rural	Urban
1. Tap	16.07	72.43
2. Tubewell/ Hand pump	36.49	15.44
3. Pucca well	38.97	10.26
4. Others	8.47	1.87
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: NSS 42nd Round

Statement-II

Percentage distribution of hospitalised cases over types of hospitals

Type of Hospital	(1986-87)	
	Rural	Urban
1. Public Hospital	55.40	59.51
2. Primary Health Centre	4.34	0.75
3. Private Hospital	31.99	29.55
4. Charitable Institutions run by Public Trust	1.71	1.91
5. Nursing Homes	4.86	7.04
6. Others	1.70	1.24
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: NSS 42nd Round

*[Translation]***Gama Nailing System**

200. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the 'Gama Nailing System' has given magical results in the treatment of pelvic bone in comparison to the traditional treatment methods; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government are contemplating for its wider use and for propagating and popularising this method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Gama Nailing System is being used in the country selectively in the treatment of fractures of the femur. There are no authentic reports of the impact of its use in the treatment of pelvic bone disorders.

*[English]***Elections to Urban Local Bodies**

201. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where elections to the urban local bodies has not been held after implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the process of elections is completed within a specified time in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) As per information available, elections to Urban Local Bodies in the Bihar State is yet to be held as per Constitution (74th Amendment) Act.

(b) The elections to Urban Local Bodies in Bihar are held up due to Court Case. The State Government has informed that the elections to Urban Local Bodies will be held after a decision in the above case.

*[Translation]***Pending Scheme**

202. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes received from Gujarat Government for approval and are lying pending with the Union Government for clearance as on date;

(b) the number of schemes out of the above schemes relate to adlvias/rural areas;

(c) the latest position of these schemes; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) There are eleven schemes, from Government of Gujarat, pending with the Central Government for its approval.

(b) Out of eleven schemes, four relate to tribal areas, four relate to Drought Prone Area and the other three are regarding watershed and comprehensive agriculture development.

(c) The latest position about the above schemes are given in the attached Statement.

(d) The clearance of the schemes pending depends on the promptness of the State Government in replying the queries raised by the Central Ministries.

Statement

Status of the various schemes of Government of Gujarat pending for approval of Central Government

1. Mod. of Machhu-I Irrigation: Cost Rs. 11.12 Crore:

The project has been techno-economically appraised by Central Water Commission (CWC) and considered by the Advisory Committee in August 1993 and found acceptable subject to Environment clearance and concurrence of State Finance Department. The Technical Advisory Committee's observations have been sent to the State Government. The State Government is to expedite details and approach for Environmental clearance.

2. UND-II Irrigation Project: Cost Rs. 38.94 Crore:

The modified project report along with State's compliance and revised cost estimates has been received in December 1991. Again, it was reported by the State Govt. that the scope of project was being revised and accordingly, cost estimates was to be revised. The State Govt. has thus been asked to submit the latest estimates of the project.

3. Goma Irrigation Project: Cost Rs. 47.58 Crore:

The project has been considered and cleared by Advisory Committee in February 1997, subject to the concurrence of State Finance Department. Reply awaited from the State Govt.

4. Ozat-II Water Resources: Cost Rs. 59.73 Crore:

The scheme was received in October 1993 and comments of the Central Water Commission was sent to the State Govt. in April 1996. The State Govt. representative informed that the compliance of CWC observations would be sent shortly. However, information from the State is awaited.

5. Restoration of Mitti Irrigation: Cost Rs. 14.51 Crore:

This scheme was earlier approved by Planning Com-

mission on 11.8.78 for Rs. 188.44 lakhs. This project was examined and comments sent to the State Govt. The State representative has stated in the Quarterly Review Meeting on 7.10.96 that the compliance to the CWC observations would be sent shortly.

6. Vartu-II Irrigation: Cost 30.38 Crore:

The modified report which was received in June 1994 was examined and comments on them was sent the State Govt. on October 1995. The State Govt. was requested to furnish the compliance of CWC observations.

7. Nanibarsan W.R. Project: Cost Rs. 32.40 Crore:

The scheme was received in November 1994 and comments of the CWC was sent to the State Govt. in October 1995. Compliance of the observations made by CWC are awaited from the State.

8. Bakrol W.R. Project: Cost Rs. 23.86 Crore:

The scheme was received in January 1995. The report was examined and comments was sent to the State Govt. in June 1995. Compliance on CWC comments was received. However, the State has been asked for more information.

9. Integrated Watershed Development Project—Extension of Ongoing Project: Cost Rs. 32.86 Crore:

The World Bank Funded Integrated Watershed Development Project is being implemented in four districts viz., Sabarkantha, Rajkot, Baroda and Bharuch, since February 1991 and due to close on 31.3.98. The Second proposal involving extension of the project by one year is being examined by the Ministry of Agriculture. The view of Agriculture Ministry would be sent to Department of Economic Affairs shortly.

10. Integrated Watershed Development for Rural Poverty Alleviation: Cost Re. 85 Crore:

A project for Integrated Watershed Development for Rural Poverty Alleviation in Tribal areas of Panchmahal and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat has been submitted by the State. The project has been examined and comments of Agriculture Ministry was sent to the State with a request to send a revised proposal. The same is awaited from the State Govt.

11. Comprehensive Agricultural Development Project (Naep-Phase-II) World Bank Aided project: Cost Rs. 46.08 Crore:

Govt. of Gujarat proposal dated 2.7.97 has been received by the Agriculture Ministry on 16.7.97 and would be examined for necessary action.

[English]

Chief Ministers Conference

203. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chief Minister's Conference was held in New Delhi on 24th May, 1997 to consider an Action Plan for effective and responsive Government;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the subjects' discussed therein and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (c) A Conference of Chief Ministers of States/UTs was held on 24th May, 1997 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to discuss an Action Plan for Effective and Responsive Government. The Action Plan dealt with three themes namely, accountable and citizen-friendly Government, transparency and Right to Information, and improving the performance and integrity of the public services. The issues that were discussed under these themes and which are being followed-up at Central and State levels are:

- (a) Citizens' Charter and accountable administration;
- (b) Effective and speedy public grievance redressal system;
- (c) Empowering elected local bodies and decentralised delivery of services;
- (d) Review of laws, regulations and procedures;
- (e) Transparency and Right to Information;
- (f) Access of the public to Information from public offices and facilitation counters;
- (g) Code of Ethics for public services;
- (h) Tackling corruption and cleansing the administration; and
- (i) Stability of tenure and a scheme for Civil Service Boards.

2. It was agreed that each State would work for implementation of the Action Plan, making appropriate allowance for variation in local circumstances.

3. Government has set up a Committee under the Cabinet Secretary including some Chief Secretaries representing different regions of the country as well as some senior officials of Government of India in order to elaborate different elements of the Action Plan and work out various decisions required at Central and State levels.

*[Translation]***Labour Welfare Schemes**

204. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the welfare of the labourers of Uttar Pradesh particularly of Noida and Greater Noida during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spend on these schemes so far, year-wise; and

(c) the number of labourers of Noida and Greater Noida benefitted from these welfare schemes during the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Three Nation Summit**

205. SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has decided to have a three nations summit in Dhaka in November 1997;

(b) if so, whether India has also been invited to this summit;

(c) if so, the main purpose and agenda of the summit; and

(d) whether India has decided to participate in the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) to (d) In pursuance of a discussion held in Male in May 1997 during the 9th SAARC Summit the Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had addressed a letter to PM which contained a proposal for a "Businessmen's Round Table Meeting" during the month of November, 1997. It was proposed that the round-table be jointly inaugurated by the Prime Ministers of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. There was no reference to a joint summit meeting of the three Prime Ministers as reported in the media. In his reply, Prime Minister has described the proposal for a businessmen's round-table as a useful one directed at our mutual goal of increased economic and commercial cooperation, and also suggested that the apex bodies of business groups in our countries could take this up. A decision on the participation by the Prime Minister in the inauguration of the event would be taken at the appropriate time.

SAARC Conference at Male

206. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent SAARC Conference held in Male has helped to improve the regional cooperation among the member nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other main recommendations made at the conference; and

(d) the steps taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At the Ninth SAARC Summit at Male the Heads of State or Government of SAARC member states resolved to accelerate regional cooperation and the main decisions taken included the following:-

(i) setting up of a Group of Eminent Persons in order to develop a long range Vision for SAARC and to formulate a perspective plan of action including a SAARC Agenda for 2000 and Beyond;

(ii) advancing the target date for the achievement of a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) to the year 2001 A.D. and providing guidelines for the Third Round of Trade Negotiations under the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA);

(iii) revolving that specific subregional cooperation projects involving three or more member states of SAARC will be encouraged within the SAARC framework;

(iv) designation of 1997 as the "SAARC Year of Participatory Governance";

(v) designating 2000-2010 as the "SAARC Decade of the Rights of the Child";

(vi) inclusion of new categories of persons in the SAARC Visa Exemptions Scheme to further promote people-to-people contact; and

(vii) agreement that informal political consultations, not formally a part of the SAARC process, could be useful.

(d) The first meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons is to be held soon in Maldives. An Inter Governmental Expert Group on Transition to SAFTA held its first meeting in Thimpu in May, 1997 and its second meeting will be held in September 97. The first meeting of the Third Round of Trade Negotiations under SAPTA is to be held in Kathmandu from 29 to 31 July, 1997. As for subregional cooperation projects, the modalities for cooperation have to be finalised. Necessary action is also being taken to have suitable activities for the observance of the "SAARC Year of Participatory Governance".

Medical Education

207. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether allopathic system of treatment has got some limitations in curing certain diseases like jaundice, etc.;

(b) whether the Subordinate Legislation Committee of Parliament had recommended that students of Medical Education may be exposed to other therapeutics also, alongwith allopathy, to acquire additional skill for the benefits of suffering humanity;

(c) if so, whether the subject was taken into consideration in the second week of the June last in a meeting of Secretaries of Health Ministries of various States; and

(d) if so, the trends of the Government guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) In allopathic (Modern Medicine) there is no specific anti viral drug for various types of viral hepatitis. Only supportive therapy is given.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation had inter-alia recommended that the rules/regulations under the Indian Medical Council Act be framed so as to enlarge the scope of medical education by incorporating into it elementary knowledge of the indigenous systems of medicine including Homoeopathy.

(c) Various recommendations of the Committee as well as related matters were discussed in a meeting taken by Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with Health Secretaries of States/U.Ts, held on 12.6.97.

(d) It was the considered view of these that Allopathy, i.e. modern scientific system of medicine, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy system cannot be intermingled because they are distinct system and each system requires exten-

sive training. However, the possibility of providing services relating to indigenous systems of medicine in general allopathic hospitals so as to give a wider choice to patients was considered to be feasible. This approach was agreed to be adopted selectively.

Poverty Line

208. COL. (RETD) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have conducted any survey about the number of persons living below poverty line in Western Rajasthan;

(b) the number of families brought above poverty line by providing assistance to them during the last three years;

(c) whether the funds earmarked for this purpose have been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level only and not at the regional level within a State.

(b) The estimates of poverty are based on the data from the National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure which is held quinquennially. The latest estimates of the incidence of state-wise poverty is available for 1993-94, based on the NSS consumer expenditure data of 50th Round. The incidence of poverty in Rajasthan for the two latest periods is estimated as 35.15 per cent in 1987-88 and 27.41 per cent in 1993-94.

(c) and (d) The major Poverty Alleviation Programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country (including the State of Rajasthan) are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total allocation and expenditure incurred under these poverty alleviation programmes during Eighth Plan are given in the attached statement.

Statement**Financial Performance under Major Rural Development Programmes during 1992-93 to 1996-97—Rajasthan**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Programmes	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1992-93 to 1996-97		
		Total Allocation	Expenditure	% age Expd.	Total Allocation	Expenditure	% age Expd.	Total Allocation	Expenditure (Prov.)	% age Expd.	Total Allocation	Expenditure (Prov.)	% age Expd.	Total Allocation	Expenditure (Prov.)	% age Expd.	Total Allocation	Expenditure (Prov.)	% age Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	I.R.D.P.	3118.00	3256.25	104.50	4430.00	4213.30	95.11	4363.00	4626.81	105.32	4368.01	4730.24	107.90	4368.01	4102.25	93.49	20717.02	20930.85	101.03
2.	J.R.Y.	15172.01	12248.06	80.71	12961.33	14247.06	109.92	14266.96	13951.90	97.79	18553.85	16430.90	88.58	9146.40	8768.70	95.85	70100.45	65642.62	93.84
	(1st Stream)																		
	(2nd Stream)	-	-	-	4568.75	1626.85	35.65	4568.75	5657.13	130.39	2271.25	1773.49	78.06	-	-	-	11406.75	9359.47	82.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	E.A.S.*	-	-	-	4575.00	926.99	20.26	12375.00	10876.32	87.89	17537.50	14770.06	84.22	12987.50	12609.31	97.09	47475	39182.68	82.53
4.	D.P.A.P.	814.00	835.70	123.68	771.00	727.92	94.87	853.00	1013.03	118.76	865.00	1001.99	115.04	871.00	458.03	52.59	3874	3838.87	99.09
5.	D.D.P.	3800.00	3650.47	96.96	5700.00	4679.77	82.10	6450.00	6308.84	97.81	5258.00	5689.31	108.20	5258.00	2990.81	56.88	28468	23319.2	88.11

*Total Released, as no Statewise allocations are made under EAS.

Formulation of Ninth Plan

209. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Planning Commission was held recently to discuss various issues including progress on the formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also taken decision on the Centrally sponsored schemes that are likely to be transferred to States alongwith the funds; and

(d) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be finally transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting of the full Planning Commission held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and Chairman, Planning Commission on 9th June, 1997 discussed the following agenda items;

1. Progress of Ninth Plan Exercises.

2. Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

3. NDC Committee on Power.

4. Suggestions received from States on Gadgil Formula: Note for information.

(c) and (d) The process of consultations with the Central Ministries and State Governments is presently underway on various aspects of the transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States and also to work out the modalities of transfer.

Extradition Treaty

210. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA:

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT:

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have signed a bilateral extradition treaty;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether this replaces the 1931 treaty between the USA and United Kingdom which is currently in force between India and USA;

(d) to what extent it is different from 1931 treaty;

(e) whether this treaty is likely to help improve the relations between two countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of other nations with whom India has extradition treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the new Treaty include the following:

- Under the Treaty, each country will obligate itself to extradite fugitive offenders accused or convicted of offences punishable by more than one year in each jurisdiction;
- the Treaty provides procedures for either Government to arrest fugitives immediately upon the request of the other government to prevent fugitives from fleeing;
- it also provides for a legal basis for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the laws of the Requesting State;
- fugitives will be extradited under the Treaty regardless of their nationality.

(c) The Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of ratification between respective parties. On becoming operative, this Treaty will replace the 1931 Extradition Treaty between the US and United Kingdom acceded to by India and currently in force between India and USA.

(d) The Treaty is an important step forward in law enforcement cooperation between the two countries in keeping with current requirements of extradition law and practice.

(e) and (f) The Treaty would strengthen the efforts of both countries to work together to combat the serious problem of international narcotics trafficking, terrorism and other fugitives from serious crimes. It will provide a broader legal basis and enhanced procedural mechanisms to enable each country to arrest and extradite offenders.

(g) India has signed extradition treaties with Canada, UK, Nepal, Butan, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Hong Kong.

Apart from these countries, India also has extradition arrangements with Tanzania, Australia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Thailand, Germany and Sweden.

INSAT-2

211. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth Satellite in INSAT-2 series had been successfully launched from KOROOU in French Guyana with the help of a powerful Ariane-rocket;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of major Indian space missions proposed to be undertaken during the Ninth Plan;

(d) whether it would augment the communication and TV networks in India; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The INSAT-2D satellite was launched from Kourou, French Guyana on June 4, 1997.

(b) The INSAT-2D satellite is working satisfactorily and is colocated at 74 deg. East with INSAT-2A. All the transponders on INSAT-2D have been tested and their performance is satisfactory.

(c) and (d) A total of fifteen satellite/launch vehicle missions are proposed to be undertaken during the Ninth Plan period. These include five third generation Indian National Satellite (INSAT) series of satellites. These satellites will augment the communications and TV services in India.

(e) At present, INSAT System has over 80 transponder providing telecommunications and TV services. This number is expected to reach about 130 at the end of the 9th Plan period.

National Employment Cell

212. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 31st meeting of the Working Group of National Employment Cells was held on December 20, 1996;

(b) whether the Government expressed its great concern over the widening gap between the job seekers and the availability of job opportunities;

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether any special steps have been worked out in this regard during the Ninth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) The meeting of the Working Group on National Employment Service was held on December, 20-21, 1996.

(b) to (d) Recognising the high incidence of underemployment and increasing casualisation of labour, the need for enhanced employment opportunities for the poor have been taken note of in the approach to the Ninth Plan. Besides this, the approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Productive employment is an important dimension of the State policy that seeks to achieve growth with equity. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. Improvements in the quality of employment can be achieved only in a situation of rapidly growing productivity to which the labour can lay a just claim. Better Education and skill development could empower people to take advantage of employment opportunities. Special programmes will be implemented to develop skills, enhance technological levels and provide marketing channels for people engaged in traditional occupations.

Indo-Nepal Peace Treaty

213. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has expressed its desire to review 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the amendments in the Treaty sought by Nepal; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d) During the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal it was agreed that at the next meeting of the Foreign Secretaries, to be held in two months, all issues of bilateral interest, including issues related to the 1950 Treaty, would be discussed. The views of the Nepalese side about the specific aspects, if any, that they may wish to discuss could be articulated during the meeting.

Removal of Hoardings

214. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large number of commercial hoardings/advertisement boards have been put up at different traffic crossings in Delhi and in front of historical monuments and public buildings of cultural significance and also on the rooftops;

(b) whether these hoardings violate the principles and norms laid down by the Delhi Urban Art Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government have issued or proposed to issue a directive to the Delhi Urban Art Commission to ensure that all illegal hoardings are removed and defacing of the Capital's landscape is prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

12.02 hrs.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (PUNE): Sir, you have stated that you have taken the comments of the Home Minister. What is the Home Minister's statement?

