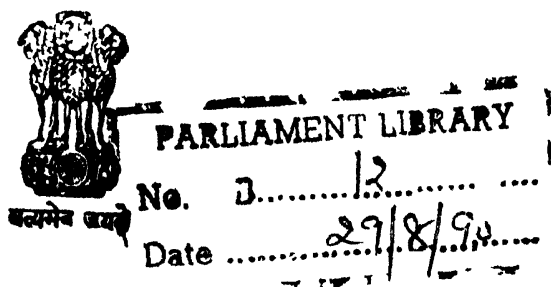


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, March, 21, 1990/ Phalguna
30, 1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**RE. GREETINGS ON ATTAINMENT OF
INDEPENDENCE BY NAMIBIA**

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Sir, I want to make a submission. Today is the historical day in the world history. Namibia has got the freedom. It is the highest forum. Therefore, we have to send our congratulations, through you. Before starting the Question Hour, you please say something and send some message which may be appropriate. It is my request.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): I join Dr. Thambi Durai. It is a very important occasion and the Government of India, at all times, since the days of Mahatma Gandhi, has been working in this direction. It is a fulfilment of the aspirations of the people

of Namibia. It is indeed the fulfillment of the aspirations of all high-thinking people of India and of mankind in general. This is a last bastion of colonialism to fall in the world.

MR. SPEAKER: I quite agree with the feelings of the Members of the House. I think, if you all agree, we will send our greetings to the people of Namibia. The whole House would greet the people of Namibia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we can adopt a Resolution also, today.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is enough, Acharyaji.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, there should be a greeting on behalf of this Parliament to the people of Namibia.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we will send our greetings, Chitta Basu.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): On behalf of the Government also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will send our greetings to the brave people of Namibia.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Please ensure that it should be on behalf of the Parliament of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we can do that.

SHRI SAMERENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, Chitta Basu, should personally hand over the message of greetings of Lok Sabha.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Identification of Primitive Tribes

*122 **SHRI HET RAM:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of India have undertaken or plan to undertake a systematic review of primitive tribes to identify those who are still struggling for survival as hunters, gatherers or shifting cultivators but have not turned into landless labourers;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to constitute an expert group for primitive tribes at the national level to provide guidance in the formulation of comprehensive plan and action programme for reviewing their progress; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

Primitive Tribes are identified on the basis of three criteria, namely (i) pro-agricultural level of technology, (ii) low level of literacy and (iii) a stagnant or diminishing population.

Seventy four primitive tribal groups have

been identified so far in 15 Tribal sub-Plan States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). The Working Group on the Development and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the VIII Five Year Plan (1990-95), which included experts, was constituted by the Planning Commission. It went into the question of development of primitive tribal groups and made recommendations regarding formulation of comprehensive plan and action programmes.

[English]

SHRI HET RAM: Sir, for the last forty years, the tribal India has been treated as national park or ethological park and development has been considered as per the national park and other accepted things. Nothing has been done to integrate them with other Indians. May I know whether the Government is thinking on the lines that tribes should be separated and kept separate?

Such provisions should be there so that they may be integrated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Speaker, Sir, there cannot be two opinions about the fact that the problem of the Scheduled Tribes is very disappointing. That is why there is a feeling of resentment among them. The programmes prepared by the Government could not be implemented effectively anywhere. Any assistance granted by the Government will not bear fruits unless it is properly utilised and the programmes are implemented effectively by the State Governments. I may tell you for information that the Central Special Assistance worth Rs. 493.75 lakhs was provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan. But you will be surprised to know that only Rs. 369 lakhs were spent out of the entire amount, which implies that the State Governments could not even spend the entire money granted by the Central Government, what to talk of making any contribution to the funds from their own side. Similarly, Special Cen-

tral Assistance worth Rs. 1787 lakhs was given in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the total expenditure was Rs. 1815 lakhs which means that contribution of the State Government to the fund was even less than Rs. one crore. A small contribution was made to the fund in the Seventh Five Year Plan as the grant of Rs. 2915 lakhs was provided by the Central Government and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4107 lakhs. I have personally discussed this issue with the Planning Commission and we are really concerned about it. I agree with the honourable Members that appropriate efforts have not been made so far towards the development of the tribal people and their region. The new Government is committed to the development of the tribals and we shall try our level best for their upliftment.

[English]

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): In my supplementary, I said that a change of attitude must be there, and did not speak about funds. Funds have been provided by the Central Government, but the attitude was that the tribal areas were an ethnological or a national park, which have to be preserved. I was asking whether a change was going to be there, to consider that they are also men. The tribal area is still fighting for survival... (Interruptions)

My point is that even today, after 40 years, they are fighting for survival. They are short in kerosene; and for salt and kerosene, they are sold as animals in the market; and for 40 years, Government has done nothing, because the attitude was only that of treating them as a park, an ethnological park. We have to see whether Government is going to change the attitude towards tribals... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must put a pointed question.

SHRI HET RAM: My point is that in areas where there is maximum population of tribals, the total funds given are negligible; and where most of their population has left, most of these budgetary provisions are util-

ized. When is this imbalance going to be balanced?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question is about the primitive tribes, particularly the illiterate ones among them. In Andaman and Nicobar, these people are still miles away from civilization. No one can have any objection in principle to whatever the honourable member has stated. He has asked for the facilities of education, medicine and roads to be made available to them. He has demanded to make them the rightful owners of their forests. I totally agree with him on this issue. But the most important question is how to do all this? We have Tribal Sub-plan. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissions and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioners to look into these matters. Despite all these efforts, the progress made so far in this direction is not at all satisfactory. We are going to organise a seminar on the topic "Problem of Scheduled Tribes" in Delhi on 31st which will be inaugurated by the hon. Prime Minister. We have invited all the honourable members either representing or concerned about the tribals and the hon. Members of the House are also welcome to come to Vigyan Bhawan and present their views on the topic.

[English]

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister. In view of the fact that the State Governments are not spending the amounts allotted by the Central Government, would the Central Government consider appointing, or taking steps to have, a Corporation of the type which the Malaysian Government has, to create the infrastructure of digging wells and having electric motors and levelling the land allotted to the primitive tribes? Would Central Government take such steps?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Speaker, Sir, the suggestions given by the honourable

Member have already been incorporated in the report presented in July, 1989 by the Working Group constituted for this purpose which was headed by the Welfare Secretary. It is pending with the Planning Commission. The Working Group has suggested that a sum of Rs. 200 crores should be spent on this work and there should be separate studies for various tribes and sub-tribes and separate plans should be drawn up for their development. The Working Group has submitted a proposal for Rs. 200 crores, but I do not think that the Planning Commission will give clearance for such a big amount. But we will try to persuade the Planning Commission and ask them to allocate this amount. But as I said, enactment of law alone is not enough. All concerned have to change their attitude. Everybody should think that the tribals are the very foundation of our society and everybody should do something with determination for their development. Such a feeling will have to be created. In my capacity as the Union Minister, I have been writing letters to the States and making all out efforts in this regard. As I said, we have convened a meeting for this purpose on 31st which would go into the details of the proposal.

SHRI A. LARANG SAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the assistance being released by the centre is being spent properly by the States? He said he has been writing letters time and again. If so, is it that his letters do not have any effect on them? In that case, I would like to know as to what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard in future?

Secondly, is there any proposal to have a time-bound programme to complete these tribal plans?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though time-bound programmes are drawn up, these are not completed within the scheduled time-limit. It will be our endeavour to see that time-bound programmes are drawn up and then implemented as per the schedule.

[English]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATI RAJU: Is the hon. Minister aware that due to lacunae in the criteria worked out by the Planning Commission for identification of new hill areas under the central assistance hill areas development programme, many tribals in the Eastern Ghats especially in the Araku/Anantgiri Districts of Visakhapatnam are deprived of their legitimate share of special assistance? Will the Minister use his good offices to expedite the extension of the central assistance to these deprived people in the tribal areas?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will consider this point... (Interruptions) As I said, we will definitely take the points made by the hon. Member into consideration. We have been taking steps to find out as to how much of the assistance has reached the beneficiaries. We will remove the lacunae, if any, and also take measures to see that the benefits reach the beneficiaries.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: The tribal development has taken place. Has the Government so far identified those tribals who still live on hunting and gathering tools, etc.? Have these tribes been identified, how many of them are there and where are they?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, its reply has already been given in the statement. Names of the States numbering 14-15 have been given and the number of tribals based on 1981 census has also been given. The population of such tribals is 16,90,257.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the forests in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, falling under the Aravali Hills Range

in Rajasthan have been denuded. The tribals living in these districts are totally dependent on the forests. Will the Central Government and the State Government take up plantation work in these barren forest lands and allot the barren land under these forests areas to the tribals? Will the Government also make some arrangements for providing water to facilitate plantation? Mr. Speaker, Sir, exodus of Adivasis from these areas is taking place. They are migrating to cities in search of livelihood. Their huts are deserted. It is a very serious problem.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that there are no two opinions about it. Laws have been enacted, nobody can purchase Adivasi Land. The Adivasi land which might have been acquired by others will be restored to its original owner. The Adivasis should be freed from the exploitation by the money lenders who keep them under their debt trap. I have told the hon. Member that Act and fact are two different things. We will make endeavours to see that there is proper co-ordination between the Act and the facts. We have all along been writing about this. There is not a single State in the country in which Adivasi land has not been encroached upon. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to remove those encroachments.

As I said, I have already written to the State Governments and I shall write to them again. We are holding seminars to focuss attention on this problem. We will go to each and every State for this. We want to implement this proposal on priority basis. We seek the support of the entire House for this work. The tribal problem is a problem of the whole

country. It is not the problem of Adivasis alone. If we view it as Adivasi problem, it will be an injustice to them. If we are to bring Adivasis to the mainstream of the country, the country has also to come forward for this. I, being the Welfare Minister, would like to give an assurance on behalf of the Government of India that all the Acts made for tribal development will be enforced effectively.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

*123. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum wage fixed for agricultural labour in different States;

(b) when this limit was fixed;

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider this limit in view of the rise in prices and inflation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Power to revise these minimum wages vests in the State Government and they are advised to periodically do so.

STATEMENT

As on 1.3.90

Daily rates of Minimum wages of Agriculture workers fixed by different state/UTs. under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 .

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6

States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 11.00 (9.2.87)	No provision	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 11.00	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 18.00 (1.9.86)	—do—	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 18.00	
3.	Assam	Rs. 19.00 (1.7.88)	—do—	Rs. 19.00	
4.	Bihar	Rs. 10.00 or 5 Kg. Paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value plus one time nasta (16.10.86)	—do—	Rs. 10.00 or 5 Kg. Paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value plus one time nasta	
5.	Goa	Rs. 12.00 (1.7.86)	—do—	Rs. 12.00	

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 11.00 (4.2.86)	—do—	Rs. 11.00	
7.	Haryana	Rs. 27.75 with meals or Rs. 31.75 without meal (1.5.89)	Nil	Rs. 27.75 with meals or Rs. 31.75 without meal	DA is issued twice a year (1st January and 1st July) @ Rs. 1.70 per point per month
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 (15.4.89)	No Provision	Rs. 18.00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15.00 (25.5.86)	—do—	Rs. 15.00	
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 17.65 (12.7.88)	—do—	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 17.65	
11.	Kerala	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 15.00 (1.6.84)	—do—	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 15.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 11.00 (26.6.87)	—do—	Rs. 11.00	

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Maharashtra	Rs 12.00 to Rs 20 00 (15 88)	—do—	Rs 12 00 to Rs 20 00	
14	Manipur	Rs 23 70 per area other than Hill area and Rs 26 70 for Hill area (1 12 88)	—do—	Rs 23 70 per area other than Hill area and Rs 26 70 for Hill area	
15	Meghalaya	Rs 15 00 (1 3 87)	—do—	Rs 15 00	
16	Mizoram	Rs 28 00 (1 11 87)	—do—	Rs 28 00	
17	Nagaland	Rs 15 00 (16 5 87)	—do—	Rs 15 00	
18	Orissa	Rs 11 00 (10 2 89)	—do—	Rs 11 00	
19.	Punjab	Rs 33 30 without meal or Rs. 29.30 with meal (1 9 89)	Nil	Rs 33 30 without meal or Rs 29 30 with meal	VDA is provided twice a year (1st March and 1st September) @ Rs. 2 30 per point

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 14.00 (11.3.87)	Nil	Rs. 14.00	per month or 9 paise per point per day
21.	Sikkim	Rs. 14.00 (10.1.87)	Nil	Rs 14.00	Wages have been fixed by an executive order
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 14.00 (3.4.89)	No provision	Rs 14 00	
23.	Tripura	Rs. 16.00 (1.1.90)	—do—	Rs. 16.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 (29.4.89)	—do—	Rs. 18.00	
25.	West Bengal	Rs 19.65 without meal or Rs. 16.45 plus 2 principal meals (1 10 88)	—do—	Rs. 19.65 without meal or Rs. 16.45 plus 2 principal meals	

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 20.00 (Andaman) Rs. 21.00 (Nicobar) (12.7.89)	—do—	Rs. 20.00 (Andaman) Rs. 21.00 (Nicobar)	VDA is issued quarterly @ Rs. 2.25 per point per month
2.	Chandigarh	Rs. 23.85 without meal Rs. 19.85 with meal (30.8.88)	—do—	Rs. 23.85 without meal Rs. 19.85 with meal	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 14.00 (5.10.89)	—do—	Rs. 14.00	
4.	Delhi	Rs. 28.85 (1.5.89)	65 paise per day 1.2.90	Rs. 29.50	
5.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 18.00 (1.9.88)	No provision	Rs. 18.00	Wages have been fixed by an executive order
6.	Pondicherry				
	(I) Pondicherry region	Rs. 14.00 (2.1.90)	—do—	Rs. 14.00	

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Minimum Wages (with effect from)	VDA, if any (with effect from)	Total Minimum Wages	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(ii) Mahe region	Rs. 15.00 p.d. for hard work Rs.	—do—	Rs. 1500 p.d. for hard work Rs. 12.00	
		12.00 p.d. for light work (4.7.87)		p.d. for light work	
	(iii) Yanam region	Rs. 11.00 (15.3.88)	No provisio	Rs. 11.00	
	(iv) Karaikal region	Rs. 8.00 (16.5.86)	—do—	Rs. 8.00	Draft for revision issued on 1 11.10.89

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that the State Governments are advised periodically to revise the minimum wages. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 19.3.1990 has stated that they will formulate an agricultural policy like the industrial policy, where the remunerative price will be fixed based on the cost of input, labour charges and managerial charges. I want to know from the hon. Minister: whether the Minister will issue guidelines to the States based on the statement made by the Finance Minister to fix up the price according to the fertility and productivity of the soil and taking into account all the factors mentioned by the Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has pointed out is already being emphasised on the states. It may be seen that we go by the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. In 1948, there was a proposal to revise the Minimum Wages after every 5 years. Thereafter, the National Commission on Labour was set up in 1969. This commission suggested that there should be a revision of the minimum wages after every three years. A conference of the Labour Minister was held in 1980. It was decided in that conference that the minimum wages be revised after every two years or when Consumers Price Index reaches 50, whichever is earlier. In 1987 the proposals made in 1980 were repeated and it was decided that minimum wages should in no case be less than Rs. 11 under the Minimum Wages Act. In 1988, it was decided that wages should be enhanced with the rise in prices. At present, the rate of minimum wages is Rs. 11 which is quite low. There has been a proposal to raise this rate to Rs. 14.25. We are examining this matter. But one thing I would like to tell the hon. Members that the minimum wages as stated above are the minimum only, these are not maximum. No State Government should pay less than this amount. Haryana has more paying capacity and it is paying more. If they

pay a still higher rate, it will be most welcome. There is a binding on the State Governments which are paying less that they cannot pay less than this amount.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, my second supplementary question is this: Sir, the minimum wages fixed for States differ from State to State and it is State-wise. But in a State there are different type of lands varying in fertility and production. And the State-wise list does not seem to be proper. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider to issue guidelines to the State Governments to fix up minimum wages according to the fertility of the soil from region to region so that it can be implemented in practicality for the labourers and the farmers?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware that the Minimum Wages Act is implemented by officers of the State Governments. In this regard, the main difficulty is that the agricultural labour cannot press for wages till they work throughout the year. In backward states, they get work for 3 to 4 months only during the year and for the rest of the period they are idle. When agricultural labour demands minimum wages from the landlord, he is told that he would get wages for three months only and not for the rest of the year. This is the reason that he goes to Haryana and Punjab in search of job and there also he is exploited. Therefore, we are considering to bring forward a central legislation in Parliament. A national conference was also held in Delhi on 9th and 10th March regarding the problems of agricultural labourers, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. We are considering it seriously. We have decided that we will include the problems regarding land in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. By including land problems in it, the right of the landlords to go to the court would go. The lease of the land will be received by the poor man directly and he will not be requested to go to the courts. So far

as the question of implementation of the wages is concerned, it is under the purview of State Governments. We are instructing State Governments in this respect. The trade union leaders met me the day before yesterday and we had discussions with them and we are trying if an organisation like that of trade unions is formed by the agricultural labourers, we will be able to give them to same rights as are enjoyed by the trade unions. I would request the hon. Member that the labour leaders should strengthen their agricultural labour cell so that we can enforce Minimum Wages Act.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: In our country, the condition of agricultural labourers is like that of bonded labourers and their number is more than that of bonded labourers. Today, the children of an agricultural labourer, who are born on the same land, are unable to feed themselves and their children when they grow up even after working very hard through out their life. Due to poverty their children cannot receive education. Government should make efforts to improve the condition of agricultural labourers as it has done in the case of industrial workers. School should be opened in villages for their children and hospitals should be set up for the treatment of their parents. Special arrangements should be made for the treatment of their old parents in cities. They are not in a position to marry away their daughters of marriageable age due to poverty and Zamindars of the villages and sons of money lenders kidnap their daughters and daughters-in-law to satisfy their lust. Therefore, I would like to know what is being done by the Government to ameliorate their social condition and to provide social security to them. I want a positive reply that when this would be implemented.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier we organised a national seminar on 9th and 10th March regarding problems of agricultural labourers. Recently, a conference was also held regarding agricultural labourers in the Malankar Hall by leftist parties, which was inaugurated by me. As I said earlier also,

Government is trying to enact a central law in this regard at the earliest. This central law will be very effective and we will spare no efforts to make it effective. As Shri Ganga Charan has said that the main problem of agricultural labourers is that they do not have guarantee of work for the whole year. So long as we do not guarantee this right of work to them, the standard of living of agricultural labours will not improve. We will try that they should be guaranteed work throughout the year under right to employment. Keeping in view this object, we have decide to spend Rs. 50 out of Rs. 100 on the rural development, which will facilitate construction of roads in villages, irrigation facilities and work to labourers throughout the year. When they will get work throughout the year, we can ask them to contribute towards a savings fund in which Government will also contribute and those savings will be deposited in a bank so that it could held them in future and in their old age. We are also trying that they should also receive benefits available to other workers. We are much concerned in this regard. As I have said, agricultural labourers are the backbone of this country so we are making all out efforts to solve the problems of agricultural labourers.

[English]

SHRI S. BENJAMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of agricultural labour is a continuous problem. Directions were not given to the State Governments to implement land reforms. The number of working days available to the agricultural labour is just three or four months in a year. The rest of the time they have to starve. So, will the Government consider the question of implementing land reforms by deforesting the area where there are huge tracks of land but no trees, and where SCs/STs are living, or where there are no forests, by giving them the right to cultivate the land? There are huge tracks of Government land which are under the control of the Central Government. So, will the Government consider allotting those lands to these agricultural labourers in order to bring them up as small or marginal farmers because we have not been able to bring their

wages on par with the industrial labour? What is the way in which the Government can solve the problem of the agricultural labour which constitutes at least twenty per cent of the population of the country? Assurances have been given since the time of Independence that these people will be developed as independent farmers but no such thing has taken place so far. So, will the Government consider whether they are to be treated on par with the industrial labour at least?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to reply first the second question of the hon. Member. He has asked whether the Government is thinking of giving to the agricultural labourers status equal to the industrial labourers or other labourers. I want to make it clear that once they are able to organise themselves, they will be given equal status and those who are organising themselves, we are trying to give them equal status. The second question is about land problems. These can be solved only by amending the existing laws relating to land. Today, if a landless is given slip for a land and if that land is occupied by the landlord, then as per the existing laws, there is no way out for that poor man except to go to a court of law to get the possession. If the poor landless has to go to court, he can never get justice because he cannot fight against the landlord. To improve this situation, we are considering to include 'land' in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that the right of the landlord to go to the court could be curtailed and the poor landless could get justice.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the law provides that there should be equal wage for equal work so far as women labourers are concerned. But as we know, there are great difficulties in the way of this law being implemented in reality. The situation creates a dilemma. Women

are brought into the job market only to devalue labour. On the other hand, when labour is not devalued, they are excluded from the job market. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan in mind whereby this inequality can be sorted out and the labour Law can be enacted in reality.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has correctly said that law provides that there will be no discrimination between a male and a female labourer so far as their wages are concerned but still discrimination is made. As I said, this problem falls under the jurisdiction of the States and it is their responsibility to see to it. Union Government can only write and advise them. If you have any suggestions, we will consider them and exercise our powers. We are considering the suggestions, we have received.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agricultural labourers do not have any organised sector. They do not get employment for the whole year. It has been said that in this sector the majority of the labourers are women and they do not get regular employment throughout the year. Besides, there is exploitation of contract labour. They do get minimum wages but if you go through the list, you will find that even the minimum wage is not sufficient to meet the bare necessities of life. Therefore, it is my submission that it will not solve the problem if we leave this matter to states. What is the policy of the Government with regard to save the labourers of the unorganised sector from exploitation? What steps will be taken in that direction?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, Government is considering introduction of a central legislation in which it intends to cover all these points.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you may please sit down

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has just now stated in his reply that minimum wage is Rs. 11, which will not be reduced. But in Bihar, the situation is that Rs. 2/- or 2.50 are paid to the labourers, particularly to those engaged in brick kilns. They work there as bonded labour. I want to know whether Government has made or intends to make any enquiry into the payment of wages less than the prescribed minimum wages to the labourers in Bihar?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though provision for monitoring exists, we have asked our Ministry to conduct a survey about the total number of agricultural labourers and also to see as to whether those who have violated the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act have been punished, but no separate enquiry has been conducted so far. All this has been laid down in the Minimum Wages Act. I fully agree with the views of the hon. Member that the labourers are paid a lesser amount than that prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. For that matter either the State Governments should enforce it or else it would be left to the courts to decide. I completely agree with you and I have asked my Ministry to maintain a complete record of the number of people against whom action has been taken for violation of the Minimum Wages Act. Apart from taking action against the guilty, the amendment seeks to incorporate a provision of fine of Rs. 500/- or six months imprisonment. As regards the penalty of Rs. 500/-, it is paid by the offenders, but for the violation of act, no one has been jailed so far. So, we are trying our level best to get stringent punishment to the persons who violate the law and a record is being kept for this purpose.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sympathy shown by the hon. Minister for agricultural labourers is

commendable, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that despite the provision of Rs. 14.25 as minimum wages, agricultural labourers in most of the villages are paid their wages in kind and not in cash, as a result of which they get foodgrains equivalent to an amount for less than the minimum wages fixed by the State Governments. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that this Act is implemented, but the hon. Minister is also aware of the fact that they are unable to do so. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government, in order to bring about consistency in the Minimum Wages Act and to make its implementation mandatory, proposes to establish a co-ordination agency, which would at least see to it that agricultural labourers are definitely paid minimum wages in all the States.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with my next supplementary question, in the regard, I would like to know whether the Central Government proposes to make a mandatory provision for payment of pension to the agricultural labourers as they do not have any means of livelihood in their old-age?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the suggestion of my hon. friend for setting up a machinery to enforce the Act, it is my humble submission that the creation of such a machinery would only increase bureaucratic red-tapism and it would not benefit the agricultural labourers. Therefore, as I have said in the beginning, agricultural labour organisations should be strengthened. As regards the amount of minimum wages, it is decided on the basis of the per capita income in each state. In spite of that, it is the minimum wage, and not the maximum wage that has been laid down in the act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to old-age pension, State Governments have their own schemes, but as I have said earlier, under the central legislation, which we propose to bring forward, these labourers would get work throughout the year and a certain percentage of the wages would be deposited in

the Provident Fund or some other fund, in their name and from that fund, they would be given financial assistance in their old age.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Madan Lal Khurana

...(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, only four questions are being covered every day leaving the rest of the 16 questions unanswered. If this is the position, all questions cannot be covered on any day

...(Interruptions)

Right to Housing

*124 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare 'right to housing' a fundamental right; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No Sir, At this stage, Government does not consider it necessary or feasible to declare housing as a Fundamental Right. The Action Plan announced by the Government envisages a comprehensive National housing Policy for different sections of the society with specific programmes directed towards the poor and improving the housing finance structure and this would be placed before the Parliament after its finalisation.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a submission to make. I know that the right to property was deleted from the Constitution through the 44th Amendment in 1979, but here I am talking

about the right to Housing. What I mean is that after 42 years of independence, the right to a roof or the right to shelter should be granted to the common man. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the freedom of speech and right to freedom of religion are included in the list of our fundamental rights. Even the right to life is there, but the right to life does not mean the right to live like animals, instead, it means the right to lead a dignified life. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to lead a dignified life means fulfillment of some basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter. Housing also should be one of them.

MR. SPEAKER: No one has any objection about housing.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is so important a right that all other rights are useless without it. What I mean to say is that, in this country, people die of the adverse effects of weather in all the seasons. They die of heat in summer. In winter, it is cold that brings them death or during the monsoons, excessive rains take the toll of their lives. Just now, the hon. Minister said that he would make efforts. Earlier, the Government had said that every person in the country would be given a 25 Sq. yard or 25 sq. metre plot. Government should at least come out with a statement in this House, specifying therein the period by which every person in the country would be given a 25 sq. metre plot.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I agree with the basic principle underlying in the argument of the hon. Member. But, in fulfilling the basic needs of the population, housing ranks next only to food and clothing in importance and there is no doubt about it. If we make it a justiciable right and a fundamental right, it will create a lot of problems. In short I would like to give the hon. Member and the House, through you, the total dimension of the problem. For example, in the Eighth Plan period the housing needs i.e. the physical requirement is about 21.77 million housing units. If we have to fulfil all these obligations,

the total investment required for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 77,500 crores; that means per year we require an investment of Rs. 15,500 crores which includes investment required for provision of infrastructure and minimum levels of services. At the same time, there are about six lakhs (0.6 million) of people who have no shelter at all; they are living in pavements and in temples. This is the nature of the problem. So, if we make it a fundamental right and justiciable right, a change in the Constitution alone will not bring about houses. Therefore, having regard to the prevailing conditions, existing resource and the level of economic development of the country, we think the time is not propitious to formally recognise housing as a fundamental right and justiciable right, but we also feel if we do so, it will divert the attention to the legal aspects. It will not help to secure the financial and other resources. Therefore, we think the purpose can be achieved through a pragmatic plan.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the new Government has proposed to make the right to work, a fundamental right. Similarly, the Right to Housing too should be made a fundamental right. At least, the Government should come out with an announcement that those without house would be given minimum 25 sq. yards plot within a period of five or seven years.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, we are drafting a new Housing Policy in which we will announce all these schemes. We have discussed about the problems in our Consultative Committee. After it passes the drafting stage, it will be placed before the House and it will get the widest debate and it will be our Magna Carta for our Housing Policy.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to

draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that here a question of the right to housing has been raised. But in fact, the people are in need of food, cloth and shelter. The fact that crores of people in the country are without a roof over their heads is not a pleasant thing for a welfare State. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to accept it in principle that they will provide shelter to each and every citizen of the country during the coming years. As at present, thousands and lakhs of people have to sleep on the pavements. At least, those thousands of people who come from villages and sleep on the platforms should be provided with shelter.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member speaks about those who are dwelling in the platforms. In fact, six lakhs of people in urban and rural area are shelterless. At the same time, we have been providing arrangements for the night shelter under the Night Shelter Scheme. Under this scheme we are taking care of these people in all the metropolitan cities. These people are also taken care of in cold wave seasons and other adverse conditions.

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total number of homeless people residing in the great metropolitan city of Delhi.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I require a notice for that.

SHRI KAMAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the number of applications pending with the DDA as on 31st December, 1989 and the number of houses or flats constructed during 1989 and allotted to the applicants. I would also like to know the time frame by which the backlog will be cleared.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Again

crave your indulgence that I require a notice.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has just stated that he is going to bring forward a special scheme very shortly but the amount of money allocated for the purpose in the current Budget presented yesterday by Hon'ble Shri Madhu Dandavate is only a little higher than that allocated under this head in the last years' budget and unless and until the amount of allocation is increased the present allocation will fall short to solve even one percent of the housing problem of this country. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to how could he share the problems of the people in this way without making provision of required amount of money for it in the budget because mere allocation for it on paper will not solve the problem. The second thing I would like to ask is whether the Hon'ble Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate proposes to utilize the black-money in this country for the purpose of housing and development of slums and to bring out all that money in such a way that it is utilised to solve the problem of slums and housing of the entire country?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I share the feelings of the hon. Member, Prof. V. K. Malhotraji. Two days ago, our hon. Finance Minister has announced a new scheme in the name of "Take Shelter for unaccounted money" to be diverted in creating houses and for the development of slums. Naturally, it is a very innovative scheme. I think, it will go a long way in solving many of the housing problems.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, this is a very important question. Firstly, I would like to know whether the figure the hon. Minister gave, 0.6 million...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is 6 lakh households in urban and rural areas. That is, those who sleep on the platform, under the trees, without any roof... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are lakhs of people-actually, millions of people-in major cities alone like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras who are living on footpath. My suggestion is that the Government should seriously consider allowing financial institutions to liberally finance constructing of houses in addition to what they are doing about blackmoney. That scheme may come later on. But if the existing financial institutions can advance loans for housing, that will go a big way in easing housing problem. As far as these people who are living on footpath are concerned, community shelters should be taken up urgently. Will the Government consider these two suggestions?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: When I say 6 lakh households living in the urban and rural areas, it is the figures given by the Working Group of the Planning Commission. They are the set of people who do not have shelters over their heads. They are living on the platform or under the trees. They are shelterless. These figures do not include the slum dwellers. This is the figure given by the Working Group of the Planning Commission... (Interruptions)

Regarding the other scheme, I said the previous Government had launched many schemes. We are continuing it and we are improving it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you to the Hon'ble Minister that the Government has not been able to provide houses to the Members of Parliament to this date. Then how it could provide houses to the people in the villages. Hence I would like to request the government to provide night shelters for the people in the urban areas... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Regarding hon. Members of Parliament, we are doing our best with the cooperation of the Housing

Committee to solve the problem. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing what ought to be done.

..(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, can the Government not do the same at least in Delhi as had been done in Bombay in Maharashtra, till 1985 for the people living in unauthorised houses and jhuggi-jhonpris?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: For Delhi also, we have similar plan. Those people who are on those plans will be re-scheduled and alternative arrangements will be made for them. Until then, we will not demolish or destroy the flats.

Cauvery Waters Dispute

*125. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:
DR. K. KALIMUTHU:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a tribunal to solve the Cauvery Waters Dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps proposed to be taken to solve the problem?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration. An inter-State

meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Cauvery Basin States on 7.4.1990 has been convened.

SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: The hon. Minister's reply is cryptic, evasive and shows lack of concern over the issue which is hanging fire for 16 years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the then Government of Dr. M.G. Ramachandran communicated its resolve to the Central Government of referring the issue to a Tribunal and, if so, what steps have so far been taken by the Government since then and, if no steps have been taken, what were the hurdles in taking the necessary steps?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: A meeting is already convened on 7th April. If it would not deliver any good results, then naturally we will take further steps to solve the problem.

SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: How many bilateral meetings between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have taken place since 1976 and with what results? I also want details of the bilateral talks and also the reasons for not being able to arrive at an amicable solution to the whole issue. If these reasons still continue, what is the hesitation of the Government to refer it to a tribunal straightaway without holding any further discussions as proposed by the Government? We want to know who went wrong, when and why?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I have already said that the meeting has already been fixed for 7th April..*(Interruptions)* A bilateral meeting was held at Madras between Karnataka and Maharashtra without any results. But we are trying to find out a solution...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.S. RAO: My first request to the hon. Speaker is that during Question Hour, you must protect the interests of the Members without which we cannot get any chance...*(Interruptions)* You must protect our interests.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister some details. Several tribunals have been formed earlier. Our experience is that no solution is coming out to solve this case. So I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking in terms of making all the projects and Inter-State Rivers as national projects.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I should say that this is a suggestion... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the hon. Minister is not aware that the State of Maharashtra is not involved in the Cauvery Water Dispute...(*Interruptions*) I must say that Maharashtra is not a party to the Cauvery Water dispute. Just now the hon. Minister has said that. I am happy that he has called a meeting on 7th April. I want to know from the hon. Minister which are the issues he has noted down for the purpose of discussing between these parties concerned in the Cauvery Water dispute? So that the dispute can be narrowed down and he would also know which are the projects to be implemented and which are the parties which have no objection. All these things will be clear and at the same time, he would be able to find out a solution for the real dispute. Has he noted down any issues before him?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: As far as the dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is concerned, the hon. Member, who was in charge of the Ministry knows very much that the dispute is between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka...(*Interruptions*) The fact is that Karnataka is drawing more water from the Cauvery Basin. That is why Tamil Nadu is protesting that Karnataka is hurting the interests of Tamil Nadu. That is all...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly tell the hon. Minister to read the

facts before coming to the House. He is not aware of the facts. The Cauvery Water dispute is hanging fire for the last so many years. I am asking the question now...(*Interruptions*) Is the Minister aware of the fact in respect of the dispute? I want to know from the Minister what are the issues before the meeting for discussion ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: What does he want to know?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking: "What are the issues?"

(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Contaminated Foodgrains

*126. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Free Press Journal dated 20th and 21st February, 1990 that contaminated foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 900 crores was imported and passed on to the Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, the supplier of the damaged grains;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into this deal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The news reports appearing in the Free Press Journal dated 20th and 21st February, 1990 have come to the notice of Government.

India imported 2.011 million tonnes of US wheat in 1988-89 at a cost of US \$ 323.932 millions comprising FOB cost of US \$ 243.362 million and ocean freight of US \$ 80.570 millions. Besides, 0.684 million tonnes of rice was imported during this period from Thailand at a FOB cost of US \$ 166.76 million.

The entire consignment of wheat was fit for human consumption according to rules under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) which lays norms for determining fitness of foodstuff for human consumption in India. The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, which is essentially responsible for ensuring that grains imported are free from disease which may propagate in the country, found on inspection that there was very minute incidence of ergot ranging from 0.0001% to 0.006% and dwarf bunt ranging from 0.0002% to 0.0006% in 1.028 million tonnes of wheat, as against the PFA limit of 0.05% of ergot and 5% for damaged grains, which include fungus (bunt) affected grains as well. According to the Plants, Fruits and Seeds (Regulation of Imports into India) Order issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1984, consignment of wheat to be imported shall be free from Dwarf Bunt and Ergot. Since the imported wheat was required for consumption and not seed purposes, the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on representation from the Department of Food permitted the use of this slightly infested wheat with proper safeguards only to ensure that the ergot or dwarf bunt affected wheat in no circumstance enters wheat growing areas of the country to obviate any

possibility of its being used as seeds. Accordingly, the use of dwarf bunt affected wheat was permitted under the following main conditions:—

- (i) No wheat infested by Dwarf Bunt should be allowed to be moved to wheat growing States and its distribution through the PDS would be confined to Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and city districts of Bombay and Calcutta.
- (ii) If any wheat affected by Dwarf Bunt is already at any of the ports located outside Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and city districts of Bombay and Calcutta the stocks should be moved in sealed wagons to centres in these States; precautions, prescribed by the Plant Protection Adviser (PPA), in the movement of wheat should be observed by FCI.

For disposal of ergot affected wheat the following conditions were stipulated:—

- (i) All such wheat would be discharged at any port in the four Southern States (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), Orissa, Bombay Conglomeration/Industrial Suburbs, Calcutta and Goa.
- (ii) The Ergot infected wheat should be milled under supervision at the centres mentioned in (i) above and then allowed to be distributed. The refuse containing the chaff etc. should be burnt, as laid down by the PPA.

The imported wheat was supplied by the following US firms:

1. M/s Louis Dreyfus Corporation.

2. M/s Bunge Corporation.
3. M/s Richco Grain Ltd.
4. M/s Garnac Grain Co.
5. M/s Continental Grain Co.
6. M/s Tradigrain Inc.
7. M/s Union Equity Coop. Exchange.
8. M/s Cargill Inc.
9. M/s Artfer Inc.
10. M/s Marubeni American Corp
11. M/s Feruzzi USA Inc.
12. M/s Mitsui Grain Corp.

The imported wheat conformed to the P.F.A. Rules and transaction did not at any stage reveal anything warranting probe.

[Translation]

Illegal Construction of Shops in New Delhi

*127. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal construction of shops is going on at large scale in New Delhi area;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken or proposed to check illegal constructions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported

that no illegal construction of shops is going on in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area. However, some such activity has been reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority.

As and when such cases are detected, necessary action as per the law is taken by the authorities with a view to removing the encroachments and unauthorised constructions. The machinery has been activated in this regard.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b). above.

[English]

Definition of Weaker Sections of Society

*128. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SRINIVASAPRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Union Government to define the term "weaker sections of the society" and to lay down appropriate guidelines; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the said directive of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 31.1.90 relates to the definition of the term Weaker Sections of Society in the context of exemptions given under Urban Land Ceiling Act by the Maharashtra Government. The judgment contains some directions to the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra. The matter is under examination and necessary

action is being taken by the Government.

incurred helped containing the floods;

[*Translation*]

Steps to Check Floods

*129. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on flood control measures vis-a-vis loss to crops due to monsoon and water-logging, during Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five-Year-Plan periods;

(b) the extent to which the expenditure

(c) whether any durable and effective method has been evolved to control floods and water-logging in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Expenditure incurred on flood control measures, area given reasonable protection and loss to crops as reported by the State Governments are given in the table below:—

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Plan/Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on works of flood management (Rs crores)</i>	<i>Additional area given reasonable protection (Million ha)</i>	<i>Loss to crops as reported by the State Government (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	V Plan 1974-78	299	1.94	,989
2.	Annual Plans 1978-80	338	1 23	1,081
3.	VI Plan 1980-85	787	1.80	3,972
4.	VII Plan 1985-90	949*	0.84*	7,278*

(b) to (d). Floods cannot be controlled completely. But efforts can be made for reducing the extent and frequency of damage by construction of reservoirs, river embankments, town protection works, raising of villages, provision of drainage channels, landuse—zoning of the floods prone area and through a flood forecasting and flood warning system.

[*English*]

Encroachment of Land in Delhi by Jhuggi Dwellers

*130. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale encroachment of Government land in Delhi for the last two months and a large number of jhuggis have come up thereon;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the total number of Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such encroachment on Government land?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). There is no authentic information to indicate this.

(c) and (d). Pursuant to the Government's decision to issue ration cards to jhuggi dwellers, the Delhi Administration has done enumeration of jhuggies for the purpose. According to preliminary estimates there are about 2.1 lakh jhuggies and the average size of the jhuggi house hold is 3.9.

(e) The firm policy of Government is not to permit fresh encroachments. Delhi Administration has directed public agencies to maintain strict vigil and to take preventive action. A control Room has also started functioning to facilitate prompt reporting of encroachments by public.

Promotion of Ayurvedic System

*131. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new specific proposals to promote and develop the ayurvedic system of medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new ayurvedic colleges are proposed to be opened in Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(d) which are the ayurvedic colleges now functioning in Kerala; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce surgery in the syllabus of these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have proposals for the following new schemes for promotion and development of Ayurvedic System of Medicine in the country.

1. Creation of a separate Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy under the Ministry.
2. Strengthening and development of the existing Ayurvedic colleges in order to achieve good standards of education.
3. Setting up of Regional Organisations, Institutes, Drug Testing Laboratories and Pharmacies for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(c) Opening of new colleges is the concern of the State Government. According to the information furnished by Government of Kerala, they do not have any proposal to open any new Ayurvedic college in the near future.

(d) The following four Ayurvedic colleges are now functioning in Kerala:—

1. Government Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum.

2. Government Ayurvedic College, Trippunithura, (Ernakulam).

3. Vaidyarathnam Ayurved College, Thaikkattussari, Ollur, Trichur District.

4. - Vaidyarathnam P.S. Varrier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Malappuram District.

(e) There is already provision for training in surgery in the syllabus prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

[Translation]

Facilities to Textile Workers

*132. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a review of housing, medical treatment, education and other facilities available to textile workers in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the outcome of the review and the steps contemplated thereon

would be available?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Employees Provident Fund Arrears

*133. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how much money is outstanding from companies to the employees provident fund;

(b) how many companies are defaulters; and

(c) what action has been taken to recover the outstanding amount?

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

(a) and (b). According to available information, a sum of Rs. 217.83 crores was due from the un-exempted and exempted establishments on account of provident fund arrears as on 31st March, 1989, as per the details below:—

	No. of defaulting establishments	Rs. in crores
Unexempted establishments	11,421	88.27
Exempted establishments	164	129.56
Total	11,585	217.83

(c) The action taken by the E.P.F. authorities was as follows:—

(i) Revenue Recovery Certificates have been issued in 6018 cases

involving a sum of Rs. 25.87 crores and a sum of Rs. 11.85 crores was recovered during 1988-89.