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has already written to me saying that he is ready with a statement. At 2 of the Clock, the Home Minister will make a statement. The Motion under Rule 184 will be discussed as decided by the Business Advisory Committee tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (MUMBAI-NORTH EAST): Sir, what did you tell about the Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Allow me, please. As far as the Adjournment Motion is concerned, I do not think it will be proper for the Business Advisory Committee to decide it tomorrow as to when the House should be adjourned. The Adjournment Motion itself says that immediately all the business should be adjourned and it should be discussed. According to the Rules, maximum, it should be discussed at 4 of the Clock today itself. But you cannot postpone it till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I know of it. But the question of allocation of time at all that come. If you cooperate with me, I will help you. I do not want to take an arbitrary decision about the allocation of time. In the Leaders' meeting, it was agreed that we would, later on, discuss about the question of allocation of time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (PURNIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice regarding Bihar.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your notice. I will give consideration to your notice also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CHHAPRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have said that the hon. Home Minister would be replying at 2.00 P.M. Please ask him to give a reply about the attack on two Union Ministers in Bihar.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD): Sir, if the Adjournment Motion has to be taken up first, you may decide about the time. But in order of precedence, the Adjournment Motion should take precedence over other matters. It should be taken up first whenever it is taken ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be taken up tomorrow. I do not mind having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today itself if all the Parties agree to it. I think tomorrow is fine.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I think, after the Question Hour, the Adjournment Motion should be taken up tomorrow. Will you agree?

MR. SPEAKER: The Adjournment Motion takes precedence over any other Motion. It is understood.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (JAHANABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice regarding Adjournment Motion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have your notice of Adjournment Motion also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh, I have received your notice of Adjournment Motion also. I am examining it. I will let you know on this issue later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (KARAD): Sir, the *Dalits'* matter is very important ... (Interruptions) The matter of Bombay Police firing on the *Dalits* is very important. It must be discussed immediately. It is an unprecedented situation. It is not like any other matter. The *Dalits* throughout the country are agitating over this issue. So, please take it up immediately. We have requested for the suspension of Question Hour ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know the importance of it.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Take up that Motion immediately under Rule 184, please. It is very important ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know the importance of it. But we cannot take up two matters at a time. An Adjournment Motion has precedence.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: This is a Dalits issue which is more important. The *Dalits* are very seriously concerned about the situation. It is an unprecedented situation ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will put it to the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (DARBHANGA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have an objection that our party was not invited to the meeting of senior leaders convened by you yesterday, while we had given in black and white that ours was a separate group. Our advice was not sought. The matter of Bihar and Maharashtra has been raised here. I want to know the number of times the discussion on Bihar would be held ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY (PEDDAPALLY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, You asked us to leave the well. We co-operated with you and left the well. In my opinion, the killing of dalits in Mumbai is a very serious matter. I would like to request you to take up this matter first and thereafter, the Adjournment Motion ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Venkat Swamy, I have to go as per the rules. Your Motion is under Rule 184 and their Motion is for adjournment. I have accepted both the Motions. But according to the rules, an Adjournment Motion has to take precedence. If you want to discuss it on the same day, I do not mind sitting here till late at night. You can dispose of the first one and discuss the other one on the same day. It will depend on the House. Your Motion is under Rule 184. Shri Sharad Pawar, may I also inform you that your Motion has to be slightly modified. We will sit together on that.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: We are cooperating with you. You are requested to allow discussion on the atrocities committee on Dalits, otherwise we would disrupt the proceedings of the House ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): In the fiftieth year of our Independence we are witnessing this birth of *Dalit* Movement. They are marching ahead with this atrocity in the fiftieth year of our Independence. So the Adjournment Motion has to take precedence ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, when we discussed the matter in the meeting of the leaders of political parties, you had not by then given your notice. Your notice was received subsequently. I had to take cognisance of the first.

An Adjournment Motion takes precedence over other matters. If it is accepted, it is accepted by the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (BARAMATI): The atrocities committee on *Dalits* and the murders which took place there, are not only limited to Mumbai. There are reports of such incidents at Nagpur, Wardha, Sangli and Gujarat as well. The Govt. Should pay its attention to it because it is the constitutional responsibility of the Government. Therefore, it is very necessary that priority should be given to the discussion on *Dalits* ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that we can go to that. I have decided it. Shri Sharad Pawar, you have given notice under Rule 184. I have accepted it. It is not my fault.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Discussion on *Dalits* should be held first. Thereafter, we can take up his Adjournment Motion ...*(Interruptions)* *Dalits* of entire India are looking towards you ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Adjournment Motion has nothing to do with the BAC ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of Maharashtra *dalits* is an issue concerning the nation as a whole. We are not minimizing corruption. But a large section of the people of this country are affected due to the atrocities on *dalits*. They are apprehensive and agitated. This is a very burning issue of Maharashtra ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY (BUXAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir *Dalits* are being murdered in Bihar ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Adjournment Motion on it, I understand, has been given notice of according to the rules. Therefore, as there is an Adjournment Motion on this situation, I appeal to you to please admit that and discussion should start on it first. Priority should be given to it without minimizing the issue of corruption. It is a very serious situation concerning several States and all sections of the people in this country who feel deprived should be given an assurance of their protection. That is why I appeal to you to take it up first.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, there are two Adjournment Motions ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY: Their intentions are not clear. We are supporters of *Dalits* and we would not allow atrocities on *Dalits* ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

Adjournment Motion is taken up after suspending the whole business of House ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri Banatwalla only.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may take your decision. Whatever decision you will take, that will, of course, be accepted by me. You may take any decision and your decision will be accepted by me. But the thing is that on the question of Maharashtra, I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion and yesterday also, before you, I was pleading that Maharashtra be given the necessary precedence because of the specific constitutional requirement and the responsibility that is placed upon the State for the protection of the *dalits*. The question of *dalits*, the question of weaker sections is a matter of specific mention in the Constitution. Article 46 specially places a responsibility upon the States for the protection of the *dalits*.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, the matter is closed now. Nothing more than that is required at this stage.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, my Adjournment Motion should be considered and given precedence over any other matter ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what is your ruling on this? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Sir, I am on a point of order ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is over on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH (SEONI): Sir, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh was rocked by a devastating earthquake on May 22nd, which claimed several lives and damaged property on a large scale. But the loss of lives in the States rocked by earthquake has not been taken seriously ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Those who have given notices will get a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH: Although this devastating earthquake has caused heavy damage and several lives have been lost yet it has not been taken seriously by the Jabalpur administration. It has rather overlooked it. This negligence may further aggravate the crisis and resulting in unimaginable loss of lives in future.

12.15 hrs.

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair)

Mr. Chairman, Sir I hold the administration responsible for all this. The Madhya Pradesh Govt. did not extend any help. We had invited the hon. Prime Minister to visit the place and he did go there only then. I hold the hon. Prime

Minister also guilty for not taking any action against the apathy shown by the State Govt. Though the hon. Prime Minister visited there, proper review of the situation was not done thereafter and the seriousness of the earthquake was not considered. I, through you would like to draw the attention of the House towards the inaction of the Madhya Pradesh Govt. which the hon. Prime Minister has tried to protect. At first, Madhya Pradesh Govt. believed that only 300 villages were affected by this calamity but today, it believes that 3000 villages have been affected. It proves that the tragedy is increasing day by day and today, entire Jabalpur is affected ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Please take up this issue. You must decide on the Adjournment Motion. It must be discussed today. The dalit issue should be allowed. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, no business can be more important than the business of the issue relating to dalits. This issue should be given precedence over all other issues. ...(Interruptions) It is a State sponsored terrorism against dalits in the State of Maharashtra. How can other issues be given precedence? Nothing can be more important than this issue. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, I have drawn the attention of the House towards very serious matter ...(Interruptions) we would not allow the House to be run in this manner ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (PURNIA): Mr. Chairman Sir, in Bihar ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not permit you, please sit down.

[English]

I am standing here. So, you must sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to conduct the House. Do not shout. I have not given you the permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, hon. Speaker has already given a ruling on the question of admissibility of the Adjournment Motion and also on the Motion under rule 184. I am not going to review it; I am not entitled to do it.

I am going to call all hon. Members who have already been given notice for raising matters during Zero Hour. Hon.

Speaker has already called Shri Prahlad Singh and I am going according to the list.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH (SEONI): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Seriousness of the earthquake which rocked Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Pradesh Govt. did not pay proper attention towards the earthquake. It did not bother for the relief and rehabilitation of the earthquake victims. Even after two months of the incident, no relief and rehabilitation work has been started there till date. The hon. Prime Minister, on our request, visited ...*(Interruptions)* He took stock of the situation but no rehabilitation work has been started there ...*(Interruptions)*

I am sorry to say that even after two months of the incident, no relief or rehabilitation work has been started so far, although the hon. Prime Minister had promised to increase the budget for this purpose. The seriousness of the situation can be gauged from the fact that previously the Madhya Pradesh Govt. considered that only 300 villages were affected but today it thinks that 3000 villages are affected due to it. The entire Jabalpur is gripped by the fear of this calamity. People are on the verge of death. It can come in the grip of epidemic any moment. But the Government's apathetic attitude on such an important matter is very unfortunate. I would like to demand that the M.P. Government should be sacked at once since it is not taking any steps for the relief and rehabilitation of the people.

The hon. Prime Minister had promised that he would call a cabinet meeting in Delhi and make arrangements for relief and rehabilitation of the people, but no action has been taken so far. The situation of Jabalpur in this rainy season has become very explosive. The district may come in the grip of epidemic any moment and due to it, several people are expected to lose their lives and property on large scale. If it happens the hon. Prime Minister will bear full responsibility. I want to state clearly that earthquake victims are being neglected there and the M.P. Govt. is doing everything to conceal its faults. The hon. Prime Minister concurred with the facts presented by the Madhya Pradesh govt. and saw the incidence through the eyes of the M.P. Govt. and pushed Jabalpur towards the destruction.

I want that the promise made by the Prime Minister there should be fulfilled immediately. During the visit of the leader of the House to Narsinghpur, he had not met any of the public representative there ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know as to why the promises made could not be fulfilled. The Prime Minister is present here and he should tell something about it ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would request that he is present here, some reply should be given about the issue raised by me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, no issue is so important as the dalit issue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (IDUKKI): In Kerala, in my Constituency, Idukki, there is a severe flood with the result 17 people have died. More than 10 kms. of road has been submerged. Quite a lot of damage has taken place there and entire Kerala is reeling under floods. In Adimali area in Idukki, landslide has taken place and about 17 people died yesterday. National Highway No. 49 is submerged because of the landslide. So, immediately the Central Government has to take some steps. Not only Idukki, but other parts of Kerala are also totally affected because of the floods. I request the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government to come forward to help the people of Kerala in this hour of crisis ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (RAMTEK): Sir, the situation is very bad in Nagpur Mumbai. People are dying ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Datta Meghe, hon. Speaker has given a ruling. How do you expect me to say anything on that? I cannot do that. He has already given a ruling. The adjournment motion as well as the motion under rule 184 have been admitted, but the time is to be fixed. So, please do not disturb the proceedings of the House now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, Shri Banatwalla's notice is not taken up. Shri Banatwalla has also given a notice for adjournment motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maybe Shri Banatwalla's notice for adjournment motion is under the consideration of hon. Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two adjournment motions before the House. The second probably is of Shri Banatwalla's regarding Mumbai's dalit issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the motion are there, but they are on different subjects. I think, the hon. Speaker has not taken any decision on the second motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two adjournment motions—one relating to Bihar issue and the other relating to atrocities on the dalits and the misuse of the power of Government against the dalits, given by Shri Banatwalla. Priority has to be given to the adjournment motion of Shri Banatwalla. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, what is going on here. As long you do not give priority to our motion how the business of the House can proceed ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Zero Hour submissions have to be made in an orderly way.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, I am on a point of order ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? Please tell me your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. Madam, how can I hear you unless you speak one by one? You are all shouting. Kindly be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order? You said that you had a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SMT. BHAWNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (JUNAGARH): Mr. Chairman, Sir you have announced zero hour and there is no point of order during zero hour. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, my point of order is like this.

The Speaker has given a ruling about the Adjournment Motion and also regarding Rule 184. Many people have been killed not only in Maharashtra but also all over the country. The Home Minister had gone to the spot and has come back. Before we start the discussion, we would like to know the recommendation of the Home Minister on whether he is going to dismiss the Maharashtra Government or not. Sir, the Home Minister is present here. We want a statement from him and the Prime Minister immediately whether Maharashtra Government is going to be dismissed or not. After that, we may start the discussion. Without the Home Minister's statement, nothing can be discussed. So, first of all, we want a statement from the Home Minister on whether Maharashtra Government is going to be dismissed under Article 356. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Suresh Kalmadi, there is no point of order. The Home Minister will be making a statement here at two o'clock. He has already said it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are here and it is an important matter which cannot wait till two o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is going to make a statement at two o'clock. That is what we have heard.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: It is one-and-a-half hours for two o'clock now. The whole country is waiting to know about the Maharashtra Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him make his statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there is no point of order.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The Prime Minister is also here. Let him make a statement first. Why should it be made at two o'clock? ...(*Interruptions*) The Home Minister has made a contradictory statement. So, we would like to have his statement here ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, you adjourn the House till two o'clock ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. Shri Venkat Swamy, you are a senior Member. When I am on my legs, you will have to sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seat. Shri Datta Meghe, go to your seat. Do not ask me to name you. Then I will complain against you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, you may adjourn the House till two o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot compel me to adjourn the House. Please be seated. I have repeatedly mentioned that the question of Adjournment Motion has already been decided by the Speaker and the matter under Rule 184 has also been decided by the Speaker. Now we are taking up matters to be mentioned under Zero Hour. Please cooperate with me, Shri Suresh.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: We want to know what the Home Minister wants to say. So many *Dalits* have been killed ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Promothas Mukherjee.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: You adjourn the House till two o'clock. Only the business regarding *Dalits* should be taken up. No other business except the *Dalits* business can be taken up ...(*Interruptions*) We want a statement from the Home Minister on whether he is dismissing the Maharashtra Government or not. Let us know the stand of the Government, whether they are dismissing it or not. We are not interested in giving in now. We want to know the stand of the Government on the Maharashtra Government ...(*Interruptions*) The Home Minister is ready ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can I hear, Madam?

[Translation]

I am proceeding in the same order but nothing had materialized.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Suresh Kalmadi, will you hear me?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (KHARGAON): The Prime Minister should make a statement ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow me to speak in this House?

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM (GULBARGA): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: I have got a right to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, but subject to the permission of the Presiding Officer.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: Yes ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow me to speak now?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave you permission but you please be seated for a moment.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you go to your place?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you not sit? Allow me to speak. Be seated.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not do like this. This is not the way for you to behave.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior member, what are you doing.

[English]

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: Sir, I am on a point of order. Kindly allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order will be heard. Let me say something now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You be seated first. You hear me. Everybody is raising the matter about the Adjournment Motion and also about the Motion under Rule 184.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear me.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to complete, Shri Suresh Kalmadi.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow me to complete, Shri Qamarul Islam.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: On the Maharashtra issue, there is an Adjournment Motion by Shri G.M. Banatwalla which is mentioned in the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You hear me first.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: Kindly go through the proceedings. The hon. Speaker said that all the motions had been admitted. ... (Interruptions)

He also said that priority would be given the Adjournment Motion ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to conduct yourself.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: About the Adjournment Motion, the Speaker has already given his judgement. He said, "It is admitted". The Motion under Rule 184 is also admitted.

About Shri Banatwalla's Adjournment Motion, the Speaker heard him but he did not say that he had admitted it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM: Kindly go through the record. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not allow me to function here, I will have to adjourn the House. There is no other way. If you do not cooperate, nothing will go on in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Adjourn it till two 'clock ...*(Interruptions)* Let the Home Minister make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call Shri Pramothas Mukherjee.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the name of Shri Pramothas Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (BERHAMPORE) (WB): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Textile Mill workers are starving ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, we are agreeing to what you say ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: The payment of monthly wages have been stopped ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, my submission is very simple ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Electricity supply has been cut off in seven textile mills ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, there is one motion on the issue of Maharashtra under rule 184. The Adjournment motion by Shri Banatwalla is also on Maharashtra. The motion under rule 184 has already been admitted. Based on that there cannot be two motions on the same subject even if an adjournment motion is given by Shri Banatwalla ...*(Interruptions)* So, it stands cancelled ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, till the Home Minister makes a statement, the House should be adjourned ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (MUMBAI-NORTH): This subject came up ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: The House should decide as what should be done aside the issue of Maharashtra ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Sir, let me be allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the issue is that the textile workers are starving for months ...*(Interruptions)* The payment of monthly wages have been stopped ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mukherjee, you have already said about it. Why are you again repeating it? Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please listen to my point of order ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: It seems that we will have to reach there ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would like to call Shri P.C. Thomas.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Till the Home Minister makes a statement, let the House be adjourned ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA (CHHINDWARA): Mr. Chairman Sir, please listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not see you. Please wait for a while. I have not seen you. I was looking towards this side. I have called them first thereafter you speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI): This you should tell to the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, let the House the adjourned ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have called the name of an hon. Member and he is raising an important issue ...*(Interruptions)* I am appealing to my friends to please listen to the problems of the workers ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister is here ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: What about the problems of the Dalits?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not minimising its importance.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: We want the Home Minister's statement first and then only would we allow the House to proceed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will anyone listen to us or not ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: We want only the Dalit issue and nothing else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that at two o'clock the Home Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: You may adjourn the House till then ...*(Interruptions)* Previously, you have adjourned the House so many times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Twelve Dalits have been killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you not allow anyone to speak in this House?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: If we are not allowed to raise the issue of Dalits, we would not allow anyone else to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you will have to sit down. This is not the way.

(Translation)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Opportunity be given to us also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also be given a chance.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order ...(Interruptions) You have permitted me to speak ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please listen to us also ...(Interruptions)

[English]

I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is also on a point of order.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, we support the demand of the textile workers. We can take up that issue after the statement of the Home Minister. We would support it ...(Interruptions) Some workers have been killed. Rickshaw-pullers have been killed brutally. An eight year old child has been killed. Eight bullets were shot at a woman ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Nobody is feeling sorry about this incident!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalmadi, there is a way of conducting oneself in the House.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Twenty-two shots were fired at a woman. This is a horrible thing ...(Interruptions) We only want the Home Minister's Statement.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: With due honour and respect to the House, and in view of the incident that took place, the Home Minister's statement should get precedence.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The Home Minister has made contradictory statements in Maharashtra. We would like to know the actual stand. What is the Government's actual stand on Dalits in Maharashtra? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I will have to take the extreme step of naming you. Please be seated.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: On the issue of Dalits, if you want to name me you may do so. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please ask the Prime Minister to reply ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How will the Prime Minister speak, listen. You people are not ready to listen.

[English]

I cannot compel the Prime Minister to speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Please adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the hon. Member to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: No. We are on the dalit issue. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA: The Prime Minister is present in the House, please pay attention to me ...(Interruptions) Thousands lakhs of people have died. Will he not oblige to shed a few tears, express few words of Sympathy for them in this House? ...(Interruptions) thousands lakhs of earthquake victims in tribal district in Mandla, Siwani, Narsinghpur, Jabalpur, Raisen district, Demoh district, Chhindwara have been killed ...(Interruptions) will you please say a word? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister will also be given a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Sir, I fully share the anguish ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Prime Minister is helpless. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you not want the Prime Minister to say something?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted the Prime Minister to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you not allow anybody to speak in the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at two o'clock.

12.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of understanding between the National Building Construction Corporation and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): Sir, on behalf of Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English Versions) between the National Buildings Construction Corporation and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2168/97]

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:-

- (i) The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (N. 13 of 1997) promulgated by the President on the 5th June 1997.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2169/97]

- (ii) The Out-of-turn Allotment of Government Residences (Validation) Ordinance, 1997 (No. 14 of 1997) promulgated by the President on the 21st June 1997.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2170/97]

- (2) A copy of the Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1997 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 343(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1997, under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2171/97]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

14.04 hrs.

Desecration of Statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Police Firing in Mumbai

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA): With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a statement on the recent events in Mumbai including the act desecration of the statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the attack on the residence of Shri Bhujbal, the Leader of the Opposition in the Council.

The Members of this august House are fully aware through media reports and otherwise about the regrettable incident of the desecration of the statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the resultant firing by police at Ramabai Ambedkar Colony, on the Eastern Express Highway leading to Pune on July 11, 1997. Since then, my Ministry has been in constant touch with the Maharashtra State Government in order to monitor the developments. Some companies of Rapid Action Force were also made available to the State Government to help in controlling the situation.

On July 15, 1997 the matter was discussed by the Members of the Consultative Committee meeting attached to my Ministry and many Members have through notices sought to discuss the issue in Parliament.

Subsequent to the incidents in Mumbai including that of the attack on Shri Chhagan Bhujbal, Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Council on July 13, 1997, I along with the Union Home Secretary visited Mumbai from 15th July to 16th July, 1997 to have a first assessment of the situation there.

During the course of my visit to Mumbai, I visited the spot where the statue was desecrated, where the firing took place and also visited the house of Shri Bhujbal and also the Rajawadi Hospital where the injured people in policing firing were receiving treatment. I also had very useful discussions with the State Governor. Thereafter, I separately met the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of the State and discussed with them the details of the incident of July 11, 1997 onwards including the attack on the house of Shri Chhagan Bhujbal. Shri Bal Thackeray, Shiv Sena supreme also met me and stated that he had publicly condemned the attack on the house of Shri Bhujbal and assured me that there would be no repetition of such incident.

During my stay, I also met the representatives of all the political parties and other groups and organisations to ascertain their views on the incident. For understandable reasons, all the parties were greatly perturbed over the incidents, particularly the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house in a high security area which is also covered by the prohibitory orders under section 37 of the Bombay Police Act. Most of them severely condemned this type of attack by the cadres of one of the ruling parties in the State Government and demanded immediate dismissal of the State Government for its failure to maintain law and order and life and

In protecting the property of all sections of the people including prominent political leaders of the Opposition.

As the Members are aware, now that the State Government has ordered the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the incident, it would not be appropriate on my part to comment on the role of the administration about the incident of police firing. However, the fact remains that the act of desecration of the statue of Dr. Ambedkar and the subsequent police firing resulting in several deaths and injuries are extremely disturbing.

During the course of my discussions with the Chief Minister, I stressed to him the need to make the Terms of Reference of the Commission of Inquiry broad enough to identify the culprits responsible for the desecration of the statue and also to ascertain if the police firing was inevitable. I also emphasised on the need for ensuring that the administration should function in a totally non-partisan manner and that this message should go down the line urgently. I have since received the Terms of Reference of the Inquiry Commission which is headed by Mr. Justice S.D. Gundewar and read as follows:

- (i) Whether any individual or group of individuals or organisation was responsible for the desecration of the statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and whether it was pre-planned with a view to cause communal disturbances;
- (ii) whether the public reaction towards the incident was spontaneous or instigated by any individual or group of individuals or organisation;
- (iii) whether the steps taken by the police to deal with the large crowd and to disperse it were adequate, in accordance with the procedure established for riot control or if the force used was excessive, and if so, to fix the responsibility for such lapses, if any;
- (iv) whether use of forces, including firing was justified or otherwise;
- (v) measures, general or specific which are required to be taken by the police and the administration to avoid such occurrence in future;
- (vi) any other matter of general importance regarding the above.

The Commission has been asked to submit its report within two months.

I have also, on my return from Mumbai, written to Chief Minister, Maharashtra, separately about the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house drawing attention to the fact that not only was his house located in a highly protected area but that the apprehension of an attack on his house was known on the night before and communicated to police and still the incident took place despite a large contingent of police force available there. I have requested the Chief Minister to ensure that all relevant aspects of the case are thoroughly investigated and all culprits brought to book.

The State Government have reported that they have arrested 47 Shiv Sena activists for their role in the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house. The arrested persons include Shri Vilas Avchat, Chairman of the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority, two Municipal Corporators and four Vibhag Pramukhs of the Shiv Sena. The State Government has also reported that three police inspectors have been suspended for alleged inaction during the attack.

Apart from Maharashtra, the incidents had a fallout in Gujarat and a few other places but the situation now is well under control. Immediately after the Mumbai incidents, the Central Government issued instructions to all the State Governments to keep a watch on the law and order situation arising out of the desecration at Mumbai. The Central Government is constantly monitoring the situation.

Even as the State Government will hopefully bring the criminals to book and prevent recurrence of such incidents, members would agree that incidents such as the one Mumbai are indeed a matter of concern. Both the incidents show a growing intolerance among people while the incident of attack on the house of Shri Bhujbal also shows serious laxity on the part of the State Government and the police.

Sir, with your permission I would just also like to add one or two points. One is that there is a Police Manual, as we all know, which is applicable throughout the country, not only in Maharashtra. This Police Manual prescribes steps which the police is expected to take, in case there is any necessity to take recourse to fire. If they have to disperse the crowd which has gathered—the crowd by the way was unarmed, nobody has alleged that anybody in this crowd was carrying any weapons or arms, i.e., at this Ramabhai Colony, the crowd which was gathered was totally unarmed—according to the Manual the first thing the police has to do is to fire a shot in the air as a warning. After that, one round can be fired; after a gap another round can be fired, hoping that by that time the crowd would have probably begun to disperse. Only after that the situation may arise where the police has to have recourse to firing, if they are attacked or something. But here there was no question of attack on the police.

I am sorry to go into all this because this is really a subject matter of judicial commission of inquiry which will go into the whole incident. But nevertheless, I have to point out, Sir, that no other means was employed by the police to disperse the crowd. They could have used, perhaps, tear gas or lathi charge or water canon or something like that.

But this firing was resorted to suddenly, quite indiscriminately and it has resulted in these tragic deaths of innocent people who were just coming out of their homes. I had talked to many of them. They were just coming out of their houses, their homes in the colony. It was early in the morning. It was not yet 6.30 in the morning. They were going to work, to their places of work and many of them were not even aware of the fact that a little distance away on the side of the highway, there was a police force which was preparing to open fire. Of course, the Commission will go into all this. There is no doubt about it.

I tried to make an inquiry as to who was the senior police officer on the spot, who had actually ordered the firing but nobody is able to tell us. They say there was no such senior police officer who ordered the firing...*(Interruptions)*

Then, Sir, the other point that I wish to make is that the Head of the Shiv Sena, Shri Bala Saheb Thackeray wanted to meet me. Of course, I agreed. So he came to meet me at the Raj Bhavan accompanied by his nephew and his son. Before that earlier on the same day, he had also met the Governor. If I may be allowed to mention this fact, the Governor told me that he had told Shri Bala Saheb Thackeray that he had to assure him, i.e. the Governor and also assure the people generally that such type of incidents would not be allowed to take place again and that he should also issue a statement condemning this firing that is taking place, the desecration as well as the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house. I may say that a large number of people whom I met, who came in the various delegations, were, of course, very much distressed and angry about the firing on the Dalits. But they were equally, if not more, angry about the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house. For this reason they said, 'If this is the way that a Leader of the Opposition can be treated...The house was completely ransacked. I went to the house. It was completely ransacked and pillaged. Shri Bhujbal, according to him, had a very narrow escape. He said, "They were looking for him from room to room and he was trying to hide once in this room and once in the next room and so on."

Whatever it is, the Governor is also of the opinion that the mood in which they were at that time, if they had managed to catch him, any consequences might have followed. So the people are perturbed over this. Of course, I know that the Shiv Sena people are very much hostile and angry about Shri Bhujbal for other reasons, for his past background. We all know what kind of people he used to associate at one time and the kind of people with whom he is associating now because there are allegations in Mumbai and allegations by the Shiv Sena that he is working in very close cooperation with another well-known leader of gangsters in Mumbai.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (PUNE): The Home Minister is making an irresponsible statement on a person who is not here to defend himself in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude, please. He has not named anybody.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: It cannot be stated like that on a person who is not here.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH): This is not the justification of the attack on his house. I am very sorry, Sir. I am very sorry about the Home Minister's statement. ...*(Interruptions)* He is the Leader of the Opposition. How can he make allegations? ...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister has no right to talk about the Leader of the Opposition of another House. ...*(Interruptions)* He has to withdraw his statement. He has to only state the facts. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Instead of condemning the incident, he is talking about a person. In Mumbai, he has made a contradictory statement. Here it is a serious matter. What sort of statement is he making? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude please. Afterwards, he may add something.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: He is condemning the person. He must take the sentence back. He must withdraw the remarks. ...*(Interruptions)* He must withdraw his remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*. He has to withdraw his remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am sorry. He has to withdraw his remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: No. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not? You must listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*. You can have your say afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete the statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, I am sorry. It is a very irresponsible statement by the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you allow me to complete my statement; or shall I sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*. You go on shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I demand the resignation of the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (BHANDARA): He has to withdraw his remarks. ...*(interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI): The entire statement has to be withdrawn. You are making a mockery ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You do not obey your Leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (SOUTH DELHI): If there is something against them. Then it is irresponsible, and when for such a long time we had been listening all that is it responsible? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Sir, how did the Home Minister take cognizance of Shri Bal Thackeray in spite of the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Joshi, who is supposed to apprise the Home Minister about law and order since he is the constitutional authority? How can he do so? ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

In democracy, The Chief Minister assures the Home Minister not Bal Thackeray. Home Minister assures Bal Thackeray. It is in the record of the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: I want to know whether Shri Bal Thackeray is a constitutional authority to decide the courts or law and order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA (CHHINDWARA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Home Minister as to whether he is prepared to pay this much of price for the support that he would give the statement in the House as dictated by them ...*(Interruptions)* Are you paying that much price for the support ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (IDDUKKI): Sir, Please allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir About the situation in Mumbai, the Home Minister is giving some written statement and same in oral form. There can be number of issues in that to which we would agree. There can be something with which we may disagree, but it is not necessary ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It seems to me that as long Home Minister was criticising us the slogan shouting was taking place here. When the Home Minister decided to speak further about them and about one such leader who had asked for installing a statue of Nathu Ram Godse and who had purified with 'Ganga Jal' the 'Hutatma smarak' touched by dalits ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It should be about both the sides.

[English]

Let the Home Minister complete his statement.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The person who has stated that Statues of Godse should be installed in all villages.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Guptaji, please complete your statement.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Dalit brothers went there and that was why they washed it with Gangajal". This is their 'dalit' love.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you have completed your point. Now please sit down.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The allegation regarding Shri Bhujbal's associates or his association with certain elements in Mumbai is not mine. It is not made by me. I am only reporting the allegation that one hears in Mumbai from the Shiv Sena people and also reported by me in the Press.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Is there any justification? Who is the Leader of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Secondly, some Members seem to be objecting to the fact that I met Mr. Bal Thackeray or that I have mentioned some of the things which he said to us. I do not think there was anything wrong in meeting him. He is, after all, the supreme of one of the combinations that is ruling in Maharashtra.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, all of them have met him many times.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That I do not know. Whether they have met or not met, they are welcome to meet him if they want to ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Congressmen are shedding crocodile tears. A number of Dalits have been killed and murdered in Bihar, and they are supporting them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let him complete the statement.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (FAIZABAD): 112 dalits were killed near Nagpur during the Chief Ministership of Sharad Pawar and the Chief Minister didn't bother to visit there

to see them. They talk about the dalits. At that time he was the Chief Minister and this happened in his State.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Should I continue, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, or should I sit down?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to finish.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Some concerns were expressed that maybe the Centre was thinking of taking some action against the State Government. Indirectly this was hinted to me by Shri Bal Thackearay himself. He wanted to know what we were proposing to do. To that, I told him that everything depends on how he and his Government functioned in future. I said: "Responsibility is yours. Depending on how you behave and how you function, the Centre will make up its mind what to do or what not to do." So, he said: "I certainly assure you"—he may not go by his assurance, that is a different matter, but I am reporting what assurance he gave—that I will see to it that such things do not occur again and I strongly condemn and deprecate what my boys have done." As far as Bhujbal's house is concerned, he said: "Yes, I agree that these were all my boys. They should never have done it. I condemn it and I am condemning it publicly." I do not know what his BJP partners there are saying. They have not, I think, come out publicly condemning this thing ...(interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: They have.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is good. That is what had happened.

As far as the firing is concerned, we have to wait for the judicial inquiry's report. I should not pre-empt that. Secondly as far as the attack on Shri Bhujbal's house is concerned, well, what has happened has happened. It is deplored and condemned by everybody and I did not meet a single person in Mumbai who did not decry it and condemn it. I hope that such things will not be allowed to happen again. I take it that the Shiv Sena leader has a sufficient influence and control over his party people to see that they do not behave like this again in future, because it is something which has really created a great alarm in the minds of the ordinary people. After all, he is the Leader of the Opposition and if he is treated like this, then the ordinary citizen naturally feels very insecure. So, this is something which should never have happened and I think it will not happen again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Matters under Rule 377. Dr. Laxminarain Pandey.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have passed on to the next item.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you should hear him. He is on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is competent. He himself can say that. Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Pawarji is on a Point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your Point of Order?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (BARAMATI): The Statement given by the Home Minister recently in regard to the attack on dalits in Mumbai ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you talking about the Point of order?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Such attacks on dalits have not taken place only in Mumbai, but in Nagpur also, Akola also ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please talk about point of order only.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: About the assurance given by State Govt. of Maharashtra it has been stated here ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am asking now.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The same is the condition of the Dalits in the entire country ...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing except the point of order would go on record. ...(Interruptions)*

14.34 Hrs.

[English]

At this stage, Shri Sharad Pawar and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we express our disappointment at this statement of the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

14.35 hrs.

*Not Recorded.

At this stage, Shri G.M. Banatwalla left the House

SHRI E. AHAMED (MANJERI): Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs mentioned in his statement about several deaths and injuries. How many people died? We have a right to know as to how many people have been killed and how many people have been injured.

14.35 1/4 hrs.

At this stage, Shri E. Ahamed left the House.

14.36 hrs.

EARTHQUAKE IN MADHYA PRADESH

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (LUCKNOW): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps you are going to take up the matters under rule 377 again. When the 377 was taken up today in the morning, our friend from Madhya Pradesh, Shri Prahlad ji and other friends had raised the issue of earthquake which have occurred in Jabalpur. There has been a great loss of life and property there. The hon. Prime Minister has himself visited there. Perhaps he wanted to say something as the reply to the discussion or as an assurance but the House was adjourned. Such grave tragedy has occurred. We would like that the Hon. Prime Minister should express his sympathy and should also assure that the Union Government would leave no stone unturned to provide the necessary help for the rehabilitation of the people there.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you permit me, I would like to submit the same thing which I was going to submit in the morning that I am much worried about the people who have been killed and injured due to the earthquake in Jabalpur and we have sympathy with them. On behalf of the Union Government I had been there and the required assistance was made available. Besides this, some more issues have come up such as what should be done regarding rehabilitation after the relief. Some of the hon. Members, who are present here, most of them had met me there. Hon. Members from both the sides had met me there. The Hon. Chief Minister of the concerned State had also met me. I had also talked to him. On our part, we have granted financial assistance at a large scale. But besides this, I would like to assure that further assistance would be granted. At present I do not have the information as to how much amount was sanctioned by the Centre but I can give this information later on. In addition to the amount give by the centre, HUDCO has also distributed loans to the people there for the construction of houses and today I would like to assure you in the House that besides this, the necessary assistance would be provided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I assure the House that we have full sympathy with those whose property has been

destroyed, with those who have been injured and with those whose near and dear ones have been killed due to collapsing of houses.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (ALLAHABAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a small question. Last year various parts of our country faced earthquakes. At first Latur and now it has hit this place. Some years back earthquake had occurred at Bihar and Delhi also. My submission to the hon. Prime Minister is that India comes under a very large seismic zone and these seismic zones are of different varieties. My submission is that whether you would merely think about expressing sympathy after the earthquake hits or you would elaborate the policy to be adopted to deal with this serious problem being faced by the Country? What would happen to Tehri dam if the earthquake hits Tehri? If it hits this region of the Narmada then what would happen to these dams in future? It is a serious issue.