- (ii) 6593 prosecution cases were launched under Section 14 of the E.P.F. and M.P. Act and 2465 cases were decided during 1988-89.
- (iii) 770 complaints under Section 406/409 IPC were filed with the Police Authorities and 108 complaints were filed directly before the Courts. There were 18 convictions during 1988-89.
- (iv) 13055 orders were passed under section 14B of the EPF Act levying damages of Rs. 4.63 crores for belated payments. A sum of Rs. 1.04 crores was recovered during 1988-89.

Nurses-Patient Ratio in Central Hospitals in Delhi

*134. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the nurse-patient ratio in Government hospitals in Delhi, separately during day time and night duty;
- (b) the prescribed minimum stipulated ratio in Government and military hospitals;
- (c) if the existing ratio is below the

prescribed ratio, the reasons for not adhering to the prescribed ratio; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). A statement showing the over-all nurse-bed ratio in major Government hospitals in Delhi is given at Statement—I. Nurses are deployed according to need of each Ward and the condition of patients requiring normal and intensive care during day and night.

Government has not prescribed the nurse-bed ratio for Government hospitals. However, the norm followed in Military Hospitals is given at Statement—II.

The Indian Nursing Council has recommended that the ratio should be one nurse for three beds in those wards where normal patient care is required and one nurse per bed in those wards which require intensive care.

The staff inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance has been requested to undertake a study to fix the nurse-bed ratio for Government hospitals.

In the meantime, Government have decided to (i) enhance the strength of staff nurse in Government hospitals by 5 per cent and (ii) increase the number of Ward Sisters to achieve a ratio of one Ward sister to 3.6 staff nurses.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the nurse-bed ratio in major Government Hospitals in Delhi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>Staff Nurse (number)</i>			<i>Nurse bed Ratio</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	1561	525			1:3
2.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	800	330			1:2.4
3.	Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	750	213			1:3.5
4.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital	1345	524			1:2.6
5.	G B. Pant Hospital	350	221			1:1.6
6.	Kasturba Hospital	450	206			1:2.2

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the Nurses-patient ratio in military Hospital

Sl. No.	Ward	Nursing Officers authorised
1	2	3
1.	Officer's Ward	1 for 12 beds and 1 more for 6 additional beds
2.	Officers Family Ward	1 for 5 beds and 1 more for 3 additional beds
3.	JCOs and ORs Ward	1 for 20 beds and 1 more for 10 additional beds
4.	JCOs and ORs Family Ward	1 for 10 beds and 1 more for 5 additional beds
5.	Paediatric Ward	1 for last 5 beds and 1 more for 5 additional beds
6.	ICU	1 for every 5 beds and 1 more for 3 additional beds
7.	Spinal Cord Injury Ward	3 for 10 beds and 1 for 10 additional bed

The average nurse-bed ratio in the Military Hospitals works out to be 1:1.1, at present.

Supply of Common Rice to Tripura

*135. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been making common rice regularly available in adequate quantity to Tripura;

(b) if so, its percentage to the State's total monthly allotment;

(c) whether the supply meets the requirements of the Integrated Tribal Development Project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India is making all efforts to meet the varietywise preference of rice of the Tripura State to the extent possible depending upon the availability of stocks. On an average, the supply of common rice to Tripura during 1989 was 39% of the total supply of rice to the state, although common rice procurement as a percentage of total rice procured for the Central Pool generally ranges from 20% to 25%.

(c) and (d). Available statistics indicate that during the year 1989, common rice supplied to the ITDP areas in Tripura had constituted about 86% of the total rice supplied to those areas under the ITDP scheme. In six months of 1989 the supply was about 100% while in the remaining months the supply was less due to overall shortage of common rice.

Execution of N.C.R. Plan

136. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate financial provision was made during the Seventh Five Year Plan for proper execution of the National Capital Region Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to execute the N.C.R. Plan under a time bound schedule; if so, the steps proposed; and

(c) the response of the States involved so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Plan allocations are made by the Planning Commission after taking into account considerations of intersectoral priorities and availability of resources. So far 50 schemes have been financially assisted by the Central Government and the National Capital Region Planning Board in parts of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which fall within the National Capital Region. The total investment on these upto 31.12.89 has been Rs. 117.63 crores. This includes assistance of Rs. 13.68 crores released by the Central Government before the commencement of the 7th Plan.

The participating States have been cooperating in the implementation of the urban development schemes in the National Capital Region.

N.C.C.F. complaints with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

*137. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation of India Limited (N.C.C.F.) has filed a complaint with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for filing the complaint; and

(c) the present position?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A complaint was filed with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi on 12.12.88 by the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Civil Supplies, who was also then holding the additional charge of Managing Director, NCCF, against Shri R.K. Sharma, Partner of M/s. R.K. Sharma & Associates, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, on grounds of professional and other misconduct, while conducting the tax audit of NCCF for 1986-87. After examination of the complaint and the written statement of Sh. R.K. Sharma, the Council of the Institute has decided to initiate an enquiry by its Disciplinary Committee in the matter, which is under progress.

Garland Water Grid Scheme

***138. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate a Garland Water Grid Scheme by linking all the major rivers in the country; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Housing

***139. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out any comprehensive scheme for the

development of housing in the semi-urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the concessions and facilities for encouraging housing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Action Plan of the Government envisages a comprehensive National Housing Policy for different sections of the society which would cover the housing needs of semi urban and rural areas also.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Proposal Regarding B & C Mills in Tamil Nadu

***140. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation to nationalise the B & C Mills, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nationalisation does not provide solution to the problem of sickness. However, a decision in this regard is taken in each case on merits keeping in view viability of the unit and other relevant aspects.

Expansion of Ayurvedic Education

*141. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of ayurvedic education in the country during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of ayurvedic medical colleges that have been set up by State Governments and Central Government at different places in the country so far; and

(c) the steps taken to set up more such institutions in the State and Central sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Expansion and Development of ayurvedic education is the concern of State Governments. However, in the Eighth Plan, there is a proposal for a Centrally assisted scheme for development of Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy to achieve good standards of education.

(b) 44 Colleges have been set up by different State Governments and a National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur has been set up by the Central Government.

(c) The Union Government do not have any proposal to set up more such institutions. Information about setting up any more such institutions by State Governments during the Eighth Plan is not available.

[Translation]

Illegal Transaction of DDA Land in Delhi

1336. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some property dealers under various assumed names have indulged in illegal transactions of DDA land in Delhi, particularly in East Delhi and amassed black money during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that some cases of illegal transactions of its land have come to its notice. Legal action has been taken against the offenders. Administrative action has also been against the DDA staff found guilty of negligence and connivance.

[English]

Safety in Open Cast Coal Mines

1337. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statutory provisions for safety in the open cast coal mines are adequate; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to modify the statutes suitably for safe operation of the open cast coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines including open cast mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and the regulations framed thereunder. These are reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Labour. Guidelines, wherever called for, are also issued by the Director General of Mines Safety. The Management of mines are required to comply with these provisions.

The 7th Conference in Safety in Mines held on the 19th and the 20th December,

1988 made several recommendations for improving the status of safety in open cast mines. These recommendations related to framing of (i) a Code of traffic for regulating the movement of heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM), (ii) a Code of practice for prevention of injuries to persons engaged in tipping on stock piles, dumping of overburden at dump yards, at loading points etc., (iii) Codes of practice for dealing with fires, prescribing the design and the maintenance of haul roads as well as drawing up and implementing schemes for proper maintenance, repair, overhaul and erection of heavy earth moving machinery, selection of qualified operators/drivers for heavy earth moving machinery, provision of suitable training centres for drivers and operators and provision of sufficient lighting arrangements etc. The recommendations of the Conference have been sent to all concerned and action for framing the Codes of practice has been initiated.

Dam Collapses in India

1339. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of cases of total dam collapses in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the cases of dam collapse in India are on the high side vis-a-vis other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). There are sixteen reported cases of total failures of large dams in India. The main reasons of these failures are overtopping, piping and structural. A Statement giving the details of these dams is given below.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Total Dam Collapses in India

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Type	Maximum height (m)	Year of completion	Year of failure	Cause of failure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kaddam	Composite	22.5	1957	1958	Overtopping.
2.	Bihar	Kharagpur	Earth	24.00	N.A.	1961	Overtopping.
3.	Gujarat	Machhu-II	Masonry/Earth	24.69	1972	1979	Overtopping.
4.	Gujarat	Mitti	Earth	16.02	1982	1988	Overtopping.
5.	Gujarat	Kaila	Earth	26.0	1954	1959	Piping.
6.	Karnataka	Chikkahole	Masonry	36.81	1969	1972	Structural.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Pagara	Composite	27.03	1911-27	1943	Overtopping.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Tigra	Masonry	26.0	1914-17	1917	Overtopping.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Kedarnala	Earth	21.3	1964	1964	Piping.
10.	Maharashtra	Kadakwasla	Masonry	40.0	1875	1961	Overtopping.
11.	Maharashtra	Kundali	Masonry	45.0	1924	1925	Structural.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Type	Maximum height (m)	Year of completion	Year of failure	Cause of failure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.	Maharashtra	Panshet	Earth	53.8	1961	1961	Piping.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Ahaura	Earth	22.4	1954	1955	Piping.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Nanaksagar	Earth	16.5	1962	1967	Piping.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Lower Khajauri	Composite	16.0	1949	1949	Piping.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaganar	Earth	17.7	1977	1977	Overtopping.

Proliferation of Sex Determination Clinics

1340. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in sex determination clinics only to cater to the need for selective abortion of female foetuses in urban and rural areas;

(b) whether this practice is ultimately likely to affect the gender ratio over the years, with the female population dwindling steadily,

(c) whether Government propose to bring forth concurrent legislation regulating 'amniocentesis'; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A legislation on the subject is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

E.S.I. Hospitals at Rourkela

1341. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to a proposal to construct a ESI hospital at Rourkela in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the hospital there so far; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Govern-

ment to expedite the setting up of the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Sub-Committee of the ESI Corporation had visited Orissa in February, 1989 and observed that the existing ESI dispensary in Rourkela and the ESI Hospital in the vicinity of Rourkela were under staffed and under-equipped. They had, therefore, recommended that the question of constructing a new hospital at Rourkela may be considered only after the State Government makes necessary improvements in the existing ESI dispensary/hospital. The recommendations of the Committee has been brought to the notice of the State Government for appropriate action. The question of construction of ESI hospital at Rourkela may, therefore, be considered, after the State Government makes necessary improvements in the existing ESI dispensary/hospital.

Damage to the Adjoining Areas of Jamania Chakka Ghat and Gehmer due to Ganga-erosion

1342. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable damage has been caused to the adjoining areas of Jamania Chakka Ghat and Gehmer on account of erosion by Ganga river; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps proposed to be taken by Government to check this erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No proposal for this reach has been received by

the Government of India. Anti erosion works costing less than Rs. 60 lakhs are taken up directly by the State Governments without referring them to the Centre.

Revival of Sick Textile Mills

1343. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to examine the feasibility of closing sick textile mills in both the public and private sectors;

(b) whether huge amount is sunk in the sick textile units and most of them cannot be revived; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government so far as the sick textile mills are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The feasibility of closing/running a sick private sector textile mill is considered by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present in respect of Public sector mills.

(b) An amount of Rs. 948.23 crores was the outstanding Bank Credit in respect of 222 non-SSI sick textile units at the end of December '87. Of these 129 units were classified as non-viable.

(c) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of sick/closed textile units found to be potentially viable. Government have also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 for determining and enforcing the preventive, ameliorative and remedial meas-

ures in respect of sick industrial companies. The Nodal Agency BIFR are expected to give priority to cases of closed/sick textile mills. The Government has started a scheme of excise duty loan for weak units to facilitate their revival. However, there may be no alternative but to allow non-viable units to close down provided the interest of their workers is protected.

Janata Flats in Lawrance Road

1344. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the so-called Property Dealers or Estate Agents, have come to occupy a number of Janata Flats in Lawrance Road, Delhi and are indulging in profit-making deals by arranging transfer of possession of the flats;

(b) whether Government are also aware that public pathways are under encroachment and unauthorised alterations, are also going on in these flats on a large scale; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). As a result of the survey done by the DDA, it was found that 16 Property Dealers were conducting illegal activities in the Janata flats in Lawrence Road, Delhi. Show cause notices were issued and allotments/leases have been cancelled in 8 cases. In 7 cases final notices for cancellation have been issued and in one case misuse has been removed.

As per the survey report no encroachments was found in public pathways. However unauthorised construction was noticed in 36 Janata flats of Pocket B-4 and notices

have been issued to the concerned allottees.

NTC Showrooms Staff

1345. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working at present in the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the number of employees working in the NTC Show-rooms;

(c) whether the show-room employees, who are working for the last 10-15 years, are given the regular pay scales, promotions and other service facilities as provided to the other categories of employees of the NTC; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The total number of employees working at present in National Textile Corporation group of companies is 1,75,390.

(b) The number of employees working in NTC Showrooms is 1,919.

(c) and (d). The showroom employees are governed by the Shops and Establish-

ment Act, as applicable in the different States of India. As such their pay-scales, other service facilities and promotion rules are not the same as are applicable to the employees of NTC.

[Translation]

Development of Bombay with Central Assistance

1346. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the urban development works in Bombay which started with the former Prime Minister's grant for housing problem;

(b) the time by which these works are likely to be completed;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(d) the nature of works to be undertaken in Kurla-Vikroli and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra have reported the progress of the works in question as follows:—

(a) Progress of Works:—

(i) Slum upgradation programme:

Slum pockets identified

47

Slum pockets where works have commenced

24 covering 15674 families

Development works completed	18 slum pockets covering 7916 families
Construction work in progress under relocation scheme	4717 tenaments/pitches
Expenditure upto February, 1990	Rs. 1,642.71 lakh

(ii) *Dharavi Redevelopment Programme.*

Slum pockets taken in hand	22 covering 11314 families
Works commenced	15 schemes consisting 2328 tenaments
Construction works taken up under Relocation Scheme	1000 tenaments, 340 pitches and 38 plots
Works completed	340 pitches
Construction of transit camp tenaments completed	1292
Expenditure upto February 1990	Rs. 2,007.90 lakh

(iii) *Urban Renewal Programme:*

Construction commenced	4262 tenaments in 31 sites in Bombay city
Construction completed	1965 tenaments
Transit tenaments taken in hand	2,368
Transit tenaments completed	1938
Expenditure upto February, 1990	Rs. 2,358.00 lakh

(b) The State Government have reported that all works are likely to be completed by March, 1991 except the works taken up under the enlarged scope of Urban Renewal and Dharavi Redevelopment Programme which are likely to continue upto 1992-93.

(c) The State Government have reported that an amount of Rs. 6,008.61 lakh has been spent till February, 1990 under the entire project.

(d) It is reported that no works are pending to be taken up. The work

of construction of transit tenements at Kurla has been completed and the slum upgradation work at Vikroli has been taken up.

[English]

Items Reserved for Handloom Sector

1347. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the number of items, reserved for exclusive production by the handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 has been stayed and is subjudice in the Supreme Court, no decision in this direction can be taken till the Supreme Court gives its verdict.

[Translation]

Assistance to Garments Exporters

1348. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings from the export of readymade garments during the year 1989-90 upto January 1990;

(b) the number of registered firms exporting such garments; and

(c) the criteria for providing assistance and other facilities by Government to these firms?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Exports of readymade garments during April, 89—January, 90 amounted to Rs 2644.15 crores.

(b) The number of firms registered with Apparel Export Promotion Council as on 31.1.90 was 16,856.

(c) All garment exporters registered with Apparel Export Promotion Council are eligible for assistance and other facilities provided in the Import-Export Policy announced by the Government

[English]

Recognition of Nursing Schools in Andhra Pradesh

1349. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Nursing Schools in Andhra Pradesh which are not recognised by Indian Nursing Council;

(b) if not, the details of such Nursing Schools; and

(c) whether Government propose to recognise those Schools and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes.

(b) A list of schools which are not recognised by Indian Nursing Council is given the statement below.

(c) There are 130 institutions not recognised so far by the Indian Nursing Council. 30 institutions which were inspected by the

Council's Inspectors were not found suitable for recognition and they have been asked to remove the deficiencies pointed out in the

inspection reports. The Council will be arranging inspections of other unrecognised schools in the near future.

STATEMENT

List of Nursing Schools not Recognised by the Indian Nursing Council

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course
1	2	3
1.	Solomi MPHNI training School Nidubrole, Rajamundry.	HW (Health Worker)
2.	Cd. Dr. D.S. Raju, MPHWH Training School, Tanuku, W. Godavari District.	HW
3.	Satya Sai, MPHWH Training School, Tanuku.	HW
4.	M.G. Memorial Medical Trust, MPHWH. Training School, Bhimavaram.	HW
5.	Krishnaveni Sanievayya MPHWH. Training School, Bhimavaram	HW
6.	Muslim Maternity and Zenana General Hospital, MPHWH. Training School, Hyderabad.	HW
7.	St. Theresa's Hospital, Hyderabad	GN (General Nursing)
8.	A.P. Family Planning Association of India, Hyderabad	HW
9.	Krupa MPHWH Training Institute, Chirala	HW
10.	Annie MPHWH Training Institute, Chirala	HW
11.	Ekalayya Memorial MPHWH Training Institute, Chirala	HW

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the training course</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
12.	Mahavir Hospital and Research Centre, Hyderabad	HW
13.	H.V. Training School, Visakhapatnam.	HW
14.	Sri Padmavathi School of Nursing, Tirupati	GN
15.	Sri Venkateswara School of Nursing, Chittoor.	GN
16.	Jaya Nursing Home, Hanamkonda, Warangal.	GN
17.	Murali Krishna School of Nursing, Nellore.	HW GNM (General Nursing and Midwifery)
18.	St. Mary's School of Nursing, Kakinada.	GN
19.	Simhapuri MPHW Training Institute, Nellore.	GN
20.	Sri Pyditally Memorial MPHW Training Institute Srikakulam.	HW
21.	Sri Surya Training Institute, Bheemunipatnam.	HW
22.	Mother Theresa Training Institute, Payakaraopeta	HW
23.	Sarojini Naidu Training Institute, Cheepurapalli.	HW

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
1	2	3		
24.	Bharatiya Mahila Kendram Training Institute, Vizianagaram	H.W		
25.	Vijaya Marie MPHWS Training Institute, Eluru.	HW		
26.	St. Mary's Training Institute, Peravali.	HW		
27.	International MPHWS Training Institute, Kakinada.	HW		
28.	Venkatarayudu Mem. MPHWS Training Institute, Kakinada	HW		
29.	Sri Ravi Vidya Peeth Training Institute, Kakinada	HW		
30.	Sri Raja MPHWS Training Institute, Konthamuru	HW		
31.	The Konaseema Training Institute, Amalapuram	HW		
32.	L.C.M. Michael Training Institute, Ramachandrapuram.	HW		
33.	Academy of Medical Sciences MPHWS Training Institute, Rajahmundry.	HW		
34.	Vijay MPHWS Training Institute, Vijayawada.	HW		
35.	Mahilabudaya MPHWS Training Institute, Gudivada.	HW		

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
1	2			3
36.	Youth School of Nursing, Ananthapur.			HW
37.	Vijaya MPHW Training Institute, Guntur.			HW
38.	Milred MPHW Training Institute, Guntur.			HW
39.	Neelima MPHW Training Institute, Tenali.			HW
40.	Grameena Mahila Arogya Sikshana Kendram MPHW Training Institute, Tarlupadu			HW
41.	Sri Satyanarayana MPHW Training Institute, Markapuram.			HW
42.	Radhika MPHW Training Institute, Ongole.			HW
43.	Kasturi MPHW Training Institute, Ananthapur.			HW
44.	Nirmala MPHW Training Institute, Ananthapur.			HW GNM
45.	Sri Padmavathi MPHW Training Institute, Cuddapah.			HW
46.	Praneeth MPHW Training Institute, Pulivendla.			HW
47.	Sri Srinivasa MPHW Training Institute. Chittoor.			HW

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course
1	2	3
48.	Sri Padmavathi MPHWH (F) Training Institute, Tirupati.	HW
49.	Sri Umamaheswara School of Nursing, Kurnool.	GNM
50.	J.S.M. School of Nursing, Hyderabad.	GNM
51.	Rayala Seema Seva Samithi, Tirupati.	HW GNM
52.	Sri Durga MPHWH Training Institute, Chittoor	HW
53.	Sri Sarada MPHWH Training Institute, Nandyal	HW
54.	Navachaitanya MPHWH Training Institute, Narsa Raopeta	HW
55.	M G. MPHWH Training Institute, Kurnool	HW
56.	Jaya Nursing Home, Warangal.	HW
57.	Sri Veera Venkateswara Training Institute, Khammam.	HW
58.	Santhosh MPHWH Training Institute, Hy Karimnagar.	HW GNM
59.	C. Kamaladevi MPHWH Training Institute, Hyderabad.	HW

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
1	2	3		
60.	Sri Padmavathi Training Institute, Saroor Nagar, Hyderabad.	HW		
61.	Kohm Memorial Training Institute, Safilguda, Hyderabad.	HW		
62.	Grace MPHWH Training Institute, Gadwal.	HW		
63.	Bapuji Telugunadu Training Institute, Nalgonda.	HW GNM		
64.	Hyderabad School of Nursing MPHWH Training Institute, Hyderabad.	HW		
65.	Visakha School of Nursing, Visakhapatnam.	GNM		
66.	St. Noseph's School of Nursing, Visakhapatnam.	GNM		
67.	Gravis Med's School of Nursing, Visakhapatnam.	GNM		
68.	St. Uke's School of Nursing, Visakhapatnam.	GNM		
69.	Priyadarshini School of Nursing, Rajahmundry.	ANM GNM		
70.	Helapur' School of Nursing, Eluru.	GNM		
71.	Kasturba School of Nursing, Tanuku.	GNM		

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course
1	2	3
72.	Vijay School of Nursing, Vijaywada.	GNM
73.	Sai Karuna School of Nursing, Vijayawada.	GNM
74.	Grace School of Nursing Machilipatnam.	GNM
75.	Dileef School of Nursing, Nellore.	GNM
76.	University General Hospital, Mangalagiri.	GNM
77.	Vijay School of Nursing, Guntur.	GNM
78.	Chaitnya School of Nursing, Ongole.	GNM
79.	Sri Vinayaka School of Nursing, Hindupur	GNM
80.	American School of Nursing, Ananthapur.	GNM
81.	Sri Padmavathi School of Nursing, Cuddaph.	GNM
82.	Vani MPHW (F) Training Institute, School of Nursing, Cuddaph.	GNM ANM
83.	Swathi School of Nursing, Tirupati.	GNM

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
		1	2	3
84.	College of Medical Technology School of Nursing, Ongole.			GNM ANM
85.	Prabha School of Nursing, Mancherla.			GNM ANM
86.	Gurunanak School of Nursing, Hyderabad.			GNM
87.	Kasturibai MPH W (F) Training Institute, Peddaboddepally.			ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife)
88.	Sri Venkateswara MPH W Training Institute, Narsipatnam			ANM
89.	Sarojanamma MPH W Training Institute, Narosannapeta			ANM
90.	St. Luke's MPH W Training Institute, Visakhapatnam			ANM
91.	Priyadarshini MPH W Training Institute, Rajahmundry.			ANM
92.	Ratna MPH W Training Institute, Koyyalagudem.			ANM
93.	Indian Red Cross Society Training Institute, Eluru.			ANM
94.	Santhi Tribal Welfare Training Institute, Polevaram.			ANM
95.	Jyothi MPH W Training Institute, Tadepalligudem.			ANM

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the training course</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
96.	A.N.C. Hospital, Nandavaram.	ANM
97.	Susmitha MPHWS Training Institute, Nellore.	ANM
98.	Mary Matha MPHWS Training Institute, Nellore.	ANM
99.	Dileef MPHWS Training Institute, Nellore.	GNM ANM
100.	Nellore MPHWS Training School, Nellore.	ANM
101.	Sravanthi MPHWS Training Institute, Bapatla.	ANM
102.	Netaji School of Nursing Nalgonda.	GNM
103.	St. Mary's MPHWS Training Institute, Ananthapur.	ANM
104.	Mamtha MPHWS Training Institute, Guntakal.	ANM
105.	Aswani MPHWS (F) Training Institute, Jagtial.	HW
106.	St. Mary's MPHWS Training Institute, Puttur.	ANM
107.	Swathi MPHWS Training Institute, Tirupati.	ANM

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
		1	2	3
108.	St. Joseph's MPH W Training Institute, New Paloncha.			ANM
109.	Venkateswara MPH W Training Institute, Karimnagar.			ANM
110.	Viswani MPH W (F) Training Institute, Nandyal.			GNM HW
111.	Laxmi MPH W Training Institute, Hyderabad.			ANM
112.	Bharathi MPH W Training Institute, Hyderabad.			ANM
113.	Bhavani MPH W Training Institute, Suryapet			ANM
114.	Kasturibai MPH W (F) Training Institute, West Godavri, Narsipatnam.			HW
115.	Padmavati MPH W (F) Training Institute, Hyderabad			HW
116.	Jhansi Rani MPH W (F) Training Institute, Cheepurupalli.			HW
117.	Bathasta MPH W (F) Training Institute, Pithapuram.			HW
118.	Vijaya Laxmi MPH W (F) Training Institute, Eluru.			HW
119.	Grace MPH W (F) Training Institute, Patchapuram			HW

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Name of the training course		
1	2	3		
120.	International MPH W (F) Training Institute, Machilipatnam.		HW	
121.	Anuradha MPH W (F) Training Institute, Niduhrolu.		HW	
122.	Swamy MPH W (F) Training Institute, Guntur.		HW	
123.	Navodaya Institute, Narsaraopeta.		HW	
124.	Devi MPH W (F) Training Institute, Pennur.		HW	
125.	Narasimha Swamy MPH W (F) Training Institute, Kadiri.		HW	
126.	Nirmala MPH W (F) Training Institute, Cuddapha.		HW	
127.	Sri Mahalaxmi MPH W (F) Training Institute, Cuddapha.		HW	
128.	Srinivasa MPH W (F) Training Institute, Madanapalli.		HW	
129.	Vijaya Memorial MPH W (F) Training Institute, Kurnool.		HW	
130.	Adarsa MPH W (F) Training Institute, Kurnool.		HW	

Opening of CGHS Dispensary in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh

1350. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2352 regarding opening of CGHS dispensaries in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh and state:

(a) whether the CGHS dispensaries have been opened in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in opening of the above dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). All Central Government employees/Pensioners residing in Shalimar Bagh have been covered by the newly opened CGHS dispensary (No. 81) in Pritam Pura, A.C.G.H.S. dispensary in Nand Nagri will be opened on availability of suitable accommodation.

Translation]

Reduction in price of Bread

1351. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of bread in Delhi which were increased during the previous year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTERS OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by Delhi Administration, they have no such proposal.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Control Encephalitis in Punjab

1352. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have sought financial assistance to control encephalitis; and

(b) if so, the amount sought and Union Government's decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mansi and Vikal Projects and Barrage Construction in Rajasthan

1353. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a barrage in Udaipur on river Sabarmati to divert the water flowing into sea through river Sabarmati and utilise the same for irrigation purposes; and

(b) whether Government propose to clear the pending Mansi and Vikal Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The

proposal to construct a barrage in Udaipur on river Sabarmati as also for Mansi and Vikal projects have not been received at the Centre for appraisal.

[English]

Fruit Processing in Pepsi Foods

1354. CH. RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI
SOMABHAI CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsico Foods projects is processing only tomatoes and will not process fruits like Pears, Apples and Mangoes as committed;

(b) if so, the reasons for not processing fruits;

(c) the quantity of apples, pears, mangoes etc. which were to be processed as per the application of Punjab Agro;

(d) whether there was a report submitted about viability of the fruit processing units along with the application; and

(e) if so, the reasons as to why no fruit processing will be undertaken and the steps Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (e). M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation were granted a letter of intent on 19th/28th September, 1988 (subsequently transferred to M/s Pepsi Foods Private Ltd.) for manufacture of, among other things, 12,000 tonnes of processed fruits and vegetables. The information sought for will be ascertained from M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. and to the

extent information is available, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In their application for Industrial Licence, M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation had indicated the requirement of fruits as follows:—

Apples	22,000	MTs
Pears	22,000	MTs
Mangoes	7,000	MTs

(d) A feasibility study into the economics of juice concentrate plant in India and availability of raw products for the juice concentrate plant were furnished by M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation after the application was filed.

Clearance of Imported Drugs and Condoms after Testing

1355. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various drugs and condoms that were imported and were cleared for sale after second testing during the last one year;

(b) whether there is a provision to get disputed products re-tested from laboratories abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) A list of Condoms/drugs imported and released after second testing during the last one year is given in the statement below.

(b) There is no provision under the

Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules to get disputed products re-tested from laboratories abroad.

(c) The laboratories in the country are adequately equipped and have competent technical staff.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of drug	Quantity	CIF Value	Importer	Supplier	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Play Boy Brand Condom	2000 gross	Rs. 123450/-	M/s. R.J. Enterprises	Dangkug Trading South Korea	Standard after retesting and released
2.	Everything Brand Condom	—	—	M/s. Jairam Das & Sons	Shinbeng Corpn. Korea	—do—
3.	'Sunny brand condom	2500 gross	Rs. 163673/-	M/s. T. Kimatral & Co.	Dangkug Trading South Korea	—do—
4.	—do—	2500 gross	Rs. 130939/-	—do—	—do—	—do—
5.	—do—	2000 gross	Rs. 130939/-	—do—	—do—	—do—
6.	—do—	2000 gross	Rs. 130939/-	—do—	—do—	—do—
7.	Play Boy Condom	2000 gross	Rs. 1,33,700/-	M/s. Bhojan Mal Kundan Lal & Co., Delhi	—do—	—do—
8.	Fair Lady condom	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
9.	Sexy Girl Condom	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
10.	Baby Doll Condom	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of drug	Quantity	CIF Value	Importer	Supplier	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Fair Lady condom	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
12.	Skin Less Skin condom	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
13.	Oxytocin Cone	4.5 Kg.	Rs. 76021/-	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd., Bombay	M/s. Sandoz Switzerland	—do—
14.	Enalapril Maleate	10 Kg.	Rs. 1,28,471/-	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs Ltd., New Delhi	Chemo Iberica SA, Spain	—do—

New outlets of Super Bazar

1356. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new retail outlets of the Super Bazar in Delhi during the current year; and

(b) if so, the locations identified thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). During the current year 1989-90 the Super Bazar has opened six new branches at the following places:

1. Tri Nagar (General)
2. Vaishali
3. DESU Colony Tripolia (Rana Pratap Bagh)
4. Basant Enclave
5. Kalkaji-II
6. Badarpur Thermal Power Project Colony

In addition, the Super Bazar plans to open eleven new branches during the year 1990-91 at the following locations:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pritampura R.P. Pocket | (Drug outlet only) |
| 2. Swasthya Vihar | " |
| 3. Trinagar | " |
| 4. Delhi University | " |
| 5. North Avenue | |
| 6. Gaeta Colony | |

7. Sukhdev Vihar

8. Hindu Rao Hospital

9. Vijay Nagar

10. Airforce Station Palam

11. Alipur Village

Project for Sports Complex

1358. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sports Complex in the Trans Yamuna area was sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority and the foundation stone laid for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the progress of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has commenced with earth-filling and compound wall. Time span of project is around 3 years.

Regularisation of Ad Hoc Staff in EPF Organisation

1359. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees working in Central and Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are continuing on ad-hoc basis for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the regularisation of such employees; and

(c) action proposed for their early regularisation?

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

(a) and (b). A good number of employees in the cadre of UDCs, Head Clerks and Superintendent/Enforcement Officer/Assistant Accounts Officers have been continuing on ad-hoc basis, for the following reasons:—

- (i) Non-availability of qualified candidates;
- (ii) Non-finalisation of the seniority rules; and
- (iii) Non-finalisation of recruitment rules

(c) The following action have been taken:—

- (i) departmental examinations are being held periodically, so that qualified candidates become available;
- (ii) The seniority rules were finalised in January, 1990.
- (iii) Recruitment rules for the posts of Superintendent and Enforcement Officers etc. have been finalised recently.

Translation]

Constitution of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Commission

1360. **SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was constituted, and the composition of the Commis-

sion since its inception;

(b) whether Government propose to reconstitute the said Commission;

(c) the number of reports submitted by the Commission since its inception and the dates on which the first and the last reports were submitted; and

(d) the steps taken by Government on the recommendations thereof?

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

(a) The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted on 21.7.78 by a Government Resolution. It was set up with a Chairman and four other Members including the Special Officer appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution. By another Government Resolution dated 1.9.1987, the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was re-named the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprising a Chairman and not more than 11 other Members.

(b) The Government are examining the whole position to make the National Commission more effective.

(c) and (d). Eight Reports have been submitted by the Commission since its inception. The first Report was submitted to the Government on 8.2.1980 and the last report was submitted on 6.11.1987. All the Reports have been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. The recommendations made in the Reports of the Commission have been examined by the Central Ministries and State Governments, and out of the Eight Reports, the detailed Action Taken Statements of six Reports have been placed in Parliament.

[English]

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Unemployed in Punjab

1361. BABA SUJCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unemployed unskilled and semi-skilled labourers in Punjab;

(b) the number of unskilled and semi-skilled migrated labourers in the State; and

(c) the reasons for not employing local unskilled and semi-skilled labourers in the public sector and private sector undertakings?

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

(a) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Punjab as on 31.12.1988 was:—

(i) Unskilled	2,20,688
(ii) Semi-skilled	32,274

(b) The number of migrant labour varies from season to season and it is not possible to give the precise figures. However as per the survey conducted in 1983 by the Labour Department, Punjab, the number of migrant labour was estimated to be 80,000 in industry and 2,01,000 in agriculture.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Government of Punjab, there is no law or policy decision which makes it compulsory for Public and Private sector undertakings to employ local labour only.

New Sugar Mills in Bihar

1362. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create additional capacity for sugar production during Eighth Plan period to meet the internal demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State has large potential for establishment of sugar mills;

(d) whether the Bihar State Government has urged the Centre to clear four new sugar projects in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Based on the present guidelines for licensing during the 7th Five Year Plan, additional capacity of 61.44 lakh tonnes has already been licensed in terms of annual sugar production capacity making a total licensed capacity of 148.91 lakh tonnes as on 28.2.90 which is expected to be installed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) to (e). The State Governments are required to assess the potentiality of sugarcane cultivation while recommending the applications to the Central Government for establishment of new sugar factories. After the announcement of guidelines for licensing additional capacity in the sugar industry, the Central Government (Department of Food) have so far received four applications for setting up of new sugar factories in Bihar at the following locations:—

Sl. No. *Location*

1. Dhanaha, Distt. West Champaran (2500 TCD)
2. Pirpaiti, Tal. Pirpaiti, Distt. Bhagalpur (1750 TCD)
3. Jamui, Tal. Jamui, Distt. Monghyr (1750 TCD)
4. Dhanaha, Distt. West Champaran, (5000 TCD)

The application at Sl. No. 1 was considered by the Government and rejected since it did not fulfil the distance criteria of the licensing guidelines. The remaining three applications have been received recently and would be considered as per existing guidelines.

Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra

1363. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central approval is granted to Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme of Maharashtra on yearly basis and the present sanction is valid upto the current cotton season of 1989-90;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for approval of the Scheme on long term basis viz. for a period of Five to Ten years; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Approval for extension of Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme is granted by Government of India from time to time. The present approval is valid till 30.6.90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have constituted an inter-ministerial Committee to examine the merits and demerits of the further continuance of the Scheme beyond 30th June, 1990.

Filling up of Posts of Junior Engineers Reserved to SC/ST in Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

1364. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Junior Engineer (Civil) lying vacant in the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking under M.C.D. Delhi;

(b) the number of such vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 103.

(b) Out of 103 vacancies, 27 are reserved for SC/ST including backlog of 5 vacancies of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Selection process for filling up the vacancies has already commenced.

[Translation]

Procurement of Wheat

1365. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of wheat procured from various Government procurement centres during the current rabi season, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): 90.04 lakh tonnes (as on 16.3.90). State-wise procurement figures during the current 1989-90 rabi marketing season are as under:—

(In lakh tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	2
Punjab	56.02
Haryana	19.73
Uttar Pradesh	13.23
Rajasthan	1.06
Jammu & Kashmir	Negligible
	90.04

Utilisation of River Water for Pali, Sirohi and Jalore Districts in Rajasthan

1366. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for the utilisation of water of monsoon rivers for drought prone districts of Rajasthan especially Pali, Sirohi and Jalore districts; and

(b) the time by which water from Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal) is likely to be made available to the people of Jodhpur division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The State Government has formulated proposals to impound flood waters in Luni basin for flood moderation and subsequent utilisation to benefit among others Pali, Jalore and Sirohi districts.

(b) Partial benefits from Phalodi and Pokhran Lift Irrigation Projects and Jodhpur Water Supply Scheme which draw water from Indira Gandhi Canal are scheduled to accrue in Jodhpur District during the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Facilities to SC/ST Converted to Buddhism

1367. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to ensure that Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe people who convert to Buddhism are entitled to the same facilities which are available to them before conversion;

(b) whether they would also be entitled for the same facilities if converted to other religions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990, to remove bar on the Scheduled Caste converts to

Buddhism from being deemed to be members of the Scheduled Castes has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 12.3.1990. For Scheduled Tribes, there is no bar whatsoever based on religion.

(b) and (c). After the above amendment is made in para 3 of all the Presidential Orders issued so far specifying Scheduled Castes, all persons who profess the religions Hindu, Sikh or the Buddhism shall be deemed to be members of Scheduled Castes. Persons professing religions different from Hindu, Sikh, Buddhism, therefore, will not be entitled to get the benefits of Scheduled Castes.

Preservation and marketing of Coconut Water

1368. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate comprehensive scheme for preservation and marketing of coconut water; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not have any proposal in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Retail and wholesale prices of consumer items

1369. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the comparative retail and whole-sale prices of various consumer items, especially, varieties of wheat, rice, cereals, pulses, sugar, soaps, teas, edible oils, spices as in January, 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): A statement showing the retail and whole-sale prices of various commodities as in January, 1988, 1989 and 1990 is given below.

STATEMENT

A. Month-end retail prices of selected commodities at selected centres

Commodity/Centres	(Rs. per kg.)			
	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	
Rice (Common)				
Bombay	4.60	5.00	5.00	
Madras	4.50	4.70	5.00	
Kanpur	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Calcutta	4.10	4.00	2.82 (F.P.S.)	
Delhi	4.75	4.50	4.00	
Wheat (Mexican)				
Bombay	3.30	3.80	4.00	
Madras	3.30	3.80	4.00	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
	2	3	4	
Kanpur	2.70	3.30	2.50	
Delhi	2.70	3.20	3.00	
Jowar				
Bombay	3.20	4.20	4.00	
Madras	2.20	2.80	2.80	
Kanpur	2.50	2.50	2.25	
Calcutta	2.20	N.A.	6.00	
Delhi	2.70	3.00	3.50	
Bajra				
Bombay	3.30	4.50	3.70	
Madras	2.20	2.30	2.80	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	
Kanpur	2.50	2.70	2.25	
Delhi	3.00	2.50	2.75	
Arhar				
Bombay	13.00	11.00	12.00	
Madras	15.00	12.00	11.00	
Kanpur	12.00	10.00	9.50	
Calcutta	12.00	10.80	12.00	
Delhi	12.00	9.50	9.00	
Moong				
Bombay	8.00	12.00	13.00	
Madras	8.50	12.50	11.00	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	
Kanpur	8.00	10.00	11.00	
Calcutta	9.40	13.50	13.00	
Delhi	10.00	11.00	11.00	
Masoor				
Bombay	8.00	10.80	11.00	
Madras	7.50	9.50	11.00	
Kanpur	6.00	8.50	9.00	
Calcutta	8.00	11.40	10.70	
Delhi	7.50	10.00	9.50	
Urad				
Bombay	8.50	12.00	13.00	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
	2	3	4	
1				
Madras	8.20	11.50	11.00	
Kanpur	8.50	10.00	11.00	
Calcutta	7.20	9.50	9.00	
Delhi	9.00	11.00	11.25	
Gram				
Madras	6.50	12.00	11.00	
Kanpur	5.50	9.00	9.00	
Calcutta	NQ	11.00	9.20	
Delhi	6.50	10.00	9.00	
Sugar				
Bombay	6.80	7.00	8.80	

Commodity/Centres

January

1988

1989

1990

1

2

3

4

Madras

6.20

6.30

8.00

Kanpur

6.25

6.75

8.25

Calcutta

6.80

7.30

8.80

Delhi

7.00

7.50

9.00

Red Chillies (100 Gm.)

Bombay

3.75

5.50

6.00

Madras

2.00

5.00

4.00

Kanpur

4.00

6.50

5.00

Calcutta

3.00

6.00

5.00

Delhi

2.75

5.00

4.00

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
	1	2	3	4
Black Pepper				
Hyderabad	75.00	65.00	70.00	
Gandhinagar	75.00	70.00	65.00	
Madras	70.00	50.00	50.00	
Calcutta	80.00	82.00	80.00	
Delhi	75.00	58.00	60.00	
Lucknow	75.00	55.00	70.00	
Pondicherry	75.00	60.00	65.00	
Chandigarh	75.00	60.00	65.00	
Toilet Soap (Hamam)				
Bombay	4.50	N.A.	4.25	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	
Kanpur	4.50	4.50	4.25	
Calcutta	4.25	4.25	4.25	
Delhi	4.50	4.50	4.00	
Delhi (Lifebuoy) per cake	3.50*	3.90*	3.90*	
Washing Soap				
Kanpur	11.50	11.50	11.00	
Calcutta (100 Gm.)	2.40	2.75	2.75	
Delhi	11.65*	11.65*	11.10*	
Tea (250 Gm)				
Bombay (100 Gm)	4.00	4.00	5.65	
Madras	10.00	10.00	14.50	

Commodity/Centres	January			
	1988	1989	1990	
	1	2	3	4
Kanpur		9.50	9.50	14.50
Calcutta		10.00	10.00	N.Q.
Delhi		9.75	10.00	15.00
Vanaspati				
Bombay		25.00	26.00	28.00
Madras		25.00	25.00	28.00
Kanpur		24.00	26.00	27.00
Calcutta		30.85	30.85	29.07
Delhi		23.45	24.00	25.50
Groundnut Oil				
Bombay		27.00	N.Q.	26.00

Commodity/Centres

January

1988

1990

1

2

3

4

Madras

24.00

20.00

25.00

Kanpur

30.00

28.00

26.00

Delhi

30.00

30.00

30.00

Mustard Oil

Bombay

31.00

28.00

26.00

Madras

35.00

27.00

26.00

Kanpur

24.00

18.00

18.50

Calcutta

25.00

22.00

23.00

Delhi

25.00

20.00

21.00

*Source: Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi.

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

F.P.S. = Fair Price Shops.

N.Q. = Not Quoted.

N.A. = Not Available.

B. Month end wholesale prices of selected commodities at selected centres

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January				
		1988	1989	1990		
1	2	3	4	5		
Rice						
Kakinada	Swarna	350	350	360 (23.1)		
Chidambaram	I.R. 20	325	350	487		
Gorakhpur	III Arwa	310	330	315 (29.1)		
Contai	Common	330	320	360		
Delhi	Permal	370	405	405		
Wheat						
Dohad	Sonakalyan	265	360	290		
Hapur	R.R. 21	258	292	215		

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	Kalyan	280	365	375 (25.1)
Delhi	Kalyan	243	308	245
Jowar				
Surat	Yellow	250	235	220 (29.1)
Bangalore	White	160 200	285	200 (29.1)
Delhi	Red White	205	220	220
Bajra				
Anakapalle	Local	194	268	197 (29.1)
Patan	Deshi	255	215	250
Bangalore	Hybrid	180/230	225	225 (29.1)
Delhi	White	225	185	174

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January			
		1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	
Gram					
Patna	Deshi	1040	782	750 (25.1)	
Sagar	Deshi	940	740	610 (23.1)	
Delhi	Deshi	500	780	655	
Arhar					
Calcutta	Small	930	750	920	
Madras	II sort	1197	802	868	
Patna		1160	860	900	
Delhi		850	690	780	
Masoor					
Patna	—	575	810	746	

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January			
		1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	
Bombay		675	750	750	
Calcutta	Big	560	840	785	
Delhi		580	860	740	
Moong					
Patna		760	935	895	
Bombay		800	1075	975	
Madras		675	1119 (20.1)	1139	
Delhi		875	850	870	
Urad					
Patna		675	950	760	
Bombay		725	950	975	

Commodity Centre	Variety	January				
		1988	1989	1990		
1	2	3	4	5		
Madras		746	974 (20.1)	916		
Calcutta		540	800	765 (19.1)		
Delhi		600	770	760		
Soap						
Toilet Soap						
Lifebuoy per cake		3.42*	3.63*	3.63*		
Washing Soap (per kg)		10.92*	10.92*	19.42*		
Black Pepper						
Bombay	Malbar	5300	4650	3900		
Madras	Carbed	5000	4500 (3.2)	3800		
Calcutta		5300	3700	4600		

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January				
		1988	1989	1990		
1	2	3	4	5		
Delhi		5700	4800	4100		
Chillies						
Guntur	Il sort	1500	1800	800		
Bombay	Ghatis	1150	3000	1200		
Calcutta		2000	2000	1400		
Delhi		1600	2900	1300		
Tea						
Cochin		2300	3000	4600		
Sugar						
Bombay	M-30	634	654	844 (29.1)		
Jaipur	E-30	628	675	835		

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January			
		1988	1989	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	
Madras	E-30	610 (29.1)	609	777	
Hapur	C-29	620 (29.1)	650	815	
Delhi	M-30	630 (29.1)	690	865	
Vanaspathi (15 kg.)					
Bombay (5 kg.)	Dalda	144	150	152	
Indore	Surajmuke	350	350	392	
Delhi	Panghat	350	352	378	
Calcutta		371	371	408	
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	Ready	2283	1872	2368	
Calcutta	Madras	2580	2130	2470	

Commodity/Centre	Variety	January		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
Pollachi	Ordinary	2267	1867	2233
Rajkot		2463	1880	2500
Mustard Oil				
Patna		2375	2095	2100
Moga		2400	1500	1800
Hapur		2000	1650	1750
Kanpur		2200	1730	1800
Delhi	Pakkighani	2010	1700	1910

*Source :— Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi.

Accidents in Coal Mines

1370. SHRIRAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the number of accidents that took place in coal mines during the last three years mines-wise; and

(a) the steps being taken for the safeguards against such accidents?

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

(a) The number of accidents that took place in the mines of the coal mining companies during the last three years is shown in the statement below.

(a) Provisions for safety, health and

welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and the regulations framed thereunder. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his officers inspect the mines periodically in order to enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety and take appropriate action under the Mines Act, 1952 against the persons held responsible for accidents and for violating the provisions of the Act. The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the mines management from time to time for adopting the safety measures.

A Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines headed by the Union Energy Minister reviews the status of safety in coal mines from time to time.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mining Company	Total number of accidents during the years 1987-1989	
		Fatal	Serious
1	2	3	4
I	Coal India Ltd.		
(i)	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	105	398
(ii)	Central Coalfields Ltd.	55	113
(iii)	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	94	353
(iv)	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	16	19
(v)	North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6	7
(vi)	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	64	245
(vii)	Western Coalfields Ltd.	58	539
II	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	61	740
III	Indian Iron & Steel Co.	3	33
IV	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	5	5

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mining Company	Total number of accidents during the years 1987-1989	
		Fatal	Serious
1	2	3	4
V	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	15	74
	Others	2	11
	Total :	484	2537

Accommodation for Supreme Court Judges

1371. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges of Supreme Court who are without Government accommodation; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed by Government to provide accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Four Judges are without official accommodation.

(b) As desired by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India 8 (eight) bungalows were placed at the disposal of Supreme Court Judges pool on vacation basis. Two bungalows have already fallen vacant and efforts are being made to get the remaining bungalows vacated at the earliest.

Requirement and Imports of Essential Commodities

1372. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made assessment of the annual demand and supply of essential items of food commodities, such as foodgrains, pulses, edible/vegetable oils, milk and sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the annual break-up of indigenous production and import content of each such commodity in terms of quantity; and

(c) the names of the countries from which the respective commodities were imported during 1987 to 1990, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Scheme to Produce Silk From Oak Trees.

1373. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive scheme under consideration of Indian Government to produce silk from oak trees in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details there-of; and

(c) the names of the places and value of silk produced during last three years, year-wise and to what extent this production is likely to increase during the Eighth Five Year plan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has formulated a comprehensive project for production of 137 tonnes of Oak Tasar silk over a period of 5 years, in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram. The total cost of the project is Rs. 45.50 crores, the implementing agencies would be the Central Silk Board and the concerned States.

(c) Oak Tasar silk is produced in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The following table shows the total production of

oak tasar silk with value produced during the last 3 years.

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Value * (Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	1.00	6.00
1987-88	2.50	15.00
1988-89	1.00	6.00

* (@ Rs. 600 per kg)

Under the normal Eighth Five Year Plan programme the sub-group on sericulture has recommended to achieve a target production of 50 tonnes of Oak Tasar Silk.

[English]

Import of Wool Tops and Wool Yarn

1374. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of greasy wool, wool tops, woollen and worsted yarns imported during 1989-90, respectively;

(b) the C.I.F. value of all the above commodities; and

(c) how it compares with the figures of 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Since the financial year 1989-90 is not yet over, the figures for years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below: Import of wool tops during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is nil. The estimated import of raw wool and woollen/worsted yarn during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as follows:—

	Year	Quantity	C.I.F. value in Rs. crores
Raw wool	1987-88	29.0 (Mil . kg)	246.50
	1988-89	28.0 (Mil . kg.)	350.00
Woollen/worsted yarn	1987-88	1.45 (lakh . kgs.)	2.48
(Under Advance Licensing and REP SCHEMES)	1988-89	14.85 (lakh . kgs.)	25.10

[Translation]

Anomaly in Pay Scales in Certain In Categories of Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking MCD

1375. SHRI RAM PRASAD
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was anomaly in the pay scales of Senior Stenographers and Hindi Assistants employed in the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking in the Delhi Municipal Corporation as compared to the employees of the same category employed in the general Wing;

(b) if so, whether the anomaly has been removed and the employees concerned are getting the benefit thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported the decision has already been taken to revise the pay scales and the Recruitment Rules of the Senior Stenographers and Hindi Assistants in the Undertaking to fall in line with those in the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Wholesale and retail prices of Essential Commodities

1376. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the ratio of increase in the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities during 1989 and after the assumption of office by present Government?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): A statement showing the percentage variations in wholesale Price Index and average retail prices of selected commodities during January-December, 1989 and after assumption of office by present Government is given below.

STATEMENT

		Percentage Variation			
Sl. No.	Commodity	Wholesale Price Index January-December '89	Average Retail Prices January-December '89	Wholesale Price Index 3.3.90 over 25.11.89	Average Retail Prices @ 23.2.90 over 24.11.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rice	+ 5.7	+ 4.4	- 3.5	- 2.1
2.	Wheat	- 9.6	- 5.7	- 7.9	+ 0.3
3.	Jowar	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	- 9.3	- 10.2
4.	Bajra	+ 4.3	+ 11.5	+ 7.2	Steady
5.	Gram	- 8.7	+ 1.0	- 13.5	- 10.6
6.	Arhar	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 3.7	- 5.6
7.	Moong	- 1.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 4.2
8.	Masoor	+ 1.6	+ 4.2	- 10.2	- 4.1
9.	Urad	+ 6.5	+ 5.4	- 4.9	- 5.3
10.	Potatoes	- 19.0	- 2.4	- 20.5	- 16.3
11.	Onions	- 30.2	- 32.3	- 47.7	- 42.5

Percentage Variation						
Sl. No.	Commodity	Wholesale Price Index January-December '89	Average Retail Prices January-December '89	Wholesale Price Index 33.90 over 25.11.89	Average Retail Prices @ 23.2.90 over 24.11.89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	Milk	+ 45	+ 29	+ 44	- 03	
13	Fish	+ 110	+ 54	+ 38	+ 1.2	
14.	Meat	+ 71	+ 91	+ 14	+ 11	
15.	Chillies (Dry)	- 62.4	- 33.9	- 12.5	- 11.6	
16	Tea	+ 58.9	+ 50.6	+ 22	+ 24	
17.	Atta	+ 90	- 49	- 01	+ 11	
18.	Sugar	+ 12.7	+ 20.4	- 2.7	- 5.7	
19.	Gur	+ 29.7	+ 24.7	- 7.8	- 14.3	
20.	Salt	+ 18.7	+ 16.0	+ 2.3	- 9.6	
21.	Gingelly oil	+ 16.3	+ 3.3	+ 21.7	+ 4.2	
22	Rape and Mustard Oil	+ 2.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.9	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Percentage Variation				Average Retail Prices @ 23.2.90 over 24.11.89
		Wholesale Price Index January-December '89	Average Retail Prices January-December '89	Wholesale Price Index 3.3.90 over 25.11.89		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
23.	Groundnut oil	+ 8.5	+ 9.7	+ 11.8	- 4.7	
24.	Coconut oil	- 26.4	- 14.7	+ 7.4	- 4.4	
25.	Vanaspati	+ 5.6	+ 8.7	- 1.4	- 5.1	
26.	Kerosene	Steady	+ 0.4	Steady	- 1.2	
27.	Washing Soap	- 0.1	- 0.2	Steady	- 2.8	
28.	Matches	+ 15.0	+ 3.8	Steady	Steady	

Source :

1. Wholesale Price Index — Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry

The latest Wholesale Price Index is available for the week-ending 3.3.1990.

2. Average Retail Prices — Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

@ Average Retail Prices have been worked out for selected centres and the latest available data is for week-ending 23.2.1990.

[English]

**Special Grant for the Improvement of
Bangalore City**

1377. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction a special grant of Rs. 100 crore for the improvement of Bangalore City like Bombay, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement of Calcutta City

1378. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Citizens' Conference has since submitted a detailed memorandum to Union Government for all round improvement of Calcutta City with an estimated investment of Rs. 1827 crores; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum has been forwarded to the Govt. of West Bengal. No formal proposal in this regard has yet been received from the State Government.

Import of Tractors by Pepsi Foods

1379. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have permitted import of big horse power tractors needed for increasing production in Pepsi Food Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Import Licence has been granted to M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited for the import of high power tractor and implements.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Construction of Barrage on Ganga at
Kanpur**

1380. SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a barrage on the river Ganga at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A barrage is proposed to be located at about 1 km. U/S of Bhironghat and is estimated to cost Rs. 151 crores to provide among other benefits, water supply to Kanpur city, cooling water for power house and channelisation of the dry weather flow along the ghats of Kanpur.

Sugar Units in Orissa

1381. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued for setting up sugar industries in the State of Orissa in the co-operative sector during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990;

(b) the location of such units;

(c) whether Government of Orissa propose to seek assistance from private parties in setting up of these sugar industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). No letter of intent /licence has been issued for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Orissa in the co-operative sector during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990, so far.

(c) and (d). M/s Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, a Government of Orissa undertaking, who have been issued Letters of Intent for setting up of new sugar factories have signed Memorandum of Understanding with certain private parties as co-promoters to implement the sugar projects jointly as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Location of Proposed Unit	Date of LOI	Name of party with who MOU has been signed
1.	Sogar Village, Teh. Kamakhya Nagar, Distt. Dhenkanal	29.8.88	M/S Sakthi Sugars Ltd., Coimbatore (T.N.)
2.	Bolangir	20.3.89	M/S Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)
3.	Dharamgarh Distt. Kalahandi	20.3.89	-do-
4.	Nawarangpur Distt. Koraput	20.3.89	M/S Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd., Madras.

LOI = Letter of Intent.

MOU = Memorandum of Understanding.

Import of LIFE Saving Drugs

1382. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of varieties of life saving drugs which are in the list of priority import?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):

The list of life saving and anti-cancer drugs formulation allowed for import under open general licence are given in the list 3 of Appendix 6 Volume I of the current Import and Export Policy issued by the Ministry of Commerce.

Modernisation of Modern Food Industries

1388. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to modernise and expand the Modern Food Industries;

(b) if so, the units which are to be modernised and expanded; and

(c) the profit/loss of the Modern Food

Industries during the last three years, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Modernisation is done from time to time. As at present the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., have undertaking modernisation in its units at Madras, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Kanpur and Hyderabad. The unit at Cochin has already been modernised. Work for expansion of capacities at Madras and Delhi units has also been undertaken.

(c) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Unit	Profit/(Loss) in Lakhs of Rupees			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	
A. Bread units:				
Ahmedabad	(6.97)	(14.03)	(27.73)	
Bangalore	22.35	8.70	(7.00)	
Bombay	80.38	51.76	58.21	
Calcutta	(32.52)	(39.90)	(45.55)	
Chandigarh	8.52	4.58	(6.52)	
Cochin	53.71	67.70	33.97	
Delhi	92.60	80.51	91.85	
Hyderabad	(25.80)	(15.26)	(19.50)	
Indore	12.99	32.59	30.51	
Jaipur	1.54	(0.75)	(17.12)	

Unit	Profit/(Loss) in Lakhs of Rupees			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	
Kanpur	(24.79)	(24.88)	(19.42)	
Madras	34.75	44.42	37.72	
Ranchi	(8.83)	(19.38)	(32.74)	
Total :	'A'	207.93	175.76	76.68
B. Other units:				
Beverages	7.96	(0.08)	(5.83)	
Roller flour mill, Faridabad	(2.12)	(6.54)	(8.21)	
Fruit juice bottling plant, Delhi	(8.61)	(16.24)	(75.50)	
Edible oil plant, Ujjain	(20.37)	(33.83)	(32.31)	
Fruit pulp unit, Bhagalpur	(25.60)	(24.64)	(35.86)	
Extruded food unit, Jaipur	16.01	15.64	12.93	
Total :	'B'	(32.73)	(65.69)	(144.84)
Grand Total :	175.20	110.07	(68.15)	

Adulteration in Drugs, Food Stuffs and Edible Oils

1384. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing incidence of adulteration in drugs, food-stuffs and edible oils;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of adulteration;

(c) whether any new steps have been taken recently to curb this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The information in respect of adulteration in drugs, food-stuffs and edible oils are given in statements I and II below.

STATEMENT I

(a) and (b). This Ministry has not received any information regarding growing incidence of adulteration in drugs:

(c) and (d). Central Government have been advising the State Governments to strengthen their Drug Control Machinery to curb the manufacture of spurious/adulterated drugs. The steps taken in this regard are as follows:

(i) Penalties for the manufacture for sale and selling of spurious drugs have been enhanced as per Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982.

(iii) Resolutions were passed in the meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held in February, 1989 requesting State Governments to streng...

Drugs Control Organisation and to set up adequate testing facilities and to establish separate intelligence-cum-legal cell. The meeting also recommended that Drugs Control Organisation at the Centre should be upgraded and strengthened.

STATEMENT II

(a) and (b). As per the Annual Reports on the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, received from the States/ Union Territories the overall extent of adulteration in foodstuffs including edible oils during the years 1985-1988 ranges between 11 per cent to 12 per cent. Adulteration in foodstuffs is generally due to:-

(i) not conforming to the standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules;

(ii) presence of adulterants like water, unpermitted colours and foreign matters.

(c) and (d). The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 has been amended in the year 1986 giving power to the recognised Consumer Associations also to draw samples of food articles and initiate legal action in case the sample is declared adulterated or misbranded.

Conference/Workshops have been arranged, where the State Food (Health) Authorities/Consumer Organisations/Industries have been urged upon to play their role effectively in ensuring food quality and food safety.

Recovery of Dues by D.D.A.

1385. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge loss has been suffered by the Delhi Development Authority

(DDA) due to non-recovery of dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-recovery of dues;

(d) the estimated amount of non-recovery dues, at present and since when; and

(e) the time by which this money will be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Dues are payable with penal interest and this way no loss is suffered by DDA.

(c) Reluctance on the part of some of the allottees to pay the DDA dues on time after having taken possession of the properties and litigation by the allottees.

(d) Rs. 177.06 crores upto 31.3.1989 in respect of DDA main and Rs. 34.55 crores in respect of the Slum Wing, since 1966-67.

(e) It is not possible to stipulate any fixed time limit.

Co-Operative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

1387. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) the number of cases pending for the setting up of co-operative spinning mills in Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for delay in granting licences; and

(c) the number of new licences for the setting up of co-operative spinning mills which are proposed to be issued to Maharashtra in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) There is no case pending for issue of a licence for setting up a cooperative spinning Mill in Maharashtra.

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

[Translation]

Irrigation Schemes of Uttar Pradesh Awaiting Central Clearance

1388. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Irrigation Schemes of Uttar Pradesh pending with Union Government;

(b) the period since when these schemes are pending; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Out of the 10 projects received from the State Government from March, 1984 to August, 1989, comments on 9 major projects received have been sent to the State Government for compliance. The remaining medium project has been received recently in February, 1990 at Centre. In addition, techno-economic appraisal of 7 major projects received from February, 1975 to February, 1987 has not been considered worthwhile because substantial expenditure had already been incurred by the State Government prior to their appraisal and acceptance by the Centre.

[English]

Setting up of Institute Like A.I.I.M.S. in Bihar

1389. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to provide better Medical facilities to masses in Bihar, Union Government propose to set up an Institute like AIIMS at a suitable place in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

(c) The Government have recently decided to set up a Regional Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research at Shillong on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The State Govt. have already established a Post-graduate Institute at Patna which will provide specialised treatment facilities for people of that region.

Pritam Singh Committee on Anti-Erosion

1390. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an anti-erosion committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pritam Singh was set up by Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the said Committee;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has sought financial assistance from

Union Government for the implementation of those recommendations; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anti erosion and river training works costing Rs. 294 crores were recommended by the Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government have been advised to take up the works from their State Plan resources.

Revision on Lease-Hold System in Delhi

1391. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to abolish lease-hold system with respect to land in Delhi has been reviewed and revised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received which contain suggestions regarding conversion of lease-hold system into free-hold. These are under consideration.

Irrigation Projects of Orissa Awaiting Central Clearance

1392. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI BHATAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Orissa awaiting Central clearance;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government for their early clearance;

(c) the details of on-going irrigation projects being taken up with Central assistance; and

(d) the target dates of completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Comments on 5 major projects, namely, Lower Suktel, Ong, Subarnarekha, Naraj and Kanupur and 8 medium projects received at the Centre from August, 1984 to October, 1989 have been sent to the State Government for compliance.

(c) and (d). While flood component of Rengali Dam received Central loan assistance, Mahanadi Delta Project received special assistance under Additional Food Production Programme. Another two projects, namely, Satigude and Potteru have been financed by Department of Rehabilitation and are scheduled for completion in Eighth Plan.

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka Awaiting Central Clearance

1393. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects of Karnataka pending clearance with Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Techno economic appraisal of Hippargi and Karanja major projects was completed in October, 1986 and 1988 respectively. The State Government has to comply with the observations of the Advisory Committee. Also, after examination, observations of various Central appraising agencies in respect of Ramthal and Bennithora major Irrigation projects have been sent to the State Government from January, 1989 to January, 1990.

(b) Clearance of projects depends on the compliance of the State Government to the observations of the Central appraising agencies.

[Translation]

Wages of Industrial Workers

1394. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the wages of industrial workers in the States in view of the price-rise;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposals; and

(c) whether any directions have been issued to the State Governments in this regard. if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The State Governments are the appropriate Governments for the purpose of fixation/revision of minimum wages in relation to scheduled employments. The 31st Session of Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 recommended that the minimum wages may be reviewed and revised, if necessary, every two years or on a rise of 50 points in CPI Number, whichever is

earlier. This recommendation was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their guidance.

[English]

National Wage Policy and Uniform Policy on D.A.

1395. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal under consideration to formulate a national wage policy and a uniform policy on dearness allowance; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in that direction?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats

1397. SHRI L. K. ADVANI:
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted about 256 flats and plots of various categories, out of turn, during the year 1989; and

(b) the criterion for allotment adopted in these cases and also the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 341 DDA flats were allotted on out of turn basis during the year 1989.

(b) As per current guidelines/policy, LG. Delhi Vice-Chairman, DDA can allot 2 1/2% of the total number of flats allotted during a year on out of turn basis in cases of extreme compassion and hardship as also widows and physically handicapped persons and in such other special cases which in their opinion deserve special consideration such as cases of outstanding sportsmen who have brought glory to the nation and have been honoured with national awards, defence personnel who have won gallantry awards for the defence of the mother-land and cases of distinguished service in other fields of national life.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Kerala Awaiting Central Clearance

1398. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala pending with Union Government for clearance;

(b) the action taken by Government;

(c) the present position regarding these projects;

(d) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects which are under construction in Kerala; and

(e) when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No major and medium irrigation project from Kerala is pending at the Centre.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). 9 major and 2 medium

approved irrigation projects, namely, Periyar Valley, Pamba, Chitturpuzha, Kuttiadi, Kamhirapuzha, Pazhassi, Kallada, Muvatupuzha, Chitimoni and Karapuzha and Vamanapuram are under construction and are scheduled for completion in the Eighth Plan. In addition, 6 other irrigation projects, which have not received the approval of the Central Government are also reported to be under construction.

Management and Development of Water Resources in the Country

1399. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for water in the country for agricultural purposes;

(b) the details of steps Government propose to take for the management and development of water resources in the country; and

(c) the likely provision made in this regard in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The annual requirement of water in the country for irrigation purposes has been assessed as 63 million ha. metre and 77 million ha. metre for 2000 A.D. and 2025 A.D. respectively.

(b) For the proper development and management of water resources, speedy completion of the Major and Medium and Minor irrigation projects along with storages required for them, increased use of ground water, conjunctive use of water in the command areas, popularisation of the measures for prevention of evaporation losses and training of farmers in scientific and systematic use of irrigation water is proposed.

(c) The provision for VIII Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

Treatment of Leprosy Patients in Orissa

1400. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of leprosy patients are living in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the exact number of leprosy patients living in Orissa;

(c) whether they are mostly seen in the big cities and pilgrim places like Puri, Konark, etc; and

(c) the steps taken for their proper treatment and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The entire State is endemic for leprosy with a total number of 1,86,068 cases on record in Orissa as on December, 89.

(c) and (d). There is no evidence to show that the leprosy patients are mostly seen in the big cities or pilgrim places. But of 13 districts in the State, 9 districts have been covered under Multi Drug Therapy.

Two leprosy rehabilitation promotion units have been established in the State at Puri and Olatpur (Bhubaneswar) which provide facilities for reconstructive surgery and vocational training. Under the Ministry of Welfare there is a scheme titled "Assistance to Organisations for the disabled persons" which gives grants-in-aid to organisations engaged in providing education, training for rehabilitation for the leprosy cured persons. Hind Kusth Nivaran Sangh (Bhubaneswar) is one such Organisation which receives grant-in-aid under the above scheme.

Cash Compensatory Support for Handlooms

1401. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the Cash Compensatory Support and the Duty Drawback facilities being enjoyed by the handlooms;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the recommen-

dations of Abid Hussain Committee report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES(SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government have been reviewing the CCS and Duty drawback rates from time to time.

(b) The current CCS and duty drawback rates for handlooms are given in the statement below.

(c) The report of Abid Hussain Committee is being examined by Government.

STATEMENT

Items	CCS Rate
1. Cotton processed fabrics	15% *
2. Cotton Grey fabrics	10% *
3. Cotton made-ups	15% *
4. Slow moving Cotton ready-made garments to quota countries	8% *
5. Cotton ready-made garments to non-quota countries	10% *
6. Other Cotton Manufactures	8%
<i>Duty Drawback Rate</i>	
(a) Real Madras Handkerchiefs all sorts handloom Lungies, including such Lungies falling within the scope of India item, whether or not containing radiant yarn end (s) stitched or not.	3% of the FOB value.
(i) if made wholly or predominantly from Viscose staple fibre	10% of the FOB value
(ii) All others, including lungies commonly known as sungit	3% of the FOB value
(b) All other Dyed Cotton Handloom fabrics.	2% of the FOB value.
(c) Readymade Garments (Woven fabrics).	10% of the FOB value.

Items	CCS Rate
(d) Embroidered fabrics of manmade fibres or of filament yarn.	8% of the FOB value.
(e) Fabrics of manmade fibre or of filament yarn other than embroidered	10% of the FOB value.

*5% additional CCS is also available if exported to non-quota countries or as non-quota item to quota countries.

Revival of Textile Mills in Gujarat

1402. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received representation from State Government of Gujarat for speedy revival of twenty six closed textile mills in the State;

(b) if so, whether one of the main recommendations was to extend the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme to the closed composite textile mills; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Scheme is already applicable where an entire mill closes down permanently. The State Government has suggested extension of the Scheme to cases of partial closure. The State Government have been advised to work out the financial implication of the proposal.

Closed Textile Mills

1404. SHRI D. AMAT. Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills that remained closed as on 31st December, 1989, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers rendered unemployed by the closure of these mills;

(c) the details of relief provided by Union Government to the unemployed workers; and

(d) by when, these mills are likely to start working again?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10 crores was paid till 16-2-90 to the 6475 workers of 8 closed textile mills.

(d) Reopening of a closed mill depends on its viability being established before Nodal Agency/BIFR. Reopening of non-viable mills may not be possible.

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Mills Closed</i>	<i>No. of workers affected</i>
Andhra Pradesh	5	2,409
Chhatisgarh	1	621
Gujarat	35	55,830
Karnataka	2	5,056
Madhya Pradesh	12	6,986

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Mills Closed</i>	<i>No. of workers affected</i>
6. Kerala	1	1,015
7. Madhya Pradesh	2	2,636
8. Maharashtra	17	36,665
9. Rajasthan	7	5,554
10. Tamil Nadu	27	14,352
11. Uttar Pradesh	7	14,929
12. West Bengal	7	13,754
13. Delhi	1	5,803
Totals	124	1,65,610

Clearance to Inter-State Inchampalli Project of Andhra Pradesh

1405. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has proposed to the Central Water Commission for clearance of the inter-State Inchampalli Project;

(b) if so, whether the project has been cleared;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to take up this project in Central Sector on the lines of Bhakra-Nangal Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI

MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Inter-State Inchampalli Project report prepared by the State Government was received in October 1988.

(b) and (c). The report has been returned to the State Government to get the report prepared by a joint Inter-State Task Force, as agreed to.

(d) No, Sir.

Yarn Price

1406. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one lakh powerloom and two lakh handloom units in the country are on the verge of closure on account of sudden rise in the price of cotton yarn due to Government's export policy on the yarn;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to closure of powerlooms and handlooms, nearly twenty lakh people will be jobless; and

(c) the immediate steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of yarn in view of difficulties being experienced by handloom and powerloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. It is difficult to say so.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Export of hank yarn below counts of 60s have been prohibited while exports of cone yarn have now been restricted. Yarn depots have been set up through National Handloom Development Corporation & National Textile Corporation to supply yarn to weavers at mill gate prices. State Governments have been requested to constitute Yarn Price Fixation Committees to fix reasonable prices of yarn produced by cooperative mills. A Monitoring Committee has been set up to continuously monitor the availability and prices of hank yarn.

Water Dispute Between Punjab and Rajasthan

1407. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any water dispute between Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the date from which the issue is pending; and

(c) the steps Union Government pro-

pose to take to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Surplus Land Under Urban Land Ceiling Act

1408. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where Urban Land Ceiling Act has been implemented; and

(b) the extent of surplus urban land available as a result thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. In Union Territories, it has been implemented in Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. This Act was also adopted by the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya but it has not been implemented in these States because there is no urban agglomeration having a population of more than 2 lakhs (as per 1971 Census). The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu did not adopt this Act. In Tamil Nadu there is a State Law namely; Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978.

(b) Details are given in the Statement below

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territories etc.</i>	<i>Extent of surplus vacant land in Hectares</i>	<i>Extent of vacant land acquired and Vested with the State Govts. / UTs in Hectares</i>
Andhra Pradesh	12,364.37	2,420 07
Assam	73.43	18 99
Bihar	235.45	23.92
Gujarat	32,513.00	2,085.00
Karnataka	9,560.86	2,347.64
Madhya Pradesh	16,007 73	4,245 18
Maharashtra	49,798.85	4,494.70
Orissa	124 60	68.42
Punjab	1,851.16	71.17
Rajasthan	27,369.14	1,523.77
Uttar Pradesh	55,616.58	10,885.73
West Bengal	5,007.00	133.56
Cantonment areas	606.18	362.67
Delhi	339.21	25.70
Pondicherry	189.15	15.74
Chandigarh	13.63	
	2,11,670.34	28,722.26

Analysis of Pan Masala

1409. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mixture of Pan masala has been chemically analysed by health laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c) As per information made available by State/Union Territories during the years 1986 to 1988 a total of 255 samples of pan masala have been analysed out of which 93 samples have been found adulterated/misbranded on account of presence of synthetic colours, saccharin, aluminium leaves and grit.

Use of Mercury in Soap

1410. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGLAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that addition of mercury is being made in soaps for help in whitening of skin colour under the guise of medicinal products;

(b) if so, the name of such soaps and the name of manufacturers in India;

(c) whether Government are aware that such soaps are banned in many countries as these produce skin and other ailments; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban use of mercury in soaps?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No complaints have come to the notice.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Based on the information that use of mercury compounds in cosmetics preparations is banned in many countries, Rule 45 (D) under Part XIV of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945 was inserted under

Notification No. GSR 1074 dated 19.8.1978, prohibiting the use of mercury compounds in the manufacture of cosmetics.

New Edible Oils Policy

1411. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new edible oils policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES ((SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Edible oil policy is reviewed from time to time, keeping in view various factors such as demand and availability of the indigenous edible oils in the country, the need to bridge the gap between demand and supply through imports etc. The edible oil policy aims to promote self reliance in the matter of oilseeds and oils over a period of time through a policy of ensuring adequate price to the farmer and reasonable price to the consumer. This is sought to be accomplished mainly through a policy of price support and market intervention operation.

ESI Benefits to Workers

1412. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers are deprived of certain benefits under the ESI scheme during the period when they are on strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to rescind this provision in the ESI/Act, 1948; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) According to a provision made in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 in August, 1989, the insured workers are not entitled to sickness benefit or disablement benefit for temporary disablement on any day on which they remain on strike.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This provision was made with a view to prevent the mis-use of sickness benefit and temporary disablement benefit during the period of strike. This purpose still remains valid.

Export of Pepsi Foods through Pepsi World Trade

1413. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOM-ABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the exports through Pepsi World Trade are to be taken into account for the export commitment of Pepsi Foods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). One of the conditions of the Letter of Intent granted to M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited is that the project shall export 50% of its total turnover each year for a period of 10 years from commencement of commercial production of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List Products manufactured by others.

This export obligation is required to be fulfilled by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited.

Announcements Made by Real Estate Promoters in Delhi

1414. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the public announcements made by real estate promoters and builders in Delhi offering "original booking" in various housing colonies on security deposits;

(b) if so, whether these announcements are genuine offers with legal rights/authority over the properties offered;

(c) if not, whether Government have made enquiries in these cases; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and any action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). While no private colonisation is permitted in Delhi, there is no legal ban on inviting offers for booking of space by promoters in properties built with sanctioned plans and in accordance with the relevant laws.

E.P.M. Subscribers in Delhi Region of E.P.F

1416. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of subscribers of E.P.M. under the jurisdiction of Delhi Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) the details of establishments which are objecting to the coverage under E.P.F. scheme;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of

the Government that inflated figures of subscribers had been submitted to the Government to get the region upgraded; and

(d) remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) According to available information, the actual number of subscribers under the Office of Regional Provident Funds Commissioner, Delhi as on 31.3.1990 was 7,11,285.

(b) Out of 3281 establishments covered during the past two years, only 85 establishments were reported to be contesting coverage of their establishments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Goods Terminal Near Indira Gandhi Airport

1417. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal to locate site for goods terminal near the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the views of the experts on the subject; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the safety at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Experts were associated in the formulation of the project.

(c) Bird menace is an important consideration. Compliance with this and other safety measures is ensured through consultation and liaison with experts from the National Airports Authority, International Airports Authority of India and Ministry of Civil Aviation.

[Translation]

Expenditure by D.D.A. in Court Cases

1418. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases and the amount spent on the litigation by the DDA in pursuing cases in the Supreme Court, Delhi High Court and Lower Courts during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the criteria followed in appointment of Advocates and fixing their fees;

(c) whether any complaints have been received in the matter of appointment of Advocates and payment of fees; and

(d). if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Following is the year-wise detail of the cases instituted by the Delhi Development Authority during the preceding 3 years and of the amounts spent on litigation in the Supreme Court, High Court and the Lower Courts:-

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Supreme Court	52	52	35
High Court	1082	693	1233

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Lower Courts	1615	1415	1755
Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs approx.)	6.94	4.88	3.98

(b) Advocates are appointed by Vice Chairman, DDA from the panel of the DDA on the basis of their merit. For the cases in the Supreme Court, fee is paid as prescribed in Schedule I & II of the Supreme Court Rules. Counsel engaged for the High Court cases are paid at the Government of India rates. The Standing Counsel, the Addl. Standing Counsel and the Arbitration Counsel are given a monthly retainerhip of Rs. 1500/- , Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 700/- respectively, in addition to the fee paid in each case and a conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 475/- per month. A fixed monthly retainer fee of Rs. 2000/- is paid to the Panel Lawyers for the subordinate courts.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons

1419. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to rehabilitate and establish mentally retarded persons;

(b) if so, the action taken to register the names of mentally retarded persons in regional employment exchanges;

(c) whether it is also a fact that mentally retarded persons are not permitted to have share in the inherited properties; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to overcome such discrimination?

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

(a) and (b). Placement services to persons with mild mental retardation are being provided by the existing Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped, and by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Handicapped, depending upon their suitability to the job.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Survey to Identify Sugar Mill Areas

1420. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to survey and assess the areas of Uttar Pradesh where co-operative sugar mills can be set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not propose/identify or survey any specific areas to set up new sugar factories in any part of the country (including areas of Uttar Pradesh). The State Governments are required to assess the potentiality/availability of sugarcane cultivation while recommending the application to the Central Government for establishment of new sugar factories.

[English]

Accident at Sripur Seam Incline under Sripur Area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1421. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident occurred at Sripur Seam Incline under Sripur Area of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. on 23 January, 1990.

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken by the management and Director General of Mines Safety?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While a gang of loaders was running to safety after hearing the warning whistle of overman about an impending fall of roof in a goaf, some of them were thrown on the ground due to high velocity of air expelled from the goaf, resulting in a fatal injury to one loader and serious bodily injury to another.

(c) The inquiry into the accident conducted by an officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety revealed that the sudden collapse of the roof could not be anticipated and that the accident was not on account of lapse on the part of any person.

Illegal Constructions on Common Land by Allottees of DDA Flats

1422. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a sharp increase of illegal constructions and encroachments in DDA flats in the Capital during the last few years;

(b) whether Government propose to take any action against the owners who have illegally constructed or encroached the common land in the DDA flats in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). During the last three years, DDA has has issued show cause notices in 3686 cases where illegal constructions in DDA flats were detected, lodged 29 FIRs, carried out 255 demolition operations and sealed 7 flats. In addition, the Slum Wing took action under Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act against around 2000 cases of unauthorised construction in slum tenements, lodged 300 FIRs and carried out 40 demolition operations.

Import of Sugar

1423. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports of sugar have been arranged/are being arranged through a NRI owned companies;

(b) if so, the total quantity with value of sugar proposed to be imported through the NRI owned companies; and

(c) the reasons for contracting imports

from NRI owned companies?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government had imported 2.42 lakh tonnes of sugar during October & November, 1989 by floating tenders. All the parties through whom the sugar was imported were registered with State Trading Corporation of India as suppliers of sugar. Government are not aware whether any of those companies are owned by Non-Resident Indians (NRI). No further imports of sugar have been made.

Export Achievements in Food Processing Industries

1424. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements in exports made during 1989 by the Food Processing Industries;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received from the FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) for the development of agro food industry; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In addition to export of marine products worth Rs. 613.54 crores during 1989, other processed foods worth Rs. 266.55 crores (approximately) were exported during 1988-89.

(b) and (c). The Confederation of Indian Food Trade and Industry has sent a paper suggesting some policies required for development of food processing industries during

the 8th Five Year Plan. Whenever such suggestions are received, they are considered and appropriate action is taken.

Regularisation of Minor Constructions in Houses

1425. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to regularise minor constructions made in houses/shops without prior permission in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Minor additions/alterations and repairs of the following nature done without prior approval of the competent authority are compoundable under the Unified Building Bye-laws in force in Delhi:-

- (a) Plastering and patch repairs.
- (b) Re-roofing or renewal of roof including roof of intermediate floor at the same height.
- (c) flooring and re-flooring.
- (d) Opening & closing windows, ventilators and doors not opening towards other's property.
- (e) replacing fallen bricks, stones, pillars, beams etc.
- (f) Construction or re-construction of sun-shad not more than 75cm in width within one's own land and not overhanging over a public street.
- (g) Construction or reconstruction of

parapet exceeding 1 m and not more than 1.5 m in height and also construction or reconstruction of boundary walls as permissible under these bye-laws.

(h) reconstruction of portions of building damaged by storm, rains, fire, earthquake or any other natural calamity to the same extent and specification as existed prior to the damage, provided the use conforms to provisions of Master Plan.

(i) White washing, painting etc. including erection of false ceiling in any floor at the permissible clear height provided the false ceiling in no way can be put to use as a loft/J/mez.

(j) erection or re-erection of internal partitions provided the same are within the purview of the bye-laws.

The Delhi Development Authority has reported that in response to representations received from the allottees of the DDA flats for permission for minor addition/ alterations/ modifications in the flats without prior permission, the Authority has permitted condonable additions/alterations of 15 types as given in the Statement below. However, no additions/alterations/ modification are ordinarily permitted in the shops.

STATEMENT

1. Conversion of mumty into room.
2. Grill & Glazing in Varandah.
3. Raising height of courtyard walls upto 7' in rear and 4 1/2' in front by putting jali or by fencing etc upto 10' in rear courtyard.

4. Providing additional door in courtyard.

5. Providing sun shades on doors and windows.

6. Fixing doors in back or front courtyard.

7. Conversion of window into Almirah.

8. Closing the door.

9. Shifting of water tank/raising of parapet wall or putting additional water tanks.

10. If the bath room or we are not having any roof these can be treated as open urinal.

11. Raising the wall of balcony and terrace parapet with grill or glazing upto the height of 5' - 0" lintal 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 houses only, subject to the satisfaction of building Bye-laws and prior approval of the local Authority.

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

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

Deportation of Foreign Students Found Positive for AIDS

1426. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign students have been sent back to their countries during 1989-90 as they were found positive for AIDS tests;

(b) if so, the number of students and the countries to which they belong to;

(c) whether all foreign students in India and those coming into India are being tested for AIDS;

(d) whether tests are also performed on those Indian students who live in close proximity with the foreign students; and

(e) if so, what did the tests hitherto performed reveal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). 14 foreign students have been deported to their respective countries during 1989-90 as they were found positive for AIDS.

It would be prejudicial to India's relations with the concerned countries if the

names of the countries are disclosed.

(c) Yes. All foreign students enrolled in Indian educational Institutions will have to produce a HIV free certificate from an accredited W.H.O. laboratory abroad or undergo a medical test in an Indian Laboratory recognised by DGHS, within one month after arrival in India.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes to Check Rise in Population

1427. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored schemes were introduced to check the rise in population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various schemes under National Family Welfare Programme along with the corresponding outlay for 1989-90 are given in the Annexure.