I am happy that you have expressed your sympathy on Jabalpur tragedy and you have assured of extending all sorts of help but I would like to submit that the Government must ponder over it. It is not a simple issue. The scientists have been forecasting that a major part of India can be affected by earthquake. I would like that the Government should give a statement on it.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (IDUKKI): I want to make one submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to say something about the earthquake?

SHRI A.C. JOS: In Kerala, about 20 people died the day before yesterday and about nine to ten kilometres stretch of road has been totally submerged.

ME. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not a Zero Hour. I had allowed only one item to be raised.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, it is equally important. I appreciate what the Prime Minister said with regard to the earthquake in Madhya Pradesh. I am only bringing to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister about the landslide that occurred in Kerala the day before yesterday. In my own constituency, about 20 people died and ten kilometres stretch of road has been totally submerged. I request the hon. Prime Minister to extend generous help to the Kerala Government and to the victims of the landslide.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA (CHHINDWARA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Yesterday night the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had briefed the hon. Prime Minister in a meeting of the hon. Members of Parliament. I had asked him and I would like to submit to you also that the press, public and the politicians there have estimated the loss to be around five to six thousand crore rupees. The hon. Chief Minister in the memorandum, submitted has

stated that the estimated loss is of 900 crore rupees and he has sought an assistance of 248 crore rupees from the Union Government. As per the details furnished by him an assistance of 40 or 45 crore rupees has since been granted. This assessment is an under estimate and the demand is also under estimated and the assistance granted by the Centre is negligible keeping in view condition there. The hon. Prime Minister has himself paid a visit there and the earthquake which has occurred there had more intensity as compared to the earthquake which had rocked Latur. It is alright that the number of deaths there is less. In Latur Earthquake had occurred in winter season and the people were asleep in pucca houses. A number of persons died due to collapsing of houses. Here the earthquake occurred in summer season and the people were sleeping outside their houses as the houses were kucchha and therefore, fortunately around 50-54 persons were killed but the affected area covers 5-6 districts of Jabalpur, Mandla, Damoha, Narasimhapur, Sivni, Raisen and Balaghat. Keeping in view the huge loss of life and property there, we had submitted yesterday that the estimate is under estimated and the demand for assistance is also underestimated. You should show the actual loss suffered on this account.

When the hon. Prime Minister visited there, he was to meet the people there. A colleague of the hon. Chief Minister brought a lady constable before him. She was saying that everything was alright and so and so assistance was being received. It is merely an effort to hush up the matter and also an effort to show their bravery that they would do everything and they have done everything and, it is not the factual picture of the situation.

The hon. Prime Minister can get it enquired into through an agency. The estimate is of around five thousand while their estimate is of around 900 crore rupees and their total demand is for 250 crore rupees. Out of that you have given 40 crore rupees. In my view, the matter has been neglected.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (SHAHABAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Prime Minister has expressed concern over this and has given an assurance of providing help. While associating myself with this, I would like to tell that yesterday I had gone there for attending a programme arranged by my party and I visited several villages of that area. The villagers had a complaint that they have received only 100 rupees each so far.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: It's not like that.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI: The Union Government do provide funds but it would be better if the Prime Minister constitutes a machinery to check the bungling being committed in the relief works, which has become a part of our history. The villagers have told that they have been given Rs. 100 only so far. What one can do with a mere sum of 100 rupees?

don't want to waste the time of the House. I would like to submit that some concrete arrangements should be made to monitor the funds being provided by the union Government for taking relief measures. The money should

reach directly into the hands of the needy people but it should not go else where. There is no logic in providing 100 rupees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It's alright. You don't repeat it please.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for his visit and also for all the help he has already provided and he has assured the House that it will be provided. Of course, these are matters which sometimes are dealt with in an *ad hoc* manner. I agree with Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi when he said that when such a catastrophe takes place, we must have an inbuilt system of tackling the issues. I do not know whether this can be prevented, but I am not a physicist like you.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is sufficient, if advance intimation is given.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, what can be done? I want that there should be an inbuilt mechanism to deal with the situation as it arises. This should be done and all proper steps should be taken. I also wish to say that there are many incidents which have caused very serious concern on which many hon. Members have left the House.

We should have an early discussion on another issue, the earthquake which struck Maharashtra.

I hope you will kindly discuss with the Hon. Speaker and fix an early date for the discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had myself seen the pathetic condition of these earthquake victims and I have also listened to their problems. Through you, I would like to tell the Prime Minister that earthquake was a natural calamity but the people of the affected areas are worried mostly because of the way in which the administration is dilly-dallying the relief work and particularly the way in which relief policy related announcements are being made and frequent changes are being brought therein. They have washed-off their hands of responsibility just by paying Rs. 3000 per house to the people of Jabalpur. The policy announced was that those people would be paid Rs. 15000 whose houses have been destroyed completely by earthquake. But the day we visited there, the Chief Minister changed his previous announcement and said that Rs. 15000 would be paid after rains. I feel that there will be no big mistake than this. Had they been paid Rs. 15000 before rains rainy season, then atleast they would have erected canvass roofs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would just like

to request the Prime Minister to procure a list of the relief works done by the administration and to distribute the relief under his monitoring. The policy formulated by the administration should be implemented and the local people should not be harassed by making frequent changes therein. I would like to place on record this submission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, switching over to other issue, I would like to make a humble request in one sentence. The Home Minister is present here. Today morning, I wanted to raise an issue. Yesterday, 9-10 years old Tarun Puri has been kidnapped in the presence of his Parents. 36 hrs. has passed since then and there is no information about his whereabouts. The Home Minister is sitting here. With folded hands I would submit that there have been law and order problems earlier also in Delhi but yesterday's incident is of a grave nature.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do have sympathy.

[English]

I am sorry, I cannot convert it into Zero Hour.

[Translation]

It's alright, I have sympathy in this case.

(Interruptions)

English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You can't see the pathetic plight of his parents. Masked persons kidnapped their son well before their eyes. The Home Minister is sitting here. I humbly request to him. So far, there has been no information about his whereabouts. No ransom call has been received. I humbly request the Home Minister to check such crimes in Delhi and to help the parents in locating their son. I request him to tell us atleast what progress has been made in this case.

[English]

SHRI. I.K. GUJRAL: Sir, I want to respond to this. My dear hon. friend has pointed out about the tragedy which happened yesterday morning that a child was kidnapped in broad daylight. I immediately got in touch with the police authorities, the Home authorities and also with all the investigative agencies. I spoke to the father of the child myself personally. I have assured them and I have guaranteed them that the Government of India will do its utmost to trace the criminals. I think it is a matter not of parties and associations. It is a matter of human consideration and this is a matter of law and order. I can assure and I guarantee this thing that the Government of India will let no effort in trying to trace the child as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I call the last Member to speak on earthquake.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sit down, please. Let him speak first.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH (SEONI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several Members of Parliament of Bharatiya Janata Party had come to invite the Prime Minister. On that day also the Prime Minister was told that the policy formulated by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding rehabilitation and other relief works lacks foresightfulness and it is humane. Shri Advani ji has made some comments and in this connection, I would like to submit that the Government has committed a criminal negligence. The Prime Minister says that the relief works are being done satisfactorily. I disagree with this. A long discussion would be held on this issue and without discussions, the gravity of Jabalpur earthquake can't be assessed. There is a tribal district Mandla, 9 Kms away from the centre of the Earthquake. We have declared Regarishima of Jabalpur district as an affected area.

Just now, the Prime Minister was saying that there the people get Rs. 200, Rs. 250 but to tribal has got more than Rs. 200-Rs. 250. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh could not take decision in this regard. The Government has earlier said that 300 villages have been affected. Today, the number has gone to 3200. Till date, it couldn't be decided as to how many districts, villages of the entire Jabalpur area have been affected therefrom. Thereafter, if in such a situation, we praise the Government here in this House, then where shall we go to discuss this matter. The House will decide this. There are several aspects of this earthquake. There are ordnance factories where in a loss of only Rs. 3000 crores has been shown. Similarly, there are problems related to Defence institutions, dams. The University has got damaged. There would be a long discussion on the issues related to the people who have become homeless and those people who are likely to be affected due to collapsing of houses during rainy seasons. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that the Union Government is responsible for the crime and the deteriorated situation there because the Union Government has given a clean chit to the State Government, which has treated the Earthquake victims inhumanly. I would like to submit that ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But so much has been said in this regard.

SHRIMATI BHAWNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (JUNAGARH): The same situation has occurred in Gujarat also and hence we request the Prime Minister, who is sitting here ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be decided by B.A.C. as to whether discussions can be held or not on this issue.

SHRIMATI BHAWNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is indeed a serious matter and the Prime Minister has already given reply to it. I admit that it is indeed a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BHAWNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: The foreigners have also played a role in this regard. The tragedy happened in Gujarat has been unfortunate. The State Government has killed the innocent people by supporting them.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.55 hrs.

(i) Need to retain 'rake point' facility at Ratlam Railway Station in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (MANDSAUR): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh has special importance from the commercial point of view. It is a commercial centre as it is an important station of Western Railways and is situated between Mumbai and Delhi. Therefore, it has its own importance from the point of view of railways also.

I have come to know that Railway Administration has withdrawn the 'Rake Point' facility at Ratlam Railway Station, though a declaration may not have been made or an advertisement may not have been published, and as a result thereof, lot of inconvenience has been caused not only to the traders but also to the farmers because fertilizers used to be distributed by co-operative department and farmers were getting fertilizers from time to time through it. It would result in heavy loss to farmers as there would be delay in getting fertilizers. Along with the loss of revenue to Railways, it would also adversely affect the agricultural production.

The sugar mills of this district also avail the rake loading facility and Soya industry also did not face difficulty in sending D.O.C. Wheat, Gram, Black gram, (Urad) etc. alongwith fertilizers, one such items, the rake-load of the half rake load of which have been used by Food Corporation of India, Supply Corporation and the co-operative department fully. People have sufficient facilities inspite of the lack of arrangement for crane siding at Ratlam.

Ratlam is a station which has adequate rake capacity and there has not been unnecessary delay in unloading the rakes. Many cement factories in Mandsour near Ratlam also make use of this facility from time to time. Due to withdrawal of the aforesaid facility, inconvenience will be caused to thousands of people on the one hand and it may also render the labourers jobless on the other hand leading to resentment.

Therefore, the Minister of Railways is requested to retain the 'rake point' facility at Ratlam.

(ii) Need to look into irregularities in Telecommunication Department in Agra and adjoining districts in Uttar Pradesh.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (JALESAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir telecommunication services, especially in Agra, Mathura, Ferozabad, Etah, Mahamayanagar and Farukhabad districts are in a mess, Telephones remain out of order for months together. Nobody turns up for putting the telephone in order after making repeated complaints. No rules are followed in releasing telephone connections. The situation in rural areas is even worse. Poor farmers are being openly exploited. Non-functioning of telephone exchanges has become a common feature.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested to bring about improvement in the functioning of telecommunication services and punish the guilty officials after getting an enquiry conducted by a Committee of Members of Parliament in the said districts.

(iii) Need for early start of work on Navinagar Power Project in Bihar during current financial year

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, global tenders were invited by the Power Grid Corporation of India on 30.8.96 for the 2000 MW Navinagar coal based thermal power project being executed with the assistance from the Ministry of Power. In response to the global tenders invitation eight parties sent documents regarding competitive bids. Tenders of the developers regarding prequalifications were to be opened on 28th November, 1996, but due to non-compliance on the part of the department to furnish clarifications sought by the developers regarding practicability of the concerned coal mines, no bid was given.

It seems to me that unnecessary delay is being caused to execute this project which may help in overcoming the power crisis in Bihar. Coal mines are available in Bihar, and inspite of it, unnecessary delay is being caused in engaging a good colliery for Navinagar thermal power project.

Therefore, I humbly request the Union Government that the work on Navinagar thermal power project should be started early and the implementation of the project should commence during the current financial year in order to solve the serious power crisis in Bihar.

[English]

(iv) Need to create a New West Coast Railway Zone in Kerala

SHRI A. SAMPATH (CHIRAYINKIL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a long pressing demand for the creation of a new West Coast Railway Zone with its headquarters either at Kozhikkode or at Cochin. Even though the revenue received from passenger traffic as well as goods traffic in Kerala show an impressive upward trend, the facilities for the passengers are poor. The number of trains and bogies provided thereby are insufficient. The

demand for new long distance trains like Trivandrum-Calcutta remains unattended and not yet approved. The only solution for solving the developmental problems of Railways in Kerala is the creation of new Zone. The Government of Kerala has also urged for creation of such a Zone.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps for the creation of a West Cost Railway Zone in Kerala.

(v) Need for Construction of a Link Road at Village Edapady in Salem District of Tamil Nadu under Integrated Tribal Development Programme

SHRI K. KANDASAMY (RASIPURAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at present there is no proper road facility or pathway available at Edapady village which is attached with Pachamalai village coming under Kangavalli Panchayat Union of Salem District of Tamil Nadu State. The tribals, who are the majority of the inhabitants, primary school teachers, noon-meal organisers and fair price shopkeepers are facing a lot of difficulties for want of such pathway/road facility for their day-to-day basic needs to carry things from nearby areas. Even though the Integrated Tribal Development Programme is in existence, it is not being properly implemented. Now, articles and luggage/baggage are being carried by donkeys and by headloads causing a lot of inconvenience. Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to provide road facility in that area, Edapady village, under Integrated Tribal Development Programme to enable the inhabitants to live there peacefully.

(vi) Need to introduce Shatabdi Express Train between Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (BAREILLY): Bareilly is a major industrial city in Uttar Pradesh. There are many big industries here including four sugar mills, Aonla fertilizer unit of IFFCO and Synthetic and Chemical Industries. Keeping in view the importance of this city, it has been decided by the centre to develop it as a counter-magnet city under the National Capital Region. Work has been started under it but till today, there is no satisfactory train service from Delhi to Bareilly. As a result, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. The local public representatives and other people have been demanding for introduction of a Shatabdi Express between Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow or Delhi-Bareilly-Nainital (Kathgodam) for a long time and the then Minister of Railways accepted the said demand when he had come to Bareilly, but a proper decision has not been taken in this regard.

Therefore, the Minister of Railways is requested to make announcement regarding the introduction of a new Shatabdi Express between Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA): Sir,

today, from various textile mills all over the country, trade unions belonging to all parties—the Congress, the BJP, the CPI, the CPI (M), Forward Block, Janata Dal, etc.—have come here. The textile mills being closed in West Bengal, in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, in Rajasthan, in Kanpur and in all other States has created a very serious situation.

15.00 hrs.

Workers of several mills like NTC and BAC from all over India are demonstrating and are asking the help of the Parliamentarians to see to it that those mills are reopened and they get back their jobs.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (BAREILLY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of youth have come here from Uttar Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not zero hour.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: It is very important subject. You have allowed everybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Maharaja Saheb is very much annoyed. Please give him an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (TEHRI-GARHWAL): I would like to draw your attention to the fact that three Resolutions have come from Lucknow for the creation of Uttarakhand. The previous Prime Minister had declared from the Red Fort that this demand would be fulfilled. But, now the Home Minister says that he is considering a Bill and it would be sent to Lucknow for approval. I wish the Speaker was sitting in the Chair because he knows very well that when Assam was bifurcated, though the then State Government opposed it, the Central Government refused to accept the State Government's opposition and created a separate State. Now, the Home Minister says, 'We will send it to U.P.' Why is it so? The State Government has already given a blank cheque to the Central Government to create Uttarakhand. Now an excuse is being given that it would be sent to Lucknow. I would request the hon. Speaker through you to direct the Government of India to draft the Bill and submit it to the House in this very Session so that it can be passed and Uttarakhand could be created. It is not necessary to send it to Lucknow. Please direct the Government to take necessary action.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): We would apprise the Government of the feelings of the House.

[*Translation*]

15.03 hrs.

EXPORT IMPORT BANK OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Export Import Bank of India was constituted in 1981 with the objective of providing assistance to the persons engaged in export import. We doubt, it has to be a special institution of the Government of India. This bank was expected to provide medium term and long term credit for export and also assistance in deciding the terms for lines of credit to book. It would provide necessary information for providing export import trade. There were the basic objectives of this bank and would like to highlight the point here that this bank is making satisfactory progress at present and is going to deposit substantial dividend in the favour of the Government of India. This bank has been earning profits and you are increasing its capital from 500 crores to 2000 crores and you can do it whenever you like to do so, however, I would like to say that the Reserve Bank of India does not have any control over the export import Bank. Therefore, my request is to bring all the Banks including the export import bank under the control of R.B.I. On 31st March, 1995 the total resources in the bank were 36.07 millions including 4.40 million rupees paid up capital of the total contribution of the Government of India and 3.12 million rupees reserve capital cumulated during 13 years period. The provisions made to various states clearly show that partial approach has been adopted towards Rajasthan. Going statewise, Karnataka was provided 194 crores of rupees in 1993-94 and 472 crores rupees in 1995-96 which cumulatively accounts for total 914 crore rupees. Likewise Maharashtra was made available 214 crores rupees in 1993-94 and 129 crore rupees in 1994-95 thus total cumulative sum is 259.5 crores. However, Rajasthan was provided 31.5 crores in 1994-95 and on cumulative basis it comes out to be 32.7 crore rupees. What I want to say is that justice should be done to Rajasthan. It should also be provided assistance as is being made available to other states.

A lot can be said about bank scams. All scams are before us. Our country is free now and we are celebrating 50th year of our independence and if export goes on like this then our indigenous production would collapse. I think, we should not allow foreign banks to carry out their business in India on the basis of the indigenous products being manufactured in India. Only indigenous production would help develop India and we must ponder over this issue, especially on this occasion when we are celebrating 50th year of India's Independence. I would earnestly request you to translate the dream of Mahatma Gandhi on promoting 'swadeshi' in to reality. Therefore, it is very necessary for you to pay attention to it in the 50th year of our country's independence.