STATEMENT

Outlays for 1989-90 for National F.W. Programme

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Services and Supplies		
1.	a) Maintenance of 5433 Rural F.W. Centres functioning at PHCs	10900.00
	b) Replacement of equipment at Rural F.W. Centres	
2.	Maintenance of Urban F.W. Centres	975.00
3.	Revamping of Urban level Organisations	700.00
4.	a) Maintenance of Dist. F.W. Bureau in the States/Estt. of additional Mini Bureau in the newly created districts.	2000.00
	c) Strengthening of Primary Health Care and FW Services in 102 cities (IPP VIII)	
5.	a) Maintenance of existing 3800 beds under Ster. beds schemes	100.00
	b) Reservation of additional 1000 beds under Ster. Beds Scheme	
6.	a) Maintenance of 554 P.P. Centres at district level	1000.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
b)	Continuation/Extension of PAP smear test facility at Post Partum Units in 450 distt. level Centres	
c)	Continuation of P.P. Programme sanctioned at 4000 sub-district level Hospital during 7th Plan	
d)	Estt. of additional P.P. centres during 7th Plan	1200.00
e)	Estt. of 1000 beds in Post Part Centres	
7.	Provision of recanalisation/Centres of Excellence	100.00
8.	Compensation for IUD and Ster. including Provision of Miscellaneous Purpose Fund	10000.00
9.	a) Procurement of Vehicles to replace existing ones	1158.00
	b) Maintenance of vehicles already available	
	c) Provision for vehicles for New PHCs	
10.	Central Health Transport Orgn	
11.	F.W. Programme through Min/Railways/Defence Labour/Coal	400.00
12.	a) F.W. Programme through D.G. Border Roads	
	b) F.W. Programme through NCUI	

Outlay 1989-90

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	(1)	(2)	(3)
13.	a) Involvement of Vol Orgns including support to Mahila Mandals and Youth clubs			100 00
14	Setting up of Popular Committees			30 00
15	Free distribution of conventional contraceptives			1500 00
16	Free supply of Lippies, Ineos and Cu T			400 00
17	Free supply of Oral Pills			240 00
18	Commercial distribution of Nirodh			1600 00
19	Commercial distribution of Oral Pills			100 00
20	Supply/Procurement of Laproscopes			500 00
21	Hindustan Latex Limited			155 00
22	Implementation of Green Cards			10.00
23	Flexible Approach Scheme			150 00
	Total — Services and Supplies			33318.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
B.	Training	
1.	Maintenance of 47 H&FW Trg. centres	300.00
2.	Completion/Construction of buildings for H&FW Trg. Centres	
3.	Basic Training for MPWs Workers (Male)	220.00
4.	F.W. Training and Res. Centre, Bombay	20.00
5.	Completion of incomplete buildings for F.W. Trg. and Res. Centres, Bombay	
6.	Orientation Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel	50.00
7.	Training of ANM/LHV in IUD insertions/HW's	30.00
8.	Involvement of ISM Practitioner	50.00
9.	Estt. of Laparoscopic Training Centres	40.00
10.	Assistance to I.M.A.	50.00
Total:— Training		730.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
C.	<i>Information, Education and Communication</i>	
1.	Mass Education and Medias in States	400.00
2.	Innovative Publicity	50.00
3.	Ministry of I&B	640.00
4.	Mass Mailing Unit, D/F.W.	
5.	Mass Education and Media Division, D/FW	150.00
6.	Population Education	5.00
7.	I.E.C. activities (FW serials)	255.00
8.	Provision for procurement of A. V. Vans and Equipment	200.00
9.	Printing Press	25.00
10.	Community TV Sets	125.00
Total :— Information, Education and Communication		1850.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
D.	Research and Evaluation	
1.	a) Population Research Centres	240.00
	b) Concurrent Evaluation	
	c) Ad-hoc Research Studies	
2.	NIHFW, New Delhi	223.00
3.	I.I.P.S., Bombay	30.00
4	CDRI, Lucknow	50.00
5.	Experimental Projects/Research	3.00
6.	Research in ISM	25.00
7.	India's contribution to International Union of Scientific Study on Population	0.26
8.	India's contribution to UNFPA/Delegations to International conferences	99.74
9.	ICMR, New Delhi	1200.00
10.	Printing of ECRs	40.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
11.	Testing facilities for IUD/tubal rings at IIT, New Delhi	100.00
	Total :— Research and Evaluation	2011.00
E.	Maternity and Child Health	
1.	Maintenance of 18618 sub-centre opened under F.W. Programme prior to 1.4.74	10000.00
2.	Maintenance of 28,000 sub-centres sanctioned during 1981-82 to 1984-85	
3.	Estt. of additional sub-centres during 1985-90	
4.	Training of Auxiliary Nurses Midwives and LHV's	1100.00
5.	Opening of New ANM Training Schools	
6.	Training and re-training of indigenous Dais	120.00
7.	Immunization Programme	6000.00
8.	Prophylaxis against Nutritional deficiency diseases among mother and children due to —	800.00
	a) Anaemia	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
	b) Vit. 'A' solution		
	c) Programme of Oral Rehydration	600.00	
9.	Provision of Mobility for coverage in camps		
10.	National Instt. of Maternal and Child Health	15.00	
11.	M.T.P. Programme	30.00	
	Total — M.C.H	1865.00	
F.	Organisation		
1.	State level Orgns.	850.00	
2.	Technical Wing D/FW including strengthening of Organisations	130.00	
3.	Regional Officers	90.00	
4.	Other Officers	90.00	
	Total — Organisation	1160.00	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
G.	Village Health Guide Scheme	
1.	Continuation of Health Guide Scheme	2500.00
	Total :— Village Health Guide Scheme	2500.00
	Areas Projects	4996.00
	Total :— Area Projects	4996.00
	Other Schemes	
1.	FW Project in low acceptance areas in Maharashtra	25.00
2.	Innovative Projects for Saharanpur and Jaunpur	10.00
3.	SAMP Projects	10.00
4.	Management and Monitoring (Setting up of POPIN Centres)	25.00
	Total : Other Schemes	70.00
	Grant Total:	65300.00

**Assessment of Work done under
Family Planning Programme**

1428. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of work done under the National Family Planning Programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, what were the performances of different States so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the States to implement the family planning programmes with greater enthusiasm?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The work done under the National Family Welfare Programme is constantly appraised with reference to three broad indicators namely; Couple Protection Rate (CPR), Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The achievements in respect of the above three parameters by the States at the beginning of 7th Plan and as per the latest available position are given the statement below.

(c) Family Welfare Programme is a cent percent centrally sponsored programme. To

keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, a well defined strategy has been evolved which lays emphasis on improving quality of health services, strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, schemes of reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are being implemented and will be further strengthened. The States are expected to follow the above strategy while implementing the programme. In order to cater to the special requirements, a number of area projects for augmenting the infrastructure for health and family welfare service delivery system and the training of medical and para-medical staff have been taken up in selected States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa etc with the assistance of external funding agencies. In order to get over the problem of strong son preference which mitigates against the small family norm, States like Maharashtra and Gujarat have introduced, out of their own resources, long term maturity bond schemes to attract couples with female children only to accept terminal methods of family planning.

STATEMENT

Estimated Couple Protection, Birth and Infant Mortality Rates in different States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Couple Protection Rate		Birth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
		As on 31.3.85	As on 31.3.89	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.0	41.9	29.9	26.8	83	82
2.	Assam	24.9	25.7	34.3	32.5	111	100
3	Bihar	17.2	25.8	37.8	37.3	106	97
4.	Gujarat	45.5	55.2	33.0	29.3	91	91
5.	Haryana	45.8	59.4	35.7	33.5	8	89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35.7	47.8	30.2	31.9	8.	79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.6	22.6	33.6	32.6	85	73
8.	Karnataka	32.8	44.2	29.6	28.7	69	74
9.	Kerala	38.1	49.7	23.3	19.9	31	28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	29.5	38.9	39.4	36.8	122	120

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Couple Protection Rate		Birth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
		As on 31.3.85	As on 31.3.89	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	51.8	55.1	29.0	29.2	68	68
12.	Manipur	18.1	25.7	28.5	25.2	NA	NA
13.	Meghalaya	5.7	5.2	39.1	36.2	NA	NA
14.	Nagaland	2.3	4.1	25.3	23.7	NA	NA
15.	Orissa	32.8	39.6	30.7	31.6	132	122
16.	Punjab	48.9	69.6	28.5	28.5	71	62
17.	Rajasthan	19.8	28.9	39.7	32.8	108	103
18.	Sikkim	11.5	16.3	33.1	33.8	NA	NA
19	Tamil Nadu	36.1	55.0	24.7	22.5	81	74
20.	Tripura	11.2	16.9	27.3	26.6	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	32.2	37.6	36.9	142	123

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Couple Protection Rate		Birth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
		As on 31.3.85	As on 31.3.89	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	West Bengal	27.3	32.7	29.4	28.1	74	70
23.	A & N Islands	27.1	35.3	28.3	19.0	NA	NA
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4	8.8	35.5	39.6	NA	NA
25.	Chandigarh	37.0	39.2	24.5	22.1	NA	NA
26.	D & N Haveli	31.4	50.0	36.9	38.3*	NA	NA
27.	Delhi	35.6	42.4	32.8	28.2	NA	NA
28.	Goa	22.4	30.1	19.5	17.6	NA	NA
29.	Daman & Diu	23.0	28.4	NA	27.9	NA	NA
30.	Lakshadweep	9.9	10.1	35.0	25.5	NA	NA
31.	Pondicherry	52.4	60.3	22.1	22.3	NA	NA
32.	Mizoram	23.8	35.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
	All India	32.1	41.9	32.9	31.3	97	94

*for Rural areas only.

Deterioration in Medical Services

1429. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have lately been a considerable deterioration in the medical services not only in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi but in all other Union Government Hospitals with the doctors and para medical staff suddenly striking work on some reason or the other thus causing considerable inconvenience and suffering to the general public; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to countenance such situation arising frequently in Union Government Hospitals and Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no deterioration in the medical services in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and other Union Government Hospitals. All arrangements and contingency plans are made to look after the indoor and critically ill and emergency patients during the periods of strike, if and when they occur.

Capital Outlay on N.C.R.

1430. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated capital outlay on the National Capital Region Plan since its inception, the funds made available to the neighbouring States concerned upto 1989-90 and those spent by Union Government;

(b) what monitoring over the proper spending of these funds by the States concerned is done by Union Government; and

(c) whether in view of the constrained financial resources at present, Government are having a fresh look on this project; if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). So far 50 schemes have been financially assisted in the parts of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which fall in the National Capital Region. The total investment on these so far has been Rs. 117.63 crores. Contribution of the Union Government and the N.C.R. Planning Board has been Rs. 47.22 crores upto 31.12.89. Implementation of these projects is monitored by the N.C.R. Planning Board.

The viability of projects sponsored by the States and the availability of resources is kept in view while approving the schemes and while submitting proposals to the Planning Commission for plan allocations.

High-Rise Buildings in Delhi

1431. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-rise buildings, some as high as six floors, have started coming up in various posh colonies in the capital as against 2 1/2 storeys allowed under the Municipal Building Bye-laws;

(b) whether the addition of such large number of residential units is likely to create a plethora of problems since all the municipal services like sewerage, water, electricity, roads and drainages were planned and laid for a pre-determined population on the basis of 2 1/2 units of residence per plot; and

(c) if so, measures taken by Government or proposed to be taken to contain such a menacing situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The height of the buildings in Delhi is regulated by the Development Control norms prescribed for the buildings keeping in view their location, land use and availability of infrastructural facilities. No high rise building is sanctioned unless it conforms to the prescribed norms. Any violation of these norms makes the construction liable to action under the law by the local authority concerned.

Survey of Handicapped

1432. **SHRI HET RAM:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of visually handicapped in the country with specific reference to meet their educational and employment need;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual expenditure incurred by Government on National Institute for Visually Handicapped during last three years, year-wise, with details of number of students in model schools, number of new Braille books published and number of persons trained in various programmes for man-power development and employment of visually handicapped in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide more facilities of education and employment to visually handicapped during next three years?

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

(a) Government of India conducted a survey of the handicapped including visually handicapped through National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981.

(b)

<i>Details as per N.S.S. 1981</i>	<i>In Lakhs</i>
(a) Total number of visually Handicapped	34.70
(b) Educable (Age Group : 5-14)	1.27
(c) Employable (Age Group : 15-59)	8.72

(c) Details of expenditure incurred by the Government at National Institute for the

Visually Handicapped Dehradun during the last five years is as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	1985-86	90.579
2.	1986-87	115.416
3.	1987-88	138.118
4.	1988-89	132.490
5.	1989-90	151.223

The expenditure shown above covers all the activities of the Institute at Dehradun and at various State/Regional Centres in the coun-

try including the activities, the details of which are as mentioned below:

i) *Number of Students of Model School*

1985-86	91
1986-87	102
1987-88	103
1988-89	109
1989-90	115

ii) *Number of New Braille Books*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>No. of volumes produced</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	62	22,718
1986-87	91	22,066
1987-88	75	21,410
1988-89	55	25,455
1989-90	52	16,865 (upto Feb. 1990)

iii) *Number of Persons Trained in various Programmes for Man Power Development.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Training Programmes</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Long Term</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	1985-86	55	70	125
2.	1986-87	29	236	265
3.	1987-88	68	322	390

1	2	3	4	5
4.	1988-89	110	385	495
5.	1989-90	124	269	393

iv) *Employment of Visually Handicapped*

Sl. No.	Year	Through NIVH	Through other sources
1	2	3	4
1.	1985-86	13	not known
2.	1986-87	10	—do—
3.	1987-88	35	—do—
4.	1988-89	37	—do—
5.	1989-90	16	—do—

(18 persons have been interviewed. Results awaited)

(d) Steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more facilities of Education and Employment to the Visually Handicapped during next Five Year Plan:

The eighth Five Year Plan aims at 50% coverage of the visually handicapped. This would be achieved through the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| i) Training of Teachers | 5,000 |
| ii) Training of extension workers | 5,000 |
| iii) Training of employment officers | 500 |
| iv) Training of vocational instructors | 2,000 |
| v) Training of Teacher educators and research personnel (senior level) | 125 |
| vi) Setting up of Regional Centres: | Two in the north-eastern and other States and areas. |
| vii) Setting up of States level Training Centres for Teachers/Extension Workers. | |

viii) Production of aids and applications:

For 15,000 additional Children and adults.

ix) Provision of text books in braille:

For 50,000 more children and 20,000 adults.

Rise in Urban Land Prices

1433. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban land prices have been increasing very rapidly;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the rise in urban land prices?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) A study conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation on urban land prices in India showed a general upward trend in urban land prices.

(b) The main reasons for increase in urban land prices inter-alia are, growth in urban population, shortage of land in urban areas, inflationary trend in the economy, strategic location of land and Development programmes in the various cities and towns.

(c) As land is a state subject, different strategies are evolved by the various State Governments to make developed land available at affordable price. Some of the measures taken in this direction are:

(1) allotment of developed land and houses at controlled prices to the economically weaker sections of the society;

(2) allotting developed land and flats through Housing Boards

and Development Authorities of the State Governments to Cooperative Societies at subsidised rates; and

(3) Environmental improvement of urban slums schemes to reduce the pressure of demand of existing urban land.

Supply of Levy Sugar to Tripura

1434. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that monthly quota of levy sugar to State of Tripura is far below the actual requirement of the State;

(b) whether in view of this inadequate supply of sugar, rural people, particularly the tribals, are being put to severe strains;

(c) whether Government propose to augment the supply of levy sugar to the State as per its requirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Under the present policy of partial control levy sugar allotments to State Governments/Union Territories are made on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.1986 effective from 1st February, 1987. Accordingly, monthly levy sugar quota for Tripura is 1001

tonnes. Its further distribution to consumers in urban and rural areas is undertaken by the State Government. In addition free sale sugar is also available in the open market for internal consumption

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the present estimates of sugar production and availability, it will not be possible to revise the norms of levy sugar allocations to States/Union Territories at present

Supply of Yarn to Weavers of Tripura

1435. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the handloom constitutes a major segment of Tripura's cottage industry which gives employment to about 3 lakh persons of the State,

(b) whether this cottage industry is facing an acute problem of very low supply of count yarn to the poor weavers,

(c) whether the National Handloom Development Corporation propose to immediately help in the matter, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir. According to the recently conducted National Handloom Census, the handloom industry in Tripura gives full time employment to 0.23 lakh persons and part time/ domestic employment to 1.15 lakh persons

(b) There had been no complaint regarding the availability of yarn to handloom weavers in Tripura

(c) and (d) Under the Yarn Depot Scheme, Government of India have opened

a yarn depot in Agartala through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers in Tripura at mill-gate prices.

[Translation]

Grants given to Organisations by SC/ST Welfare Directorate, Delhi Administration

1436. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA. Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the organisations that are given grants by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Directorate, Delhi Administration for their various programmes,

(b) the programme-wise details of the grants so given during the last three years;

(c) the details of the centres being run by these organisations; and

(d) the details of the office bearers of these organisations?

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

(a) and (c) The details of the Organisations that are given grants by SC and ST Welfare Directorate, Delhi Administration for their various programmes, and the details of the Centres run by these Organisations are given in Statement-'A' below.

(b) The programme-wise details of the grants given during 1988-89 as furnished by the Delhi Administration are given in Statement-'B' below.

(d) The details of the office bearers of these organisations are given in Statement-'C' below.

STATEMENT-A

List of Voluntary Organisations

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Addresses of the Organisations where activities are running	Activities of the Organisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Akhil Bhartiya Gram Sahyog Samaj, 82, Madangir, Village Market, New Delhi	82, Madan Gir, Village Market, New Delhi	i) Nursery Classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
2.	Association of National Brotherhood for Social Welfare, 21-22, New Rohtak Rd. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	RZ-72/5A, Mohan Nagar, Pankha Road, New Delhi	i) Cutting and Tailoring
3.	Dalit Mahila and Bal Vikas Kendra, II-N/29, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	II-N/29, Lajpat Ngr, New Delhi	i) Nursery Classes ii) Coaching Classes
4.	Delhi Women Welfare Association, A-1/50, Saraswati Marg, Road No. 42, Pritam Pura, Delhi	i) A-1/50, Saraswati Marg, Rd. No. 42, Pritam Pura, Delhi ii) Azadpur Village iii) Rithala Village	i) Cutting and Tailoring ii) Reading-cum-recreation club i) Craft Centre ii) Craft Centre

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Addresses of the Organisations where activities are running</i>	<i>Activities of the Organisation</i>
1	2	3	4
5.	Divine light Educational and Cultural Society, L-340, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi	L-340, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi	i) Balwadi School ii) Cutting and Tailoring
6.	Janta Vidhyapeeth, WZ-196B/3B, F-Block, Virender Nagar, New Delhi	i) Sharda Shishu Niketan WZ-311, Nandol Raya ii) Janta Kalyan Kendra RZ-345, Brahmपुरi, Near Nangal Raya iii) Sharda Niketan F-21, Janta Quarters Janakपुरi, New Delhi iv) Janta Kalyan Kendra No. 2, R-721-722, Mongolपुरi, Delhi v) Janta Kalyan Kendra No. 13, S-129, Mangolपुरi, Delhi	ii) Nursery School i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Addresses of the Organisations where activities are running	Activities of the Organisation
1	2	3	4
		vi) Janta Kalyan Kendra C-8/10, C8/67, D-4/157, E-7/228, Sultan Puri, Delhi	i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school
7.	Life Society, 69/Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	H-70, Dakshinpuri, Delhi	i) Nursery and Coaching Classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
8.	Mukti Sangram Sangh, 116, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi	116, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi	i) Cutting and Tailoring ii) Adult Education
9.	Mahavir Education Society (Regd.), B-27-29, Mangolpuri, Delhi	B-27-29, Mangol Puri, Delhi	i) Cutting and Tailoring ii) Nursery Classes
10.	Samaj Sewa Sangh, N-69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahm Puri, New Delhi	N-69 10, Gali No. 16, Brahmpuri, New Delhi	i) Nursery classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
11.	Siddhartha Education Society, D-645-646, J.J. Colony, Madipur, Delhi	D-645-646, J.J. Colony, Madipur, Delhi	i) Nursery classes and Balwadi classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Addresses of the Organisations where activities are running</i>	<i>Activities of the Organisation</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	Shoshan Unmoolan Parishad, 48-B, Chanderlok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi	48 B Chanderlok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi	iii) Reading room iv) Coaching classes i) Programme for the removal of untouchability ii) Library/Reading room iii) Cultural Programmes
13.	Weaker Section Welfare Federation, D-1/43, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Madangir, New Delhi	D-1/43, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sec. IV, Madangir, New Delhi	i) Nursery Classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring classes
14.	Nari Evam Kamjor Varg, Kalyan Samiti, B-1073, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	B-1073, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-52	i) Cutting and Tailoring classes

STATEMENT-B

List of Voluntary Organisation to whom grant-in-aid has been given in the year 1988-89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation with address</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned for the year 1988-89</i>	<i>Activities of the Organisation</i>
		<i>(in Rupees)</i>	
1	2	3	4
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Gram Sahyog Samaj, 82, Madangir Village Market, Delhi	16,000.00	i) Nursery classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
2.	Association of National Brotherhood for Social Welfare, 21-22, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	25,000.00	i) Cutting and Tailoring
3.	Dalit Mahila and Bal Vikas Kendra, II-N/29, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	9,250.00	i) Nursery classes ii) Coaching classes
4.	Delhi Women and Welfare Association, A-1/50, Saraswati Marg, Road No. 42, Pritam Pura, Delhi	8,000.00	i) Cutting and Tailoring ii) Reading-cum-recreation club
5.	Divine Light Educational and Cultural Society, L-340, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sector-IV, New Delhi	30,659.00	i) Balwadi school ii) Cutting and Tailoring

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation with address</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned for the year 1988-89</i>	<i>Activities of the Organisation</i>
<i>(in Rupees)</i>			
1	2	3	4
6.	Janta Vidyapeeth (Regd.), WZ-196B/3B, F-Block, Virender Nagar New Delhi	13,640.00	iii) Nursery school i) Nursery classes ii) Balwadi school
7.	Life Society, 69/Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	34,233.00	iii) Cutting and Tailoring i) Nursery and coaching classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
8.	Mukti Sangram Sangh, 116, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi	10,000.00	i) Cutting and Tailoring ii) Adult education
9.	Mahavir Education Society (Regd.), B-27-29, Mangolpuri, Delhi-83	15,000.00	i) Nursery classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
10.	Samaj Sewa Sangh, N-69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahmipuri, New Delhi	12,200.00	i) Nursery classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation with address	Amount sanctioned for the year 1988-89	Activities of the Organisation
(in Rupees)			
1	2	3	4
11.	Siddhartha Education Society D-645-646, J.J. Colony, Marlipur, Delhi	32,000.00	i) Nursery and Balwadi Classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring iii) Reading Room iv) Coaching classes
12.	Shoshan Unmoolan Parishad, 48-B, Chanderlok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi	55,000.00	i) Programme for the removal of untouchability ii) Library/Reading Room iii) Cultural Programmes
13.	Weaker Section Welfare Federation, D-1/43, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sector-IV, Madangir, Delhi	31,000.00	i) Nursery classes ii) Cutting and Tailoring
14.	Nari Evam Kamjor Varg Kalyan Samiti, B-1073, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-52	5,000.00	i) Cutting and Tailoring classes

STATEMENT-C

Details of office bearers of the Organisations to whom G.I.A. was given during the year 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name	Designation
1	2	3	4
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Gram Sahyog Samaj, 82, Madangir, Village Market, New Delhi	1. Raja Ram 2. Bal Kishan Gupta 3. Kanhaiya Lal Bhura 4. Rajinder Kumar	President Sanchalak General Secretary Treasurer
2.	Association of National Brotherhood for Social Welfare, 21-22, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	1. Dr. B.L. Kantroo 2. Mr. D.P. Bhardwaj 3. Madan Kapoor	President Vice President General Secretary
3.	Dalit Mahila and Balvikas Kendra, II-N/29, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	1. Dr. A.R. Kharbada 2. Mrs. Santosh Khanna 3. Mrs. Santosh Puri 4. S.N. Bhambhani	Chairman Secretary Treasurer Member

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name	Designation
1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi Women Welfare Association, A-1/50, Saraswati Marg, Road No. 42, Pritam Pura, Delhi	1. Smt. Shanta Gupta 2. Usha Sibal 3. Satya Goel 4. Urmila Aggarwal	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary
5.	Divine Light Educational and Cultural Society, L-340, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi	1. Mahavir Prasad 2. Jagdish 3. Rajender Prasad 4. Kishan Lal Chauhan 5. Kanchan	President Vice President General Secretary Secretary Treasurer
6.	Janta Vidhya Peeth, WZ-196B/3B, F-Block, Virender Nagar, New Delhi	1. R D Tiwari 2. Miss Lokeshwari Jain 3. R.K. Sharma 4. M.R. Sharma	President Vice President Hon. Secretary Treasurer

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	Life Society, 69/Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	5. R.B. Sharma 1. T.J. Abraham 2. V.J. George 3 P.J.D. Chatelier 4. T. Payyanat 1 Dal Chand 2 Puran Singh 3 Sukh Pal Singh 4 O P. Singh 1 Gurnam Chand 2. Amar Singh 3. Raj Rani 4 S K. Shastri	Founder Advisor President Vice President Secretary Treasurer President Vice President General Secretary Secretary President Vice President Vice President General Secretary
8.	Muktri Sangram Sangh, 116, Vikas Marg. Shakarpur, Delhi		
9.	Mahavir Education Society (Regd) B-27-29, Mangol Puri, Delhi		

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name	Designation
1	2	3	4
10.	Samaj Sewa Sangh, N-69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahm Puri, New Delhi	1. Sh. Ravi Mohan 2. T.S. Rao 3. Om Prakash 4. Shaligram 5. Saroj Sharma	President Vice President General Secretary Secretary Treasurer
11	Siddhartha Education Society. D-645-646, J J. Colony, Madipur, Delhi	1. Naubat Rai 2. Johri Lal Kesar 3. Ram Prasad 4. Ram Gopal	Chairman President Vice President Joint Secretary
12.	Shoshan Unmoolan Parishad, 48-B, Chanderlok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi	1. H.N. Singh 2. Hariram 3. Mahant P.D. Jayant	President Vice President Vice President

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name	Designation
1	2	3	4
13.	Weaker Section Welfare Federation, D-1/43, Dr Ambedkar Nagar, Madangir, New Delhi	4. Ram Sewak Srivastava 5. Karnail Singh Kainth 1. S L Verma 2. Ganga Ram 3. P L Verma 4. D P Targotra 5. Pradeep Kumar	General Secretary Secretary President Vice President General Secretary Secretary Secretary President Vice President General Secretary Secretary Treasurer
14	Nari Evam Kamjor Varg Kalyan Samiti B-1073, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-52	1. Kaushalya Devi 2. Mrs Geeta 3. Shanti Batham 4. Triveni Devi 5. Mrs. Meera	President Vice President General Secretary Secretary Treasurer

[English]

**Welfare of Minorities-Implementation of
15 Point Programme**

1437. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether directions were issued to the State Governments to furnish information regarding the progress of the implementation of an action plan prepared by the Union Government for the welfare of minorities by the end of February, 1990;

(b) if so, the details regarding the action plan that had been chalked out to give a new thrust to the 15-Point programme for the

minorities welfare; and

(c) the details regarding the progress made by the State Governments towards, its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (c). During the month of January, 1990, Union Government finalised certain time bound action programmes under 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities which will be implemented by various concerned Ministries with the active involvement of the State Governments.

A Statement giving the details on the decision taken and the Status regarding action taken is given below.

STATEMENT

Details on information regarding progress of implementation of an action plan on 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities

<i>Points in the 15-Point Programme</i>	<i>Action Points</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3
Point Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Posting of District officials in communally sensitive areas.	Revised for comprehensive guidelines to be issued to state Governments.	Revised guidelines on promotion of communal harmony are under finalisation for circulation to State Governments.
Rewarding District and police officials for good work.		
Action against persons inciting communal tension or taking part in violence.		
Point No. 4 Setting up of Special Court to try communal offences.	Special courts will be set up exclusively to try communal offences in places where there have been outbreaks of large scale communal violence.	Special Courts already constituted in Delhi and Meerut. Action to set up Courts at Bhagalpur, Indore and Kota have been taken.
Point No. 5 Ex-gratia relief to riot victims.	Guidelines will be issued to the State Governments on revising upwards the amount of ex-gratia grants for cases of death from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and on pension of Rs. 500/- p.m. to widows of riot victims with low income.	Revised guidelines on promotion of communal harmony would include these items also.

<i>Points in the 15-Point Programme</i>	<i>Action Points</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3
Point No. 6 Role of maintaining communal harmony.	Special features highlighting mutual help between communities during riots, Serials on the need of communal harmony, Special programme with different communities participation etc. to be broadcast/telecast.	Special features covering these programmes are being commissioned.
Point No. 7 Publication of objectionable and inflammatory material—Action against editors etc.	Specific measures might be considered in this regard.	The State Governments are advised from time to time to be vigilant on this count.
Point No. 8, 9 and 10 Recruitment in State Police Forces.	Recruitment drives for police forces, raising of composite battalion for law and order duties, special training/orientation programmes for police personnel for maintaining communal harmony, monitoring composition of recruitment boards in Government/Public Sector Organisations/Banks and monitoring representation of minorities in major Government/Banks/Public Sector Organisations through sample surveys.	State Governments requested on ensuring better representation of minorities in State Police Forces, raising of composite battalion, and special training programme for police forces. Central Ministries/Departments requested regarding sample surveys on representation of minorities in recruitment and in Recruitment Boards: Selection Committees, etc. in the format devised for this purpose.
Recruitment in Central Police Organisations.		
Recruitment in Government/Public Sector Banks etc.		
Point No. 11-12 Technical Education and pre-examination training.	— Spread of Technical Education in appropriate technologies and skills relevant to the minorities through extension centres of community polytechnics.	Eight more community polytechnics proposed to be established in minority concentration areas this year.

Points in the 15-Point Programme	Action Points	Present Status
1	2	3
Point No. 13 Fair and adequate share of benefits from economic development programmes.	— Re-orienting/upgrading training in ITIs in minority concentration districts by adding relevant trade for minority artisans and workers.	District of Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh covered.
	— Special training in local trades in which minorities are engaged.	Covering 10 districts proposed for 1990-91.
	— Pre-examination training scheme for various recruitment/entrance examinations through appropriate voluntary organisations	The scheme will be finalised and made operative from 1990-91.
	— Re-organising and expanding the UGC Scheme of coaching in minority colleges/Universities.	UGC Scheme is under implementation in 20 Universities and 28 Colleges and 5000 students proposed to be enrolled in 270 courses during 1990-91.
	Package programme for handicraft in minority concentration districts/areas.	An Action Programme has been drawn up for setting up Craft Development Centres in certain pockets of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and U.P. The Programme includes Metal Handicraft Training Centre at Moradabad and Design Development Project for Wood Carving at Saharanpur of Uttar Pradesh. The Programme proposes to cover 5000 persons during 1990-91.

Points in the 15-Point Programme	Action Points	Present Status
1	2	3
Points No. 14-15 Redressal of Grievances, removal of encroachment on Waki properties etc.	— Intensive Programme for Handloom Development in minority concentration districts would be taken up. — Special Programmes for rehabilitation of handloom weavers in areas affected by communal riots in Bhagalpur and Meerut. — Programme for Small Scale Industry and Khadi and Village Industries to be launched. Taking steps to deal with problems relating to encroachment on Waki properties/graveyards etc. for redressal of grievances on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.	Malda District in West Bengal and Cannanore and Calicut Districts in Kerala have been covered under the package programme. A special programme would be taken up for implementation from 1990-91. Directions issued to State Governments to include conducting Entrepreneurial Development Programmes; sponsoring of bankable schemes for small scale industries; preparing appropriate schemes and project profiles for small and cottage industries in which artisans from minority communities are predominantly engaged. Instructions have been issued to State Governments in this regard, from time to time.

Sale of Kidney and other Human Organs

1438. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report on alleged criminal act of removal of kidneys and other human organs for sale at high prices in Bombay and other parts of the country;

(b) the number of such cases reported during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of this criminal act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The Government have called for a report from the State Government of Maharashtra, on a case of a Libyan National treated by a medical practitioner in Bombay who managed to obtain a kidney from an unknown poor donor and transplanted it.

(c) With a view to regulate the trading in human organs including kidneys in the country, the Government is actively considering the enactment of a comprehensive legislation which will be applicable throughout the country. The proposed legislation aims at regulating the use of human tissues and organs and their donation for therapeutic purposes.

[Translation]

Investigation into Corruption Charges against Engineers of D.W.S. and S.D.U.

1439. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission investigated charges of corruption against engineers of Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has informed that it does not conduct any investigation on its own but it tenders advice with reference to the investigation made by the concerned Department of Central Bureau of Investigation against public servants.

It has further intimated that the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, MCD referred 5 cases involving 16 officials of the Undertaking for advice. The Commission advised departmental proceedings against all the persons in all the 5 cases. The advice was accepted by the Disciplinary Authority.

[English]

Vacancies for Physically Handicapped pending with various Employment Exchange

1440. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether inordinate delay is prevailing in the employment exchanges for sponsoring the names of candidates for the vacancies which are kept pending in the sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Pusa, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such vacancies pending with the Pusa, Employment Exchange, New Delhi;

(c) whether vacancies are properly circulated to Sub-Regional Employment Exchange for physically handicapped, Curzon Road, New Delhi from sub-Regional Employment Exchanges, Pusa and Daryaganj, Delhi; and

(d) if so, the number of vacancies of cutting and tailoring instructors received in Pusa Employment Exchange from various employers and circulated to the physically handicapped, Employment Exchange Curzon Road, New Delhi during the last one year?

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

(a) and (b). By and large prompt action is taken for sponsoring of names against notified vacancies. However, there have been some delays recently in this regard. 23 requisitions from various employers involving 88 vacancies of various categories were pending for sponsoring of names at the Employment Exchange, Pusa.

(c) All vacancies in Delhi reserved for handicapped persons are being dealt with by Special Employment for Physically Handicapped, Curzon Road, New Delhi. However, in order to provide more employment opportunities to handicapped persons, in certain cases, other vacancies received at Employment Exchanges Pusa, and Daryaganj, Delhi are also circulated to Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped.

(d) During the last one year, eight such vacancies were notified but the same were not circulated.

[Translation]

Remunerative Price for Sugarcane

1441. **SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether producers of khandsari and sulphur procure sugarcane from farmers at rates cheaper than that given by sugar mills and sell them in the market at higher rates than that of sugar after adding cost of production to it;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay down any guidelines to help the farmers in getting remunerative price for their sugarcane from these units, as it is done in the case of sugar mills; and

(c) whether Government propose to procure sugar and khandsari and make them available for sale to consumers through Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The prices paid by khandsari units depend primarily on the market forces of demand and supply. In view of the unorganized and scattered nature of the khandsari industry, it is not practicable for the Central Government to fix and enforce the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by khandsari units. However, the State Governments can also fix, with the approval of the Central Government, price payable by such units. In the last few years Andhra Pradesh Government has been fixing the minimum price of sugarcane payable by khandsari units.

(c) The Government is already procuring 45% of the sugar produced by vacuum pan factories as levy for distribution through the Public Distribution System. There is no proposal at present to impose levy on khandsari.

Increasing Crushing Capacity of Sugar Mills in U.P.

1442. **SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cooperative sugar mills which were granted permission to expand their crushing capacity in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1988 and 1989 and the mills to which permission is proposed to be given during 1990;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up alcohol producing distilleries in cooperative sugar mills also;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether it is in public interest to set up distilleries; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) A statement giving the position as on 28.2.90 is given below.

(b) and (c). Letters of Intent have been granted to M/s. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Limited for setting up of distillery units for manufacture of industrial alcohol at Sampurnanagar, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri and at Ghosi, Distt. Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh in November, 1989. Both the units will have a capacity of 9000 K.L. per annum each.

(d) and (e). It is in public interest to set up distilleries, as industrial alcohol is the basic raw material for many chemicals. Proposals for setting up of distilleries are considered on merits, keeping in view the existing capacities, the need for additional capacity and availability of raw material.

STATEMENT

List of Cooperative Sugar Mills of the State of Uttar Pradesh which have been granted permission to expand the existing capacity during 1988, 1989 and 1990 (as on 28.2.1990)

Sl. No.	Short Name	Date of LOI	Expansion	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sampurnanagar	20.4.88	1250	2500
2.	Bisalpur, Pilibhit	20.4.88	1250	2500
3.	Belrayan	21.3.88	1250	2500
4.	Bazpur	1.12.88	3000	4000
5.	Sitarganj	1.12.88	1250	2500
6.	Semi Khara	1.12.88	1250	2500
7.	Nanpara	1.12.88	1250	2500
8.	Gaderpur	30.3.89	1250	2500
9.	Bagpat	30.3.89	1800	2500
10.	Anoopshahr	3.4.89	2000	3000

Sl. No.	Short Name	Date of LOI	Expansion	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mahmudabad	16.10.89	1250	2500
12.	Gajraula	20.10.89	1250	2500
13.	Morna	20.10.89	1250	2500
14.	Nadehi	15.1.90	2000	3500
15.	Tilhar	15.1.90	1250	2500
16.	Puranpur	15.1.90	1250	2500
17.	Powayan	15.1.90	1250	2500
18.	Majhola	25.1.90	2000	2500
19.	Bilaspur	25.1.90	2000	2500
Proposals yet to be considered by Screening Committee of Department of Food.				
1.	Nanauta	—	2500	5000

Sl. No.	Short Name	Date of LOI	Expansion	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bagpat	—	2500	5000
3.	Hamola	—	2000	5000
4.	Nadehi	—	2000	5000

LOI = Letter of Intent

[English]

Import of Jute Bags

1443. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import jute bags by inviting global tenders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand our Jute Industry is capable of and wellgeared to meeting the entire domestic and international demand for jute bags.

Setting up of Electron Microscope Laboratory

1444. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Electron Microscope Laboratory has been set up in All India Institute of Medical Sciences despite the fact that a fully equipped laboratory with very good transmission and scanning Electron Microscopes is available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred in respect of old laboratory situated in the basement of AIIMS and the new one constructed at the Animal House separately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). A new transmission Electron Microscope has been added to the old set up of the electron microscope facility at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences because the previously installed Transmission Electron Microscope is 20 years old and had a major breakdown during the year 1987-88 adversely affecting the diagnostics service to the hospital and research activities.

(c) The expenditure incurred for the renovation of old laboratory including air-conditioning during 1970-71 was Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 2.75 lakhs approximately for renovation for the new laboratory. No new construction has been made.

Handloom Industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1445. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation had been made for the development of handloom Industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of various items and heads of accounts under which allocations have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No separate allocation of funds has been made for the development of the handloom industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the current Five Year Plan, as allocation of funds for the handloom sector is made Scheme-wise and not State-wise.

Sale of Substandard Drugs

1446. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether some chemists in the Capital were raided to unearth the sale of sub-standard drugs during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check sub-standard drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): As per the information received from Delhi Administration, the reply is as under:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of chemists shops raided during the year 1989-90 (upto 28.2.90) are

given in the statement below.

(c) The Drugs Control Department of Delhi-Administration is taking following steps to check the manufacture and sale of sub-standard drugs:

1) The licensed sale premises of Union Territory of Delhi are inspected by the Inspectorate staff of Drug Control Department and samples of drugs are taken for test or analysis on suspicion/doubt.

2) Licensed manufacturing units are inspected by the inspectorate staff and samples of drugs manufactured by them are taken for test/analysis from time to time.

3) The medical stores of hospitals are also inspected by the inspectorate staff and samples of drugs are taken for test/analysis from time to time.

4) Surveillance samples of drugs are got test purchased through decoy customers from chemists of various parts of Delhi. These samples are screened for identification test. Where the sample does not give identification test, the premises of the chemist from where drugs was purchases are raided and necessary action taken

STATEMENT

Date	Name of the firm	Sample taken	Result of Testing
1	2	3	4
28.6.89	M/s. Chhabra Medicos 104, Azad Market, Delhi.	Tetracycline Capsules B. No. 006	Spurious (*)
3.7.89	M/s. Nandlal Kohli & Sons Bank Street, Karol Bagh.	Dextmethasone Tablets B. No. CPC-260	Standard
4.7.89	M/s. Jagdish Pharmacy Bank Street, Karol Bagh.	Prednesolone Tablets B. No. AN. 113	Standard
8.12.89	M/s. Marshal & Marshal 11, Shiv Market, Nangloi.	NODOL Tablet B. No. 192	Report not yet received

*Prosecution has already been launched in the Court of Law.

Setting up of Vanaspati Units in Orissa

1447. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) had submitted applications for setting up of vanaspati plants in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Phulabani district in Western Orissa which were rejected;

(b) if so, the ground on which the applications were rejected;

(c) whether Government propose to re-examine the issue for grant of letter of intents to IPICOL; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to one existing unit at Cuttack, two licences for manufacture of 15,000 MT per annum each have been granted to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) and Orissa Cooperative Oilseeds growers Federation Ltd. to establish vanaspati units at Tehsil Anandpur, Distt. Keonjhar and District Khurda respectively.

(c) and (d). The vanaspati capacity already granted for Orissa is adequate to meet the requirement of vanaspati.

Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

1448. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for

the setting-up of sugar factories in Maharashtra during the last two years, sector-wise;

(b) the number of applications pending for approval in the State; and

(c) whether Union Government have rejected any application for new sugar factory in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) 25 Letters of Intent have been issued for the establishment of new sugar factories—all in cooperative sector—in Maharashtra during the last two years viz. 1988 and 1989.

(b) 26 applications for grant of industrial licences for setting up of new sugar factories are pending with Union Government as on 28.2.90. Information regarding the number of applications pending with the State Government is not available.

(c) No application for setting up new sugar factory in Maharashtra has been finally rejected during the last two years, viz. 1988 and 1989.

Development of Papankalan Project

1449. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Papankalan project/Dwarka has been developed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be

developed and land allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the following activities have since been completed:—

1. A layout plan of the residential sector covering an area of about 188 hectares which will generate about 15,000 dwelling units was prepared and supplied to the Engineering Department in November, 1989 for execution. The layout plans provide for development of about 8068 plots which include 6264 'site and services' plots of 26 Sq.M. each for EWS, 32 large plots, 486 mixed land use plots and 1286 plots for allotment to the persons whose land has been acquired.
2. Roads have been laid and water bound macadam work completed. Tubewells have been dug and the water supply lines have also been laid. Work relating to provision of sewage disposal facilities individually has also been completed.
3. A Project Report and layout plans for development of isolated DDA pockets in built up areas have been prepared. Within the pockets, the layout provides for construction of 2600 dwelling units of group housing.
4. Architectural designs of sample categories of housing proposed in the Sector have been prepared.
5. Architectural designs and details for about 436 dwelling units have been prepared and issued.

6. Architectural, landscape and working details of various parks/play grounds, Building Centre, Convenient Shopping Centres, Local Shopping Centres, Fruit and Vegetable stalls, Community Halls, pump houses, etc. proposed in the pockets within the built up areas have been prepared.

(d) At this stage of the Project, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the activity of development of land and its allotment to Co-operative Group Housing Societies would be completed.

News-Item Captioned "Cobalt Unit for Cancer Cure in India"

1450. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cobalt units for cancer cure in India" appearing in the Statement dated 23 January 1990;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure that order hospitals like Safdarjang hospital also use cobalt radiotherapy and are equipped with latest technology in the treatment of cancer; and

(d) in what way the treatment differ between the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjung hospital in the matter of treating cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This Ministry as a policy encourage indigenous manufacture of Cobalt machines for easier

availability and saving of foreign exchange.

(c) and (d). All major hospitals, including Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, treating Cancer patients have Cobalt Radiotherapy facilities. There is no basic difference between the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjung Hospital in the matter of treatment of cancer patients.

NDMC dues from Hotels

1451. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDEL-
WAL:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hotels in New Delhi which owe to the NDMC huge amount on account of licence fee, ground rent, house tax and related charges;

(b) the details of these dues and the period for which these are outstanding;

(c) the steps taken to recover these dues and with what results; and

(d) any punitive action being taken or

contemplated against them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)

1. Hotel Meridien
2. Hotel Bharat
3. 17 hotels (as per given statement)

(b) to (d).

1. A sum of rupees 13.14 crores approximately is outstanding against Meridien hotel on account of licence fee and interest with moratorium granted by the NDMC. The licence of Meridien hotel has been cancelled on 6.3.90. The NDMC has initiated eviction proceedings against the hotel.
2. Regarding M/s. Bharat Hotels of licence fees a demand for a sum of Rs. 7 crores approximately is being raised against the said hotel on account of interest charges.
3. A sum of Rs. 58.02 crores approximately is outstanding on account of house tax in respect of 17 hotels mentioned in the attached list. A stay has been granted by the courts of law against the recovery of the above mentioned house tax dues from the hotels.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of House Tax in respect of 17 Hotels

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hotel</i>	<i>Amount outstanding March 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Ashoka Hotel	Rs. 9,24,33,569.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Amount outstanding March 1990
1	2	3
2.	Taj Palace	Rs. 11,17,40,744.00
3.	Hotel Diplomat	Rs. 14,25,728.00
4.	Maurya Sheraton	Rs. 10,27,09,283.48
5.	Samrat Hotel	Rs. 4,64,82,120.57
6.	Hotel Claridges	Rs. 1,34,41,979.50
7.	Hotel Ambassador	Rs. 46,33,338.37
8.	Hotel Oberoi	Rs. 4,84,90,688.66
9.	Hotel Kanishka	Rs. 8,16,35,228.04
10.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	Rs. 1,44,27,823.68
11.	Hotel Imperial	Rs. 1,43,01,859.90
12.	Hotel Janpath	Rs. 1,18,10,751.66
13.	Hotel Marina	Rs. 42,45,065.85
14.	Hotel-55	Rs. 3,73,705.91
15.	Yark Hotel	Rs. 9,94,171.60
16.	Hotel Park	Rs. 2,46,09,608.00
17.	Hotel Hans	Rs. 64,11,675.70
-	Total :	Rs. 58,01,67,441.97

Amaravathi River Project

1452. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in executing the World Bank aided scheme for the modernisation of the old canals of Amara-

vathi River Project namely Komaralingam Canal, Kannadiputtam Canal, Solamadevi Canal, Karatholivu Canal, Kadathur Canal, Kallapuram Canal, Ramakulam Canal, Chalavaipaltanam Canal, etc.;

(b) whether the scheme would be taken up and completed soon; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Modernisation of the Amaravathi System in Tamil Nadu was accorded approval by Government of India level in December, 1989 under the World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP). The Project is under implementation and is scheduled to be completed by 1992-93.

Water and Sanitation Facilities

1453. **SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Senior Advisor to U.N.I.C.E.F. for water supply nearly 40 per cent of humanity still lacks adequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;

(b) what is the estimated percentage of population in the country still deprived of these facilities;

(c) the details of any plan chalked out by Union Government in this regard for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether a global conference on the subject is to be held by India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The percentage however refers to safe drinking water only in the developing countries as a whole.

(b) On the basis of information received from the State Governments and Union Territories, 17.76% of the urban population of 1981 did not have access to safe drinking

water, and 56.10% to sanitation facilities as on 31.3.88.

(c) The Eighth five Year Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

(d) and (e). A Global consultation safe water and sanitation is proposed to be held under the joint auspices of the Government of India and U.N. Development Programme. The Global Consultation which will be at the level of officials from various countries is proposed to be held during September, 1990 at New Delhi. About 125 countries are likely to participate. The objective of the Global Consultation is to provide a forum for developing countries and the External Support Agencies, to formulate strategies for environmentally sound and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for the 1990s and beyond, based on the experience of the programme during 1981-90.

Training to Birth-Attendants and Midwives

1454. **SHRI K.S. RAO:**
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:

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

(a) whether an expert of the World Health Organisation has recently opined, at the Global Workshop on prevention and management of birth asphyxia through better care of infants and their mothers, held in New Delhi in February, 1990, that birth asphyxia is number three cause for infant mortality in India; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have drawn any programme for training of traditional birth-attendants and midwives in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) As the official report of the Workshop on birth asphyxia held in New Delhi during February, 1990 is not yet available and estimates of incidence of Birth Asphyxia in India are not available, it is not possible to confirm the statement referred in the question.

(b) and (c). As a large proportion of deliveries in our country, particularly in rural areas, are conducted by traditional birth attendants, a training programme to update the skills of the Dais for conducting aseptic delivery has been in question since 1974. In addition to the above, an intensified Training Programme for traditional birth attendants has been taken up as a pilot project in selected districts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Handling of cases of birth asphyxia is also taught to the traditional birth attendants under the intensified training taken up in these districts.

Seminar on Cancer

1455. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a one-day seminar on 'Cancer-its challenges in 20th Century' was held in New Delhi in January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the experts participating in the seminar stated that the neoplastic diseases like cancer, lymphomes and ovarian malignancies were spreading tantacles at an alarming rate in the third world countries;

(c) whether Government have undertaken any study of the prevalence of these diseases and their cases in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A one day seminar on Cancer was organised in New Delhi on 28.1.90 by a Voluntary Organisation under the auspices of Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Trust, Delhi.

(c) and (d). Government is already engaged in studies and research work in the prevalence of the diseases, through autonomous bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and other Regional Institutions. In India a large proportion of the cancer cases are related to tobacco use. According to National Cancer Registry Project of ICMR, incidence of tobacco induced cancer is as follows:—

20 to 30 male per 100,000 population.

12 to 14 female per 100,000 population.

Incidence of Cervix cancer and Breast cancer are as follows:

Cervix cancer incidence:

11.6 to 34 per 100,000 population.

Breast cancer: 9.9 to 15.2 per 100,000 population. As preventive measure various health education programmes are undertaken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about the likely causes of cancer and need for early detection. The ill effects of smoking are also highlighted.

National Workshop on Research and Documentation on Adoption

1456. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Workshop on Research and Documentation on Adoption organised by the Indian Council of Child Welfare was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the need for setting up a National Agency for better monitoring of child adoption was stressed at the work-shop;

(c) whether presently the adoption of destitute children by Indian families has not been popular to the extent desired; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government have been stressing the need for greater in-country adoptions, and have been involving the Voluntary Co-ordinating Agencies in various States in this campaign. Besides, the Government also insists on a minimum level of in-country adoptions by every voluntary agency which is recognized for inter-country adoptions. According to recent trends, the voluntary agencies are having greater success in placing larger number of children in Indian homes, by way of adoption/guardianship.

Garment Exports

1457. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in garment exports during the year 1989;

(b) if so, the value of garment exports during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the countries which imported Indian garments during the last three years indicating percentage of garment exports;

(d) whether Union Government propose to offer some more incentives to the garment exporters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Exports of garments from India during the last 3 years are as follows:

(Rs. crores)/Provisional

1987	1857
1988	2149
1989	3118

Source: Apparel Export Promotion Council.

(c) India exports garments to almost all countries of the world. The major importers of Indian garments are EEC Member States, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, Canada, Switzerland, U.A.E., Australia etc. The value of exports and the percentage share to these countries during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. crores/Provisional)

	1987	1988	1989
EEC	808 (43.51)	939 (43.69)	1312 (42.08)

	1987	1988	1989
USA	595 (32.04)	657 (30.57)	910 (29.19)
USSR	166 (8.94)	204 (9.49)	281 (9.01)
Japan	38 (2.05)	50 (2.33)	94 (3.01)
Canada	46 (2.48)	55 (2.56)	82 (2.63)

Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council.

(d) and (e). Government reviews the need for giving additional incentives from time to time.

	1987	1988	1989
Switzerland	44 (2.37)	50 (2.33)	80 (2.57)
U.A.E.	9 (0.48)	21 (0.98)	70 (2.25)
Australia	23 (1.24)	30 (1.40)	47 (1.51)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares).

Source: Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Employment In Pepsi Project

1458. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESS-
ING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pepsi Food Project Private Ltd. contemplated to provide jobs to fifty thousand people directly or indirectly;

(b) if so, the number of people actually employed by it so far;

(c) whether there has been any impact on horticulture with the establishment of this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated number of farmers in Punjab who would be benefited by this project in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In a communication received from the Punjab Government in November, 1987 it was inter alia, indicated that Punjab Agro Industries Corporation-Voltas-Pepsico project will create employment for 50,000 people nationally.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have intimated as follows:

The snack food unit at Channo is using potatoes locally procured from Punjab. The project has introduced contract farming under which the growers are assured of off-take at guaranteed prices. This will induce farmers to grow horticultural crops as they will have a secured market. The Company is undertaking extension work on a large scale particularly amongst tomato growers by introducing new technologies. These include introduction of improved varieties, growing of disease free nurseries, plant protection measures and frost protection. This has helped Punjab farmers to grow tomatoes in winter on a large scale for the first time. The Company plans to extend the season for tomatoes.

(e) M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have indicated that it is difficult to estimate the exact number of farmers to be benefitted.

New Medical Colleges In Kerala

1459. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction new medical colleges in Kerala

during the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal to open new medical colleges in Kerala.

Water Shortage In Kerala

1460. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in many high-lying areas in Kerala has gone-down creating acute shortage of water during summer months;

(b) whether the technology missions for drinking water has made any significant headway in the state;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to solve the problem of water shortage in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Local declines in Ground Water levels ranging from 0.01 m to 2.15 m have been observed in January, 1990 in comparison to January, 1989 in certain pockets of Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Wynad, Cannanore and Palghat districts of Kerala.

(b) and (c). Under the National Drinking Water Mission, all villages in Kerala have been covered fully or partially except 10 "no source" problem villages which are included in the Action Plan for 1989-90.

(d) Water Supply Schemes are implemented by the State Government. However,

during 1989-90 sums of Rs. 7.41 crores and Rs. 88 lakhs have been released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and National Drinking Water Mission, respectively.

Immunisation Programme

1461. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received by Government to accord highest priority to immunisation programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government on those representations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) and (b). Recognising the importance of reducing morbidity and mortality related to vaccine preventable diseases very high priority has been accorded to Immunization Programme as part of our effort to ensure "Health for All by 200 A.D." An outlay of Rs. 240 crores was provided for this priority programme during the 7th Plan. This Programme shall continue to receive priority attention during 8th Plan also.

Price of Pulses

1462. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the average prevailing prices of each type of dal both wholesale and retail, during November and December, 1989 and January and February, 1990; and

(b) the steps taken to keep these prices in check and increase production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The required information is given in the Statements I, II, and III below.

(b) Government is regularly reviewing the prices. Measures taken to increase production of pulses are mentioned in the Statement at Annexure-II attached. However, availability of pulses at present is being augmented by imports. The custom duty of pulses was reduced from 35% to 10% from 1.11.1989 so that the prices of indigenous pulses are also brought down.

STATEMENT-I

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Pulses

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

	November, 1989	December, 1989	January, 1990	February, 1990*
	1	2	3	4
Pulses	212.4	204.4	198.5	197.2
Gram	213.4	199.9	192.1	183.7
Arhar	197.5	190.6	187.6	194.1
Moong	201.8	198.3	194.7	200.5
Masoor	195.7	192.0	183.2	176.6
Urad	256.0	253.6	245.6	241.9

STATEMENT-II

Average retail prices of pulses based on selected centres in the country (Rs. per kg.)

Week-Ending	Gram Dal	Athar Dal	Moong Dal	Masoor Dal	Urad Dal
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.11.89	10.93	11.56	11.34	9.93	11.59
10.11.89	10.88	11.46	11.31	10.42	11.77
17.11.89	10.87	11.35	11.32	9.97	11.37
24.11.89	10.88	11.26	11.25	9.95	11.88
Avg : Nov., 89	10.89	11.41	11.30	10.07	11.65
1.12.89	10.78	11.27	11.24	9.94	11.28
8.12.89	10.69	11.15	11.29	9.86	11.49
15.12.89	10.56	11.06	11.24	9.87	11.18
22.12.89	10.39	10.96	11.11	9.84	11.00
29.12.89	10.22	10.64	11.08	9.74	10.87
Avg : Dec., 89	10.53	11.02	11.19	9.85	11.16

Week-Ending	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Moong Dal	Masoor Dal	Urud Dal
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.01.90	9.64	10.90	11.17	9.70	10.74
12.01.90	10.06	11.79	11.67	9.71	10.83
19.01.90	9.89	10.60	11.18	9.77	10.81
26.01.90	9.87	10.61	11.18	9.71	10.77
Avg : Jan., 90	9.87	10.97	11.30	9.72	10.79
2.02.90	9.87	10.65	11.08	9.62	10.78
9.02.90	9.70	10.71	11.32	9.70	10.87
16.02.90	9.70	10.76	11.33	9.60	10.88
23.02.90	9.69	10.65	11.43	9.59	10.72
Avg : Feb., 90	9.74	10.69	11.29	9.63	10.81

STATEMENT—III

To increase the production of Pulses following strategy has been adopted:—

- i) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system such as double and multiple cropping;
- ii) Bringing additional area under:—
 - a) In summer pulses with irrigation after mustard, sugarcane, potato and wheat; and under lentil in Rabi season.
 - b) Under short duration arhar in rotation with wheat in Northern States.
 - c) Short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in Rabi season.
- iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;
- iv) Increased use of inputs like improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures; use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture;

The above strategy is supported by the two programmes:—

- i) Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Programme (N.P.D.P.). The N.P.D.P. is in operation from 1986-87.
- ii) Central Sector Programmes under Special Foodgrains Production Programme.

- a) Plant Protection Umbrella on Gram and Arhar against Pod Borer, Cut Worm and Termite.

- b) Expansion of Area under Summer Moong/Urd.

Schemes for urchins and Street Children

1463. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in various metropolitan cities about the number of urchins and street children by concerned State Governments or the Central Government with/without the help of UNICEF;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such children driven to streets and to pavements due to abject poverty and negligence of parents, in each metropolitan city; and

(c) the schemes laid down for providing them with proper conditions of development and for protection against exploitation, crime and begging?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it has been compiled.

Regularisation of C.P.W.D. Daily Wage Workers

1464. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of daily wage workers have been working with CPWD for past several years;

(b) if so, the number of skilled and unskilled workers working on daily wage basis for more than two years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12,317.

(c) Eligible daily-rated workers are regularised on work charged establishment against available vacancies under the direct recruitment quota. Till all the daily rated workers are regularised, no posts are filled up by direct recruitment.

Daily Wage Beldars and Khalasis Working as Clerks in D.D.A.

1465. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduates/post graduates working in the Delhi Development Authority as clerks but being paid as daily wage beldars and khalasis for over two years;

(b) the reasons for not regularising their service; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them as regular clerks?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there are no graduates/post graduates employed as Clerks and working as daily wage Beldars/Khallasis. The services of all the Beldars/Khallasis have been regularised.

Special Cell in Employment Exchanges For Handicapped

1466. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a special cell in every district employment exchange in the country for physically handicapped persons seeking jobs;

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Centre for opening such cells; and

(d) if so, the assistance given by the Centre to Orissa and other states for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (b). Under the Central Scheme of Employment of the Handicapped, 100% financial assistance is given to State Governments for setting up Special Cells in those normal employment exchanges which have a sizeable number of physically handicapped persons on the live register.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During last three years (1986-87 to 1988-89) a sum of Rs. 21.76 lakhs has been given to State Governments/UTs out of which Rs. 18,000/- has been given to Government of Orissa.

Tapti River Irrigation Projects

1467. SHRISUDAMDESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Upper and Lower Tapti River Irrigation Projects have not been cleared so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according necessary clearance;

(c) whether the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have agreed to these projects; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or being taken to bring about agreement between the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). While Upper Tapi Stage-I project was given investment clearance in March, 1970, Upper Tapi Stage-II Project received at the Centre in August, 1984 was returned to the State Government in November, 1988, for compliance of the observations of Central Water Commission. The State Government has yet to submit the modified proposal for appraisal.

(c) Both the State Governments have agreed, in principle, to take up Upper Tapi Stage-II as a joint venture project.

(d) Does not arise.

Upliftment of Tribal People

1468. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the efforts of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency and other bodies to uplift tribal people are often exploited by middlemen and get negated; and

(b) the steps being contemplated by Government to remove the middlemen from

the plans for upliftment of the tribal people?

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

(a) and (b). It is a fact that in spite of the setting up of ITDPs to protect the Scheduled Tribes interests the existence of middlemen in marketing of forest and other produce and in the field of credit have prevented the Scheduled Tribes from getting a fair return for their produce as well as from getting cheap credit.

For removal of middlemen, institutional arrangements for marketing of tribal produce have already been created in several States. The States have set up State Tribal Development Cooperative Marketing Development Federations for this purpose. The Government of India has set up the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) as an apex body, at the national level, of these federations in August, 1987. The TRIFED has handled 12 items of tribal produce during the first year of its operation. It has also been made the canalising agency for export of gum karaya and has also been declared the central nodal agency for organising collection, processing, storage and development of oilseeds of trees and of forest origin.

Besides, 16 Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs have enacted laws/regulations to regulate the business of moneylending and to give debt relief. The Working Group on development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes during Eighth Five Year Plan have recommended that the existing laws/regulations of moneylending should be strictly enforced and marketing of produce/supply of agricultural inputs, and supply of essential commodities should be arranged through cooperatives or through other institutional frame work. The recommendations have been brought to the notice of tribal sub-Plan States.

National Census of Handloom

the earnings of weavers in the country; and

1469. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(c) the total number of weavers at present in the Country?

(a) the details of the national census of handlooms;

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to

(b) the efforts being made to improve

(c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). Summary of main data relating to handlooms and handloom weavers as revealed by the National Handloom Census (1987-88) is as follows:—

1	2	3	4
1) Total loomage (No. in lakhs)			
(i) Urban	:		6.31
(ii) Rural	:		32.60
Total	:		38.91
2) Looms according to types of yarn used (No. in lakhs)			
(i) Cotton			29.46
(ii) Silk			2.28
(iii) Wool			1.88
(iv) Man-made and blends			1.11
(v) Others			1.39
3) Idleness of looms (No. in lakhs)			
(i) Active looms			36.12

1	2	3	4
		(ii) Idle looms	2.79
4)	Monthly production of handloom textiles (in million metres)		
		(i) Cotton items	268.04
		(ii) Silk items	9.20
		(iii) Woollen items	9.53
		(iv) Man-made and blends	7.58
		(v) Other items	4.44
		All items	298.79
5)	Average productivity per day per loom (in metres)		5.12
6)	Households & Non-households (No. in lakhs)		
		(i) House-holds	30.60
		(ii) Non-households	0.24
		Total	30.84

1	2	3	4
7)	Employment (in lakh persons)		
	(a) Total population of weaver households		156.08
	(b) Total number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving activities		
	(i) Full time		33.38
	(ii) Part time		31.95
	Total		65.33
8)	Genderwise Distribution of persons employed (in lakh persons)		
	(i) Men		17.69
	(ii) Women		40.04
	(iii) Children		7.60
9)	Castewise Distribution of persons employed (in lakh persons)		
	(i) Scheduled Caste		7.94

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Scheduled Tribe	:	13.10
	(iii) Others	:	44.29
10)	<i>Distribution of Weaver households by monthly earnings from all sources</i> (No. in lakhs)		
	(i) Upto Rs. 200/=	:	2.04
	(ii) Rs. 201/= to Rs. 500/=	:	13.24
	(iii) Rs. 501/= and above	:	15.32

(b) 1) Various steps have been taken by Government to ensure adequate supplies of yarn to the handloom sector in the country at reasonable prices, such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, Loan assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of existing units and through the operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation. Further, a Yarn Depot Scheme was introduced in September 1989 under the aegis of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) for supply of hank yarn to the handloom sector at mill-gate prices.

2) For providing marketing support to handloom products Government of India is implementing Market Development Assistance Scheme besides organising National Handloom Expos, National Design Collection programmes and setting up of marketing complexes through the National Handloom Development Corporation.

3) In order to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers, the Central Government have been making efforts through various measures such as

(i) Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;

(ii) Scheme of decentralised

training to train weavers on improved technology;

(iii) Scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunkar Sevaks' for assisting weavers in transfer of improved technology;

(iv) Scheme for the production of mixed and blended fabrics on handlooms;

(v) Protection to handlooms by reserving certain varieties of cloth for their exclusive production in the handloom sector;

(vi) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country; and

(vii) A number of fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms.

US Quota Scheme for Handloom Exports

1470. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota system introduced for the first time for the Indian goods by the United States, will hit the handloom exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Safety Measures in Industry

1471. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministries of Labour and Petroleum and Chemicals have come to an agreement for having a single authority to check the implementation of Government regulations on safety in factories;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be considered for safety measures in the industry; and

(d) to what extent, it will be helpful ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The Factories Act, 1948 is the principal legislation for regulating various aspects relating to safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. The State Government and the Administration of Union Territories enforce the Act through their Factories Inspectorates.

By an amendment carried out in the year 1987, a chapter to regulate various matters concerning safety and health in 'hazardous processes' was incorporated in the Act. In the case of a major accident in a factory, which may affect the environment, the provisions of the Factories (Amendment) Act, as well as those of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, are attracted. In order to avoid overlapping jurisdiction of agencies

enforcing the relevant rules issued under the Factories Act as well as the Environment (Protection) Act, it has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and Ministry of Environment and Forests, that only one agency, namely, the Inspectorate of Factories will enforce the rules issued under both the Acts, in respect of factories.

Treatment of African Diplomat in A.I.I.M.S.

1472. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resident Doctors Association of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has called for an 'impartial public inquiry' by experts, not belonging to institute, to look into the facts related to the death of an AIDS patient in the hospital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). In accordance with the established procedures, an internal enquiry was conducted by the Head of the Department of Microbiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, who is also responsible for infection control. Thereafter, the Director General of Health Services ascertained the facts and submitted a report on the incident. The report reveals that there was no negligence on the part of the doctors at A.I.I.M.S.

Union Government has also drawn up guidelines for clinical management of HIV infected persons and AIDS cases. Ten Medical Colleges including All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been identified in different States where the facilities are

being established. These guidelines are constantly under review and will be modified as and when needed.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Bihar

1473. PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to open more C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Bihar in view of the large number of Union Government employees posted there; and

(b) the action taken by Union Government in this regard and the details of the dispensaries likely to be opened during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):(a) and (b). A request was received for extension of C.G.H.S. dispensaries at Raxaul and Bettiah in Bihar. The request was considered carefully but it was not found possible to extend C.G.H.S. facilities to these cities as they do not fulfil the criteria for extension of C.G.H.S. facilities to a new city i.e. concentration of 7500 or more Central Government employees/Pensioners. There is no proposal to open any new C.G.H.S. dispensary in Bihar during the current financial years. However one C.G.H.S. dispensary for the employees of A.G.'s Office will be opened at Ranchi.

Agro-based Industry with French Aid

1474. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a French organisation for agro business has agreed to help the food processing industries in India;

(b) whether any agreements in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, what are the food processing industries that are proposed to be set up with the help of France?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):(a) to (c). The Confederation of Indian Food Trade & Industry, New Delhi had organised a meeting on the 2nd February, 1990 with a French organisation for agri-business, known as Association Pour le Developpement des Echanges Internationaux de Produits et Techniques Agro-Alimentaires i.e., ADEPTA ACMATIFEL, which is an association of French manufacturers specialising in fruit and vegetable processing lines, and manufacturers of machinery and equipment. The meeting explored the opportunities for collaboration and trade in the areas of food processing industries, machinery and packaging materials.

The Confederation of Indian Food Trade & Industry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ADEPTA. No specific industries are mentioned in this MOU for being set up with the help of France.

Food Allocation to Bihar

1475. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of the Bihar regarding food supplies have not been fully met by the Centre during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the total food allocations made to the State during 1988-89; and

(c) the proposed allocations for the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):(a) and (b). During the year 1988-89, the Government of Bihar was allocated a quantity of 1.69 lakh tonnes of rice and 6.69 lakh tonnes of wheat under PDS from Central Pool against their demand of 5.75 lakh tonnes of rice and 16.44 lakh tonnes of wheat. The State Government had lifted only 0.49 lakh tonnes of rice and 5.48 lakh tonnes of wheat against the allocations. These allocations are only supplemental to open market availability and are not intended to meet the entire demand of the State.

(c) The allotment of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) is made to various States/UTs including Bihar on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, offtake trend, relative need of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

Family Planning Programme in Bihar

1476. **SHRI DARMESH PRASAD VARMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made in the Family Planning Programme in Bihar during the Year 1989-90;

(b) the financial assistance provide for the implementation of the programme during 1988 and 1989; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to achieve the target set during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):(a) A statement giving method-wise family planning targets fixed and achievements made so far during 1989-90 in Bihar State is given below.

(b) Rs. 2737.29 lakhs and Rs. 2002.27 lakhs have been released for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme to Bihar State during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

(c) Method-wise targets for the States are yet to be fixed for 1990-91. However, a well defined strategy for achieving population stabilisation for the country including Bihar has been developed. As part of the strategy, the small family norm is sought to be achieved through improvement in services, strengthening of infrastructure, education and motivation and structured material and non-material incentives. In order to enhance acceptance of Family Planning in the State, greater efforts are being made for all round improvement in the socio-economic developmental status including the status of women in the society backed by communication efforts directed at the eligible couples in the State. Besides, the officials of the Ministry frequently visit the State, to discuss the level of performance with the State officials, make field visits and review the problems and constraints faced by the State, if any, and suggest remedial measures that are needed. Periodically, the meetings at Secretary and Ministerial levels are organised at New Delhi to take stock of the situation of the State in order to identify bottlenecks and suggest ways and means to improve the performance.

STATEMENT

Methods	Annual targets (1989-90)	Achievements* (April, 1989 to February, 1990)
Sterilisations	513,000	267,601

Methods	Annual targets (1989-90)	Achievements* (April, 1989 to February, 1990)
IUD Insertions	400,000	193,569
C.C.Users	202,000	131,553
O.P.Users	20,700	33,065

*Provisional figures.

**Governments Departments to Purchase
Uniform Materials etc. From NTC**

1477. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINIALI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of the measures Union Government propose to take to ensure that orders by the Defence Ministry and other Government departments for canvas cloth blankets and uniform material, are placed with the NTC and BIC mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): The placement of orders by the Defence Ministry and other Government Departments with the National Textiles Corporation and British India Corporation Mills is ensured by the Scheme of Single Tender System under the existing arrangement.

Cotton Textile Exports

1478. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PUSHOTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of TAXILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export of cotton textiles during the period April-November, 1989 as com-

pared to the figures of the corresponding period in 1988.

(b) whether the export performance is expected to fulfil the targets set for the years 1989-90;

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

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase exports of cotton textiles?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The exports of cotton textiles (Mill made/Powerloom) during April-November, 1989 amounted to Rs. 906.9 crores as against the exports of Rs. 659.1 crores in the corresponding period of 1988, representing an increase of about 38%. Nearly 73% of the export target of Rs. 1250 crores fixed for 1989-90 has been achieved during the first 8 months of the financial year.

(b) The export performance for the year 1989-90 is expected to fulfil the target fixed for export of cotton textiles.

(c) The break-up of exports is as follows:

	April-November 1989 (Rs. Millions)	April-November 1988 (Rs. Millions)
Cotton piecegoods		3996.63
	5193.80	
Yarn & sewing thread	2214.67	1461.61
Madeups	1660.48	1132.98
Total	9068.95	6591.22

(d) Government has taken several steps for increasing the exports of textiles items including cotton textiles such as permission to import sophisticated machineries under OGL with concessional duty, creation of Rs. 750 crores modernisation fund, 5% additional SCS for export of textiles to non-shipment credit, reduction in the rate of interest for packing credit, income tax exemption etc. Besides, the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council undertakes regular export promotion measures such as sponsoring Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in fairs and exhibitions, overseas publicity etc.

Price of Cotton

1479. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton has shown signs of decline and the growers are not getting remunerative prices for the year 1989-90 due to plenty of production; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the interests of growers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):(a) Prices of cotton have generally declined from the level prevailing at the beginning of

the current cotton season due to an all time record production. However, kapas prices are still ruling fairly above the minimum support level, which itself is considered to be remunerative as it includes a reasonable return to farmers, apart from covering the cost of inputs.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India Limited had been directed to step up its purchase operations to provide stability to prices of cotton especially in regions where prices approach support levels. Accordingly, CCI has already purchased 9.43 lakh bales of cotton till 14.3.90 as compared to purchase of only 4.36 lakh bales during the corresponding period in the previous season. Quotas for the export of 11.50 lakh bales of staple cotton have been released (as against 1 lakh bales released last year) to provide benefit of higher international prices to growers. Reserve Bank of India have relaxed selective credit control restrictions on purchase of cotton.

Scheme for Flood Control in Assam

1480. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any comprehensive plan for the control

of floods in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Master Plans for the main stem of Brahmaputra and Barak river have been prepared by the Brahmaputra Board, indicating, inter-alia, therein, the works for removal of drainage congestion, protection from erosion, river embankments and storage reservoirs—which will have to be surveyed and technically detailed out further.

Rising Textile Price

1481. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stamp all textiles with sales price by manufacturers of textiles indicating the cost of textile and the retail sale price on every two metres compulsorily in the textile factories itself to enable consumers to get the cloth at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government had taken to control the rise in textile prices during the last few years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The prices of textiles are determined by the free play of market forces i.e. demand and supply, besides increase in the costs of the inputs and manufacturing costs.

Appointment of Drug Controller

1482. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint Drug Controllers besides authorities of State Governments to control the production and sale of spurious drugs mainly in Union Territories and the tribal areas of Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Union Government propose to take to control the use of spurious drugs in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The States/Union Territories Governments appoint Drugs Controllers in their States/Union Territories as Licensing Authorities to control and regulate manufacture, sales and distribution of drugs under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

State Government of Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and U.Ts. have already appointed Drugs Controllers in their States/UTs.

(c) The procedures for purchases and measures for quality drugs in hospitals are being streamlined in order to ensure availability of quality drugs and injectibles.

Central Aid to States for Welfare Activities

1483. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the associations and institutions which were granted Central aid for more than Rupees Fifty Thousand in a financial year during the last three years for welfare activities;

(b) whether Government have conducted any audit of such institutions for proper utilisation of grants; and

(c) if so, the details of the irregularities detected, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Fruit Processing

1484. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for processing fruits being grown in the country; and

(b) if so, the total production of various fruits in the country and the quantity thereof likely to be processed?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no official estimate for total production of fruits in the country. However, a production of 27.67 million tonnes has been estimated during 1987-88. While there is no estimate of the quantity of fruits likely to be processed, the actual production of fruit-based products in units licensed under the Fruit Products Order was 1.69 lakh ton in 1987.

Decline in Availability of Sugar

1485. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of sugar is declining during the last three months in a number of States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the availability of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). There has been no reduction in the monthly levy sugar quota allotted in favour of States/UTs since February, 1987. Besides, a quantity of 16 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar has been released for sale in the open market during December, 1989 to February, 1990 as compared to 14.95 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last season. Accordingly adequate availability of sugar has been maintained.

Handloom Training Centre in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

1486. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to open more handloom training centres in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such training centres are proposed to be opened during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**N.T.C. Showrooms in Hilly Areas of
Uttar Pradesh**

1487. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some N.T.C. showrooms in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Jute Industry

1488. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANJAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry is facing crisis and stiff competition in exporting the jute items from the neighbouring Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to revamp this industry by re-opening the viable jute mills and explore further, the export market for jute goods?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Indian Jute Industry is facing difficulties in exporting jute items on account of stiff competition not only from other exporting countries like Bangladesh and Thailand but also from synthetic substitutes. In spite of these difficulties, the export performance of the

jute sector in 1989-90 is likely to be better than the previous year.

(b) The number of closed jute mills today stands at only nine, as compared to 24 in July, 1989. Reopening of closed jute mills is essentially a State subject. The Government of India, however have taken a number of steps to revamp this industry like introduction of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme, Special Jute Development Fund, duty-free import of identified machinery items etc. On the export front, Government has continued the policy of grant of CCS, introduction of External Market Assistance Scheme, introduction of Loss Sharing Scheme in Global Tenders etc. The export markets are being continuously monitored to devise suitable export strategies.

Re-Settlement and J.J.Colonies

1489. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of resettlement and J.J.Colonies in Delhi;

(b) the total amount allocated and actually spend on the maintenance of these colonies during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there were instances for non-utilisation of the allocated funds, if so, the reasons thereof and action taken against the concerned authorities for this lapse;

(d) whether Government propose to conduct a fresh of the spot study of these colonies for adequate supply of water, electricity and other necessary facilities to improve the living conditions of their inhabitants, keeping in view the deteriorated hygienic conditions of these colonies; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Forty four.

(b)	<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>	
Year	Amount released by Delhi Admn.	Amount Spent by M.C.D.
1989-90	Rs.1900.00	Rs.1594.71 (As on 31.1.1990)
1988-89	Rs.1736.00	Rs. 1742.12

Before 1.6.88 the maintenance of Re-settlement Colonies was with DDA & Plan allocations were made by the Delhi Administration. D.D.A. spent a sum of Rs. 2212.00 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 1034.00 lakhs in 1988-89 respectively from its own sources.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (b) above.

(d) No fresh spot study is necessary as facilities such as water supply, electricity etc. are already being provided.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (d) above

Unemployment

1490. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1989 State-wise;

(b) the number of persons got regis-

tered with the Employment Exchanges during 1989 and how many of them got employment, State-wise; and

(c) effective steps taken/proposed to be taken to solve the problem of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A statement containing State-wise number of job-seekers, on Live Register of Employment Exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as on 31.12.1989, those registered during 1989 and total placements effected during 1989 is given belows. The information regarding placements relates to the total placements made in 1989 out of those on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, irrespective of the year of their registration.

(c) Government is committed to Right to Work for every citizen. This is proposed to be achieved, inter alia, through increased investment in the rural areas and promotion of industrial development in such a way as to maximise employment.

STATEMENT

Number of Live Register, Registrations made and placements effected during 1989

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousands)			Registrations (during 1989)	Live Register (as on 31.12.89)	Total Placements (during 1989)
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2818.9	459.4	27.4	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			5.1	1.5	0.0	
3.	Assam			973.7	179.2	6.3	
4.	Bihar			3048.7	804.3	15.4	
5.	Goa			78.7	10.3	0.9	
6.	Gujarat			939.0	173.0	14.2	
7.	Haryana			574.0	204.5	6.9	
8.	Himachal Pradesh			418.5	102.7	6.9	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			125.5	23.3	0.4	
10.	Karnataka			1242.7	300.0	8.3	

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Live Register (as on 31.12.89)	Registrations (during 1989)	Total Placements (during 1989)
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	3100.1	387.3	14.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1978.6	505.5	27.8
13.	Maharashtra	2940.6	609.7	23.9
14.	Manipur	252.1	26.9	0.3
15.	Meghalaya	23.4	8.2	0.3
16.	Mizoram	42.0	10.2	0.9
17.	Nagaland	27.0	5.7	0.2
18.	Orissa	844.5	223.8	9.1
19.	Punjab	584.3	191.4	6.9
20.	Rajasthan	900.8	193.1	8.8
21.	Sikkim*			
22.	Tamil Nadu	2990.6	686.4	45.5

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Live Register (as on 31.12.89)	Registrations (during 1989)	Total Placements (during 1989)
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	147.9	16.8	1.1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3113.1	760.0	25.8
25.	West Bengal	4524.0	442.1	10.7
<i>Union Territories:</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.7	4.2	1.1
2.	Chandigarh	153.2	32.7	1.6
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.1	0.5	0.1
4.	Delhi	793.6	199.8	23.6
5.	Daman & Diu**	—	—	—
6.	Lakshadweep	5.0	0.9	0.3
7.	Pondicherry	112.7	12.0	1.1
Total :		32776.2	6575.8	289.2

Note : 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning

2. **Data are not maintained

3. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

Production, Consumption and Buffer Stock of Sugar

1491. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar required for consumption including buffer stock during the next financial year (1990-91);

(b) the estimated production of sugar in the country during the next crushing season;

(c) how much quantity of sugar is likely to be imported during the next financial year;

(d) how do Government propose to meet the shortage of sugar in the coming year;

(e) the time by which the country is going to become self-sufficient; and

(f) the details of the time bound programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The estimate quantity of sugar required for internal consumption during the next financial year (1990-91) would be around 102-103 lakh tonnes. The quantum of buffer stock would depend upon the surplus that would become available from indigenous production after meeting the requirements for internal consumption.

(b) Sugar is an agro-based industry and sugar production depends on various factors, including weather conditions, etc. It is therefore, not possible to estimate the sugar production for the next crushing season at this stage.

(c) The import of sugar, if any, is decided taking into account the total production, overall availability, Internal consump-

tion and the requirement for carry-over stocks.

(d) to (f). To increase sugar production in the country and to reduce the dependence on import, various short-term and long-term measures have been initiated by the Government as under:

(i) The Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane for the season 1989-90 was increased from Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 22.00 per quintal.

(ii) Advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane for 1990-91 at Rs. 23.00 per quintal.

(iii) Incentive in the form of additional free-sale quota to the sugar factories for undertaking early and late crushing for the current 1989-90 season.

(iv) Incentive in the form of additional free-sale quota to such sugar factories which are required to transport sugarcane from outside their reserved areas on the orders of the State Government, subject to the limit of additional production during the period 16th November, 89 to 30th April, 90 over production during corresponding period of last year.

(v) Licensing of adequate capacity for setting up of new sugar factories and the expansion of the existing capacities.

(vi) Financial assistance on Soft Term basis from the Sugar Development Fund for development of sugarcane in the reserved areas of the sugar factories and also for undertaking expansion-cum-modernisation of the existing sugar factories.

(vii) Incentive Scheme for new factories as also the factories which are undertaking expansion upto the minimum economic size i.e., upto 2500 TCD.

As a result of the above measures, the

sugar production during the current 1989-90 season aggregated to 67.78 lakh tonnes as on 7th March, 1990 as against 62.64 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 and 56.98 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 on the corresponding date. Given favourable weather conditions, in future, it would be possible to maintain sugar production at higher levels, thereby reducing dependence on imports.

Facilities for Government Employees in Sadiq Nagar

1492. **SHRI L.K. ADVANI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a community Centre, CGHS Dispensary building and CPWD office building for use of Government employees residing in Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which the said building will be constructed; and

(c) whether Government also propose to devison a park at a central place in the colony; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Although the sanction for the community centre has been issued, the work has not yet commenced due to the land being under encroachment. The work takes about 21 months from the start thereof.

Sanction has also been issued for the C.P.W.D. Service Centre and the lay-out plan has been submitted to the M.C.D. for approval. The work takes about 15 months of the approval of the lay-out plan.

No time limit can, however, be indicated at this stage for completion of the C.G.H.S. building, as the sanction for the same has not been issued so far.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work takes about 12 months of the sanction of the estimate and subject to availability of funds.

Water Supply in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

1493. **SHRI L.K.ADVANI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether filtered water supply in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi is erratic and irregular; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration and New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that filtered water supply in Netaji Nagar especially in Type I Quarters was erratic/irregular earlier as these quarters are located at the tail end of the distribution system and at higher contours where pressure becomes low. As a result of the following steps taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the position of availability of waster supply to these quarters is reported to have improved:

(i) Construction of an underground tank at the Ring Road to receive bulk supply of water from Palam Reservoir of MCD.

(ii) Replacement of two pumps of 40 H.P. by 50 H.P. to increase pressure of water.

(iii) Interconnection work to equilibise water pressure.

Allotment of D.D.A. Shops

1494. **SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shops constructed by Delhi Development Authority in DDA colonies 10-15 years back which have not been allotted so far;

(b) the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by DDA due to non-allotment of these shops in time;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) DDA has reported that there are no such shops which were constructed 10-15 years back but have not been allotted so far.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Alleged Corruption Cases in D.D.A.

1495. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of alleged corruption cases in the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that 868 such cases were registered for investigation during the years 1987-1988 and 1989. Of these, 249 cases were closed after preliminary investigations as allegations were not substantiated. Cases where investigations have been completed have resulted in 101 major penalty proceedings and 118 proceedings for minor penalty.

Demolition Slip to Jhuggi Dwellers

1496. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of jhuggis removed during the year 1988 by D.D.A.;

(b) whether the demolition slips were provided to all jhuggi dwellers, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain cases with documentary evidence are still pending since March, 1988 for providing alternative plots in JJR scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). Delhi Development Authority removed 4527 jhuggis during 1988 and issued demolition/possession slip to 2827 jhuggi dwellers who were found eligible in accordance with the policy for allotment of alternative developed residential plots. This has not been done in five cases because of vigilance angle involved.

Acquisition of Land by DDA for Commercial Purposes

1497. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land acquired by DDA in Delhi during the last 3 years; and the total land acquired for commercial purposes which is still undeveloped;

(b) the total vacant land presently available in different zones of Delhi;

(c) the details of land which is unauthor-

isedly occupied by the public at present;

(d) whether complaints have been received about involvement of DDA officials in the unauthorised occupation of DDA land;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to set up an inquiry in the case of unauthorised occupation of DDA land; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) According to DDA, 195.81 acres of land acquired by the Delhi Administration was placed at their disposal during the last three years upto February, 1990 for planned development of Delhi, which includes commercial purposes.

(b) The total vacant land available in different zones is as given below:

South zone	267.33 acres
North zone	1154.33 acres
West zone	4762.60 acres
East Zone	377.16 acres
Total	6561.42 acres

(c) Approximately 2070 acres of land is under encroachment and under stay orders from various Courts.

(d) and (e). Three cases of connivance and serious dereliction of duty of DDA officials came to the notice of the Authorities in which stern action has been taken. In one case of Jassola, two officials, one Naib Tehsildar, one Chowkidar had been removed from service. In another case of Rajgarh development area one Junior Engineer was

placed under suspension.

(f) and (g). Not considered necessary in view of the action already taken.

Collapse of DDA Flats

1498. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats collapsed during the last three years; and

(b) the punitive measures taken against the persons responsible for the collapse?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Nil.

(b) The question does not arise.

DDA Flats to SCs/STs

1499. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has allotted flats to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons under Self-Financing Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of flats allotted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 889 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes registrants have been declared successful in the draws held from time to time for allotment of SFS flats. The year wise details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Year	No. of SFS flat allocated/allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes registrants
1983	188
1984	51
1985	62
1987	396
1988	183
1990	9
Total	889

Ravival of Coca-Cola

1500. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow Coca-Cola to resume its operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHAHAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Coca cola company submitted a proposal to set up a unit in NOIDA Export Processing Zone for manufacture of ingredients for soft drink concentrate alongwith its proposal for additional exports and setting up of another non-FERA unit in Madras Export Processing Zone for manufacture of items based on tea extracts. It has since been decided to reject the proposal of this company.

Non-Availability of Essential Life Saving Drugs in Hospitals/CGHS Dispensaries

1501. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vital and essential life saving drugs are not available in Government hospitals/CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether sub-standard drugs and injections are being administered in the hospitals; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Rate Hike in Papankalan

1502. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has increased the rate of land for the cooperative group housing societies recently;

(b) if so, the present rate per sq. meter in Papankalan (Dwarka) and the earlier rate per sq. meter;

(c) whether Government propose to review the land price with a view to reduce the same in the interest of the low income groups of people; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that under the new policy ground coverage has also been reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of new Government's policy with regard to housing activities in Delhi during the next two years indicating the total land likely to be allotted by DDA to cooperative group housing societies and for construction of HIG, MIG, LIG, flats by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) DDA's plan envisages construction of approximately 31,600 houses during the years 1990-91 and 91-92; and allotment of 440 acres to cooperative group housing

societies and utilisation of 660 acres for DDA's own housing.

Facilities for Ballon Valvuloplasty in Dr. R.M.L.Hospital

1503. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities for Ballon Valvuloplasty do not exist in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such patients are being treated in Cardiology Department;

(c) the number of patients died in Cardiology department because of the above position;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(e) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The facilities for Ballon Valvuloplasty exists in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and such patients are treated in Cardiology Department of the Hospital.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Equipments Lying Unrepaired in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1504. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27.12.1989 to Unstarred Question No. 156 regarding Tread Mill Stress (TMS) and Echo-cardiography equipment and state:

(a) for how many months these equipments are lying unrepaired in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) how much amount Government have spend on importing spare parts of echo-cardiography and Tread Mill Stress equipments;

(c) whether the amounts so spent on importing spare parts are more than actual cost of new equipments which are readily

available in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not purchasing these equipments from Indian Firms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The amount spent on importing spare parts for repairs of these equipments and the period for which they were lying unrepaired are as follows:

	Equipment	Amount	Period
(i)	Echo-car-diography	Rs. 1,94,135/-	March, 1989 to 29th January, 1990
(ii)	Tread Mill Stress	Rs. 11,681/-	May, 1989 to 6th March, 1990

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Servicing of Echo-Cardiography and Tread Mill stress equipment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1505. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on patients who are C.G.H.S. beneficiaries and have been referred to private hospitals due to non-servicing of echo-cardiography and Tread Mill Stress equipment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for which these equip-ment are not made servicable?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Information is being col-

lected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Tread Mill stress Equipment and Echo-cardiography are functional at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Karnali and Jalkundi projects in Uttar Pradesh

1506. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-ing to start the proposed Karnali and Jalkundi projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) If so, the time by which the work on these projects is likely to be started; and

(c) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Nepal regarding this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Locations of both the proposed projects are situated in Nepal. While final agreement has not been reached in respect of Karnali project, Jalkundi Project was not acceptable to HMR Nepal.

N.T.C. Showrooms

1507. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to open N.T.C. showrooms in all towns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on Inter-State Movement of Foodgrains

1508. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift ban on the Inter-State Movement of foodgrains from the current Rabi season;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this arrangement would be applicable for all the foodgrains or for specific foodgrains only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). There is no ban on the movement of rice, wheat and coarse grains. In view of the need to maximise procurement of rice for public stocks, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh Administration have imposed inter-State movement restrictions on paddy. Rajasthan and Pondicherry have imposed, respectively, 25% and 30% export levy on paddy.

It is proposed to consider the feasibility of removing these restrictions on inter-state movement of paddy in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

[English]

Cost Effectiveness in FCI

1509. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is perpetual increase in establishment costs in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to contain this by adopting modern management tools;

(c) whether the subsidy to Food Corporation of India is continuously rising threatening the very existence of the Food Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to reduce this subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Establishment costs in the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years have been as follows:

Year	Establishment cost (Rs./Crores)
1986-87	169.95
1987-88	197.20
1988-89 (Provisional)	386.22

The increase in establishment costs has mainly been because of

(i) payment of interim relief and instalments of dearness allowances to the officers and staff;

(ii) payment of wage revision arrears to Category III & IV staff.

(b) the Corporation has effected ban on entry level posts except in cases of operational and other necessities. the Corporation has also taken steps to improve the productivity by making its officers and staff conversant with modern management systems through continuous training programmes.

(c) The quantum of food subsidy depends on the level of procurement, issue prices, quantum of supplies under various schemes and the level of buffer stocks etc. Food Subsidy released to FCI during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount of Food Subsidy (Rs. in crores)
1986-87	2000
1987-88	2000
1988-89	2200

The difference between the economic cost and issue prices of grains is paid as subsidy

to FCI as a deliberate welfare policy of the Central Government to keep the prices of grains within the reach of the common consumers.

(d) The Food Corporation of India have taken steps to reduce its operational costs such as capital restructuring, reduction in staff strength, reduction in transit and storage losses, de-hiring of uneconomic/surplus godowns etc. FCI saved Rs. 640.91 crores during the period from 1986-87 to 1989-90 (upto December, 1989) and consequently there was reduction in the food subsidy to the above extent.

Meet on National Consumer Protection Council

1510. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the meeting of the National
Consumer Protection Council was held re-
cently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the
decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the progress made in the implemen-
tation of the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) No, Sir. The last meeting was held on
30th August, 1989.

(b) and (c). In view of above question
does not arise.

Cancellation of Retail Coal Licences

1511. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the
Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of retail coal licences issued by Delhi Administration during the last three years, circle-wise;

(b) the number of retail coal licences cancelled by Delhi Administration during the last three years, circle-wise and the brief grounds thereof; and

(c) the number of retail coal licences which did not lift a soft coke for the last three years, circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a). The requisite information is given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Circle No.	RCL Issued during the last 3 years	RCL Cancelled during the last 3 years	Licences who did not lift, soft coke
1	2	3	4
1.	—	—	6
2.	1	—	2
3.	—	—	—
4.	1	—	1
5. £ 5 Camp	—	2	2
6.	—	2	2
7.	—	—	—
8.	—	1	—
9.	—	5	1
10.	—	1	—
11.	—	—	1
12.	—	—	3

Circle No.	RCL Issued during the last 3 years	RCL Cancelled during the last 3 years	Licences who did not lift, soft coke
1	2	3	4
13.	—	1	1
14.	—	—	1
15	1	—	—
16	—	—	2
17	—	—	—
18	—	—	—
19	1	—	—
20.	—	—	6
21	2	—	3
22	1	—	3
23.	—	—	8
24.	—	1	—

Circle No.	RCL Issued during the last 3 years	RCL Cancelled during the last 3 years	Licences who did not lift, soft coke
1	2	3	4
25.	—	—	1
26.	—	—	3
27	—	—	2
28	—	—	3
29	1	—	1
30	—	—	2
31	—	1	1
32	—	—	—
33	—	—	1
33 A	2	—	—
34	—	1 (Renewed)	—
35.	3	—	1

Circle No.	RCL Issued during the last 3 years	RCL Cancelled during the last 3 years	Licences who did not lift, soft coke
1	2	3	4
36.	—	—	—
37.	—	1	1
38.	—	—	2
39.	2	—	1
40.	—	—	1
41.	—	—	—
42.	—	—	—
43.	6	—	1
44.	1	1	—
	22	16	63

The number of retail coal licences in Delhi as on 31.12.89 was 821.

Cancellation of licences is mainly for violation of the various provisions of the Delhi Coal Control Order, 1963.

Scheme for Coal Sites In DDA Colonies

1512. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme or policy under which coal sites are earmarked in DDA colonies like Paschimpuri, New Delhi and the criteria for allotment of these sites; and

(b) the licence fee/rent charged from the licencees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has reported that specific coal depot sites are indicated in the layout plans of the Community Centres and Local Shopping Centres. These sites are disposed of in auction and are given on lease at the premium obtained on the basis of the highest bid.

[Translation]

Funds for Social Welfare Schemes

1513. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated for various social welfare schemes during 1989-90; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Information will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Lepers Cured in Lakshadweep

1514. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lepers in Lakshadweep who have been cured during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of those who have since rehabilitated under the specific rehabilitation programme during the same period;

(c) the total amount spent on the leprosy eradication programme in Lakshadweep during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The number of leprosy persons cured in Lakshadweep during the last 3 years are 435, which includes 267 Multi Drug Therapy.

(b) No such person has been rehabilitated. However those requiring reconstructive Surgery are referred to CLTRI, Chinglepattu.

(c) The following expenditure has been incurred in Lakshadweep under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the last 3 years:

Year	Amount Spent (in lakhs)		Total
	Cash	Kind	
1989-90	1.00	1.00	2.00
1988-89	1.00	.00	2.00
1987-88		3.00	3.00

Drug Abuse

1515. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to a massive inflow of foreign and local tourists in Lakshadweep Islands, there is apprehension of drug abuse;

(b) if so, whether there is proposal to establish some de-addiction centres in the islands to educate people regarding adverse effects of drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of the above, no centre has been opened in Lakshadweep.

Construction of Upper Krishna Project by Karnataka

1516. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government propose to initiate construction work on upper-Krishna Project with a higher storage capacity than what is envisaged by the Bachawat Award;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government to ask Karnataka not to proceed with the project; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c).

The Karnataka State Government has not finalised and sent the Upper Krishna Project Stage-II to the Centre for appraisal.

Clearance to Telugu-Ganga Project

1517. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is entitled to the excess flows from Krishna river over and above the allocated share to the riparian States till the end of 2,000 A.D.;

(b) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of Chief Ministers of the concerned riparian States to settle the clearance of the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) According to the order of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, the State of Andhra Pradesh will be at liberty to use in any water year the remaining water that may be flowing in the river Krishna but thereby it shall not acquire any right whatsoever to use in any water year, nor be deemed to have been allocated in any water year, water of river Krishna in excess of the quantity allocated to it.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tentatively on 7.4.1990 at New Delhi.

Socio-Economic Condition of Textile Workers in Andhra Pradesh

1518. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of weavers from Andhra Pradesh go to Bombay and

Bhiwandi for their livelihood since sufficient number of textile mills are not available in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to uplift the socio-economic conditions of textile workers in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No. such migration of weavers has been reported to the Central Government.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(1) In order to develop the handloom industry and improve the socio-economic and living condition of handloom weavers, Central Government is implementing the following schemes in all the States of the country, including Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol them as members of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (iii) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- (iv) Market Development Assistance Scheme which has replaced the erstwhile schemes of special rebate, share capital assistance to State Apex Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations and managerial subsidy to Primary Societies;

- (v) Janta Cloth Scheme;
- (vi) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- (vii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;
- (viii) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme;
- (ix) Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansion of capacity in the existing mills to build up captive production for the handloom sector;
- (x) Setting up of yarn depots through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices; and
- (xi) Setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector.

The above schemes will be implemented in all States including Andhra Pradesh in future also.

(2) Government of India have set up Powerloom Service Centres in Andhra Pradesh through the South India Textile Research Association in order to make the production in the powerloom sector more remunerative through product diversification and improved production techniques.

Precautions Laid Down for AIDS Cases by Centre for Disease Control and WHO

1519. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard precautions laid down by the Centre for Disease Control and WHO have not been followed while handling the AIDS infected Zambian diplomat in AIIMS;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to Government Hospitals to follow the directives of the Centre for Disease and WHO in handling AIDS patients; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take to ensure that in future lapses in handling AIDS patients may not held?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The procedures laid down internally at AIIMS for dealing with HIV positive cases had been followed. However, AIIMS is now evolving clear guidelines regarding labelling of blood and other specimens so that the possibility of transmission to health workers can be eliminated.

(b) and (c). Government has drawn up guidelines for clinical management of HIV infected persons and AIDS cases. Ten medical colleges including All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been identified in different States where the AIDS units are being established. These guidelines are constantly under review and will be modified as and when needed. The Directorate General of Health Services has reviewed the infection control measures with the Medical Superintendents of major hospitals in the country with the view to formulate guidelines and suggesting procedures for infection control.

The Directorate General of Health Services is also examining the existing guidelines and procedures for management of AIDS cases and associated arrangements for handling and disposal of dead-bodies.

Unauthorised Constructions in DDA Flats

1520. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Delhi Administration/DDA to stop the demolitions of unauthorised constructions forthwith;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of unauthorised construction took place in Delhi particularly in DDA flats during the year 1989; and

(c) if so, the steps taken of proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that there is no large scale unauthorised construction in their jurisdiction. However, Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported unauthorised constructions in their respective jurisdictions, including in DDA flats. Action has been taken by all the three authorities under the law and the enforcement machinery has been activated. Under instructions from the Lt. Governor, a Control Room has been established to facilitate reporting of unauthorised constructions/encroachment by the public.

Setting up of Institute Like A.I.I.M.S. at Jaipur.

1521. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to provide better Medical facilities to masses in Rajasthan,

Union Government propose to set up an Institute like AIIMS to Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

(c) The Government have recently decided to set up a Regional Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research at Shillong on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. No decision has been taken in regard to setting up of such institutes in other regions due to financial constraints and availability of facilities in nearby places all over the country.

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries in Rajasthan

1522. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to open more CGHS dispensaries in Rajasthan in view of a large number of Union Government employees posted there; and

(b) the action taken by Union Government in this regard and the details of dispensaries likely to be opened during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) CGHS is already functioning at Jaipur in Rajasthan. A proposal was received for opening of two additional dispensaries in Jaipur, which was not accepted due to financial constraints. A suggestion was also received for extension of CGHS facilities to the cities of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nasirabad and Kota, in Rajasthan

as Central Government employees are facing problems in availing medical facilities under CS (MA) Rules. CGHS will be extended to new cities in a phased manner on availability of resources and fulfilment of criteria laid down for extension of CGHS facilities to a new city, i.e. concentration of 7500 Central Govt. employees/pensioners in a City.

(b) No new dispensary is proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during the current financial year.

Retention of Government Accommodation

1523. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether retention of the same Government residential accommodation is allowed to the ward/near relative on the retirement of the Government servant if he/she is entitled to the same type of accommodation;

(b) if not, the steps taken to permit the retention of the same/equivalent accommodation;

(c) whether employees of Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi are entitled to general pool accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Wards of retiring Government employees are allotted accommodation one type below their entitlements, if the conditions prescribed for such allotment are satisfied by them.

(c) The employees of the MCD are not

eligible for general Pool accommodation. However, the employees working in same of the offices of the Delhi Administration are eligible for general pool accommodation.

(d) It is not feasible to extend the facility of allotment of general pool accommodation to all the employees of the Delhi Administration because of acute shortage of accommodation.

Transfer of Plots Allotted by Gram Sabhas

1524. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow re-sale/transfer of residential plots allotted by Gram Sabhas in the manner being done by DDA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) House-sites are allotted by Gram Sabha to the landless poor of the village at extremely nominal rates and preference is given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The very purpose would be defeated if re-sale/transfer is permitted.

Allotment of Flats Under Self-Financing Schemes

1525. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8881 regarding allotment of flats under self-financing schemes and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been

examined with regard to reasons for higher expenditure and less number of construction of flats during 1986-87 as compared to construction of flats in the previous and subsequent years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) D.D.A. has now clarified that expenditure of Rs. 197.79 crores was incurred on all the on-going schemes during 1986-87 and not only on 8828 units completed in that year.

Black marketing of Palm Oil from Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

1526. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of black-marketing in the sale of Palm oil have been reported in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to bring the guilty to book?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). No case of blackmarketing in the sale of palm oil (Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Oil) has been reported in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar during 1989-90. However, four cases of blackmarketing in sale of palmolein were reported; involving seven employees in the Super Bazar, for the period June 1987 to October 1988. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against six employees are under process. In one case the case is pending in Sessions Court.

Statutory Warning on Package of Pan Masala

1527. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the consumption of pan masala is injurious to health;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to impose any Statutory Warning on every pack of pan masala; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Gazette notification amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 requiring every package of pan masala to carry a warning stating thereby that chewing of pan masala may be injurious to health is under publication.

[Translation]

Irrigation Scheme for Drought Affected Villages of Uttar Pradesh

1528. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Irrigation Scheme has been formulated for drought-affected villages of Charkhari regions in Hamirpur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Apart from Rajghat, Urmil and Moudaha projects, the State Government has formulated Charkhari Dam Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.85 crores with ultimate potential of 1892 hectares for realisation of benefits in the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Vectors Developed Resistance to Pesticides

1529. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a list of various vectors found in India which have developed resistance to pesticides registered in India and if so, the details thereof indicating the names of pesticide vector and the level of resistance;

(b) whether alternative technologies for vector control have been developed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pesticide resistance has been on the increase; and

(d) whether any monograph has been brought out on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The following vectors of human diseases have developed resistance to pesticides:—

<i>Disease</i>		<i>Malaria</i>
Vectors SPP		Resistance status.
(i)	Anopheles culicifacies —	Both these species are resistant to DDT and HCH in major parts of the country.
(ii)	An. Stephensi —	Malathion resistance in An. culicifacies is restricted to most parts of Gujarat and Maharashtra and also in bordering districts of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and
	Madhya	Madhya Pradesh. An. stephensi has also showed triple resistance to DDT, HCH and Malathion in certain parts of the country.
(iii)	An. Annularis —	Resistance to DDT has been reported from Panchmahal District (Gujarat), Dhanbad district (Bihar), and in some pockets in Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Tripura.
(iv)	An. fluviatilis —	DDT resistance has been reported in Pandharpur Distt. (Maharashtra)
(v)	An. philip pinensis —	Reported to be resistant to DDt only in Assam.
		Other anopheline Vector species viz. An. Minimus, An. sundaicus, An. varuna and An. balabacensis balabacensis have not shown any resistance to the commonly used insecticides viz. DDT, HCH and Malathion.
Filariasis	Culex quinquefasciatus	Resistant to DDT, HCH and Malathion.
Cutaneous leishmaniasis	Phlebotomus papatasi	Reported to have developed resistance to DDT in some parts of Bihar, Gujarat and Delhi.
Plague (i)	Xenopsylla cheopis	Resistant to DDT and to a lesser extent to HCH.
(ii)	X. astia	
Relapsing	Pediculus humanus humanus	Resistant to DDT

Level of resistance is as per the WHO criterion and mosquitospecies with less than 80% mortality during the standard susceptibility test with particular insecticide, is considered to be resistant to the insecticide tested.

(b) Yes, Sir. The integrated bioenvironmental strategy for control of vectors has been successfully developed and is being field tested at several sites by the Indian Council of Medical Research. Field experiments have demonstrated that this strategy is feasible, cost-effective and socially acceptable. In this strategy, the malaria control is achieved by involving the communities in the control of mosquito breeding by employing simple methods of filling, levelling, draining and use of larvivorous fishes.

In addition to this strategy, other technologies have been developed for vector control. Expanded Polystyrene beads have been used in overhead tanks and wells to control mosquito breeding. Biological control agents like larvivorous fishes, (*G. affinis*, *L. reticulatus*) bacillus (*B. thuringiensis*) fungi (*lagenidium*) nematodes (*R. iyengari*), are also being tested in the field, and better strains are being developed.

(c) The pesticide resistance has been on the increase with regard to the main rural malaria vector *A. culicifacies*.

(d) No, Sir.

Enterance of Pesticides in Human Body

1531. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many pesticides act upon and enter the human body through skin and if so, the names of such pesticides registered in India; and

(b) whether any of these is being sold for the control of lice etc. in human hair/body if so, the names of such products, prices at which sold and the name of manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Some pesticides in diluted percentage which do not cause toxicity to humans have been registered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Some of these, which are used locally on the scalp as ointments or oil for the treatment of lice and scabies are given in the statement below. The prices of these formulations are not controlled under Drugs Price Central Order 1987.

STATEMENT

The pesticides which have also been registered as Pediculicide (anti-lice)/anti-scabies by State Licensing Authorities are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Generic Name	Brand Name	Name of the Manufacturer
1	2	3	4
(i)	r-Benzene Hexachloride (lindane) 1%	Emscab	M.M. Lab., Bombay
(ii)	—do—	GAB	Gufic Lab., Bombay
(iii)	—do—	Lorexane	ICI Ltd., Madras
(iv)	—do—	Scabex	M/s. Indico, Bombay
(v)	d-Phenothrin 0.23% w/v	Mediker	Proctor & Gamble

[Translation]

Use of Artificial Colours in Food Stuff

1532. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of various food products use artificial colours in their products and in soft drinks;

(b) if so, whether some norms have been laid down in this regard;

(c) the details of the panel provisions for the violation thereof;

(d) whether some of these artificial colours, such as, Ponceau and carmine are very harmful and whether Government propose to ban these colours as has been done in many other countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b) and (d) and (e). At present 11 synthetic colours (artificial) are permitted to be used in specific food items upto a specified limit including soft drinks as per provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Out of these, this Ministry, on the advice of the experts has decided to ban three synthetic colours namely, Amaranth, Fast Red E and Green S.

(c) Sale of adulterated food articles due to presence of non-permitted colour or excessive use of permitted colour, is punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than six months which may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.

[English]

Production and Marketing of Herbal Medicines

1533. SHRI P.R. KUMAR MANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a boom in the pharmaceutical market especially of products selling in the names of herbal medicines;

(b) whether these products are exempted from excise duty;

(c) whether Government proposes to regulate the production and marketing of these products; and

(d) whether quality control laboratories exist for testing these products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any boom in pharmaceutical market for herbal medicines in Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicines are exempted from payment of Central Excise duty.

(c) Production of Ayurvedic, Siddha & Unani Medicines are already regulated by the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act.

(d) The Central Government have established Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine at Ghaziabad and a few State Governments have also appointed Government analysts for the purpose in different Laboratories/Institutions.

Food Processing Industries in Punjab

1534. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to set up more food processing units in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not propose to set up any food processing unit in the central public sector in Punjab.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses in Punjab

1535. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by Un-

ion Government to Punjab for the construction of houses for the poorer sections of the society during the years 1987, 1988 and 1989, year-wise;

(b) the number and details of houses constructed till date under the various schemes;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). Housing is a State subject and the State Govts./ UT Administrations formulate and implement the schemes as per their priorities. The Union Government initiated the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana in 1985 to provide shelter to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in rural areas through financial assistance to state rural development agencies.

As per available information the details about the allocations made under the Indira Awas Yojana for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90 and houses constructed under this Yojana are as under:

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto 30.9.89)
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	123.00	123.00	96.52
Houses constructed (units)	1366	Not reported	1098

Direction of Supreme Court to Ban Certain Drugs

1536. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court directed in its judgement in 1987, as reported in All India Reporter (AIR) 1987, that certain drugs

should be banned by Union Government; and

(b) if so the names of those drugs and the action taken by Union Government to ban those drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY) (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had in its judgement in a Civil Appeal given a direction to the Drugs Controller (India) to hold public inquiries regarding the advisability of banning fixed dose formulations of Oestrogen and Progesterone.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Drugs Controller (India) and other experts, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had issued a notification, in exercise of powers given by Section 26-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, banning all fixed dose combinations of Oestrogen and Progesterone except those which are used as oral contraceptives.

Pension to Agriculturists

1537. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring forward a legislation to provide pension and other benefits to agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give financial assistance to the States for implementing such schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Diagnostic Kit for Early Detection of Filaria

1538. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diagnostic kit for early detection of filaria has been developed indigenously;

(b) whether its trials have been found successful.

(c) whether Government propose to make this kit available with local chemists of the country to make it available to general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Two Diagnostic kits for detection of filariasis have been developed indigenously. One of the kits has been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. The other kit has been developed by Cadilla Laboratories (Pvt.) Ltd., Ahmedabad and Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha.

(b) According to the manufacturers, the trials have been found to be successful.

(c) and (d). This will depend on the effectiveness of the kit being established after independent evaluation by a recognised agency with special reference to distinguish the present infection from the past infections, to detect persons harbouring filarial parasite in the blood (microfilaria carriers) and to rule out the possibility of cross reaction with other helminthic infections and finally to find out the feasibility of its practical use.

Action Taken on M.Ps. Letters by Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

1539. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament by his Ministry and the Super Bazar during 1989 and 1990;

(b) how many of them are pending re-

<i>Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies</i>		<i>Super Bazar</i>	
1989	1990	1989	1990
631	123	77	5
The No. of letters pending:		—	—
52	53		

They are pending for reasons like information being awaited from State Governments/Union Territories and the public sector organizations to which the issues relate. Some of the pending references relate to vigilance cases and their disposal is time consuming.

(c) Instructions already exist to deal promptly with letters of MPs. These cases are also reviewed periodically to ensure their disposal as early as possible.

Opening of Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra

1540. Srimati JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened in Maharashtra since December, 1989;

(b) How many full time doctors are working in these centres; and

plies, with reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to deal promptly with letters of M.Ps.?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Information in regard to number of letters received from Members of Parliament is as follows:—

(c) how many of these Centres have X-Ray facility?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) According to information received from the State Government, 132 Primary Health Centres have been sanctioned and out of these 106 Primary Health Centres have started functioning in Maharashtra during the period December, 1989 to date. All these 106 Centres have a full time Medical Officers.

(c) No Primary Health Centre has X-ray facility.

[Translation]

Rajasthan's Demand for Tehri Dam Water

1542. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has rejected the demand of Rajasthan Government to give its due share of Tehri Dam water;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government has requested Union Government to pursue the matter with Uttar Pradesh Government;

(c) whether the release of water from this Dam is essential to meet drinking water scarcity in Alwar and Bharatpur districts of Rajasthan;

(d) whether Union Government have decided to convene a meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed Rajasthan Government in September, 1988 that in view of commitments on Ganga waters at Tehri Dam Project, it does not appear possible to supply waters to areas in Rajasthan.

(b) State Government has been advised to bring up the matter before the inter-state meeting.

(c) Bharatpur and Deeg areas are being given water from Agra Canal to meet drinking water requirements.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Committee on Yamuna Water Sharing

1543. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee had been constituted to look into the demand of Rajasthan for its share of Yamuna water;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee had submitted their report to the Ministry of Water Resources in April 1985;

(c) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States through which Yamuna river flow which was fixed for 12th October, 1988 to discuss the point of sharing of Yamuna water had been postponed; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far to meet the demand of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). A Technical experts committee examined the availability of water to recommend norms/principles for allocation of Yamuna waters among the basin States up to Okhla Barrage and submitted their report in April, 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An inter-State meeting fixed in February, 1989 did not materialise.

Recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee

1544. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the textile policy in order to know the difficulties being faced at different levels by the handloom, powerloom, synthetic mills, farmers, labourers and the management and to provide optimum satisfaction to the consumers;

(b) if so, the outcome of this review;

(c) whether farmers are not getting remunerative prices of cotton despite a record production;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(e) whether Government have considered Abid Hussain Committee Report; and

(f) if so, which recommendations have been accepted by Government and when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (f). Abid Hussain Committee set up by the Government to review the progress of the implementation of Textile Policy, 1985 has submitted its report. Recommendations made by the Committee in its report are under consideration of the Government. Prices of cotton have generally declined from the level prevailing at the beginning of the current cotton season due to an all time record production. However, kapas prices are still ruling fairly above the minimum support level, which itself is considered to be remunerative as it includes a reasonable return to farmers apart from covering the cost of inputs. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd had been directed to step up its purchase operations to provide stability to

prices of cotton especially in regions where prices approach support levels. Government have also released an export quota of 11.50 lakh bales of cotton.

[English]

Accommodation to Government Employees

1545. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees, category-wise, in the waiting list for allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi and since when; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide more accommodation to the employees of Central Government Delhi Administration and other local bodies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):(a) On the basis of restricted number of applications called for allotment of General Pool accommodation during the current allotment Year (1990-91), the number of employees waitlisted, who are waiting for different periods along with the dates of priority covered, is as follows:-

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date of Priority Covered</i>
Type -I	4357	6.9.71
Type-II	12144	16.4.62
Type-III	9082	15.3.55
Type-IV	2824	4.4.57
Type-IV spl.	255	*
Type- V-A	320	

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date of Priority Covered</i>
Type- V-B	120	*
Type VI	630	*
Type VII	144	*
Type-VIII	103	*
(Ministers/Judges incl.)		
Hostel	1576	*

*Priority is based on pay as on 1.10.1989

(b) Provision of more accommodation depends upon policy/programme with regard to construction of more houses in Delhi. It also depends upon availability of land and finance.

Delhi Administration has its own Pool of accommodation and its employees are also eligible to General Pool accommodation subject to certain conditions. The employees of local bodies in Delhi are not eligible for General Pool accommodation.

Widening of Roads in Delhi

1546. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to widen and improve the condition of roads in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the roads on which priority has been assigned; and

(c) the financial resources earmarked for the job?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that in the N.D.M.C area, the roads identified for widening in the year 1990-91 are Krishna Menon Marg, Panchsheel Marg, Tughlaq Road, Shanti Path and extension of Tolstoy Marg. In the M.C.D. area, list of the roads which have been given priority No. 1 is given in statement I and those given priority No. 2 given is in Statement II below.

(c) The N.D.M.C. has made a Budget provision of Rs. 1.8 crores and M.C.D. of R. 39.08 crores, for the year 1990-91.

STATEMENT I

URBAN ROADS	PRIORITY NO. I
1. Widening and improvement of New Pusa Road.	
2. Widening and improvement of Faiz Road from Link Road to Rani Jhansi Road.	
3. Widening and improvement of Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg including Asaf Ali Road.	

PRIORITY NO. I

URBAN ROADS

4. Widening and improvement of Chitra Gupta Road.
5. Widening and improvement of Old Rohtak Road from Zakhira to Rani Jhansi Road.
6. Widening and improvement of Panchkuian Road (Including phase II)
7. Widening and improvement of Rani Jhansi Road.
8. Widening and improvement of Aurobindo Marg from Children Home to Qutab.
9. Widening and improvement of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All reaches)
10. Widening and improvement of Aurobindo Marg from Mehrauli Badarpur Road to Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road.
11. Widening and improvement to Jail Road.
12. Widening and improvement of Nijafgarh Road from Zakhira to Tilak Nagar.
13. Widening of G.T. Road from Azadpur to U.P. Border from Old Yamuna Bridge to Eastern Approach of New ISBT Bridge.
14. Improvement of City roads.
15. Widening and improvement of Boulevard Road.
16. Widening and improvement of Coronation Road.
17. Widening and improvement of Military Road from Pusa Road to Arya Samaj Road.
18. Widening and improvement of New Rohtak Road from Zakhira to Ring Road.
19. Widening and improvement of Kingway Road from Patel Chest Institute to Dhirpur.
20. Widening and improvement of Madangir Road from Outer Ring Road to Mehrauli Badarpur Road.
21. Widening and Improvement of Shankar Road from Ganga Ram Hospital to Patel Nagar round about.
22. Widening and improvement of Patel Road.

PRIORITY NO. I

URBAN ROADS

23. Widening and improvement of Ekasur Vithi.
24. Widening and improvement of Nandi Vithi.
25. Widening and improvement of Janakpuri Marg.
26. Widening and improvement of Patparganj Road from Jheel Chowk to Vikas Marg.
27. Widening and improvement of Subhash Marg from Lothian Bridge to Delhi Gate.
28. Widening and improvement of Loni Road from G.T. Road to U.P. Border.
29. Extension of Road No. 34 to Ring Road.

RURAL ROADS.

1. Improvement and strengthening of existing rural roads.
2. Construction of Link roads to rural and urban Villages.
3. Widening and improvement of Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road.
4. Widening and strengthening of Narala Alipur Road.
5. Widening and improvement of Road No. 3 from Kanjhawala to Mangolpur Kalan.
6. Widening and strengthening of Auchandi Road.
7. Widening and strengthening of road from Najafgarh to Rohtak Road via Dichaon Kalan.
8. Widening and strengthening of Swami Satyanand Marg.
9. Widening and improvement of Najafgarh Jharoda Road.
10. Widening and improvement of Mehrauli Gurgaon Road.
11. Widening and improvement of Patparganj Road.
12. Widening and improvement of Karkari road from Shah. to Road No. 58.
13. Widening and improvement of Road from Patparganj Road to village Chilla.

PRIORITY NO. I

URBAN ROADS

14. Widening and improvement of Kotla Road from Patparganj to Kondli Bridge.
15. Widening and improvement of Mandoli Road from Wazirabad Road to U.P. Border.

STATEMENT II

PRIORITY NO. —II

1. Widening and improvement of Mathura Road from Tilak Bridge to Delhi Public School.
2. Improvement and strengthening of S.P. Mukherji Marg Phase-II.
3. Improvement and strengthening of Sharda Nand Marg (G.B.Road).
4. Improvement and strengthening of Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg from Delhi Gate to Tilak Bridge.
5. Widening and improvement of Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg from Lodhi Road to Ring Road.
6. Widening and improvement of Bhisham Pitamah Marg from Ring Road to Sewa Nagar Fly over.
7. Widening and improvement of road from Humayun Tomb to Nizamuddin station via Gurudwara Damdama Sahib.
8. Widening and improvement of Road from G.T. Road to New Seemapuri.
9. Widening and improvement of road from G.T. Road to Road No. 64 and peripheral road of Dilshad Garden.
10. Improvement to Swami Dayanand Marg and its intersection.
11. Widening and improvement of Alipur Road from Khudsiya park to I.P. College.
12. Widening and improvement of Pambari Road from G.T. Road to Mall Road.
13. Widening and improvement of Kingsway Road from Mall Road crossing to Road No. 50 Phase II.
14. Improvement and strengthening of Abdul Rehman Road.

PRIORITY NO. —II

15. Widening and improvement of road in Naraina Industrial Area Blocks A & B.
16. Widening and improvement of Internal Road Keshav Puram.
17. Widening and improvement of Pyare Lal Road.
18. Widening and improvement of road from Naraina Vihar to Naraina Road.
19. Widening and improvement of G.T. Road from Clock Tower to Baraf Khana Chowk.
20. Widening and improvement of Link Road from Faiz Road round about to Rani Jhansi Road.
21. Widening and improvement of Desh Bandhu Gupta Road from Rani Jhansi Road crossing to Ajmeri Gate.
22. Widening and improvement of Roshanara Road from Rani Jhansi Road crossing to Clock Tower.
23. Widening and improvement of Idgah Road from Rani Jhansi Road to Qutab Road.
24. Widening and improvement of Sanjay Nagar Road from Kalidas Marg to Road No. 46.
25. Widening and improvement of Qutab Road from New Delhi Rly. Station to Pul Mithai.
26. Improvement and strengthening of Pahari Dhiraj Road.
27. Improvement and strengthening of Kalidas Marg from Sarai Rohilla Bridge to Shakti Nagar Bridge.
28. Improvement and strengthening of Old Rohtak Road from Azad Market to Sarai Rohila Bridge.
29. Widening and strengthening of road from Village Dea to village Bhatti.
30. Widening and improvement of approach roads and bus routes of re-settlement colonies.
31. Widening and improvement of colony main roads and peripheral city roads.
32. Widening and improvement of various intersections.

PRIORITY NO. —II

Rural Roads

1. Improvement and strengthening of roads in rural areas.
2. Construction of Link roads to rural and urban villages.
3. Widening improvement and strengthening of Narela Bawana Road.
4. Widening, improvement and strengthening of Auchandi Road from Bawana Village to Auchandi Border
5. Widening, improvement and strengthening of Road No. 3 from Auchandi Border to Kanjhawla.
6. Widening, improvement and strengthening of Rawta Road
7. Widening and improvement of Chumanhera road.
8. Widening, improvement and strengthening of road from Railway crossing Holambi Kalan to Narela.
9. Widening and improvement of Bawana Road via Village Sanoth.
10. Widening and improvement of Najafgarh Bijwasan Road Phase II.
11. Widening and improvement of Ghewra Bawana Road Phase II.
12. Widening and improvement of Dhansa Road phase II.

Appointments of Psychiatrist in Hospitals

1547. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint psychiatrist to be attached to some hospitals in Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the mental patients are being treated there?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One post is proposed in the 8th Plan.

(c) At present mental patients of Lakshadweep are being referred to Mainland Government Hospitals, for treatment on a referral basis by medical officers of primary health centres/hospitals.

Welfare Measures for Labour in Punjab

1548. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Punjab Government for the introduction of new welfare measures for the labour workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

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

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

Manpower Export Companies In Delhi

1549. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian companies in Delhi engaged in manpower export;

(b) the country-wise number of persons exported by each of such companies during the last three years, the number of those sent back and the number out of them working in foreign countries.

(c) whether it is a fact that these companies extract huge amounts as commission;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any action against such companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As on 1.3.1990 the Protector General of Emigrants had issued 258 Registration Certificates under the Emigration Act, 1983. In addition, 37 concerns of Delhi who have been awarded contracts abroad have also taken permission for deployment of workers abroad.

(b) The details regarding the total number of workers sent back are not maintained. However, the total number of workers that have been given emigration clearance from Delhi in the last three years in as follows:—

1987	44,744
1988	35,558
1989	19,513

The countries where the workers are exported are Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAB. The details regarding number of workers sent to these countries are not readily available.

(c) to (e). The complaints when received against these companies are investigated by the Protector General of Emigrants with the help of police wherever necessary. Strict action is taken against those recruiting agents against whom the charge are proved. The Protector General of Emigrants had suspended the Certificates of the following recruiting agents:—

1. M/s. Sharma Consultancy.
2. M/s. Sultanjee Enterprises.
3. M/s. ABC International.
4. M/s. Gunjan Lal.
5. M/s Chowdhury Techno.
6. M/s. D&D Enterprises.

Demand for Indian Sarees In European Countries

1550. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great demand for Indian sarees and blouses in the European countries as also in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from

their exports during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The exports of Sarees to European countries and USA during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sarees	1987-88	1988-89
European Countries	11.07	11.80
USA	1.44	1.62

Exports of blouses usually worn with sarees are negligible.

[Translation]

Utilization of Funds for Family Welfare Programme

1551. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Centre for different States for the Year 1989-90 under the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) whether this amount has been utilised fully by different States on this programme;

(c) whether this programme has not become as popular as was expected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The grant-in-aid for implementation of Family Welfare Programme are

released to States within the total outlay for the programme. The amount released to various States during 1989-90 (as on 21-3-90) is given in the statement below.