Similarly, I would like to say something on the issue of coal. The concession on coal has been over the years been reduced from 85 per cent to 18 per cent. But today

the situation is that that nobody is ready to purchase coal in India. Therefore, this issue also merits serious attention of the House.

Likewise the issue of newsprint is equally important. The position of newsprint has worsened. The prices of indigenous newsprint are soaring high after the advent of foreign newsprint in the Indian market. I would earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister to consider the issue of newsprint.

Same is the situation of iron, some members have just making mention of it. All the factories situated in Indore, Kanpur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are in the bad shape. Nobody thinks for revival of these factories. Due to closure of these factories, the workers are not being paid their salaries and they have been pushed to starvation. Therefore, this issue needs, to be pondered over as owing to closure of these factories, the workers are being rendered jobless and are facing starvation. Besides, the Government should do something about the employees working in export import bank.

I do hope that the Government will make serious efforts to pass this bill and incorporate my constructive suggestion while replying on this issue. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

15.09 hrs.

(SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*)[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): Madam, Export-Import Bank is one of the important arms in our banking sector. More or less, it can be characterised as a success story.

However, there are some problem areas. I will also make a few proposals to further strengthen the organisation. The kind of service that the Export Import Bank indulges in should be strengthened by generating similar kind of services in the embassies of our country. The possibility of export, the market study, etc. and the stationing of people, if necessary even from the banks in the embassies can be an additional step for improving or helping the export sector.

The Export Import Bank has no branches but only representative offices in certain States. I would like the Finance Minister to consider whether or not the representative offices within the State should be developed into branches and at least, two States where even representative offices are not there like Orissa and Kerala which are becoming important for exports, may also be considered by the Finance Minister and the Bank authorities.

I said that it is a success story at least from one point of view. The number of employees in the Bank is only 137 and with an authorised capital of Rs. 500 crore before amendment. And they are doing this kind of a job. So, this is one indication of what may be done if certain things are done properly. It indicates a very good work culture

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

In this Bank but there are problem areas. Even in this kind of a Bank, I think the Finance Minister is aware of the fact that non-performing assets is 28.71 per cent ...*(Interruptions)* This is NPA. That is true but all the same, this level of non-performing assets does cause concern and one has to be careful about this. Otherwise, Reserve Bank of India has given it a very good certificate that it has achieved capital adequacy norms and all that.

Now, I have these kinds of additional suggestions to make. Already it is in evidence that the lending programme is weakening although the amendment is to expand the base. I will give you the figures which I have got with me. The number of proposals may be because of a changed scenario also. The number of proposals between 1992-93 to 1996-97 is a statement of decline. The proposals in 1992-93 were 157 and next year, they came down to 69, then to 87 and then to 65 and for 1996-97, as of 31st December, to only 37. Something is amiss. On the other hand, this is interesting that the disbursement and sanctions are increasing indicating that per unit disbursement is growing. This also indicates a problem area for the Bank. There are some recommendations by Mackinsey and Consultants for this Bank also. That was in 1995. Now, a very large volume of exports in our country is done by the small scale sector.

They say, it is 40 per cent of our industrial exports and yet this Bank is not concerned with them. This is not an ordinary Bank in the sense that it only finances. It provides advices. It gives information, etc. There is no representation in the Board of Directors from the small scale sector either. I consider this to be a serious weakness. It should be looked into. I believe that there should be not only representation from the small scale sector in the Board of Directors but also a few more experts than is provided in the Board of Directors.

There are other proposals for amendments. What surprised me is, as is the wont with him, he is running after dream budgets and moving very quickly. Instead of only expanding the size of the authorised capital, certain other amendments have also been brought in. This has been highlighted elsewhere also. Now, SEBI has said that for new issues, underwriting is no longer compulsory. And this is as a part of their business underwriting but not other things like merchant banking, etc.

There are a large number of proposals for amending some of the provisions. I hope the Minister of Finance will find time and soon come back to the House for introducing amendments in those areas.

There is the other interesting part that should draw his attention because he is concerned with other things. I will not mention underinvoicing and overinvoicing. This can be an instrument also. This is where the Minister of Finance should be interested in. The functioning of this Bank and the nature of its services offered can be an instrument in finding out the cases or at least suspecting the cases of

overinvoicing and underinvoicing of exports and imports. I think, to that orientation, this Export-Import Bank should be motivated.

Among the amendments, for instance, there is no provision for providing financial consultancy services. This has been proposed by the Bank authorities themselves and this is not yet taken up.

Then, they have a provision for financing machines on lease but not to actual users. This is a very strange restriction. This will be very useful for the small scale sector. I want the Minister of Finance to kindly consider these aspects of the matter.

These were the comments which I wanted to make. I do not want to take much time because initially what was provided was only one hour for the whole discussion. I took more time because there were no other speakers. For the rest of it, I want to know his response also on the recommendations of the consultancy firm. I am not taking the time. I can list out the recommendations. He should give the response to the recommendations. What does he propose to do with that? ...*(Interruptions)* That is with you. Why should I give it to you?

Madam, if he is not prepared, he should come back at another time. I will not mention the recommendations. Why should I do that? Let him respond. Some useful recommendations were there in 1995. It is not that I have not mentioned any one of them. But I want him to find out and respond.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Madam Chairperson, I welcome and support the Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1997 as it was quite necessary to strengthen this bank with a view to encourage openness and to promote country's export import in the wake of openness in the export-import trade after adoption of the liberalization and import policy.

This Bill was brought in 1981 for constituting this bank wherein its authorised capital was 200 crores with the provision of extending the right upto 500 crores but thereafter it was raised upto 500 crores in 1996. Now the Government wants that it should be raised upto 1000 crores and it should be authorised to raise it upto 2000 crores. I think that in the given circumstances when its limit has already been increased from 200 crores to 500 crores rupees and now the Government wants it to raise to 500 crores. It is not objectionable to authorise it to raise it upto 2000 crores. But my objection is that originally it was to be prime financial institution with the objective to provide financial assistance to exporters and importers. But I would like to ask from the hon. Minister that this bank was earning profits at the time of its constitution and the loan assets were adding up by 19 per cent. It was providing dividends as was indicated by the hon. Finance Minister but those states which were provided loans through this

bank and the figure presented clearly indicated as to what were norms and guidelines for pending loans. Whether the small scale industries which manufacture indigenous products are provided assistance or encouraged them so that people will also be benefited. So far the Government has pursued the policy of providing liberal financial assistance to the big industries but the small scale industries engaged in indigenous production are not being provided any incentives to export their products.

It would be a good thing if you give information about the efforts being made by the Government for promoting the local industries so as to remove the shortage of those things which are required here.

Madam, assessment should be made regarding the success achieved by the Government in the objectives of setting up the said Bank because after liberalisation, we had decided that export should be increased and import should be brought down. We had fixed a target of export of worth ten thousand crore dollars but during the year 1996-97, export remained confined to 33.1 thousand crore dollars whereas the import of the value of 38.5 thousand crore dollars was made during this period. It shows that our export is decreasing and import is increasing. We have not been able to achieve export targets. Consequently we have to make special efforts for the Banks engaged in promoting the exporters and special directions would have to be given to this Bank for promoting export and to bring down the import. In my view, the hon'ble Finance Minister would agree that a danger has started looming large on account of this. After the introduction of liberalisation policy, it appears that Indian market would be flooded with imported goods and there would be imported agricultural products and various consumer goods in abundance. I want to give an example. Skimmed milk powder was banned earlier. Now the Government have lifted the ban from its import. In the foreign countries, where skimmed milk is produced, the Government provide subsidy on skimmed milk powder as a result of which the milk price is lower. The price of the original milk produced in our country by the Dairies and National Dairy Corporation is higher. The price of imported skimmed milk powder would also be lower as a result of which our dairy industry would suffer considerably. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, through you, to the fact that the Indian market may be flooded with imported goods and there may be no buyer for Indian goods. What to talk of export, crisis may arise in the country, when there would not be any buyer for Indian goods here. I am saying so because Govt. is increasing the capital of Export-Import Bank. Its authorised capital of is Rs. five thousand crore and it can be increased to Rs. twenty billion and all this is being done, but despite this, the export from this country is decreasing and the import is increasing. In this situation, the Government should make efforts for boosting exports, for achieving the export targets, to promote the products of small scale industries and to ensure the consumption of the indigenously produced goods within the country.

Madam, I am surprised to say that the Government has been lifting the ban from the import of various goods

in a phased manner. I want to warn the Govt. through you, that the Govt. should ensure the protection of the interests of our farmers and the manufacturers before lifting the ban from the import of various goods. Our country is an agriculture dominated country. The most of the industries here are indigenous industries which are small scale industries. They are based on agricultural products. Now if you would lift ban from the import of various goods and if some agricultural products are also imported, then it would adversely affect the farmers and producers here. I want to know, through you, as to whether due to the agreement with W.T.O., lest India would have to follow the open market policy and consequently, India would have to import various items and in such a situation, when India would be engaged in open import policy, the export from India would decline further. When the export decline, we would suffer loss in trade. We would have to keep this loss also in view. I want to know the position of recovery of the loans given by this Bank to the Governments or through the Government to the small scale industries, or to big exporters and the amount of interest received on that. Whether the interest rate charged from big and small importers and exporters is same or any subsidy is provided on that? Please also try to clear the position of the recovery in this regard.

I want to know one thing more. There is Export-Import Bank and it is for export-import. America, Canada and Australia have lodged a complaint against us recently in regard to trade. What is the actual position in regard to the said complaint regarding export, import and consumer goods? What crisis are we going to face in future and what is the objection of those countries against us? If you tell something about it, it would give relief to the common people in the country, because the foreign countries have, so far, complained against quantitative ban on various goods in India like the agricultural and other consumer goods. As a result of it, if foreign goods would come, then what would be the position of India. It is the Golden Jubilee year of independence and what would happen to the Swadesi of Mahatma Gandhi and swadesi of revolutionaries in the year of golden jubilee of independence? We remember the 'malmal' of Dhaka which was highly priced and which had a lot of importance. Later on when the cloth manufactured in Manchester came to India, what happened to the producers of 'malmal' in India and how much poverty they had to face.

Madam, you have raised the question of N.T.C. just now. Our N.T.C. cloth was exported. But today, those N.T.C. units have become sick. Many of them have been closed down. Lacs of workers of N.T.C. or other Public Undertakings such as V.S.N.L., I.D.P.L., I.T.I. have been suffering. When they would not get protection from the Government, when Govt. would allow open import and when Govt. do not encourage them, the foreign goods would be imported what would be the condition of our goods. Sir, the Finance Minister is thinking that I am not sticking to the main issue. But export-import issue is linked with Export-Import Bank, and therefore, I have to bring all these things in to your notice.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

There are ten thousand items of various categories in India trade which have been categorised and consumer goods are also there among them. There has been a ban so far on the import of most of these items. Whose share was 25 percent so far and more than two-third of those goods were open for import and there were also some such items for which licence was required. Therefore, Sir, when we are enhancing the Bank's capital, Govt. are going to advance loan to encourage them and doing other things. I want to know as to what are you doing to avoid setback to export and domestic production. This should be kept in mind that our march towards self reliance is not obstructed.

Madam, I want to point out one thing more that Export-Import Bank would also have to pay heed to 'Hawala'. Most of the importers and particularly exporters, manufacture something else and despatch for export some other thing. Such people should be black-listed and at least no loan should be given to them in future because our credibility suffers due to it. Similarly there are some foreign companies indulging in such practices. Coloured picture tubes for T.V. are imported. It is difficult to ascertain their genuineness. If the Banks provide loans etc. to such people, quality alongwith the quantity of such items should also be ensured at the time of their import. Such people indulge in frauds. We have heard that in Russia or in some other countries, deals are done in trade and payment are made through Banks and as a result of that, bungling of big amount is done. News about such scam in Banka have also appeared, whether it was a Bank scam, or a scam in Indian Bank or some other Bank. The employees of a Bank went on strike all over India which is engaged in this import-export. What would be the position of this bank? Whether Reserve Bank would keep vigil on it or not, whether its accounts would be examined each year or not, whether there would be transparency in all these cases, what precautions have been taken to ensure that no scams occur in this Bank, what is the guarantee—I want assurance from hon'ble Finance Minister, through you, on all these points. I am saying all this because the Minister has stated four objectives of this Bank while introducing the Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

[English]

- (i) providing medium and long term export credit to exporters;
- (ii) providing lines of credit of banks and foreign Government agencies to finances imports of foreign goods;
- (iii) providing term loan to export oriented units in the country and abroad; and
- (iv) providing information and advisory services to Indian exporters.

[Translation]

When Govt. have assigned so much responsibility to

this Bank, you would have to pay special attention to all these things so that no scam occur in future and the people of this country may not face unemployment. I would like to draw your attention to one thing here. When Govt. are increasing the capital, resources, business of this Bank, Govt. would have to pay attention towards the facilities being provided to the employees and officers of this Bank and would also have to increase the limit of loan providing by this Bank. With these words, I welcome the amendments proposed to be brought in through this Bill keeping in view the provisions made in this Bill in regard to import and export for promoting trade, the likely increase in trade in future and for maintaining the credit of the creditors.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (BEGUSARAI): Madam Chairperson, the question does not arise of opposing the amendments proposed to be made in Export-Import Bank of India Bill ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, there is no question of opposing this Bill. The Members of all the Parties are supporting this Bill. There is nothing to be opposed in it—only the limit of 500 crore rupees is being increased to one thousand crore rupees and the limit of one thousand crore rupees is being increased to two thousand crore rupees. Yet I want to draw the attention of the Minister to few aspects. The manner in which the market of this country has been opened in the name of liberalisation, the gates have been opened, whosoever wants to come, may come, what any one wants to bring, can bring and sell at the rates of his choice, I want to ask whether this policy of the Government is in the interest of the country? I am not against it that there should be trade between the countries. But I don't support the open liberalisation. In my opinion, the Government should reconsider its policy in this regard. I want to give an example.

We should think over as to which item we want to import and which item we don't want to import and on which item we want to give exemption on duty and on which item we do not want to give the said exemption on duty it therefore is necessary to consider all these aspects and we should consider all these aspects. Keeping in view the economic, social and industrial condition prevailing in the country.

You know that I am associated with coal industry. Coal is black in colour and the one who touches it would get one's hands blackened ...*(Interruptions)*

You have not got the opportunity to touch the coal so far. I wish that you don't touch coal and I don't want you to have an opportunity in this regard and I suggest that you should not seek such an opportunity. Otherwise, you would also get your face blackened ...*(Interruptions)*

You pay a stamp duty of one lakh sixty four thousand rupees on the land valued at one crore rupees. You are a great manipulator. No law of the land is binding on you.

Madam Chairperson, I was speaking about coal. Earlier, the import duty used to be 110 percent. It has come down to 10 percent on non-coking coal and 5 per cent on coking coal in the year 1997-98. Today, we are importing

coal. The imported coal has become cheaper here and indigenous coal has become dearer. The indigenous coal is cheaper as compared to the price of coal in the world Market. But, we levy other types of taxes on that. We charge royalty and sales taxes which leads to the rise in the prices of indigenous coal. I would like to point out that in this age of competition, if the Government allows import of goods and reduces the import duty and increases the tax on indigenous goods, be it in the name of loading, railway, freight and sales tax—prices of goods produced here would go up and the prices of the imported items will come down. The result is that the people who produced the goods are starving. The industries, where the goods are being produced, are lying closed.

Madam Chairperson, in the name of liberalisation policy of the Government, the factories of our countries are closing down. They are unable to sell their products. When the factories of our country close down, it is but natural that they will have a bearing on our society. Today, the people are becoming jobless. The Government must ponder over it. The Government have allowed import of goods. Our country has the best factories and the best items are produced here. We have BHEL which produces the best and the biggest turbine, but the Government have allowed its import. If the Government ponders over it, it will come to know the adverse effects of this liberalisation policy. Even if you fix its price at Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 or five thousand rupees, the main point is that whether the import-export policy of the Government is in the interest of the country or not. If it is not favourable to the country then there is no use of it.

Madam, my submission to the Government is that all these points should be pondered over seriously and the import-export policy of the country should be recast and should be determined in such a manner that the factories of our country could develop and more employment could be generated in the country. With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Iliyas Azmi.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (SHAHABAD): Madam Chairperson
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR: You pay a stamp duty of one lakh sixty four thousand rupees on the land valued at one crore rupees in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI: I do not know what are you saying. From where have you come to know about it.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR: It has appeared in the newspapers. You might have gone through it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): The hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Km. Mayawati has denied this news.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI: You might have got it published and that is why you might be knowing about it. I do not know anything about it. He might have got it published and

also read it. I do not read such unfounded news.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no question to oppose this Amendment Bill. Our hon. Finance Minister had presented the budget after a deep thinking and likewise, he has brought this amendment. He should make clear in his reply the amount of loan distributed by the Export-Import Bank till date and the assistance provided to the export oriented small scale industries like the carpet weavers, manufacturers of readymade garments and cottage industries producing Moradabadi utensils, showpieces, leather goods for export and serving the nation on a large scale. How much money has been paid to promote such industries? A policy should be formed under which big people should get less while the indigenous industries which export the items at large scale should get more loan. It is obvious that our economic strength would diminish if the import is more and the export is less. Our economic strength would be finished. Therefore, those who prepare items with their own hands should be encouraged. It helps in providing employment to more people and the best quality of items are also exported.

We had been to Europe. We saw our readymade clothes everywhere there. We should fix the percentage of assistance to promote these industries. We should not talk about the future but it should be made clear as to how much percentage of loan has been paid till date to small scale industries and big industries separately. Such a policy should be formed that the indigenous small scale export oriented industries or the small scale industries are provided more and more assistance to promote them. If this policy is framed, I myself and the people of the country would be thankful to the hon. Finance Minister. I have never taken more than the allotted time and today also, I am sticking to it.