(b) The amount released to various States is likely to be utilised fully.

(c) and (d). As a result of implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the country, birth rate has declined from 41.2 per thousand in 1961-71 to 31.3 in 1988 (provisional), infant mortality rate has come down to 94 per thousand in 1988 (provisional) from 139 in 1972 and couple protection rate has risen to 41.9% as on 31.3.89. More than 106 million births are estimated to have been averted so far. However, there are some factors inhibiting better results under the Family Welfare Programme which are low female literacy, rates, low age at marriage of females, strong preferences for male children, high infant mortality rates; low socio-economic status of women, lack of community participation and lack of inter-sectoral coordination.

STATEMENT

The grants-in-aid released to various States under National Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 (as on 21.3.90).

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4409.97
2.	Assam	1062.06
3.	Bihar	2002.27
4.	Gujarat	2039.06
5.	Haryana	861.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	455.53
7.	J & K	420.11
8.	Karnataka	3306.37
9.	Kerala	2367.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3818.67
11.	Maharashtra	3777.44
12.	Manipur	205.65
13.	Meghalaya	136.29
14.	Nagaland	56.37
15.	Orissa	2502.60
16.	Punjab	1346.79
17.	Rajasthan	2347.75
18.	Sikkim	83.95
19.	Tamil Nadu	2919.13

20.	Tripura	196.87
21.	U.P.	7540.61
22.	West Bengal	5444.29
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.45
24.	Goa	89.28
25.	Mizoram	76.38

Total: 47515.20

[English]

Advisory Committees on Equal Pay for Equal Work

1552. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committees on Equal remuneration for equal work are functioning in States;

(b) if so, the States where such Committees are effectively functioning and the States where these are not functioning together with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for effective functioning of the Committees in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Advisory Committees under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 have been set up in all the States except in Mizoram and the Union Territories of Daman, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

The State Government and the Union Territories have been addressed to ensure effective functioning of the Committees by

convening their meetings regularly.

National Minimum Wage

1553. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to fix National minimum wage during 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Irrigation Facilities for Akhal Division In Bihar

1554. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that better irrigation facilities can be provided by river Sona in Akhal division of Jahanabad District in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether a study team of Central Water Commission is proposed to visit that place for conducting a survey on this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received in Government

of India from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Rubber Prophylactile Project In Orissa

1555. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a rubber prophylactile project in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the proposed cost of the project its location and likely date of its setting up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Government of India has no proposal at present to set up a rubber prophylactile plant in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Potentials and Its Utilisation

1556. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between irrigation potentials and its utilisation is continuously increasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated by Government on priority basis to fill up this gap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). There is

a lag in utilisation of irrigation potential created, which is mainly due to delays inter-alia in the development of on-farm works, construction of field channels, land levelling and field drains and adjustment of farmers to irrigated agriculture.

(c) and (d). Steps taken include on-farm development works under the Command Area Development Programme, improved water management practices, modernisation and stabilization of existing projects and Water budgeting practices, training of farmers and their participation in Water management.

[Translation]

Iodised Salt

1557. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iodised salt of different brands in the market confirm to the PFA specifications;

(b) if not, which of the brands have been found lacking in requisite quantity of iodine;

(c) whether any samples taken and tested during last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). Several brands of iodised salt are available in the market. During the years 1986, 1987 and 1988, 2505 samples of different brands of iodised salt were collected in different States/Union Territories under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Out of these 377 samples did not conform to the prescribed standards.

In order to check the quality of iodised salt, the Salt Commissioner is conducting quality control checks through 25 quality test laboratories and provide guidance and training in operation and quality control to the iodised salt manufacturers. Reprocessing of iodised salt not conforming to specifications, rejection of claims of subsidy, issue of show cause notices for suspension of permission to manufacture iodised salt, are some by the measures, adopted by the Salt Commissioner to improve the quality of iodised salt.

Apart from this, iodised salt has been included as an item of food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 which is being enforced by the State Union Territories Governments.

Variation in Salaries to Employees of Betwa River Board

1558. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in the Betwa River Board (Rajghat Dam Project), Rajghat district Lalitpur (Uttar Pradesh) managed by Ministry of Water Resources are being paid three different types of salaries and other facilities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which some of the employees are being paid salaries according to Central Government scales, some are being paid Madhya Pradesh Government scales and yet some others are being paid Uttar Pradesh Government scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The officers and staff for the Betwa River Board are drawn from the participating States, namely, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in equal proportion on deputation basis. Pay of these employees is regulated in terms of

the relevant provisions of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. An employee on deputation is entitled to elect to draw either the pay in the scale of pay of the deputation post or his pay in the parent cadre plus personal pay, if any, plus deputation allowance. All deputationists are provided same facilities.

Trainees in I.T.Is. Delhi

1559. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the value each of tool and other raw materials purchased for the trainees in Industrial Training Institutes, Delhi and the

- (i) Value of tools and equipment and raw materials purchased during the financial years 1988-89-

Tools and equipment: Rs. 56 lakhs

Raw materials and consumables Rs. 26 lakhs

- (ii) Budget provisions as Revised Estimates for the financial year 1989-90

Tools and equipment: Rs. 55 lakhs

Raw materials and consumables Rs. 29 lakhs

(b) Due publicity is given for the vacancies of the apprentices by the Apprenticeship Adviser, Delhi Administration.

(c) No, Sir. the apprentices are sponsored by the firms and are only registered in the office of the Apprenticeship Adviser. The apprentices obtain their shop-floor training at the premisses of the firms which sponsor them.

(d) Not applicable.

Construction of Flyover on G.T. Road

1560. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

amount allocated in the budget for this purpose;

(b) whether the vacancies of apprentices are not given due publicity by the Apprentice Adviser, Nizamuddin, New Delhi;

(c) whether the apprentice trainees are harassed by sending them at far away centres; and

(d) if so, the details; thereof?

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

(a).

(a) whether any representation has been received from the shopkeepers regarding construction of fly-over on G.T. Road, in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a representation has been received from Shahdara G.T. Road Sangarsh Samiti to the effect that the construction of flyover on G.T. road would adversely affect the shopkeepers and factories which

fall in the alignment of the said flyover.

(c) The normal policy in this regard is that such of the properties as are legally owned and occupied are acquired on payment of compensation according to law while unauthorised structures are liable to be removed without compensation.

Wages of Employees of Five Star Hotels under Delhi Administration

1561. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages of the employees of five star hotels under Delhi Administration;

(b) whether employees of all the five star hotels are getting equal wages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take any action in this regard?

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

(a) There are no Five Star Hotels under Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[English]

Completion of Syphon Across River Kamla for the Western Kosi Cannal

1562. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the completion of the syphon across river Kamla

for the Western Kosi Cannal in the district of Madhubani within Bihar and the branch canals emanating therefrom etc. and the time schedule for their completion;

(b) the details of the phase-wise irrigation of land;

(c) whether the remaining 400 causes water at the tail end near Shaharghat is sought to be diverted southwards to irrigate western part of Benipatti and Jaley block; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Accidents in Open Cast Mines

1563. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accidents in the Eastern Coalfields Limited open cast mines are on the increase;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The number of accidents which occurred in open cast mines of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited during the last three years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>	
	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Serious</i>
1987	4	1
1988	3	5
1989	4	10

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

New Sugar Mills

1564. SHRID. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to provide licences for setting up of new sugar mills in the country;

(b) whether any concrete proposal in this regard has been formulated;

(c) if so, the number of sugar mills likely to be set up;

(d) the States where these mills are to be set up;

(e) whether Government propose to remove the restrictions of distance between new sugar factories and existing sugar factories; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). After the announcement of guidelines for licensing in the sugar industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 72 letters of intent (LOI) have been issued for setting up of new sugar mills in the country (as on 7.3.90). State-wise distribution is as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of LOI issued</i>
1.	U.P.	8
2.	Punjab	4
3.	Tamil Nadu	9
4.	Maharashtra	25
5.	Karnataka	4
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of LOI issued</i>
8.	Orissa	5
9.	Haryana	3
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
Total		72

It generally takes 3 to 4 years for establishment of a new sugar factory

(e) and (f). The Central Government is in the process of formulating a new sugar licensing policy which would be announced shortly.

Demands of Service Doctors

1565. SHRI DHARMESH
 PRASAD VARMA:
 SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Joint Action Council of Service Doctors had demanded early implementation of Agreement signed by his Min-

istry in August, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of this agreement; and

(c) the time by which the whole agreement would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the action taken in regard to the implementation of various items included in the Memorandum of Settlement entered into with the doctors on 21st August, 1989, in so far as the doctors belonging to Central Health Service are concerned, is given below. It will be seen that while the majority of the items have been implemented, the remaining items are under implementation.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of item	Action taken/present stage of implementation
1	2	3
1.	Enhancement of Non-practising allowance.	Orders issued on 2.11.1989.
2.	Removal of riders on grant of Conveyance Allowance.	Orders issued on 2.11.1989.
3.	Grant of enhanced Contingency allowance to Post Graduate General Duty Medical Officers.	Orders issued on 22.12.1989.
4.	Grant of Post Graduate Allowance to Chief Medical Officers.	Orders issued on 2.11.1989.
5.	Bettrement of Career Opportunities of Service Doctors by way of promotion/placement in higher scales of pay (including Senior Administrative Grade posts).	Orders promoting 309 Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) as Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-5000) issued on 28.2.1990. Orders placing 106 Specialists Grade II Officers (Rs. 3000-5000) in Teaching, Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 issued on 12/13/14 February, 1990. Orders promoting 33 Senior Medical Officers as Chief Medical have been issued. Proposals for placement of Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) and Specialists Grade II Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) in Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) are being processed.

Sanction creating 134 posts in Senior Administrative Grade (Rs. 5900-6700) has been issued and necessary proposals for selection of officers for appointments to 118 posts sent to the Union Public Service Commission.

Sl. No.	Name of item	Action taken/present stage of implementation
1	2	3
6.	Setting up of High Power Committee to look into career improvement and cadre structure.	Necessary order constituting the Committee issued on 15.2.1990.
7.	Reimbursement of Rs. 600/- per year for Special Medical Risk Insurance Cover.	As the Oriental Insurance Company could not provide a suitable scheme for the benefit of the doctors, the matter has been taken up with the General Insurance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation.
8.	Grant of Headquarter Allowance.	Post in the headquarters satisfying the criteria for grant of the allowance are being identified.
9.	Absorption of Medical Demonstrators, placement of Dental Surgeons on par with Medical Officers, counting of residency service and problem of in-service residency.	Dental Surgeons have been given the scale of Rs. 2200-2600 as available to Medical Officers. Orders for counting senior residency service for pensionary benefits subject to certain conditions are already in force. The question of absorption of Medical Demonstrators in the Central Health Service and the problem of in-service residency are under examination.
10.	Regularisation of ad-hoc appointees to medical posts in Group B.	All existing ad-hoc appointees to medical posts in Group B have already been regularised in Group B. Regarding their regularisation in Group A, the decision of the Supreme Court in cases that are sub judice is awaited as the non-petitioners will have to be given the same treatment as decided by the court in the case of the petitioners.

Kerala Government Project for Rehabilitation of Workers Returning From Gulf Countries

1566. SHRI. T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a project for rehabilitation of the workers returning from Gulf countries to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Kerala has suggested inter-alia setting up of a Welfare Fund to be financed at the level of certain percentage of migrant workers' remittances made through banking and other legally permissible channels. The Fund proposed to finance various support activities aimed at re-settlement of migrant workers after their permanent return from overseas employment. These measures would include training, identification and preparation of projects, infrastructural facilities, placement systems etc.

(c) The State Government has been advised to consider setting up machinery as appropriate in the State itself, and that the requisite financial support could be considered by the banks and financial institutions on merits, keeping in view the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposals.

Registration of Immovable Properties in Delhi

1567. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reopen the registration of immovable properties/houses in Delhi in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) There is no restriction or any ban on the registration of sale document of immovable properties/houses in the Union Territory of Delhi provided the registrants have obtained the necessary clearance required under the law from the concerned Competent Authorities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Water-Logging Problem in North Eastern Region

1568. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the areas in North-Eastern region have water-logging problem throughout the year;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any schemes to combat this problem effectively; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Many areas in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys suffer from drainage congestion problem of long duration.

(b) and (c). The Brahmaputra Board has identified 20 areas in Brahmaputra Valley

and 8 in Barak Valley with drainage congestion problem. Necessary investigations for preparing drainage improvement schemes are in hand with the Brahmaputra Board.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I will call one after another.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down and then raise your hand. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You raise your hands. I will call you one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall listen to everyone for one minute each. All the hon. Members are requested to sit down. I shall not call you if you don't sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): We gave notice of Calling Attention of Nizamuddin. We gave a notice of Calling Attention of Punjab. So far, to the best of my knowledge, you have not admitted a single Calling Attention notice. Now, is that rule scrapped from the rule book? Are we only going to have statements made by the Ministers not in charge of those portfolios? There is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister reading

a statement on Nizamuddin. There is the Minister of Law reading a statement on telecommunication. Not a single Calling Attention notice has been admitted so far.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your representative in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are asking you. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): The position of tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh is quite alarming. A stage may come when they have to sell away the *Mangal Sutras* of their wives. The State Trading Corporation should be asked to step in immediately and make purchases. The situation is quite alarming.

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker Sir, NSG personnel entered a house in a village near Palam Colony in Delhi and beat up the inmates including men, women and children. May I know if the hon. Home Minister will make a statement in this regard in the House? (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police in connivance with Congress workers fired 54 rounds on the people demonstrating peacefully in village Oom under Harlakhi Police Station in district Madhubani of Bihar from where I come. (Interruptions)

These people are now struggling for their survival. So I would like the hon. Minister to make a statement on this incident and to collect detailed information in this regard from the State Government and also to take action against all the officers found guilty therefor. Regarding 9 persons killed and several others who are wounded and are in

hospital I would like to request that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough. Please sit down.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Government should investigate the matter and the hon. Home Minister should make a statement on it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Khurana.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): It has been reported in the press that on the night before last, NSG personnel assaulted villagers in Mehrampur village near Delhi Cantonment. Women and children were also dragged out of the in houses and beaten up. I had accompanied the Lt. Governor and Police Commissioner of Delhi to visit the place of that incident and the all saw what had happened. It is not the first incident of kind. Even earlier two such incidents have taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, now you please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: There is an air of fear and terror in that area. I would like to request you to instruct the government to get this matter investigated and make a statement in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Shri Nathu Singh.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, the Foreign Minister of China is arriving Delhi today on a visit to India. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that more than one thousand persons have been killed in Tibet and several thousands of others are in prisons 3.5 lakh Chinese soldiers have been stationed there and there has been a constant violation of human right in Tibet. People

are being harassed. India has always been advocating peace, be it in the case of South Africa or in the case of any other country. India should take this opportunity to discuss things with the Chinese Foreign Minister on the lines of the principles of Panchsheel.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr Bhagat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The situation in Punjab is going from bad to worse. Every day one thing or the other is happening. As is the practice and the convention in the House, once in a week either one Calling Attention Motion was allowed or one Discussion under Rule 193 was allowed. I would suggest to you for your consideration that a Calling Attention may be allowed on Punjab. Also the subject Nizamuddin is a subject which should be discussed. Similarly what has happened in Mehramnagar is also something which needs to be discussed.

I am suggesting that Punjab Calling Attention should be allowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I am on a point of order under Rule 197 Sir.

You were pleased to observe just now that as far as Calling Attention notices are concerned, you are having the matter considered by the Business Advisory Committee. I beg to submit for your kind consideration that under Rule 197 these are strictly privileges of Members and with your consent they can raise matter of urgent public importance. the rule reads thus:

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. Calling Attention notices are under my consideration. Discussions under Rule 193 are re-

ferred to Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: "A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:..."

What I am submitting is that this does not have to go to the Business Advisory Committee. It is entirely in your power Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Discussions under Rule 193 are upto the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am on Rule 197 Sir. That is why I bet to submit for your consideration that Calling Attention on matters like killings in Punjab and killings in Nizamuddin can be allowed by you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have asked the State administration to furnish and it is under our consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The facts may be asked from them but in the meanwhile you are requested to admit the Calling Attention on it... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention notices are under my consideration.

Now, Shri A.N. Singh Deo.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice on the settlement of Sri Lankan refugees in Orissa. Papers are coming out with the news that the situation is very critical there. We want to know how long they are going to stay there. The Tamilnadu Govern-

ment and the Andhra Pradesh Government have refused to keep them. So, please ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. Please take your seat

Now, Shri Acharia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, a serious situation is prevailing in Nepal. In this House also, in the past, we have discussed it. *(Interruptions)* In Nepal, a movement has already been launched for the restoration of democracy and for the restoration of democratic rights there. So, in some form or the other, this House should discuss the situation prevailing in Nepal, now. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra may please speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I cannot understand as to why Calling Attention notices have been held up. There has not been any Calling Attention notice for the past several days. If no Calling Attention is admitted this time then Members would not get an opportunity to express their views on important issues.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that it is under consideration.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Why has there been no Calling Attention for

so many days. This is the second session and still no Calling Attention has been admitted. Without it hon. Members cannot express their views.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Bengali Singh.

DR. BENGALI SINGH (Hathras): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the Government that the people of Tibet have been demanding independence for Tibet. The people of Tibet have launched an agitation. Tibet is facing an immanent threat from China. A large number of troops along with a lot of arms and ammunition have been moved to Tibet. These can be used against India also. So I would like to request the Government to get the people of Tibet liberated at the earliest.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Srinagar continues to be quite serious. Yesterday a police constable and some I.B. personnel were shot dead. The Deputy Director Civil Supplies, Shri A.K. Raina was also shot dead. If the safety of the police and other Government officials cannot be ensured then it will definitely boost the morale of the terrorists. This will lead to a further deterioration in the situation. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the critical situation in the country... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardan Tiwari.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): A security belt should be created on the border. Their sensitive areas should be handed over to the military so that Punjab can be saved.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shiwankar.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): The Nepali media has stated that Kashmir is under unauthorised occupation of India. Not only this but Nepal has also accused India of extending its support to the terrorists on its border. I would request the Government to make its stand clear and make a statement on Nepal. Sir, a statement should also be made on the recent development in Nepal. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost the entire Rajasthan is facing a severe famine situation and I have been drawing the attention of the Government to this problem for the last ten years. Keeping my demand in view, a central study team was sent by the Central Government to conduct a survey of famine situation in Kota and Bundi in Rajasthan. Today during the Zero hour, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government through you that on the basis of report submitted by the Central team, no central aid has been provided so far to Kota and Bundi to provide relief to the famine affected people. Due to famine, people have been facing a great difficulty. They are facing acute water scarcity. Keeping their problems in view, my submission is that the Central Government should allocate adequate financial assistance to the Rajasthan Government without any delay. Immediate action should be taken on the report submitted by the Study Team.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about four thousand refugees from Kashmir have taken shelter in Kashmir Bhavan. According to the reports that are being received, terrorists have forcibly kept the women with them as captives. About one lakh Hindus have left Kashmir and taken shelter in Jammu. A

conspiracy is being hatched to expel the Hindus from Kashmir. A number of atrocities are being committed on them. Keeping women as captives is a serious crime and, therefore, this matter should be investigated.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thungon.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): Five days are over after I raised the matter of my privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Thungon.

SHRI P.K.THUNGON (Arunachal West): In my constituency, the Samdung Chu Valley is still under the occupation of China. It is learnt that high Chinese officials, led by their Foreign Minister, are coming to India. I want to request through you that the Government should stress upon them that they should return that part of our country. Secondly...

MR. SPEAKER: No second question. only one.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddappah): Sir, a very powerful bom was ignited at 8.30 yesterday in Chandigarh. We can see from the newspapers that some of the human part were thrown up to a distance of nearly 300 metres. You can imagine the amount of strength that was there in that very bomb. The situation in Punjab is deteriorating day by day. You have to positively give an opportunity to the House to debate on this subject. You please allow at least a calling attention motion or allow a general discussion on this subject.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, on the basis of the Press reports this morning, I rise to seek your kind intervention to ensure a fair deal and justice for Mr. Atinderpal Singh, the hon. Member from

Patiala. As you will recall, Sir, he took oath as a Member in this House on Friday. He had to go a long way and he had to seek the intervention of the Supreme Court to be able to take the oath. Yesterday, in the special court, he appealed for permission to be able to attend this session of Parliament.

The Judge according to today's reports, said that he would have no objection to Atinderpal Singh attending the Parliament session. He also said, Mr. Speaker, that if he did attend Parliament, it would not obstruct or delay the course of justice.

One more point, Mr. Speaker. He is now an hon. Member of Parliament. I had occasion to talk to him the other day in the House. He said that he is lodged in the death-row of Tihar Jail and is in a solitary cell. There is no electricity, no water.

Sir, I appeal that as Speaker you might seek for him decent living conditions in the jail...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid. Shri Sharad Yadav.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.18 hrs.

[*Translation*]

Review on and Annual Report of British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, for 1988-89, Annual Report and Review on Handloom Export Promotion Council, for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): On behalf of Shri Sharad Yadav, I beg to lay the following papers on the table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-401/90]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-402/90]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 403/90].

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. (Placed in Library See No. LT 404/90)

[English]

Annual Reports etc. of Population Research Centre, Delhi, Dharwar, Vadodara, Bangalore, Lucknow, Pune, Patna etc. Annual Report of and Review on Central Council of Homeopathy for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-405/90]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Dharwar, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-406/90]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-407/90]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/90]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/90]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-410/90]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-411/90]
- (8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Kariavattom, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-412/90]
- (9) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-413/90]
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 405-413/90]
- (11)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (12) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-414/90]
- (13)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-415/90]

Notifications under Food Corporation Act, 1964 and Statement *re.* reasons for not laying Annual Report etc. of the Super Bazar, New Delhi for the period 1.7.87 to 31.3.89

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRINATHURAMMIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S. R. 21 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.
- (2) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Hundredth Amendment) Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 47/E.P. 16(2)/88 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1990 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-416/90]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1987 to 31st March, 1989 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounts year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-417/90]

Notifications under Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973, Annual Report of and Review on National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMURASOLIMARAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—
 - (i) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. 3(8)/86-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1989.
 - (ii) The Delhi Urban Art Commission, Senior Personal Assistant (Recruitment) (Amendment) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. 3(8)/86-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1989.
 - (iii) The Delhi Urban Art Commission, Urban Designer (Recruitment) (Amendment) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. 3(8)/86-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1989.
 - (iv) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (Executive Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3(8)/86-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-418/90]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-419/90]

Annual Report of and Review on Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for 1988-89 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding- (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1988-89 and (b) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-420/90]

[English]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(I) Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (c) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (c) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(ii) Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMURASOLIMARAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(iii) Employees State Insurance Corporation

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as

members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(i) of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(iv) Central Silk Board

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): On behalf of Shri Sharad Yadav, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 3(c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 3(c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board,

subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Third Report

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th March, 1990."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th March, 1990."

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY
(Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I want to make a submission regarding the statement made by the Minister on Nizamuddin disturbances. The discussion on the subject was balloted under Rule 143 and the name of comrade Indrajit Gupta came first. He has gone on official tour to Namibia. Therefore, I request that the discussion may be postponed to some other day other than the 22nd, that is, on the 23rd. This is my submission.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the House agrees with it. It is accepted

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Was this question, about listing Punjab atrocities by terrorists, put on the agenda of the Busi-

ness Advisory Committee and was any time given for that? If it is not, then this is now the time to see that it is included in the next week's business of the House. And the House considers it to be important. I do not mind whether it is in the form of calling attention or in any other form. Why don't you agree to that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): The Home Minister is there. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is also there. They can agree to the calling attention.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We agree for every discussion but the only thing is that there will be a time constraint for the Finance Bill. After 28th, we can take it up on any day. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Can you suspend the killings in Punjab till the 28th?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We cannot say that. You have been doing it for five years.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is a different thing. We want to highlight this matter of sudden time in the killings in Punjab. Now, the Home Minister is there. Let us have the discussion next week. Why don't you agree to have a calling attention on that matter, tomorrow or day after?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Home Minister went to Punjab yesterday. Let him give a statement tomorrow on Punjab and then we can discuss on the basis of that statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss the matter in the Business Advisory Committee. Right now let us adopt the motion.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almorah): When you are not willing to accept even a

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

single suggestion from our side, when you are not ready to give us protection, how can we cooperate?

[English]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): The disturbances at Nizamuddin are a very very serious matter and require urgent discussion. Yesterday when we pressed for a discussion on the Minister's statement, it was promised that the discussion would be held today. Now, we learn that it was fixed for tomorrow, but again you want to postpone it. It is a very deplorable and a sorry state of affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has given a very important statement on Punjab outside the House rather than discussing the matter jointly with the opposition in the House. In that case, we could also give suggestions and appreciate what the Minister has stated. Why the Government wants to escape from its responsibility? In certain matters, Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Motion, Motion under Rule 193 given by the Members have not been admitted. It is a blow to the rights of the Members.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): How long will it take to allow Call Attention, why Call Attention on Punjab is not being admitted?

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Normally, we do not oppose the motion regarding reports of the Business Advisory Committee. That is the tradition. I would only request, through you, Sir, that the Government may kindly agree to have a discussion on Punjab. It is a small point. If you agree to this, there is no difficulty and what objection do you have to that?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already submitted that we have no objection for any discussion. In the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee yesterday, we had a thorough discussion on this matter. Representatives of the Congress Party was also there. They agreed to this. It is up to you. If you find time, you can admit, I have no objection. But the only constraint is that the financial business has to be completed before 28th.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government has no objection. The only question is of finding time. We will see. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th March, 1990"

The motion was adopted

12.29 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need for electrifying the railway lines in Kerala**

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The demand for the electrification of railway line in Kerala is a long pending one. To begin with Kerala State has agreed to give electricity at a concessional rate. Cochin, the industrial capital of Kerala, can be linked to Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey by electric trains. Later, Cochin can be linked to Trivandrum and Cannanore by electric trains. I request the Government to take immediate steps for the electrification of railway lines in Kerala.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to declare Chatra in Bihar as a 'No-Industry District'

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chatra Parliamentary Constituency is a terrorist affected and very sensitive area. The problem of unemployment in this constituency is very acute. People from this area are migrating to other areas since this area is industrially very backward. In order to check migration of the people from this area, control terrorism and to remove the acute problem of unemployment, effective steps are required to be taken. I, therefore, request the Central Government to declare Chatra as a 'No industry district'.

(iii) Need for a dam on the river Kosi in Bihar

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, crops in 6 districts of Madhepura, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea and Katihar in Bihar are destroyed by flood water as no dam has been constructed on river Kosi.

These 6 districts will continue to be affected by floods, if a dam is not constructed by the Government immediately on river Kosi.

With the construction of a dam on this river, the problem of irrigation in the above districts would also be solved.

So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to pay attention to this acute problem immediately.

(iv) Need for setting up a petroleum Products Depot at Ujjain to ensure adequate supply of LPG in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need to make the supply of petroleum products including LPG compatible to its demand in Madhya Pradesh.

Not only the problem of cooking fuel is getting acute but the supply of other petroleum products such as petrol and diesel is also very erratic in Madhya Pradesh. In order to remove the scarcity of fuel for cooking, LPG distribution centres should be set up at places having a population of ten thousand in Madhya Pradesh on priority basis. In order to supply petrol, diesel and other petroleum products to consumers conveniently and also at reasonable rates, a Petroleum Products Depot should be set up in Ujjain urgently, in II-B Phase as proposed by the oil Industry, as per a letter of the then Minister of Petroleum sent to me in November, 1984. The necessity of a Petroleum Products Depot at Ujjain is more so because the Kumbh Mela is scheduled to be held in the year 1992 and on this occasion more than 10 millions people are expected to participate in the Kumbh. In view of this, it is very essential to set up a Petroleum Products Depot in Ujjain.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to set up a wide network of LPG distribution centres immediately and a Petroleum Products Depot at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

(v) Demand for an Immediate decision on the IOC proposal on expansion of the Haldia Oil Refinery

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The request for expansion of the Haldia Oil Refinery, which was first mooted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry of State Government of West Bengal in 1978, was regularly pursued with the Government of India.

At the end of the year 1985, there were twelve refineries in the country with a total installed capacity of 45.55 million tonnes per annum. In the sixth Plan, some expansion projects were implemented, and two new refineries of 6 million tonnes capacity are also under consideration at Haryana and Karnataka, with the result that the western

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

and southern regions, together, would account for 66.42% of the total installed capacity at the end of 7th Plan. The share of the eastern region, on the other hand, is likely to dwindle to 10.73% at the end of 7th Plan.

With the present capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum, the Haldia Oil Refinery can produce only 1.2 lakh tonnes of Naphtha. Now that the State Government expects implementation of the Haldia Petro-Chemical complex in the near future, the requirement of Naphtha for this project alone would be above 5 lakh tonnes per year.

Expansion of Haldia refinery is, therefore, an urgent necessity. IOC has submitted an expansion proposal from 2.5 million tonnes to 5 million tonnes per annum in 1983, which has not yet been approved by the Government.

In view of the demand for Naphtha in the eastern region, and to keep the distribution capacity even amongst the regions, I request the Government of India to take an immediate decision on the IOC proposal on Haldia expansion.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Demand for an electric train between Madras and Kanchipuram**

*SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM (Chengalpattu): Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu is the seat of His Holiness Kanchi Sankaracharya. It is an important cultural and religious centre. Kanchipuram is also famous for its elegant textiles. Kanchi silk is a famous brand of silk sarees. Thus, it is the habitat of thousands of handloom weavers, textile designers and other artisans. It is also a famous business centre. However, Kanchipuram is not linked to Madras by rail. There is an electric train from Madras to Arakkonam. There is also an electric train from Madras to

Chingleput. But there is no electric train from Madras to Kanchipuram. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce an electric train from Madras to Kanchipuram. The project may not cost much, as it would involve diversion or extension of existing lines over a small distance. Devotees of Indian culture, weavers and businessmen will be grateful to this Government, if such a train is introduced.

12.39 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (vii) **Need to construct the West Bengal portion of the road from Katihar in Bihar to West Bengal**

[English]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Under Inter-State Economic Programme, a road from Delhi-Dewanganj railway station in Bihar border near Katihar to Harischandrapur in Harischandrapur P.S. of Malda district in West Bengal was sanctioned about five years back. But the money sanctioned for this was later transferred to construct a road from Katihar to Bihar-Bengal border. So, the connecting road from Katihar to West Bengal has not been made. So, in the interest of the people, I request the hon. Minister for Surface Transport for the construction of the West Bengal portion of the road soon.

- (viii) **Demand for steps to check overcrowding the south bound express trains**

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): The South-bound Express trains, particularly the Tamil Nadu Express and the G.T. Express having more than 20 bogies always run full. These trains leave New Delhi Railway Station daily in the evening, and are over-crowded. This is more so in the case of G.T. Express because it suits the passengers reaching their destinations like Mathura,

*Translation of the matter originally raised in Tamil.

Agra, etc., after their day's work in Delhi.

At present, the bogies of these two trains are looked after just by two TTEs or so and by the time the TTEs complete the checking, the extra over-crowded passengers reach their destination and they get down. The passengers in Madras-bound trains have to undergo a lot of difficulties because of over-crowding.

It is, therefore, requested that the hon. Railway Minister may kindly arrange posting of more TTEs in these trains so that over-crowding is avoided in these trains.

[English]

12.42 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990

AND

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL - *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Jaswant Singh and Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. Shri Piyaare Lal Handoo who was on his legs last time, may now continue his speech.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I would like to recapitulate what I submitted about the extra-territorial nature of the Bill, about the un-canalised powers contained in sub-section 1 of Section 1669a) and about absolutely unnecessary vesting of power in the foreign countries against your own citizens in the country. This is a critical matter and has got to be taken notice of by this House. Now I would like to quote from

the Debates of the Constituent Assembly with regard to adoption of Article 123 which was then Article 102. We will know what they said in the course of the discussion about the amendments. This requires your special consideration at this stage. This is what the Honourable Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said then. It is on page 214 of the Debates I would quote from his concluding speech. It reads as follows:

"if I may say so, this article is somewhat analogous-I am using very cautious language-to the provisions contained in the British Emergency Powers Act, 1920. Under that Act, also, the King is entitled to issue a proclamation, and when a proclamation was issued, the executive was entitled to issue regulations to deal with any matter, and this was permitted to be done when Parliament was not in session. my submission to the House is that it is not difficult to imagine cases where the powers conferred by the ordinary law existing at any particular moment may be deficient to deal with a situation which may suddenly and immediately arise. What is the executive to do? The executive has got a new situation arisen, which it must deal with. Ex. hypothesi it has not got the power to deal with that in the existing code of law. The emergency must be dealt with, and it seems to me that the only solution is to confer upon the President the power to promulgate a law which will enable the executive to deal with that particular situation because it cannot resort to the ordinary process of law because, again ex-hypothesi, the legislature is not in session."

So, the sole context for the President to proclaim an Ordinance, according to the framers of the Constitution, was a situation which arose 'suddenly and immediately'. Now, in this case, kindly note the date of 19th of February. On 7th of February itself, a letter of request had gone under the law then existing. The funds relating to Bofors deal

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

had been seized. Now what is it that has suddenly arisen and what was immediately on 19th of February 1990 for this action to be taken. My second submission is that on 19th of February in the absence of this wording 'suddenly and immediately arising of a new situation', you have yet to see what further he had said. The Honourable Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said as follows on page 213 of Debates.

'All that we are doing is to continue the powers given under Section 42 to the Governor-General to the President under the provisions of Article 102. They relate to such period *when the Legislature is in recess, not in session.*'"

What do we mean by 'Legislature is in recess'? You can certainly exercise this power when legislature is in recess. There is no dispute about this. But the summons were issued by the President on 7th Feb., not one day before 19th February but as many as 12 days before the actual issuance of the Ordinance. The sole consideration that requires to be given is to the fact 'what do we mean by Legislature in recess'. The recess had been terminated by the President by issuance of summons on 7th Feb. Parliament was in session in law, may not be in fact. My humble submission is that as soon as the recess gets terminated the Parliament in law has got to be regarded as in session. This type of hurry should not have been there and the unseemly haste should not have been there. We, as the Members of Parliament should also be concerned besides legality with propriety of the measure.

Sir, the rulings of the hon. Speaker in the First Parliament Dr. Mavalankar is that Ordinance in such haste should not be passed. Here we were not only concerned with the legality but with Parliament's convention and propriety as well. In fact, if you recollect, there were two items in TV news on 7.2.1990 one was that the Parliament had been summoned and the second was the

letter of request had been issued by some Delhi Court Judge. My humble submission is that a very important convention has been violated in haste. Certain matters in this law, which you will find, have been so hastily drafted that the mover himself has had to move three amendments, which touch very substantial matters. The very fact that between the date of introduction of this Bill and before the consideration stage, three amendments in respect of substantial matters have been moved by the mover, the hon. Minister himself, is an indication that there has been unseemly haste in drafting the Bill. So, I humbly submit that the statutory resolution of disapproval be accepted so as to ensure that not only do we work within the parameters of the Constitution but also with respect to propriety and to the conventions of this House.

It is the government's own right to fix the priority. I do not want to quarrel with them on this. Despite the trial by the press about Bofors, they still feel that priority has to be fixed there. It is their own right to fix the priority. The fact that no further steps have been taken after 19th February shows that there was no sudden or immediate new situation to be dealt with. Therefore, we have certainly got the right to question them wherever they transgress the boundaries of propriety, the convention of this House and misread the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) My honourable, senior and learned colleagues have already expressed their opinion on this amendment in depth. I do not want to waste time of the House by repeating the same.

While there was total unanimity in regard to tracing out the culprits or the people who have done acts against the interest of the nation, the concern that many of the Members have expressed is that the Government is bringing this amendment in a haste without going into the consequences of this amendment and whether with a view to bring to book a few criminals who have done some economic offence or otherwise, the national interests are being subordinated

to the developed nations, or some vested interests outside the country. If you look to the past history of the country or the behaviour of the super powers, even without our committing any mistakes, still some of the major powers are looking at us as enemy and do several acts against the interest of our nation only because we have not towed their line whenever we felt that it is not right or we opposed their actions where we found that it was wrong. Possibly we can understand that the person who is privileged will always expect from the person who is not so privileged to be a slave of him or accept everything what he says. This is being applied between the nations or between the developed nations and developing nations. I do not need to elaborate the instance where some of these developed nations have acted not in the interest of international justice, not in the interest of other nations but they totally acted in the national interest of their own nation whether they are doing justice or not. For example, USA, a country which is supposed to be the biggest democracy in the world, was supporting dictatorships in the world. It clearly indicates that it is the national interest which is supreme for them and not justice. Why I am telling all this is that Switzerland was mostly living on the dirty money from various parts of the world for all the decades. Purely because the international community is looking down upon them, the people of Switzerland themselves have come forward and decided to avoid the confidential secrecy in backing, because of which alone, many of the culprits in the international sector, maybe the kings, emperors or rulers were identified and millions of money which was shifted to these banks over the decades, have been frozen. Also with the agreement of mutual assistance which the previous Government had entered into with Switzerland and also because of the acts brought in Switzerland, it has become possible to identify the culprits and also to freeze those accounts. To bring the amendment in so haste, I am of the opinion, is not good. If the Government has brought this amendment because of its deep knowledge of the matter or because of some problems which they have faced, then I have no objection.

While we have no objection to clause 166 A2, clause 166 A1 clearly hurts the national interest. Let me tell you that if a Sub-Inspector in Andhra Pradesh even in a remote place of Nizamabad, wants to do some harm to any national leader, no matter whether he is the Prime Minister or the President or some Minister, he can straight away request another person with whom he is in league, to give some information or secure some document and send it to our courts by which he can easily put the leader to disrepute and becomes responsible in changing the governments however strong they may be. Some of my colleagues might say on the other side that even if somebody were to be in league with somebody at the level of Sub-Inspector or the investigating officer, the Indian courts can always find out whether there is truth in the investigation and then later on rectify it. But what amount of damage will be done by the extensive publicity that will be given by the national newspapers and other media before the truth is once again arrived at? The damage would have already been caused. Some of the strong Governments might be incurring the displeasure of the people, however innocent they might be. So, before it is rectified, it seems, the damage would have been done to the people also, not only to the Government. This can also be utilised by the vested interests outside the country as a means for destabilising any Government they want, for destabilising any leader they want, for changing the Government as and when they desire, for changing the leaders if they do not toe their line, for changing the leaders if they do not act as slaves to them or to their leaders. So, it is necessary for us to ensure that this clause or amendment will not be put to misuse by anyone in future.

I do not understand if the powers were to be given at the level of investigating officer to directly contact or order another sub-Inspector or an equivalent officer elsewhere, why should the Lokpal Bill be brought, why should the Government dub that the Prime Minister is also subjected to Lokpal, and why should the Lokpal be of the status of not less than a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court or

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

13.00 hrs.

a former Judge of the Supreme Court. Why should it not be left only to the Criminal Procedure Code already existing, or why should it not be dealt with at the level of the Sub-Inspector or the investigating officer that we are dealing with here? Obviously we have got more faith in judiciary at higher level, particularly when we are dealing with very sensitive matters. Similarly, with regard to these issues which are to be dealt with here by this amendment which are serious in nature, I wish the Government rethinks this matter or brings amendments or certain clauses wherever the national interests will be at loss.

The hon. Minister for Law also is here. He was not here when Mr. Chidambaram was speaking on this matter. We are not against this amendment, we are only against some of the clauses which are there which might prejudice the national interests. For the sake of getting popularity or publicity for their Government, they are saying as if the earlier Government has not acted for it and it is only they who are acting. If you want to sacrifice the national interests, please give a rethinking. Let not anybody come to a conclusion that we are coming in your way in tracing out the culprits. We are equally interested in it. I understand, an undertaking is given in the Federal Court that any evidence or information that is secured in this matter will not be used in other cases. When you get a wide information during investigation even in this matter, it must also be made use of for finding out the actual criminals in other regards.

The other aspect which I wanted to know the hon. Minister for Law is that when he knows very well what is the thinking of the Switzerland people in regard to the confidentiality of the banking, should we also not think in terms of eliminating the secrecy in our banking system? Why should we give an opportunity for a multimillionaire or a billionaire to be guarded by this Act of secrecy, no matter whatever financial crimes he does?

Sir, I have been raising this point in Parliament for a long time that instead of trying to find out the methods after the crime is committed, if you avoid secrecy comfortably it can be known even to the common citizen living in that particular area what fraud is being committed by the people who are enjoying the benefits of the banking system of this country. Sir, similarly, I wish to bring to the knowledge of the Government about one important matter. If this Government are serious about rooting out the crimes or corruptions, to put an end to such malpractices to be repeated in future, the existing laws should be enough to route out or even check these malpractices at our level, at the national level. It requires a will on our part, not even the slogans can help in these matters. Everyone of us will agree with me but some of the bureaucrats may not cooperate or may not agree and say that it will never be possible in such matters. So, why don't you take action under the Indian laws against those people who are connected with this matter here.

Sir, similarly, in regard to the values, the traditions existing, the policies, the convictions, the goals, the ambitions and the culture in the country, they should also be taken into account, while considering this amendment. The value that we find here might be different from the value that is found elsewhere. If you want to create an impression of giving a reciprocal clause without your asking for it, if you bring a reciprocal clause and keep our matter at the disposal of the other nations, disposal of some of the officers, I do not know how much loss the country would be put to. Therefore, you please think over this matter.