With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (KODARMA): Madam Chairperson, while supporting this Bill, I would like to put forward a few points. The Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward by the Minister with a good intention to boost industry, to develop small industries and to boost our export and at present, if the export target is to the tune of Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1000 crores then it can be increased further to Rs. 2000 crores. This is a good thing but practically we find that export is not increasing to the expected level. There was a fall in exports last year. The reasons is that the goods manufactured in the country in the course of liberalisation neither prepared a good ground for export and nor there has been any expansion in the area or any practicability therein as seen in case of import. We have recently provided relaxation on import. For example, if we take mining Sector, we will find that earlier there was copper Industry and now also mining is being done there. The Chellaiah Committee has sliced down the export-import taxes by 120 percent as a result, the prices of the goods manufactured in the country went up heavily. Since copper has become uneconomic, now copper mining can't take place. The Mosawani mines

[Sh. R.P.L. Verma]

are on the verge of closure. Similarly, the foreign iron and coal etc. have become cheap and the indigenous goods have become very costly due to reduction in duty on iron, coal and other mineral products. In this way our mining industries have been adversely affected to a large extent. I think, in a matter of a few days we will find only foreign goods in our country and the indigenous industries will collapse slowly. We have copper industry's example before us. Similarly, if duty on iron is reduced then the imported iron will become cheaper and it can happen in case of other products too. It seems that under the influence of Dunkel Draft, the Union Government, Dr. Manmohan Singh and later on Shri Pranab Mukherjee have thrown indigenous industries in the trap of liberalisation policy. A day will come when the condition of the country will become like, Mexico. Mexico had also progressed well but when this feeling cropped up that they will give more encouragement to the foreign goods because its quality is good then the industry of the entire country received a set back and today Mexico is facing difficulty. In India too, we find foreign goods in every house. There is not a single house where use of foreign goods has not increased. From children to adult, every one is having some foreign Product.

Millions of rupees are being spent under liberalisation policy, if we raise it from 2000 crores to 2500 crores rupees then it is good. We export textiles, but our textile industry does not have a facility for procuring raw material. The Government should ponder over this thing also. We are not encouraging those who are paying us a lot of foreign exchange. We should look into this. Earlier 542 industries have been considered but they have also been placed under restricted area. Still, more than 45 percent small industries are engaged in export. So the Government should ponder over to encourage small industries, to provide raw material at low rate, to provide rebate thereon so that they can improve their quality. For this purpose it is necessary to provide technical assistance and other facilities to these small industries. Small entrepreneurs do lot of efforts but the Government agency have failed to provide assistance to them. Not even that these agencies fail to arrange the Bank loans and meanwhile the share brokers embezzle the funds. There are some traders who are in trade just to get the loans and after the loans are sanctioned they divert the loan for some other purposes and even then they get loan twice or thrice. But the entrepreneurs who really want to involve themselves in enterprises, do not get proper help from the Government, rather they are discouraged and their problems increase. As a result, industry collapses. There should be a time bound programme and some concrete measures should be taken to provide them capital, raw material, other facilities and Government technology so that their trade could prosper. Therefore, if the Government ponders over in this direction then we can earn foreign exchange through import and export in a real sense and we can lead the country towards the path of progress. But if the above policy is just an eye wash and in a real sense if the policy being adopted is quite different and is meant only for

attracting the foreigners, for procuring foreign goods and to sell-out the country, then, it is unfortunate as evident from what has happened so far. TOMCO has been sold out. The foreign companies have taken over several companies and still there are such 1600 foreign companies which are capable to take over more small and big industries of the country. If I go on citing examples, it will consume more time. In a symbolic way I would like to tell the Government that if the trend of foreign companies dominating over our domestic industries continue then all our industries will be mortgaged with the multinationals within a few days. The Government should remain careful in this regard and should formulate a different policy altogether. Now we are competing for foreign liberalisation. But we are not yet competent enough to compete with them. The EXIM policy was formulated for five years during the time of Dr. Manmohan Singh and Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. They handed over this policy to the united Front Government at the time when the country was facing political uncertainty. In the present situation of political uncertainty, the foreigners have a special hand in the reforms that are being implemented. Because of this reason our domestic industry is getting ruined gradually. The Government should remain vigilant in this regard.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to hon. Members for the support they have given to this Bill which as a number of Members have explained, has a limited purpose, to raise the authorised capital of EXIM Bank from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore and to enable the Central Government to increase it, if necessary, by a notification to Rs. 2,000 crore.

Madam, the purposes of EXIM Bank were explained by me when I moved the Bill. The purposes of the Bank are to provide medium and long term export credit to exporters, that is, project exporters as well as exporters of capital goods and other manufactured items, to provide lines of credit to banks and to foreign government agencies to encourage them to import goods and services from India, to provide term loans to export-oriented units and to provide export advisory services. The bank has performed very well over the last 15 years. I give a very synoptic view of what has happened. The performance of the Bank in terms of the net profit has improved. The net profit has increased from Rs. 19.9 crore in 1987 to Rs. 151.6 crore in 1996-97.

16.00 hrs.

Capital and assets ratio has improved from 19.7 per cent to 21.3 per cent. Net profit on capital as a percentage has increased from 10.8 per cent to 30.3 per cent. Net profit on capital and reserves has increased from 8.5 per cent to 15.6 per cent. Net profit per employee has increased from Rs. 14.2 lakh to Rs. 106 lakh.

This Bank, as a number of Member mentioned, particularly Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, is one of our success stories. One of the reasons for its being a success story is that there is very little interference from the Ministry of Finance. I intend to keep it that way. We had asked a reputed international consultancy firm to advise on the way this Bank should go in future. Fifteen years is a good time to take stock, to look at the past, and then to look to the future. The consultancy firm submitted its report in July 1995. I thought, Shri Chatterjee was giving me his set of recommendations, but he was referring to the consultant's recommendations. We have acted on the recommendations.

Let me just list three or four major ones. The first recommendation was that EXIM Bank should target medium size companies and they have given reasons for that. The Bank is in agreement with the consultants' view and has reoriented its strategy to give focussed attention to and nurture medium size companies. The second recommendation is that the EXIM Bank should target companies in textiles, pharmaceuticals, dyestuff, auto ancillary and engineering sectors, which have been identified as large and fast growing sectors. The Bank is in agreement with the consultants' view and the Bank is in the process of identifying good companies in these sectors. The Bank has brought out research studies in dyestuff, textiles, computer software and machine tools, and it is training its manpower in these sectors.

The third recommendation is that the Bank should expand its produce range. It has introduced a new programme offering a whole range of foreign trade related guarantees to its customers, which will augment its fee based income. It has also been given approval by the Government of India for investment in equity capital of overseas ventures set up by Indian companies as part of their export development strategy. The Bank is continuing to increase its financing of export oriented units and it has set up a separate export services group for providing value added information and advisory services. The consultants recommended that the Bank should launch a range of products that enhance its distinctiveness while building export capacity. The Bank has set up an export services group to offer under one roof all these basic services covering information, advice and consultancy. The consultants also recommended that the Bank should move towards investment banking. The Government has given approval to the Bank, which has entered into an arrangement with a well-known asset management company to help medium sized export oriented Indian companies to access world capital.

There are other recommendations, but I do not wish to go into them. The point I wish to make is that the Bank is acting on the recommendations of the consultants.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): Some of them require amendments.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If the Bank comes to the requiring amendments to the Act, we can certainly look at it. But at the moment, the Bank has not approached us, to the best of my knowledge, for any amendments.

The main reason why we are asking for this amendment is we expect that the EXIM Bank will need to make net disbursements, that is, gross disbursements minus repayments of about Rs. 7,000 crore in future.

In addition, the Bank will need to repay Rs. 670 crore of existing rupee borrowings. Internal generation of funds is likely to be about Rs. 1,200 crore which means banks will need to raise another Rs. 6,500 crore in the next two years. Therefore, we have agreed that we will provide an additional capital of Rs. 500 crore and the bank will do market borrowing for the remaining Rs. 6,000 crore. That is why, I come forward with this amendment.

A question was asked about representative offices. The Bank has six representative offices in New Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Mumbai. All the States of India fall under one or the other of the offices. For example, Orissa falls under the Calcutta Office and Kerala falls under the Chennai Office. We have five representative offices abroad in Washington, Johannesburg, Singapore, Budapest and Rome. Representative offices do not have the power to sanction loans or to disburse loans, but given the communication facilities which the Bank has established, there is really no need to give them the power because high speed communication and a very lean staff in the Central Office can clear these applications very quickly. The representative offices maintain contacts with exporters and their organisations, generate loan proposals, appraise proposals, recommend the same to the Head Office and monitor the banks loan accounts and assets.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: For mobilisation of resources, will the Bank take loans?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. The Bank borrows in the market. ...(*Interruptions*) We borrow in the market. It is not a deposit taking bank. It is capital plus borrowings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the amount for small Industries?

16.07 hrs.

(SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to that. The consultants have said—and I believe there is a lot of merit in what they have said—that the bank should focus on medium size companies, that the bank does not have the resources to meet the needs of either the large corporates or very small companies which are unlikely to have effective access to overseas markets. We can, of course, take a second look at the recommendation to see whether at least some small companies which have a technological edge and a track record of exports cannot be helped by Exim-bank more. I am willing to consider the suggestion and

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

I will ask the Bank to consider the suggestion.

There are only two other points which I need to touch upon. One is the performance of the Bank in 1996-97. As is well known, last year export growth was very modest. Because export growth last year was modest, the Bank's sanctions and disbursements last year were quite low compared to the previous year. But I do not think there is any cause for despair.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Regular pay is coming down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Last year, the refinance and foreign currency came down very sharply because exporters overwhelmingly opted for preshipment credit rather than preshipment credit in foreign currency. The reason was that last year there was a high forward premium rate for the US dollar. When there is a high premium rate for the US dollar, an exporter will naturally opt for preshipment credit in Indian rupee rather than foreign currency.

The second reason is the refinance window of Exim-bank was virtually redundant last year because commercial banks, at least towards the latter part of the year, were quite flushed with funds and, therefore, the refinance window was not operated to the extent that one would like it to operate.

These are the two reasons why the Exim-banks' sanction of disbursements last year fell sharply, but profitability remained very high.

With export growth recovering this year, I hope it will. I expect the sanctions and disbursements to rise this year. But I must point out that the banks are still flush with money and they may not require refinance this year like last year.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The foreign banks consider export financing as the priority sector and this Bank has to compete with them.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But this Bank is competing with them very effectively. This Bank is the leanest and the most efficient Bank in the country. Therefore, this Bank is a good Bank. So, the less we talk about the Bank and leave it to do its work, the better it is.

On Non-Performing Assets, my friend is right. If you look at the gross figure, it looks very high. But I would humbly say that you should not look at the gross figure. The gross figure, as an important component, is known as Iraq loan. Iraq is not under my control or under my learned friend's control. Net of Iraq, the NPAs are well under control. Net of lines of credit, the NPA is a very small NPA. I do not see any reason to worry about the NPA position of this Bank. We are making a determined effort to try to collect money from Iraq. I wish Iraq well. If Iraq can get over this problem—Iraq is rich with oil—Iraq can pay back these loans. But at the moment I am not able to recover the money from Iraq.

About the lines of credit, one has to take that risk. The Exim Bank is not like any other bank. It lends taking into account the political risk as well as the commercial risk. Therefore, when you have advanced a line of credit to a foreign Government agency, there is not only a commercial risk but there is a political risk also. But one must be willing to take that risk. That is why, all the Exim Banks all over the world tend to have, at different periods of time, high NPAs because of the political and commercial risk which the Bank has to take. But there is nothing to worry. The profitability is very high. The Bank is doing well. The staff are a very well-motivated staff. They are happy. They are a lean and efficient staff. The per employee performance is very good.

Finally, I thank all the hon. Members for the support they have given to this Bill. I would urge all the hon. Members to join me in passing the Bill and wishing this Bank greater success in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Motion for consideration of the Bill.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): The hon. Minister given answer to several of my questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given any notice?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The Points I raised.....

[English]

The points that were raised by me should be replied to by the Minister. I want your protection.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, all the points that were raised by him are in the Bill. But the learned Member is so learned that he touches on a large number of subjects like WTO, import policy etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take his name and say something, please.

[Translation]

Take his name and say something.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR): Then say what Rasa Singh Rawat has said, is true.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The point is that we have other opportunities and other occasions to discuss the import policy of this country, the WTO and other countries.

You wanted to know about the Disputes Panel to which we have been taken. I have no doubt that the Commerce Minister is more competent than I am to reply to this question. But let me tell you that we are a Member of WTO. That is a fact. That, according to me, is a right decision. I would humbly urge you to consider calmly, along

with your colleagues, my statement that I, being a Member of the WTO, took a right decision for this country. My friend Shri Jaswant Singh, when he occupied the Treasury Benches for thirteen days, did not demur from that proposition. Once we are Members of the WTO, we have to fall under the discipline of the WTO. We are faithfully adhering to the WTO. We have offered a phase-out and QRs. As the countries are asking for smaller phase-outs, we are discussing it in Geneva. One or two countries have told us that they would like to take us to the Disputes Panel. But we are not afraid of that. We have taken those countries to the Disputes Panel and we have succeeded in those disputes. We do not believe that we are in error. But we think that before going to the Disputes Panel, we must discuss bilaterally and resolve this problem.

The Foreign Minister of Australia was here yesterday. He met me and he met the Prime Minister also. I told him that we are willing to discuss. After all, trade is a bilateral concern. Like they would like to export to us, we would also like to export to them. We cannot have trade as a one way street.

You mentioned about foreign banks. Indian banks have offices abroad. If you do not allow foreign banks to have branches here, they will not allow Indian banks to have branches there. Shall we close down our branches in those countries? It does not work that way. I would urge upon you to consult your party about some statements made by you and the hon. Member Shri Verma. I do not think that that is your party's position either. I think, your party also wants trade liberalisation.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: What about our interests?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Our interests are truly and fully safeguarded by adhering to the WTO requirement. I say with conviction that we are not in breach of any WTO requirement and we will adhere to the WTO requirement.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I was talking about providing financial assistance to small-scale industries. You talked about the medium industries.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When I made that statement, you were not listening to it. When I was answering to Shri Chatterjee, you were talking to your colleague. I said that consultants have recommended that the focus strategy should be on medium-sized companies. I said, we can take a second look on the report and we can try to find out companies with technological edge and a good track record of exports even in the small-scale sector and they should not be given greater assistance. I said, we can take a second look at it.

With this, I request that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

16.18 hrs.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) (INAPPLICABILITY TO MAJOR PORTS) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for inapplicability of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 to dock workers of major port trusts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, I would like to say a few words while moving the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill, 1997 for consideration of the Lok Sabha as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Till 1948, the loading and unloading of ships was done by Stevedores, who hired workers either directly or through labour contractors. This labour was not paid suitable wages and not assured regular employment. To provide greater regularity of employment and prevent exploitation of cargo handling labour, an Act was passed by the Parliament, namely, the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. It provided for formulation of necessary schemes by the Government to be administered by Dock Labour Boards to be set up under this Act. Such Dock Labour Boards were set up at seven ports out of the 11 major ports in India.

The operations on board the vessels are carried out

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T.G. Venkataraman]

by dock workers belonging to Dock Labour Boards and on shore are carried out by another set of labour called shore workers, who are port employees. This dual system of labour working under the different bodies leads to non-optimum and uneconomic utilisation of labour.

We wish to merge the labour of the Dock Labour Boards with the concerned Port Trusts, so that interchangeability of gangs is introduced. I would like to make it clear that no labour will be retrenched or dismissed by this move. All the Dock Labour Boards' employees/workers will become employees/workers of the respective Port Trust and the merger will be carried out only signing an MoU with the labour unions.

The Bombay Dock Labour Board and the Cochin Dock Labour Board have been superseded from 25.2.94 and 27.6.95 respectively after settlements were signed with Labour Unions for merger. They could not be merged with the Port Trusts only because an enabling provision does not exist in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

To introduce an enabling provision, a Bill, namely, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Inapplicability to Major Ports) Bill, 1995 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 1995. The hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to the Departmentally related Parliamentary Committee on Transport and Tourism for examination and report. The Committee submitted its Report to the Rajya Sabha on 4.12.95 and laid it on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 6.12.95. As per the recommendations of the Committee, the Government accepted the amendments suggested to the Bill, which have been adopted and passed by the Rajya Sabha.

This Bill provides that from a date to be notified in the Gazette, the Central Government will have the authority to direct that the provisions of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 will cease to apply to a Major Port, so specified. On that appointed day, all property, assets, funds, employees and workers of a Dock Labour Board will merge with the respective Port Trust. The terms and conditions of service of the employees will not be changed to the disadvantage of the employees.

I now commend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Inapplicability to Major Ports) Bill, 1997, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for inapplicability of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 to dock workers of major port trusts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Inapplicability of Major Ports) Bill, 1997.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there goes a proverb that two of a trade never agree or there can't be two lions in the same forest and same sort of situation is there in the docks of our country in the wake of division in the dock workers. The job, rules, gratuity, pension or pay-scale etc. of the workers of old docks are governed by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment Act.) 1948 and they were getting all facilities therein. But several new docks were developed in the country wherein Nhawa, Sheva, Kandia, etc. port trust were formed. They were regulated by port trust Act, Wherein there are workers who do loading and unloading on the ships at there fruits were included. Therefore, two categories were formed. Those who do loading and unloading work on the ships are governed by the Bill of 1948 and there are workers who do loading and unloading work on trucks also. The workers engaged at the major ports. Radha, Mumbai, Chennai, Vizag, Calcutta, Kandala have been divided into two categories. Suppose the workers living at Sea Shores do not get work or go on strike and keeping in view such problems the Government has brought this Bill. Though this bill has been brought late but it is better late than never. I am sorry to say that the copy of the Bill bears the years 1995 and carries the signature of then minister Shri Jagdish Tytler thereon.

The Government should have better circulated the fresh printed copies of this Bill then, evaluation could have been made as to whether or not the Government has made any amendments into this Bill. The copy we arranged from outside and after cross checking it in today's list of business, I find that the Bill bears the date 9th August, 1995 and carries the name of the then minister Shri Jagdish Tytler. I think that they are carrying forward this weight owing to the support extended by the Congress Party to this Government. Had this Government applied its own mind, this Bill could have been made more effective. In fact, 13 parties have applied their minds besides one from the outside but the mind from outside is predominant in this Bill. Had this Government applied its own mind, this Bill could have been made more effective.

As has been stated in its statements of objects and reasons that:

[English]

"The cargo handling operations on board of the vessel are carried out by dock workers and the employment of such workers is regulated by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948."

[Translation]

Now the law of 1948 is being repealed and all the workers under the old law and these working at present, their payscales funds and rights will be protected under this new Act.

I myself have seen at Mumbai Port Trust that in what

kind of inhuman conditions the workers have to work at the ports. The rainy and ocean water stagnates at places and it is quite deep at the place where the ships stop. The workers find it quite inconvenient to reach there for loading and offloading work on ships. Now with the advent of cranes, automatic containers and so many changes, the life of workers still remain endangered. Many a time accidents occur and the workers do not get even first aid, though the first aid centres do exist on papers but the doctors and necessary facilities which ought to be available at these centres are conspicuously absent. The workers have to carry out the exhausting job of loading and offloading work during winter and rainy seasons. They have to risk their lives while working at machines still they do not get necessary facilities. When we visited Kandala port, we found that high ranking officers were provided all the facilities but the workers were not provided the same facilities. There are two categories of workers—the contract workers and the permanent workers, the condition of the contract workers is pitiable. They further go in for the sub contract at times, there is rush of ships in the port than the workers are not available for loading and offloading work and more often then not they do not get work in the off season. I, through you, would like to ask the Government that it is all right to enact new laws and repeal the old ones so as to ensure implementation of uniform law at all 11 major ports and their interests will be safeguards under the same law but the Government should also see that in what kind of conditions these workers have to work and reside. The Government should make necessary arrangements for the education of their children. They have to do loading and off loading work in shifts day and night. Therefore, they should be provided canteen facilities. I do hope, that the Government should pay full attention to it. Change of law alone would not serve the purpose. Bringing all the workers of 11 ports under the one law alone is not sufficient. In fact, the workers, should get gratuity, salary, pension, P.F. etc. alongwith the payment of full compensation in case of accident. The services of workers working since long as casuals should be regularised. The contractors exploit the workers to earn profit. But the casual labourers working at port under the Government are engaged and disengaged for short intervals so that their services are not regularised and they do not get entitled for regularisation. So Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to seek an assurance from the hon. Minister and the Government that they should take all necessary efforts to save them from the exploitation of the contractors and to safeguard their interests. Whatever facilities were provided in the old and new law should be provided to them and the hon. Minister should ensure that all the benefits in the labour laws are provided to them. The workers who met with accidents at the ports are being paid the compensation at the old Rates which needs to be increased. As today the world has shrunk into a village and the trade has expanded after liberalisation and globalization, the open policy of trade may lead to widespread unemployment, with the induction of giant cranes, machines, containers and state of art technology, retrenchment of labourers should not take place rather their

rights should be safeguarded. The hon. Minister should take full attention to improve their living surroundings, to make arrangements for their children's education and their insurance. As the hon. Minister has himself admitted that

[*English*]

"With the result, it has become difficult to have optimum and economical use of available man-power on port".

[*Translation*]

Several committees were appointed and a number of recommendations were made by them, you are implementing only one recommendation for constitution of Port Trust as a single agency and integration of cargo handling labourers and bringing them under one law. I through you would like to say that alongwith coordination, retrenchment of labourers should not take place and their rights should be safeguarded and I would also like the hon. Minister to tell the House that the details of the recommendations made by the committees and by which time. The recommendations are to be implemented so that lakhs of workers engaged on various ports perform their jobs in a better manner and their interests, too, are safeguarded.

I can recall that the port workers had gone on a strike some time back and had also put first their list of demands. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are their major demands. The new U.F. Government which has openly stated to give top priority to their grievances and the U.F. Government should not ignore their problems under pulls and pressures from the Congress Party. The Government should give an assurance in this regard. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (NALANDA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister while introducing the Bill delineated on the situation prevailing before 1948 as to how the dock workers were exploited and to stop it the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 was conceived and enacted. I have had the close experience of this exploitation as I have been associated with the organisation of Dock Workers but this association was of a later period after 1948 but today on this occasion I cannot but recall that person who brought me in politics and labour movement who struggled hard for this legislation—his name was P. Demello.

Shri P. Demello, in his younger days, was associated with Shri P.N. Rai group and worked in Kalicloth on Bombay Dock. He set up a labour organisation there. He was imprisoned in Mumbai Jails from 1946 to 1948 but continued his struggle to end the exploitation which the hon. Minister has just now referred to, during the regime of Pt. Nehru. When he was freed from the jail, he resumed his struggle for this legislation owing to which he was again put behind the bars in Mumbai Jails. Thereafter hence language based states were not formed, till then, he was deported to his village in South Canara in Karnataka State where I met him.

[Shri George Fernandes]

He set up a labour organisation there in which I also worked with him. He was once again apprehended under the Preventive Detention Act which was enacted in 1949 or 1950. He was perhaps the first Indian to have been arrested under this law. At the time of his arrest, he was in Mangalore and was imprisoned in the Vellore jail of Tamilnadu where he was kept for about one year and nine months. After the charges and restrictions made out against him were removed by the justice Chhagala. He came back to Bombay.

After his arrival in Bombay, he was again jailed after six months for about one year and nine months. He contested the 1952 election from the jail and was kept in Jail till the completion of general elections. He was the single person to have struggled for bringing about improvement in the life of dock workers owing to which he was imprisoned. He fought the 1952 assembly election from the jail as the then Government did not allow him to come out. He was apprehended under the Preventive Detention Act and security of state law.

I recall this person today because no other trade union leader in the country has done such a work. At that time the Dock Workers were paid 2 anas or at best 4 anas. He raised the organisation of such labourers and fought ceaselessly for their interests. He was imprisoned not for once but four times and out of 6-7 years, he spent 4-5 years in Jails.

I want to recall the memories of that person here in this House, who was instrumented in bringing about this legislation to protect the interest of labourers. He was never the member of assembly or the Parliament as he contested the 1952 assembly election from the jail and everytime he was put behind the bars and lost elections each time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill relates to the workers who work on ships and carry out loading and unloading work and aims at bringing them under the port trust.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not have any objection to this Bill. This Bill is already under operation in Mumbai. In fact, it had come into force two years back by the agreement reached with the Union. This Bill is for those nine thousands dock workers who carryout loading and unloading work on stavordise ships and to bring them under the port trust. We do not and must have not any objection to it. Therefore, I would not comment on it. I do not have any thing worth saying about this Bill. the dock workers have a strong organisation and are fighting for their interests since 1946 and have also succeeded in availing of better pay and facilities than others in the country. They have achieved all these things not by anyone's mercy but by their ceaseless efforts and sacrifices. Several workers were killed in the struggle. Several labourers had fallen to bullets at the banks of ports in Mumbai. I had also contributed to some extent in these struggles which needs not to be mentioned here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I while speaking on this Bill have

the apprehension that this Bill relates to the on going process of privatization of Indian ports initiated by the Government. The following is the report of march months of your Ministry.

[English]

Kindly see paragraph 7.40 of page 42. It is given as "Major developments in the port sector" What are the major developments in the port sector? It is privatisation of the port facilities. This is the major development in the port sector, that is, privatisation of port facilities. And what are the facilities that you are going to privatise? Kindly listen to me, Sir. Firstly, it is leasing out assets of the ports.

[Translation]

The dock assets have been raised with the public money your ministry is not of today's ministry. It was constituted years back and when the dock's income was not enough to run these docks, then, Government's money was used for running them and the public money is deposited in the Government is coffers. Therefore, the dock's money is public money. The Government spent its money to construct these docks which is public money. Today the Government is going to privatize these ports. The Government should have some shame. Your major development is:

[English]

"Privatisation of port facilities". First comes leasing out the assets of the port. The second one is more important than the first one. It is "construction and operation of container terminals, multipurpose cargo box and specialised cargo box, warehousing, storage facilities, tank farms, container freight stations, setting up of captive power plants."

[Translation]

Then what remains which you are not privatising? The Government has decided to privatise all the ports of the country constructed with the public money within a period of 40-45 and 50 years, in the 50th year of Independence.

Sir, the person whose name was mentioned by Rawat ji and on whose name a Bill was introduced in the House earlier, represented an American Multi-National Company and the then minister concerned and the hon. Prime Minister had decided to handover the Kandala Port to that company. An agreement was signed to hand over fifteen hectares & Government land which was earmarked for the production of salt and which did not belong to the port but rather served as a safety belt of an island which protected the port from the waters of the sea, to a private American multinational company 'Cargil' after constructing a highly mechanised and ultra-modern berth, I had raised my voice in this House against that deal and in turn also received brickbats and abuses from the said Minister. I have been a member of Parliament since 1967 and I did not receive brickbats from anyone except in that particular case because we had caught them on the wrong foot. We even resorted to 'satyagraha' for six months and 8500

people had courted arrest. We knocked on the doors of the court, as a result, Cargill had to go and the Govt. had to bow down. The name of the Minister was Shri Jagdish Tytler.

Sir, I am mentioning it here because they are talking of ending exploitation in the docks, improvement in the docks and increasing their productivity etc. But when all these issues involve privatisation, why does the Govt. indulge in such a discussion? they are there to seal it out.

Sir, it further mentions—

[*English*]

"Leasing of equipment for cargo handling and leasing of floating rafts from the private sector."

[*Translation*]

Then there is a mentions of 'pilotage! The employees of the port bring the ships inside the port. They bring big boats to their berth with the help of small boats-pilotage is also being awarded to constructors. It further states—

[*English*]

"Captive facilities for port-based industries."

[*Translation*]

Then what else is left? Port is not meant for trade only. They consider everything as trade for Americans because Americans can send its army anywhere in the world, just as it did to wipe out Iraq. Everything is fair for them. If we face any threat to the Security of the country, tomorrow in the Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean, our ports would be converted into war ports. Under such a circumstance, there is a need to maintain secrecy about movements of our war-ships. The Government is privatising the ports. Which means the Govt. is selling out the security of the country in the hands of foreign countries. These people have no right to sit here. I am laying emphasis on this point since this issue is not limited to the speech only. The security of the country is being mocked at from all sides. The most dangerous thing is that the Government is end endangering the security of the country by privatising it. Various foreign companies have started entering into partnership in the port sector. Today, these companies are operating in collaboration with the Ports and the Government. The 9th Five Year Plan which is yet to be discussed in the House, has started in practice. The congress Government used to do this and there is no difference between you and them because the United Front Government survives on your support. Therefore, the U.F. Government will do whatever the Congress Party dictates. You should have done it. Those people would not have behaved with your Government in such a way. The data have been given in regard to Ninth Five Year Plan. There is outlay of 17 thousand crore rupees. The outlay of 17 thousand Crore rupees in 1997 is for the five years i.e. upto 2002. For this Five Year Plan they say that:

[*English*]

Out of this, Port Trust would be funding schemes/projects upto Rs. 10,664 crore.

[*Translation*]

The Minister has said just now that we will implement this law immediately where it is yet to be implemented because we want more efficiency and more profit. It is justified. More efficiency should be there, more profit should be there. The corruption at Port should be stopped. If you want to know about the extent of corruption there, then, I will tell you about it some other day. That should also be stopped. Profits should be increased. Regarding the profit of ports, last year, you have earned a profit of more than rupees 800 crores from major ports in Hindustan.

In the previous year to that you have received about 650 to 675 crores of rupees. Next year this amount will further increase. If your plan outlay is of rupees 17,000 crores, have completed a scheme of rupees 10,664 crores then this likely profit from ports should have been saved and if after that it is less i.e. if you have added that amount also in your scheme, then just now Finance Minister has said here that there is so much of money in banks that we don't know what to do with that money, so you give some money from banks to ports, why are you taking steps to handover the ports of this country to foreigners?

There is difference between Your theory and practice. On one side you are saying that there is plenty of money and we know that money is there and if you stop this looting then what should be done with the money, this also will not be known to us. There is plenty of money in this country and we are going to give ports of this country to foreigners. We want that this House must think over it, it should not remain satisfied with this Bill only but some discussion should be held in this House about such issues and the bizarre situation in which we are, that situation must be avoided.

About law, I only want to say that it is said in section 4(1) (e) that:

[*English*]

"Every employee and worker serving under the Dock Labour Board shall hold office or service under the Board on the terms and conditions which are not in any way less favourable than those which would have been admissible to him if there had not been transfer of his services to the Board and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Board is duly terminated or until his tenure, remuneration or terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Board".

[*Translation*]

I want to know whether you are looking at labourers at labour boards/Port Trust by dividing them in two categories? It is not clear in section 4(1) (e).

[Shri George Fernandes]

[English]

I shall put these words across to the hon. Minister, in English, if he so pleases.

My worry is that in section 4(1) (e) of the Bill, which you want to get enacted, you have said,

"every employee and worker serving under the Dock Labour Board shall hold office or service under the Board on the terms and conditions which are not in any way less favourable than those which would have been admissible to him if there had not been transfer of his services to the Board and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Board is duly terminated or until his tenure, remuneration or terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Board".

You are not saying, Mr. Minister, that you will have the same service conditions; you will have the same pay as employees in the same category in the Port Trust. You are not saying that. You are treating them as a separate category. Tomorrow, the interpretation of this section will be that they were not part of the Dock Labour Board or the Port Trust in its entirety and their personality was not submerged into the Port Trust. They were not being treated as the employees of the Port Trust because this leaves it open. It would have been admissible to him if there had not been transfer of his services to the Board. So, you are trying to say that they will have not favourable terms than what are available to the Port Trust. You are not saying that they will be assimilated into the Port Trust. You are keeping some kind of a separate category.

This fear in my mind gets confirmed when you read it further. It says,

"...and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Board is duly terminated or until his tenure, remuneration or terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Board".

This confirms that you are treating them as a separate category and not as full-fledged employees of the Port Trust. I want a very clear statement from the Minister in this regard whether they are going to be full-fledged employees of the Port Trust or not.

My second question is: If they are going to be full-fledged employees of the Port Trust, what would happen to their seniority? What would be their seniority *vis-a-vis* the other employees of the Port Trust who have been serving there? I know there are employees of the Dock Labour Board who have been working there for the last 30 years. Some of them are due for retirement even. I would like to know: Where do they fit into your seniority? What happens to their promotion as *Tenduum*, *Muttadum* in any other category? What happens to them? Your Bill does not make it clear.

[Translation]

Therefore I only want from the hon'ble Minister that there is no difference of ours on other issues in this Bill, but this issue here is looking very dangerous to me and we would like the Minister to explain it in details only after getting explanation on this Bill may be supported, otherwise there will be no support to this Bill.

About the Privatization issue we are not in a position to ask something from the Minister because it has been laid on the table by him, therefore there is nothing to ask from him just now but we want that they should not destroy ports by endangering the security of the country in such a way.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the views expressed by hon'ble Rasa Singh ji and George Fernandes.

I did not consider it necessary to speak more after them but the provisions made in this Bill till now and the apprehensions expressed by Hon'ble Rasa Singh and George Fernandes, the provisions made in sub section two of section 4 of this Bill, I have doubt on that and I think that if difficulty in regard to service is faced by the employees due to this then they can not get justice and the way the old system is going on that will continue, in the same way and those employees will remain sufferers.

I want to read subsection two of Section four:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any employee under this section to the Board shall not entitle such employee to any compensation under that Act or other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, Tribunal or other authority.'

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

16.58 hrs.

In Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, some rights have been given to employees and, I don't understand the logic behind imposing restriction in this Bill on these rights. On Institution, this board is being included in this Port. These assets of Port Employees, their rights, their service records etc. will be included in Port Board and if any difficulty is faced by Port Employees in this transfer and if they want to get justice in the court then the sub-section (2) of section (4) of this Bill stops them from this. This is against the principle of justice.

There is provision in the Constitution of India that if there is injustice to anyone then he is free to go to court. This provision is there in the constitution but this section is putting restriction on that so I want to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why this provision has been made and its need has been felt. Whether he is ready to withdraw this section even today? There will be several such difficulties before the port employees.

17.00 hrs.

Whenever there would be transfer in the port then those who used to undertake work of permanent nature, suppose they have attended the work for 240 days, they have the right to be made permanent. If they do not have such sort of rights, since there are various unions and there is the provision in it that by holding meetings with the unions, all those who come under its purview should be included in it and they should be given the rights. They will decide. Suppose if there is lacuna in taking the decision then those employees have the right to remove it. Legally they have the right to knock the doors of the court. A ban is being imposed on it which should not be done. Otherwise this Bill is worth supporting. If the intention and the policy of the Government are alright, whether the rights were being protected in that institution or would be protected here, something can be achieved from the aims of bringing this Bill otherwise nothing can be achieved.

I support this Bill and I would like to have the reply from the hon. Minister with regard to the doubts I have expressed.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (CHANDIGARH): Mr. Chairman Sir, prior to me two senior leaders Shri Rawat ji and Shri George Fernandes have spoken in favour of this Bill. While agreeing with their views I would like to draw your attention towards two three points. This Bill was introduced in 1995. As the hon. Minister has said while introducing the Bill that this Bill was referred to the select Committee after consideration of the Rajya Sabha and the representatives of all the parties were in the committee and now it has come to this House. The object of this Bill becomes clear from section 3 of this Bill. I would like to read out that section for your consideration:

[English]

"The Central Government may, after settlement is arrived at between the Dock Labour Board of any major port, its workmen and the management of that major port in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, direct by notification in the Official Gazette that the provisions of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 shall cease to have effect in relation to that major port with effect from the date specified in that notification."

[Translation]

As they have written in the objects and reasons of this Bill that the labourers had been facing two types of managements and two types of laws. To bring parity and to remove the disparity a provision has been made in this Bill. I think that it is right and it should be supported.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two-three points. As Rawat ji has said that it has been seen that there is no provision of education and medical facilities for the children of the workers of the at the place of their work. The labourers work on a little wages. Provisions should be made for school and medical

facilities for the children of labourers. If you do so then it is a right thing. There is no time frame to settle down the dispute between the management and the workers. Whether someone goes to labour court or any A or B authority it has been observed that there disputes are not settled for a long period. When the dispute with the management lingers on the worker comes to a position of disadvantage since the management can have a good lawyer, can pass on a good time and can pay a good amount. It has an upper hand.

Therefore, in case if any dispute arises between the Management and worker and a worker goes to any forum or tribunal, Authority or Dispute settlement Board contributed by you, then a time frame should be fixed to resolve the dispute within two-three or six months, then, I think you would be able to do a lot for the poor people and workers and you can protect their interests.

The worker faces a lot of difficulties on the question of implementing an award or decision given on a dispute. The workers don't have their unions, everywhere and where there are unions even there, the workers and their unions face a lot of difficulties in this regard. I had given a suggestion earlier and now again I would like to give a suggestion. As per criminal law, when any person commits a crime then the state fights the case on his behalf. If a dispute arises between any worker and the Management or the Management commit excesses against him or do not want to implement the award given in his favour or do not want to reinstate him or give him benefit then I would request the Government to ponder over this suggestion that the Government should fight the case on his behalf.

[English]

It should be state versus management, not workers versus management.

[Translation]

The Management do not implement the decision given in favour of the employees or any workers. This is a crime against the society. For instance, under criminal Law, when a person hurts anyone or fights with anybody then it is not a crime against an individual but it is a crime against the society. I feel the same thing in this case. If the Management do not implement the decision or award given in favour of any worker then it is a crime against an individual as well as the society. This suggestion is a major revolutionary step. If the Government are ready to take steps in this direction then they should make amendment in the said legislation in future whether it is Industrial Dispute Act, Abolition of Contract Labour Regulation Act or any other law. I think we can take a good revolutionary step in favour of the employees and workers on the occasion of 50th anniversary of Independence.

The hon. Minister has said that after disparities among the two are removed, there would be no changes in the service conditions and rules of these employees and then would be no retrenchment. I hope that the Government would keep this promise and also implement all these

[Shri Satya Pal Jain]

suggestion. As said by Rawatji, such a situation will not arise particularly in the case of those who have worked at a time with the management. Those who have worked under one law should also get all the service benefits irrespective of whether they have worked for 240 days or less. I hope that the Government would ponder over in this regard.

Sir, I would conclude my speech after making one point. Some time frame should be fixed for the implementation of awards or decisions given in favour of the workers. Under whomsoever the case goes, even if it goes for execution, three or six months time limit should be fixed for this. Along with this we should think in this direction also. If the Management makes appeal against any award or decision given in favour of any employee or worker then there should be no provision for getting stay. The Management should implement that award at first so that the worker could get the money. If he gets the money then he can defend his case easily.

With these words, while supporting what an hon. Member had said before me, I support this Bill and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAWA (JAIPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the speeches of several speakers, the hon. Minister must have reached the conclusion that there are several lacunae in this Bill. I request him to remove these shortcomings in the Bill. I welcome this Bill and request him to remove the shortcomings in the Bill.

Sir, this Bill provides that the laws enacted in this regard would apply equally on all the eleven ports and all the employees of the port trust would get equal facility. Shri George Fernandes has identified several shortcomings in the Bill and he had read out a booklet in this regard. I too understand that from the country's safety point of view it is very important. Importing of goods or any place outside the country has got lesser importance but if places in India are handed over to England or USA or a joint venture is set up in this regard, I think it would not be proper in the country's interest. I hope that the hon. Minister would be serious while taking a decision in this regard. The hon. Minister was stating that the earlier Minister has handed it over to an American company and this deal was signed by him.

I hope, the hon. Minister would certainly consider over it. From the safety point of view also these ports should neither be privatised nor there should be any private participation in them. This Bill further states that it would be instrumental in eradicating corruption also. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestion of my friend that there should be no check on going to court. Shri George Fernandes states about part 'B' of the Bill.

[English]

"If there had not been transfer of his services to the Board and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Board is duly terminated or until his tenure, remuneration or terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Board."

[Translation]

I hope that the hon. Minister would consider this clause also. Apparently, this Bill seems good. The provisions regarding gratuity, services and rules seem good. One more thing, the contractors have separate rules for engaging labourers. Our colleague hailing from Chandigarh who is also an advocate has rightly said that there should be proper arrangement for education of all these labourers and there should be no discrimination with them in regard to their condition and insurance. Their residence should be neat and clear and arrangement should be made for their sports like football. Volley ball and indoor and outdoor sports. If they get clean atmosphere after reaching home, and adequate place to play, they would remain healthy and work properly.

The delay taking place in court should be avoided. The decision taken by Arbitration should be implemented first. If some one wants to appeal further, he can do so. I hope that the present Government would not repeat the mistakes committed by Shri Jagdish Tytler by handing over port to Americans. The hon. Prime Minister should not give statement that he is like Draupadi among 15 parties. This Government of 15 parties should bring Bill applying its mind and considering the suggestions extended by me and Shri George Fernandes. My leaders have welcomed this Bill. I also welcome it half heartedly. I also have the same opinion as Shri George Fernandes that neither the port should be privatised in favour of foreign companies nor they should be allowed to have partnership and the labourers should get facilities. Thanks for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (ULUBERIA): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I support the Bill.

The necessity for this cargo handling labour under a single agency will integrate the service, will bring better coordination between two sets of work and it will improve the efficiency. That is the purpose.

And to that extent, this Bill is in proper order as all the Committees have recommended passing of this Bill. So I support the Bill.

But I want to seek only one clarification. When two authorities were there, a large number of workers were in the Dock Labour Board. My apprehension is that when it will be integrated, immediately, there may not be any retrenchment but the provision of new recruitment will be reduced because they will try to give more work or work

load to one set to reduce the recruitment to the other set as it is existing today. That apprehension is there.

Sir, you already know about the Pay Commission's recommendations. They have accepted that and they have abolished 3.5 lakh posts. There are crores of unemployed people in this country. Here, I again apprehend that there will be a reduction of further recruitment under this single agency. So, if the Minister clarifies this position, I hope it will be all right.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I first of all thank all the Members who have supported the Bill. Almost, there is not a single note of dissension so far as I could gather. Therefore, initially I thank all the Members who participated. Valuable suggestions have been made in this connection and will be able to answer them one by one, though I could not mention the names and all that. I will be able to give explanation as they require.

Sir, the senior hon. Member who spoke first about this Bill made some remarks about the Party now in power, the Party which is backing and all that. I want to submit to him very humbly that this Committee which I referred to, i.e. the Parliamentary Committee, was headed by no less a person than Shri Pramod Mahajan. He was the Chairman of that Committee. Therefore, the entire thing that what he has stated about the Party backing, this and that is completely taken away. So the Committee has gone into it very carefully, met all the Labour Unions and all others concerned. It also met the Chairman of Port Trusts and various organisations. Finally, after the complete scrutiny, the Standing Committee suggested only one amendment which has been carried out in this Bill which forms part of the Bill as Clause 3. That has been added to. Therefore, initially I may submit to the senior Member, that after the scrutiny of the certificate by Shri Pramod Mahajan and all that, I think you will now be satisfied that he has gone into it completely. What has been represented now, almost been thrashed out by meeting unions, labour leaders, Port Trusts and all concerned. The only thing that was suggested was that which we have incorporated Amendment in Clause 3. Therefore, so far as this Bill is concerned, it is not as though haphazardly this Bill has been brought into existence.

Of course, the only point which he has scored is that the Bill bears the name of Shri Jagdish Tytler and this is where I think that I must also put in my apologies to him because that bears that name. It is only the thing that cannot be made much about it. But anyway, he wanted to point out. In future, I think, these mistakes should not occur. That is the advice I could take from the senior hon. Member who has pointed out this. I do not take it in any other sense of criticism but I take it that it should be carefully looked into. This Bill, of course, has been followed since 1995.

A lot of apprehensions have been raised by the hon. Members. Apart from that my senior hon. Members has also raised so many points. But I am sorry and it is my

misfortune that he is not present here to hear my answer. He has gone away. But anyway it is my duty—Members may be here or may go out of the House—to answer all the Members so far as my capacity is concerned and within the command of my knowledge I will be able to satisfy and answer the question as briefly as I can without taking much time of the House.

Most of the Members have pointed out with regard to clause 4 (1) (e), which is very important. They say that it should not be a taboo. I quote:

"every employee and worker serving under the Dock Labour Board shall hold office or service under the Board on the terms and conditions which are not in any way less favourable than those—I stress on the word *which are not in any way less favourable than those*—which would have been admissible to him if there had not been transfer of his services to the Board..."

Now, there is a transfer of service. Both the labourers and the Board have been put together. Therefore, it is very relevantly pointed out that every employee and worker serving under the Dock Labour Board shall hold office or service under the Board on the terms and conditions which are not in any way less favourable than those which would have been admissible to him if there had not been transfer of his services to the Board and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment in the Board is duly terminated or until his tenure, remuneration of terms and conditions of service are duly altered by the Board.

Therefore, he holds the same position; he has got the same rights. Therefore, there is not much of a change in his liberty or his right to as being mixed with the other labourers. His rights are not being taken away. Therefore, in my view, this apprehension, is not at all based on facts. I submit that there cannot be any change of right by mixing of these two labourers. Therefore, according to me, this apprehension is not at all correct.

The other important aspect which has been pointed out was that you are debarring a man from going to the court, which is a right guaranteed by the Constitution. That is only for a limited purpose.

Now, I will read out the relevant part 4 (1) (2):

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any employee under this Section to the Board shall not entitle such employee to any compensation under that Act of other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any Court..."

So, this Bill has been brought only for a limited purpose, namely, compensation. There is nothing else. Therefore, it will not in any way affect the right of the party concerned.

As far as privatisation of ports is concerned, I will come to that later on because this is not the subject matter of discussion today. However, it has been raised by the hon.

[Shri T.G. Venkataraman]

Member and I will come to that later on. I will also answer the other points which the learned Members have mentioned.

One other aspect which is pointed out by the Member is with regard to the agreement and all that. That is also one thing which, I think, the Members might have raised after having read the Bill. I may clarify here that it is not by any force or anything else that we are forcing it. It is only after due consideration and due consultation with the unions and also with the other Members that it has emerged.

Two Dock Labour Boards of Mumbai and Cochin have been superseded in the year 1994 and 1995. Only after due consideration and consultation it has been done. They have signed it and agreed to that. The merger will take place only after consulting the members and unions.

It is also stated that the welfare of the labour should be taken into consideration. In this regard, I would say that the Government has already implemented a number of welfare schemes for workers of different Port Trusts. The full-time labour welfare officers appointed by the Port Trusts and the Chairman are also continuously engaged in looking after statutory and other welfare schemes. Therefore, there is no grouse about it. Wherever there is any pointed reference, I am ready to see that things that are damaging the labour so far as their living conditions, hospital and other amenities are concerned are rectified. If such things are brought to my notice, I will certainly take them into consideration.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: What about seniority?

SHRI T. G. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that point later.

A point was raised about security also. It is not as though the Members are not aware of it. When there is satellite communication, the security point of view will not bear much weight in the circumstances, I submit, because these are very advanced days.

They have also spoken about privatisation. They have said that privatisation should not have been there, but unfortunately there is a provision in the Port Trust Act itself. According to Section 42(3) of Major Port Trusts Act, the Board may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, authorise any person to perform any of the services that the Board performs on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. There is a specific provision and that is being acted upon. Now, there cannot be any bar now saying that the foreign investors are coming and therefore, there is a danger and all that. Therefore, I most respectfully submit that actually a provision is there and it is only being implemented; it is not that I have come down and almost changed the entire law.

As a result of merging, there are so many benefits. Formerly, the labourers were not getting monthly income; they were getting only daily wages. Now by merging this Dock Labour Board and Shore Labour Board, currently they

get a monthly salary and there is security of salary every month. Also, there is a uniform cargo handling agency and no labour will remain idle. On the other hand, when two sections were there, one was idly-sitting and the other was working. One man was getting monthly salary while the other was not getting monthly salary. Therefore, there is no idling now and every labourer is assured of monthly income. Their condition will improve, thereby improving the productivity of the ports. There will be no shortage of funds for implementation of welfare schemes for the labourers since the major Port Trust have got adequate surplus funds. For this purpose, every port has got sufficient funds.

The implementation of the welfare schemes will continue and they will be funded by the Port Trust. I am not getting anything from the General Budget. It is being funded by the Port Trust.

As I have already submitted, no labour will be retrenched, and that is the intention of this Bill. I assure you that there will no be retrenchment. It has been pointed out that there may not be any retrenchment at present, but retrenchment would be there when there is further employment of labourers. There is a policy, according to which, we must be able to cut down the staff by ten per cent every year. The productivity should be there and also the manpower should be reduced. We cannot avoid that policy. We have to taken it as it is. In the Board of Trustees, various labour unions and other interests are well represented. Therefore, the problems of the labour force is being carefully looked into, and there is no difficulty at all in putting across labour problems.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): You are making a suggestion that reduction in the labour force in terms of productivity might be a requirement. The other route could be expansion. That is our view also. Imports and exports are expected to grow and, therefore, productivity can increase with the volume of imports and exports without hurting the employment ratio.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: That is why, I have pointed out this provision. This ten per cent cut is there in all the ministries. We are reducing it, according to the instructions. Until and unless that ten per cent cut goes, we cannot help it. It is applied in all the ministries.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is it a rule?

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: It is a rule. That is why, I cannot go against it. Until and unless that rule is changed or removed, we cannot do anything. Therefore, only in such circumstances, there will be retrenchment. Otherwise, I assure you that there will no retrenchment at all.

The senior Member, Shri George Fernandes, paid a lot of encomiums to De Mello, who struggled and fought for it. He mentioned the De Mello's name with fond memories. I am very thankful to him for having reminded me because I am not aware of it. I think, the hon Members have also been enlightened by that. We all respect it. Only in a discussion, we will be able to gather all these things.

373 Dock Workers
(Regulation of Employment)

Another point that was raised was with regard to the foreign companies taking part in this privatisation. According to the policy of the Government, which has been taken earlier and not now, since funds and technical assistance are required, we are not only canvassing for foreign investment but we are also inviting the Indian investors as per the provisions of this Act. Therefore, there cannot be any difficulty at all. There cannot be any security problems with regard to this. With regard to the other aspects, I submit to the hon. Members that if any problems crops up in future, then I will come out with certain amendments, if necessary. For the present, this Bill would certainly serve the purpose. So, I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, if you please allow me, I want to seek only one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has clarified it adequately. But if you insist, then you may go ahead.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, when there were two unions, one was governed by the rules of 1948. They had all their rules and regulations, services, funds, security of services etc under it. The second union was that of shore workers. Now, both unions will come under the purview of your law and all the employees numbering 8-9 thousand would become employees of port trust.

[English]

how the seniority will be decided? What will be the criteria for deciding the seniority?

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: That is why, I have read out the provision 4 (e) wherein it has been mentioned that 'he shall hold or serve office under the Board on terms and conditions which are not in any way less favourable'. So, whatever he was enjoying earlier, he will be enjoying now also.

Therefore, there is no question.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (CHANDIGARH): That is not the question.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: I understand. That is the Government position. One set is there. The other set is joining. You are asking what is the seniority.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: The question is whether he will get the benefit of the past service under the new management or not. That is the basic question. The second question is whether that will be counted for the purpose of seniority or not. I request you to kindly clarify this point. Otherwise, there will be lot of problem. Be clear about it.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: If a number of years' service is there, he will enjoy the same position as the law stands. That is what I am pointing out.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will he get the benefit of that?

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA (KHERI): You have to clarify what criterion you will have in fixing seniority and how will you fix it. If you do not clarify, all the cases will go to the court and there will be lot of confusion about it. We are facing this problem. We faced it in Vayudoot and in Indian Airlines. If you can make it clear here, that becomes a rule.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: That is why I read out the Section. Whatever you enjoy as a matter of seniority will be protected.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: That is not sufficient. Either you say date of joining or you say what is the seniority, whoever has joined first will come first. Benefit does not matter.

[Translation]

The worker who is good and preferable should be relied upon. The Govt. had idea of creating post in one range but the problem arises when there is availability in one and non-availability in other. The Govt. should clear it because there are several such cases pending in courts and it has also occurred in medical side.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot decide there niceties in this manner. The hon. Minister has said that so far as the Bill is concerned, the Bill has made it clear that no worker will suffer adversely. That is the provision in the Bill.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Here in Indian Airlines and Air India and in other bank services, there is lot of confusion about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got anything further to clarify?

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: The merger is not by force. The unions are being consulted and that is being taken into consideration and it will be certainly not to the disadvantage of workers.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Can you not say that the date of the seniority will be from the date of appointment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be decided in consultation with the union.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I appreciate your point. There is a problem whenever there is a merger on deciding *inter-se* seniority. For that, I do think that the hon. Minister should clarify in the House. Otherwise, there will be jealousies and all kinds of controversies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister had adequately explained the position and I think we should proceed further.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir,

[Shri Thawarchand Gehlot]

I also would like my one doubt regarding dock workers to be removed. The hon. Minister should also clear that if an employee of Junior grade is working in higher grade or against upgraded post after merger, whether he would be upgraded or not, he would get all the previous facilities?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has made it clear that all these points will be decided in consultation with the unions.

[Translation]

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: I would like to get assurance from the hon. Minister that beside salary, his status would also not be lessened ... (Interruptions)

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: His status would not be lessened but if any employees works against any upgraded post, would be get all the facilities of upper grade or not?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these niceties are not discussed on the floor of the House. The hon. Minister has said that the interest of a worker after merger will not be adversely affected and the other problems arising there from will be decided in consultation with the union. Nothing more. Anyway, I cannot help.

[Translation]

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: If you clear the position of status alongwith emoluments, it would make much difference, and would not creat contradictions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for inapplicability of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 to

dock workers of major port trusts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI T.G. VENKATARAMAN: I thank all the hon. Members for having passed this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 24th July, 1997, at 11 a.m.

17.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 24, 1997/Shravana 2, 1919 (Saka).