Sir, my humble request to the Government and the Minister, who is sitting on the other side is: please don't be in a hurry in this matter. We are with you in tracing out these culprits. We will support and give unanimous support in this matter. But please think over what clauses to be amended, which will be good for the nation, in the interest of the

nation and not for petty interest for taking some vengeance against somebody. If necessary, you may refer it to the Select Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to have only one clarification from the Government as to what effect will it have on those countries, with whom we have extradition treaty. Secondly, I would also like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that the amount deposited by Indians in foreign banks increased from Rs. 739 crore in 1983-84 to Rs. 969 crore in 1984-85 and it further increased to Rs. 969 crore in 1987 as has been stated in some magazines on the basis of the report of the World Bank and other reports. According to these reports till 1987, an amount of Rs. 1332 crores was deposited in foreign banks by the Indians. I would like to know whether the Government propose to find out the names of the persons who deposited money in those foreign accounts, details of the account numbers to which amounts were created and the deals on which commissions were taken and deposited in those accounts as also the reasons for this huge increase in bank deposits in foreign banks by Indians in a very short period of few years. I proposed my amendment with a view to have clarification on the points referred to above. This is because after 1984 elections, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India...after that money amounting to Rs. four hundred and fifty crores was deposited in the foreign banks. At that time, the then Finance Minister, who is now our present Prime Minister, declared to give some incentives to persons who would declare their assets. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs the number of persons who declared their assets in response to the scheme announced by the Government and whether the Government propose to utilise the news powers to vested with the Government after passage of this amending Bill to find out the identity of persons having money in foreign

banks and who did not disclose their assets. Will the Government lodge an F.I.R. against them?

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I have also moved an amendment.

Generally I would think that Section 166A(1) is going to be quite dangerous. To give power to police officers outside India to collect evidence by interrogating persons and to make those portions part of the evidence collected in an investigation may be rather too much. Unless very strong constraints are given in these Sections, I would think that there is every likelihood of this Section being misused by persons in power as well as investigating officers who may even go to the extent of using unfair methods. We do not know the methods which are used in other countries, but we have to provide sufficient safeguards and we have to take that the laws and the machinery by which the law is enforced and investigation conducted in other countries may not be fool-proof. So, I think it may not be proper to give such a blank cheque to the investigating officers who are outside.

Secondly, I think, as has been already expressed by many other speakers, that there is no reciprocity in Section 166B and therefore, the whole Section 166B is to be deleted and no power is to be given to the outside agencies to ask our investigating officers to do their investigation in the manner they like. So, I think the whole Section 166B has to be deleted.

I may also add that if at all an amendment as envisaged in this Bill is to be made a law, then the power which is sought to be given to the investigating officers as per Section 166A(1) has to be restricted as per the provisions of Section 166A(2) and Section 166A(2) alone is to be maintained and other Sections which give enough power to the investigating officers as such may be deleted. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while moving the resolution, Shri Jaswant Singh raised certain issues. We hoped that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would cover all those fundamental issues raised therein in his reply but he did not even touch them. He only tried to raise some issues. It is evident from his reply that this amending Bill is not intended to lend support to the investigation in Bofors and other deals; rather it appears that there are some ulterior political motives behind it. This is the only intention and our doubt grows with the fact that on 19th of February, this Government issued an ordinance. The Government could have waited till the next session but it did not do so because of the urgency of Assembly Elections scheduled to be held in May States on the 28th of February and the way Government gave publicity to this ordinance and efforts were made to project it through Government media by adding some other things it gives more ground to our apprehension that the powers to be vested with the Government after passage the Bill, will certainly be misused for political purposes. In this regard, this Government is no better than the 1977 Government. That Government did not camouflage its intentions whereas these people try to camouflage their intentions and do not clearly say that they will use it against their opponents with politically malafied intentions. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how the C.B.I. is being misused at present can be proved with the fact that a press conference was organised with the help of C.B.I. Chief before the Assembly elections in which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs tried to brief him. As soon as this ordinance was issued, news to this effect was telecast on television repeatedly and a lot of publicity was given to it. It was tried to link the Bofors gun also with it. The members belonging to the Home Minister's party repeated again and again in their election campaign-meetings that they have taken this step to bring the names of those people to light who have deposited the money earned fraudulently by way of commission in foreign countries. We will welcome this amendment

only if you could assure the House that with the help of this amendment, you will be able to catch hold of the real culprits and this Bill will not be used to defame or harass any Indian citizen or to achieve any selfish political motive. Every citizen of India and the entire Parliament will be on your side if you really intend to book those culprits who have illegally deposited the nation's money in foreign banks. But what we feel is that you intend to use this Bill to achieve political motives which will be strongly opposed not only by the opposition but by the public also. Your previous record is not that clean, because you did not mind engaging private agencies for investigating the internal matters of the country. Therefore, I would like to make it clear on my party's behalf that if you honestly intend to apprehend the guilty persons and through this amendment, you want to make the law more effective in punishing all the offenders, then it is most welcome. But if you have brought this amendment to shield your own shortcomings, then in that case, it will meet strong opposition from the people all over the country. With these words, I beg to move my two amendments.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Koderma): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the resolution introduced by Shri Jaswant Singh, I would like to state that the amendment in Section 66(A) and (B) of the Criminal Procedure Code should be made as proposed. The reason being that some bad elements with vested interests, who are trying to obtain undue favours from the Government of India, have formed gangs in foreign countries. But I think it would not be possible for our investigating authority or the courts to directly instruct the investigating authority of that country to take action against the accused persons. If the investigation is at Government level then the foreign investigating authorities or courts will be incompetent of taking any concrete action against the culprits. Therefore, this amendment would have been more effective if the Law Ministry or the Law and Justice Department of the Government of India had written to the Law Ministry or the Government of that country to make available as much evidence and wit-

nesses as possible. But this provision is very limited in the sense that the courts of India can write to the foreign courts that if agreed, the investigating agency of India can take up the matter with its counterpart in the other country. But if any thing takes place at a higher level, then no investigation can be started. The investigating agencies cannot start operating in cases like the Bofors gun deal and the German Submarine deal which involve pocketing of commission and betrayal with the country by the gangs of criminals unless the Government so orders. Therefore, it is necessary to add this provision and make the Bill more comprehensive and effective.

[English]

SHRI M.G. SEKHAR (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to move all my amendments.

At pages 1 and 2,

omit lines...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendments now?

SHRI M.G. SEKHAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. It is not at this stage.

You can express your views on the Bill and the Statutory Resolution. You do not have to speak on the amendments now. You can speak about the Bill and the Resolution.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will call the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of discussion has

taken place on this issue. The first question is as to why it was felt necessary to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and secondly when this resolution had already been conveyed to the House on 7th February, then why did it become necessary to issue the ordinance? I would like to tell the Member that for the last three years, i.e. since 1986 to date, the economic offenders have not only been committing economic offences and looting the wealth of the country but they have also deposited the money in the foreign banks. Particularly in the Bofors case, the kickbacks were received in the purchase of equipment to be used for the security of our nation. During the last two years, the question has been raised again and again both on the House as well as outside about the names of those people who received commission and deposited that money in the foreign accounts. Questions were also raised whether any criminal action could possibly be taken against those people who have opened accounts in the banks of Switzerland. In Bofors case, the first step taken by this Government after coming into power is that CBI has lodged a FIR in a court of Delhi and orders have been issued to freeze all the five accounts opened in the name of those five companies. Secondly, the bank has refused to disclose the identity of the sixth account holder. It is believed that either the entire amount of all the other five accounts has been transferred or some new transaction has taken place in the sixth account. When we discussed the matter with the Government of Switzerland regarding this sixth amount, we were inferred by them that they are unable to take any action in this matter until the Bilateral Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding are signed and we write a letter of request to them. Therefore, we in consultation with them, have delivered the Memorandum of Understanding to them. Now we hope to get the complete information about the holders of all the six accounts.

So far as Bofors is concerned, the comments of the Swiss bank about the sixth account are

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

[English]

It is sixth instance when they have frozen the account.

[Translation]

These accounts have been freezed by the Swiss Bank. Secondly we have issued the letter of request to Switzerland on 7th February.

[English]

Shri Bhatnagar, who is one of the accused in the First Information Report

[Translation]

His Preliminary statement will also be recorded. Similarly, Hinduja who are involved in Bofors as well is submarine deals have also somehow managed to dodge by adopting some diversionary tactics. Win Chaddha has also succeeded in dodging and has refused to accept the summon when warrant was issued to arrest him.

As you all know that Bofors company has refused to disclose the names of the recipients on the pretext of confidentiality. Swedish Government has expressed their inability to help in this case unless they receive our letter of request. Therefore, we have prepared our letter-Rogatory after consulting the Advocate-General to request the Swedish Government to look into the records of the Bofors Company and let us know the names of the recipients.

As regard, the submarine deal, a case has been registered on 5th March. Following people are involved in it :-

1. Shri S.S. Sidhu, Formerly Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence.
2. Shri S.K. Bhatnagar, Formerly Defence Secretary.

3. Capt. M. Kondath, Former Director submarine Arms.

4. Shri B.S. Ramaswamy, Former Additional Financial Advisor, Ministry of Defence.

5. Vice-Admiral, M.R. Shunkar, Former Vice-Chief of Naval Staff.

6. Shri Gopichand Hinduja

7. Concerned Director of Employees' of MSAEG

8. M.S. Roger Enterprises

9. Other public servants, other private persons acted as middlemen.

It is being said that commission was paid in this deal also and it is just possible that the money too was deposited in the Swiss banks. Therefore, we have again written a letter to the Swedish Government requesting them to investigate this case also. The Ordinance was issued due to this urgency. This letter-Rogatory is a very voluminous letter asking for every minutest detail. Regarding the question asked here, as I was going through the previous record, I came to know that the previous Cabinet had passed a proposal of similar kind on 12th May 1989 to authorise the Indian courts to send a letter of request to the foreign courts. But I fail to understand why this proposal was shelved and not followed up properly. When the previous Government had decided about such a proposal on 12th May 1989 regarding the procedure to be followed for collecting any evidence, documents or making any enquiries from the foreign countries, why it was not followed up properly?

Many questions have been asked regarding the procedure of authorising the investigating agency.

Any S.H.O. or some other police official is not allowed to write letter-Rogatory directly to the S.H.O. of any foreign country. No letter can be sent directly. It is clearly

mentioned in sub-section 3 of section 166 A:-

[English]

"The letter of request shall be transmitted in such manner as the Central Government may specify in this behalf."

[Translation]

The investigating officer whether from Delhi or Bombay will have to fulfill a number of conditions while preparing a direct letter of request. That will be transmitted by the agency of the Central Government. When it was decided to authorise the investigating agency and pass this law on reciprocal basis and amend the Criminal Procedure Code, it was also considered necessary to keep a provision to give similar authority to the foreign investigating agency. But it is not all necessary for them to abide by the law enacted by us. Mutual understanding with them is the most important factor. It is being said that any foreign investigation officer should be allowed to correspond directly with our officials. But this is not possible. Any request made by the foreign officials has to be passed through the Central Government only. It has been mentioned here-

[English]

166B (1) Upon receipt of a letter of request from a court or an authority in a country or place outside India competent to issue such letter in that country or place for the examination of any person or production of any document or thing in relation to an offence under investigation in that country or place, the Central Government may, if it thinks fit,-

- (i) forward the same to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate or such Metropolitan

Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate as he may appoint in this behalf, who shall thereupon summon the person before him and record his statement or cause the document or thing to be produced; or

- (ii) send the letter to any police officer for investigation, who shall thereupon investigate into the offence in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within India.

- (2) All the evidence taken or collected under sub-section (1), or authenticated copies thereof or the thing so collected, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate or police officer, as the case may be, to the Central Government for transmission to the Court or the authority issuing the letter of request, in such manner as the Central Government may deem fit."

[Translation]

In no circumstances, things will go out from here by-passing the Central Government. Similarly, their request-

[English]

It will come through the Central Government.

[Translation]

When evidence will be collected from here, it will be transmitted to them through Central Government only. I would like to inform the hon. Members that it is not only the case of Bofors and sub-marines deals in which kickbacks amounting to crores of rupees have been received, there are other serious cases also which are in the pipeline and investigations are being conducted into

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

them. I would like inform the hon. Members that mutual Memorandum of understanding cannot be signed with each and every Government. So it is very necessary. The previous Government had also realised this thing. They had constituted a Committee for this purpose and a proposal was sent to the Cabinet. We have, now, take up that proposal. In the said proposal only courts had been given powers. Now we have widened the scope of that provision by empowering the investigating agency or the Investigating officer and his superiors. In view of the fact explained above, I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): My question was as to whether the word 'bribery' was mentioned by mistake or deliberately in the letter rogatory which was sent to the Government of Switzerland in October 1989 or so. After reaching Bonn the said letter rogatory was withdrawn and another letter was sent. The word bribery was deleted from the second letter of rogatory. I know that it was done by the previous Government. It will be helpful to me to make my point if a clarification on this point is given.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There is no word 'bribery' in the procedure we have adopted to file F.I.R. in the criminal liability. Instead words like criminal breach of trust and violation are there. It is true that the word bribery was there in the letter of request which was sent earlier

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have got the answer.

Sir, it is customary at this stage of proceedings for me to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. Their valuable participation has indeed enabled me to clarify my own thinking on the subject. The hon. Member from Sivaganga, the hon. Member from North East Calcutta, the hon. Member from Nainital and the hon.

Member of National Conference used very graphic phrases like 'laughing stock', 'monstrosity' 'black Bill', 'pernicious', 'fraud', 'assault on democratic rights', 'Government hoodwinking the people', etc. But I am afraid I have to admit with all humility that I remained unmoved by; both their arguments and by their invectives. I find substance in what the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has said.

For the sake of my colleague from the National Conference, I would say that I share his concern about the rights of legislatures and that we should, as the Parliament, constantly keep control on the Government's rule by ordinance. That does not take away the right of the Government, when the necessity or the need arises, to issue an ordinance.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): In your speech you stated that the letter rogatory was sent prior to the ordinance. We specifically asked as to what was the need for the ordinance in view of the fact that even without the ordinance and the law necessary action was taken. But there is no answer from the Minister.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. Home Minister has clarified; perhaps you were not able to grasp it. The fact is that the letter rogatory or the request that was sent to the Federal Government of Switzerland was in pursuance of an existing memorandum of understanding. That was possible because the Government of India and the Federal Government of Switzerland had a memorandum of understanding. Therefore a letter rogatory or a letter of request was immediately honoured by them. This provision that has been incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code enables the Government to send such a request whether there is a memorandum of understanding or not. To that extent it is an advance and it enables our investigating agencies to act meaningfully.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Would that be subject to acceptance by the foreign country?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, it is.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Again it will be a matter of mutual understanding.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This matter has been clarified in Section 166 (4), that the letter of request shall only be sent by the Government in such a manner and through such rules as shall be prescribed. We well know that once this amendment is incorporated, necessary rules will be framed.

I remain convinced that the Government had indeed a very pressing need for issuing such an ordinance at that stage. I took recourse to the precedents etc. and remained convinced about the need for such an ordinance. Therefore I feel no need to press my motion of disapproval. Sir I tried to share my concern and have explained the position better. I thank the Members. Now, I seek your permission to withdraw, not to press, my Motion.

Sir I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Statutory Resolution moved by me

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Sir, I am on a point of order. This Motion or Statutory Resolution for disapproval stands in the name of more than one Member. That is, besides Shri Jaswant Singh, there are three other Members in whose names it stands. Here, I do not think that withdrawal of one of the Members is enough.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: As the Mover, I have the right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Mover can withdraw it. Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Jaswant Singh be withdrawn?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is.

"That the Bill further to amend the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Insertion of new sections 166 A and 166 B)

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,

for "any Criminal Court" Substitute

" the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate or such Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction of the area where the crime has been registered", (6)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 18,

for "reduce into writing any statement"

substitute "record his statement" (7)

Page 2, line 15,

for " competent" substitute

" competent to deal with such request" (8)

Page 2, line 17,

after "the case" insert

"and to record his statement made in the course of such examination". (9)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I beg to move:

Page 1, and 2,

omit lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9 respectively. (11)

Page 2, line 14,

for "any Criminal Court" *Substitute*

" the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate" (12)

Page 2, line 33,

omit "if it thinks fit" (13)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page q1, lines 11 and 12,

after, "investigating officer" *insert*

"or such other authority or person as the Government may authorise". (24)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, do you want to speak on your amendment?

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: I would like to speak a word about the Government amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Normally, in these amendments, a debate is not allowed. What we permit is that the mover speaks on his amendments only. He is not speaking on his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you speaking on your amendment or on the amendment moved by the Government?

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: I would like to speak on my amendment. Since the Chair

said that I can speak only on my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us take up the amendments moved by the Government first. After that, you can speak.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : But, Sir, you cannot bar him. He specifically wants to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he wants to make any reference to amendments by others also, he will be allowed to do that.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: My amendment is about line No. 14. In sub-clause on page 2, it is stated that:

"... any Criminal Court may issue a letter of request to a Court or an authority in that country or place..."

So, instead of any Criminal Court, I think, that has to be specified. Any Criminal Court may mean a certain Court, a Magistrate's Court of different type, etc., and also throughout the country. So, the power has to be limited to:

"the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate or such Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction of the area where the crime has been registered"

so that it will be specific. That is about my amendment.

Regarding the Government's amendment, I am asked to speak on that also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to make a brief reference, you may do so.

You have already spoken. Now, you have given your own amendment also. Because you have given your own amendment, it is not that have no objection to other things also. But briefly if you want, you can make a reference.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: The Government has moved the amendment I think, that has been twisted. It is stated that it need only be recorded. That statement need not be written as such. I think, that power should not be given to the investigating officer.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the part-II of this Bill is concerned, the courts are already vested with a lot of powers in this regard. I fail to understand as to why this Government wants to give these powers to a Sub-Inspector of Police. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has not made any efforts to justify its necessity anywhere in the Bill. I want that the Hon'ble Minister should justify the necessity for making such provision in the Bill. Let him clarify the position so that the entire House could know as to what was the urgency which led them to vest such a wide power with a Sub-Inspector of Police, which have already been given to the court of law. Nothing has been said in this regard. Neither the Bill, nor the hon. Minister speaks anything about its urgency.

Secondly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has not made it clear in the bill as to what are those cases which are still in the pipeline for which necessity of such powers has been felt. There must be some limit to it. Why he is not prepared to share this information with the House. Why does he not want to give full information to the House? Why does he want to confine the information to himself only?

Thirdly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not been clarified in this Bill as to what would be the of the fate work done by the previous Government in this regard. He should clarify those points in the House. What good he wants to do by hiding the information to the House? Why does he not want to take the House into confidence. My amendment is also very categorical. When a provision is already there, what was the need to introduce a second provision? I request the

hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to clarify this point.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given an amendment to section 166 A. After the word "investigating" I would like to add words "or such other authority or person as the Government may authorise."

In this connection I would like to submit that we want to make a thorough probe into the Bofors Gun deal, sub-marine deal and other such bunglings. This is the intention of the Government. As has been said by the hon'ble Minister in his reply, in order to examine person like Win Chadha and Hinduja and obtain documents, letters of request have to be issued. Besides, how can we make it inncumbent upon foreign Government that it should take action on our letter of request and send the papers to us after taking oral or written evidence when no such agreement exists between our Government and that Government will they honour the request of the investigation Officer or the court? The first thing is whether other countries will honour our request or not. Secondly, if the person concerned goes to the Court and says that there is no *prima facie* case against him, what can we do? If we file a case against him in an Indian court of Law, the person concerned may challenge it on the ground that an Indian Court of Law has no right to examine him or call for his evidence or he may pressurise. The Government from whom we want to obtain papers. Who will take action on behalf of the Government of India in this regard? At best we could take oral evidence or a written evidence from the officer and prevail upon them to respond to our action. Otherwise we have no other remedy. We will only be sending letters of request time and again. Ultimately, the Government will not succeed to present the facts honestly before the people in regards to Bofors Gun deal even though it sincerely wanted to do so.

I would like to add further that the 7th Schedule provides that the Government of India could request the Governments other

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

countries to hold an enquiry. Through this amendment, I have suggested that we should not send letters of request time and again. Instead, we could call for the documents through the Indian Ambassador posted in that country. Let that country take action on our behalf or the Government of India should constitute a Committee which will go to other countries and submit its report after making enquiry into the matter. Then only some concrete action should be taken by the Government in the manner it deems proper. Otherwise it is not possible to do so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the panel code of one country cannot be made applicable to other countries. Besides, there are serious anomalies in 16 (A) and 16 (B). 16 (A) provides that the investigating officer or an officer of the superior rank who would be deputed to the other country and the Competent Authority of the that country will send him for conducting investigation and thereafter...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhargava ji, you have to be very brief.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Sir, with your kind permission I am making my points in brief. I shall conclude within next two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The points you are making have already been covered.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point is that the investigating officer will take the documents or the evidence and send the authenticated copies thereof to the concerned officer. In this connection I would like to know whether it is the criminal court or the investigating officer who will send the copies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that Central Government will prepare draft of the letter. But I would like to submit in this regard that sub-judge Shri R.C.Jain had stated that draft of the letter

would be prepared by the court and not by the Director of the C.B.I. and that letter would be sent through the Ministry of External Affairs and not through the Director of C.B.I. However it is my submission that you are sending a letter of request and the other country as it has been specified under clause 16-B, will transmit it to the Central Government and the Central Government, if it thinks appropriate, will get the enquiry conducted by a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate who, after conducting the enquiry, will submit his report to the Central Government.

It is my submission that if there is no authority to plead our case or to stress our point abroad then the amendments brought forward by the Central Government for sending a letter of request will not serve the purpose and the other countries will laugh at us and say that if the Government of India intended to conduct an impartial enquiry in respect of the Bofors case then these rules should have been made more stringent to implement them seriously. Under section 105, an Ordinance remains effective only for a period of 6 months. What I mean to say is that some more time should be given to draft the Bill, properly and my amendment is that either an Ambassador or an enquiry Commission should go there to take action in this regard or the Ambassador of India in that country should peruse the case.

[English]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I have nothing much to say. It was mentioned that we should specify the courts which will have authority to issue letter rogatory. The courts which have the jurisdiction, they would have the authority. I therefore, oppose the amendment.

As regards the point raised by Shri Harish Rawat, the investigating officer or the superior officer will have the authority to issue the letter rogatory and that will be transmitted to the Central Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): I am sorry, I was not here when the Home Minister replied. Equally, the Home Minister was not here when I spoke. We have raised various pertinent questions. The Law Minister is here, the Home Minister is here; we must be enlightened on those points. What are we sitting here for? We are not cattle here. A number of Members have raised questions. What is the difference between A(1) and A (2), let us be told. Somebody has to answer the points raised.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let the hon. Member from Sivaganga exercise some restraint. I agree, I also raised some Points ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Probably they want the Government to reply to their points and they say that they have said what they had to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared. I shall now put Amendment numbers 7,8 and 9 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 18-
for "reduce into writing any state-
ment"
substitute "record his statement"
(7)

Page 2, line 15,-
for "competent" substitute-

"competent to deal with such re-
quest" (8)

Page 2, line 17, -
after "the case" insert-

"and to record his statement made
in the course of such examina-
tion" (9)

The Lok Sabha divided

14.08 hrs.

Division No. 1

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Basu, Shri Anil

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Fernandes, Shri George

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Jangde, Shri Reshman Lal

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Kale, Shri Sukhdeo Nandaji

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mishra, Shri Bal Gopal

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Naik, Shri Ram

Nathu Singh, Shri

*Netam, Shri Arvind

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Pande, Shri Rajmangal	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Chhedhi	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Phundkar, Shri Bhaoosaheb Pundlik	Jhikram, Shri Mohan Lal
Ram Dhan, Shri	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Roypradhan, Shri Amar	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Sai, Shri A. Larang	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeo	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappaly
Singh, Shri Pratap	Rao, Shri K.S.
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Rawat, Shri Harish
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Tiraky, Shri Piyus	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
	Verma, Shrimati Usha

NOES

Antony, Shri P.A.	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja
Basheer, Shri T.	
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	
Charles, Shri A.	

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:-

Ayes — 34; Noes — 20.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:-

AYES: Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed, Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi, Shri Yuvraj, Shri S.P. Yadav, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das Patel, Shri M.S. Pal, Shri Hargovind Singh, Shri Raj Mangal Mishra, Shri Jayantilal Virchand Bhai Shah, Shri Kapil Dev Shastri, Dr. Venkatesh Kabde, Shri Sarju Prasad Saroj, Shri Deendra Prasad Yadav, Dr. Shakeelur Rahman, Shri Yusuf Beg, Shri Ram Sewak Bhatia, Shri Mahendra Baitha, Shri Chun Chun Prasad Yadav, Shri Bhabani Shankar Hota, Shri Ravi Narayan Pani, Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shri Rajendra Agnihotri, Shri Yadvendra Datt, Ch. Jagdeep Dhankar, Shri Maganbhai Manibhai Patel, Shri Anwar Ahmed, Shri Dasai Chowdhary, Shri Manjay Lal, Shri Saty Narayan Jatiya, Shri Govinda Chandra Munda, Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri Upendra Nath Verma, Shri Harpal Singh Panwar, Shri Gopal Pachherwal, Prof. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Smt. Malini Bhattacharya, Shri Sopat Singh Makkasar, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, Shri Rajveer Singh, Shri Ram Sagar, Dr. Khushal Parasar Ram Bopche, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji Aher, Shri Than Singh Jatav, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Dau Dayal Joshi, Shri Ajoy Mukkopadhyay, Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh, Shri Babubhai Meghji Shah, Shri Biplab Dasgupta, Shri Rajdeo Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri Vamanrao Mahadik, Shri Nandu Thapa and Shri Asim Bala.

NOES: Shri P.C. Thomas, Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, Shri R. Jeevarathinam, Shri Gopi Nath Gajapati, Shri Raja Ambanna Nayak Dore, Shri R.S. Prasad, Shri K. Muraleedharan, Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chowdhary, Shri T. Bala Goud, Shri Arvind Netam, Shri P. Narsa Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata Reddy, Shri Anantrao Deshmukh, Shri Shantibhai Jamod and Shri B.N. Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I put amendment No. 6 of Mr P.C. Thomas to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I put amendments No' 11,12 and 13 moved by Shri :larish Rawat to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 11 to 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up amendment No. 24 moved by Shri Giridharilal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I withdraw it. I have placed my point of view. Government may accept it or not. I am a part of the Government and to make a mention of it was my duty. Even if the Government does not accept it, it does not matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr Bhargava the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 24 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 3. The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title and commencement)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 14 by Shri K.S. Rao are you moving it, Mr Rao?

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Yes, I beg to move:

Page 1, for lines 5 and 6, —

substitute "It shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990" (14)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is another amendment No. 23 by Shri Nathu Singh. He is not here.

I now put amendment No.14 by Shri K.S. Rao to the vote of the House

Amendment no.14 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now put Clause 1 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Those in favour will please say, 'Ayes'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those against will please say, 'Noes'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Noes'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes have it, the 'Ayes have it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

Before I put the motion, I would like to read out as to how the voting has to be done in the House for the benefit of the new Members.

I would like to request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take a special care to record his vote *ab initio* corrected as 'Aye' or No or Abstention' as the case may be so that there is no occasion for making corrections. I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active, on announcement of the Chair now 'Division', a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press push switch and then operate one of the three buttons, that is, 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after ten seconds. Kind

cooperation of the Members is solicited.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Those who are not Members should not cast their votes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): During their time, they were caught.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those who are against may say 'No'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The 'Ayes have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

The Motion is adopted.

The Motion was adopted

[English]

14.17 hrs.

RESOLUTION REGARDING APPROVAL
OF FIRST REPORT OF RAILWAY
CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1989

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1990-91 GENERAL
DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
1990-91

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1989-90

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take

up next time — Item Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 will be discussed together. The hon. Minister may initiate the debate. The time allotted for this debate is twelve hours.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order under Rules 207 and 208.

Sir, four items are being taken together. I want to draw your attention to the fact that even a general discussion on Railway Budget is being clubbed with the discussion on Demands for Grants for Railways. Now this is not a healthy thing to do. This is curtailing the right of the Members to participate in the various discussions. The facilities that the Members have hitherto enjoyed, the rights that the Members have hitherto enjoyed, namely first discuss the General Budget for Railways and after that is cleared, discuss the Demands for Grants. Now, if you club them altogether, then our facilities and rights get curtailed and our active participation gets curtailed. We must continue to have the right firstly to speak on the Budget in general and after the Budget is cleared, then as the procedure has been hitherto, at some convenient date, the Railway Minister can come and make his Demands for Grants. Please do not curtail the rights and the facilities that we have, participating twice as far as Railways are concerned.

Now, I need not — when you are in the Chair — tell you the scope of general discussion on the Budget and the nature of discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Railways. By mixing up these two, really speaking, you are curtailing our rights. What will happen is that we must know the general reply of the Minister for Railways at the end of the general discussion. In the light of that general reply we have the right to decide whether or not to move our cut motions at that time on the Demands for Grants. Now these facilities are sought to be curtailed. I protest against the curtailment of the opportunities of the Members of this House to participate meaningfully and constructively on the Budget. Thus the previous facilities of having two discussions—one discussion in

the name of general discussion on the Budget and a second and separate discussion on the Demands for Grants where we can plead about our own constituencies—must be upheld; otherwise, what will happen is that a Member will have to speak on the general principles and policies with respect to railways and he will also have to speak about his constituency matters and all those things. We do not get that much time from the Chair to go on speaking like that. Therefore, this curtailment must not take place and these two separate debates, as been the precedent in this must House, must be allowed.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The Business Advisory Committee decides about it and fixes the time. I have no role in this.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA(Bhilwara): I also record my protest. Please permit me.

[Translation]

While associating myself with the sentiments of the hon. Minister I would like to submit that it is for the first time when a number of items are being discussed together. In this context I may submit that I was not aware of it that demands of grants would be discussed separately. That is why notices of the cut motions given by the hon. Members yesterday after 4 p.m. could not be entertained. However the notices which have been given today by 11 O' clock should be accepted and replied.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think that this point was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and they decided that both the items may be taken up simultaneously.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA(Ponnani): Now the House sits up to 7 O' clock. If possible kindly do not scuttle our rights.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is what I am saying and later on once again the same issue had come up for discussion in

[Sh. George Fernandes]

this House and it was also agreed upon by the House. However we will consider it after sometime as to whether we will take up all these items simultaneously. So far as you are concerned I feel that in case both the items are taken up simultaneously, you should get time and that opportunity will be given to you and thereafter...

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I would like to clarify that it was not decided in the Business Advisory Committee. Only time was allotted by the Committee. It was not decided that all the four items would be taken together.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But in this confusion we should not be deprived of the opportunity. You may seek the consent of the House as to whether both the items should be taken up separately.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This information was given to me. If it is not there, I stand corrected.

Moreover, when you are discussing the General Budget you are not discussing one Department but you are discussing many Ministries together. That is why, general debate on the General Budget is more meaningful and you go to Ministries separately. Here you have a separate Ministry where you will be generally speaking on the demands of the Railway Ministry as well as separate demands. As, I think, we have taken the decision, we go ahead with that. But for future we will keep it in mind while deciding these issues. There is some more information which I have to give to the House and that information is that the hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their

cut motions, send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

There was a point raised by the hon. Members here and this statement is subject to what I have said in the House to facilitate the Members to give the cut motions.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, on a point of information.

[Translation]

You have stated just now that in case we want to move cut Motions, we should give notice for the same. We can give a notice if the hon. Minister inform us well in time that he will reply to each cut motion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that is not the practice. I cannot compel the Minister to say whether he is going to reply to each of the cut motions.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am not asking for the reply to be given in the House. If the Minister agrees that he will send the replies to our cut motions in writing, by letters, that would serve our purpose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, as a senior member in the Legislatures, you know that it is for the Minister to reply on the floor of the House or discuss the matter with you, or send the replies in writing. It is up to him. It is his discretion and I think while replying to the debate, he may explain as to how he is going to deal with the points you have raised.

Now, Shri George Fernandes.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I bet to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 10 to 14 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General finance, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 13.3.1990."

Sir, by a resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 28.12.1989 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on 29.12.1989, the Railway Convention Committee, 1989 was constituted on the 6th February, 1990. The Committee was appointed "to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other Ancillary Matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon", for the Eighth Plan period (1990-95)

The Ministry of Railways submitted first interim memorandum requesting the Committee to permit continuance of the financial arrangements between the railways and the General Finance for the year 1990-91 as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1985 and as adopted for the year 1989-90 pending their final recommendation for the Eighth Five Year plan for which Memoranda to the Committee will be sub-

mitted. The Railway Convention Committee, 1989, have considered the interim memorandum and have agreed to the proposals made therein by the Ministry of Railways, subject to retrospective adjustments after the final recommendations of the Committee are available in due course.

With these words, I commend the resolution for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 10 to 14 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance and General finance, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 13th March, 1990."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		<i>Rs.</i>
1.	Railway Board	10,11,16,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	67,17,00,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	471,69,08,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	975,95,71,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	770,67,35,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriage and Wagons	1042,31,92,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	523,26,10,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	810,68,02,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	1394,75,47,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1601,28,85,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	348,69,48,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	536,69,02,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	840,47,29,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	3108,25,00,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	989,14,79,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	50,04,00,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	5445,30,10,000
	Railway Funds	2315,76,80,000

559 *Res. re. Approval of* MARCH 21, 1990
1st Report of Rly. Conv. Comm.
Rly. Budget, 1990-91 Demands

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
moved.

"That the respective supplementary
sums not exceeding the amounts
shown in the third column of the Order
Paper be granted to the President of

for Grants (Rlys.), 560
1990-91 Suppl. Demands for
Grants (Rlys.), 1989-90

India out of the Consolidated Fund to
defray the charges that will come in
course of payment during the year
ending the 31st day of March, 1990 in
respect of the heads of Demands
entered in the second column thereof
— Demand Nos. 1, 3,4,6,7,9 to 16."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants to be submitted to the Vote of the House		
		1	2	3
				Rs.
1.	Railway Board			32,02,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways			6,20,20,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works			2,64,67,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons			2,83,42,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment			5,30,04,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic			15,31,77,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel			32,83,04,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities			5,84,56,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses			13,19,09,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits			88,87,57,000

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grants to be submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
1	2	3
14.	Appropriation to Funds	28,00,00,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	10,45,29,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	168,58,77,000
	Railway Funds	31,71,70,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, may I ask Mr. Ghani Khan Chowdhury to please speak.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOWDHURY (Malda): Sir, I rise to speak on the Railway Budget. The Indian Railways are charged with the responsibility of maintaining stringent safety standards. I am glad to say that the Railway Minister has proposed to enhance the compensation money from Rs. one lakh to Rs. two lakhs, if a commuter dies in a railway accident. One should remember that only this will not solve the problems which the people of this country are facing at present. The people want safe travel and especially it is all the more necessary when they travel in railways. I would like to make a point of submission that how he is going to assure us that he will take stringent safety measures so far as railways are concerned. Only consideration of giving more money to a person who dies in a railway accident will not solve the problem. The hon. Minister has to see that men and materials do not fail and they are the prime reason for the accident

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Railways, by giving promises by way of some more money to a deceased person due to railway accident, will not solve all the problems. I appeal to the Railway Minister to bring forward all the points before us so that we may all think of what are the actual considerations when an accident occurs. It is a big question mark Human beings should not be treated as cattle. This point should be kept in mind. I appeal to the Railway Minister to look into the matter very seriously because when an accident occurs, not only the commuters are penalised but it seems the entire people of this country some how or other are affected. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I once again appeal to the Railway Minister through you, to look into the core of the difficulty and try to solve it. The Railways are the life-line of the nation. They are always exploring new areas, virgin land so that the people in the backward areas are brought to main stream of the land and the backwardness of the areas is removed. Wherever the Railways

go, the philosophy of progress goes well with it.

Giving some facilities such as transportation and communication, Railways does not bring the people into the horizon of great hope. In West Bengal and in the North Eastern region, there are vast tracts of land where people have not seen the Railways or the Railway Yards or heard the sound of whistle. Hearing the sound of whistle tells human beings the philosophy of Railways that Railways will act as a reformer. This is why it was always my endeavour, when I was the Railway Minister, to take Railways to the doorstep of the people in remote and backward regions so that people become happy at least to see that Railways are coming to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Railway Minister has not done justice to West Bengal people because he has not told us why certain projects he has not been able to take up. For example, these are some of the loop-lines-the Eklakhi-Balurghat railway line, then the Howrah-Amṛta railway line, then the Tamluk-Digha railway project. These are the projects. (*Interruptions*). Thousands of people hoped for them, but the Railway Minister has disappointed (*Interruptions*). He has not even taken up one of these projects which he should have taken up. I appeal once more to him to take into consideration as to whether he will take up one of these projects and if he is able to take up one of these projects, he gets fresh hope and faith for the people of the area that they can share the fruits of development of the area.

Sir, before taking any new initiatives for the construction and development of the area, hopes were turned into disappointments because the people started thinking that none of these projects will see the light of the day. There was great enthusiasm among the people of West Bengal and North Eastern region when the new Railway Minister took charge. They thought that something will be done with regard to the projects which have not seen the light of the day. When Railway Budget was talked about on

[Sh. A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chowdhury]

Radio and T.V., people thought that something was coming, but they are now disappointed since the Railway Minister did not care for West Bengal and North Eastern region. By not taking up these projects, construction and development of back waters in West Bengal will cease to exist. I appeal to him, as a gesture towards the people of West Bengal, to take one of these projects and show that he is sincere about his conviction. For showing that he is sincere in his conviction, he should have taken up Balurghat-Howrah-Amta railway line and other projects. Now, the people of West Bengal are thinking that he is handicapped. If he is handicapped, why should it not apply to other areas? In other areas, he has taken up some projects but alas none has come to West Bengal.

I appeal to him that he should see the progress of North Bengal because this area is very backward and unless he spends money for bringing double line with electrification, this area cannot bring relief to the people. At the present moment, this area depends on the Burdwan—Siliguri with single line project and as you know, single line means, there is practically no progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he has given an impression that the people are expecting electrification of lines out of charity. Certainly, we do not expect any charity from any Minister or anybody. But I do expect the completion of the sanctioned project for which enough money has been given. I urge upon him to see that this sanctioned project is carried through. Since it is a sanctioned project, naturally he has been forced to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Calcutta is an island of hopes and faith of Northeastern region and West Bengal. Millions of people depend on this area for employment in railways because railways, as you know, gives a lot of jobs. At least, they are expected to give jobs. Calcutta brings hundreds and thousands of people from the adjoining areas with the result, the transit in Calcutta is

choked. It requires rapid expansion. As a matter of fact, I would like to tell you very frankly that these areas have not got sympathy from anybody, except whatever has been done by Dr. P.C. Roy which is there for anybody to see.

Metro railway and circular railway were conceived with a view to clear bottlenecks but, alas these projects are dying because of the tardy progress. People do not have faith any more in the Circular railway and in the Underground railway. They do not know how many centuries it will take to clear the bottlenecks of these railways. The condition of these railway systems in Calcutta has reached a saturation point and people have not been able to believe in safety standard.

The railway systems of both Howrah and Sealdah should be expanded. I request the Railway Minister to look into the routes of these areas. Howrah and Sealdah require special attention of the Railway Minister.

Calcutta is celebrating 100 years and this great city has witnessed the upheaval of the people and liberation struggle of the people for years. The great sons of the soil, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose have advocated the development of this region.

May I request the Railway Minister to make a gesture to give a token befitting gift from the railways on this occasion to commemorate this occasion? It is my sentiment and I appeal to him to ponder over suggestions to do something for the expansion of Calcutta suburban areas to overcome the difficulties. These areas of ours are magnificent areas so far as our progress is concerned. Our people have shown development there. They have risen to the occasion. I hope the hon. Railway Minister will not reject my sentiments. I am not asking this as a beggar. But I am asking him as a human-being from that area. I have seen the great development light of the day. The people of West Bengal believe in the development of these areas. But unfortunately no Railway

Minister has been sympathetic to our calls where he has been lavish in the sense that he has given some consideration to our areas. Like a miser-man, he has closed his fist.

Sir, I am sorry to say that West Bengal will not forgive him for all that he has been doing. A little bit of money given to us will go a long way. I am telling that the impression that he has made saying that he has done a lot for West Bengal is completely wrong, erroneous and confusing. So, with these words I oppose the Railway Budget with all the strength that I have at my disposal.

Finally, I would like to tell him that still there is time for doing something tangible... (Interruptions) Please don't laugh like this whenever any suggestion is put before this House. These suggestions have come from one of the unfortunate sons of Bengal who believe in nothing but progress. I believe in being a torch-bearer of the progress of mankind. I will not take much time of the House. I have already taken some more time that you wanted to give me. I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to think of all my suggestions. If he cannot do anything, at least let him give us enough money so far as West Bengal is concerned for the commemoration of the occasion by the West Bengal Ministers who have tried their best. But who will listen to them?

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

I hope something will come from him for the great liberation of West Bengal and North Eastern Region. We will occupy a place in history, if you can do this much for West Bengal and the North Eastern Region.

With these words, I thank the Chair for showing the patience.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head

'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up urgently the shifting of a level crossing gate near Washim on Akola-Washim metre gauge rail link in Maharashtra.] (2)

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to include Gauhati Lumding—Dimapur—Tinsukia—Dibrugarh line in 1990-91 Works Programmes.] (5)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more funds for the construction of road over—bridge at Dimapur in replacement of level crossing No.57/ST (North Eastern Frontier Railways).] (6)

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating Expenses—Traffic' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-placement of BKC/BFR type of wagons at Dimapur, Golaghat and Furkating stations and also refusal to register and accept indents to move the hard wood logs to LLR Depot.] (67)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lay new lines in backward hilly areas.] (42)

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced broad Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for construction of board gauge lines on North Eastern Railway.] (43)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for survey of new lines in North Eastern Railway] (44)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of Railway Recruitment Boards and to open an office of Recruitment Board in Almora, Uttar Pradesh.] (45)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for renewal of Railway lines.] (46)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to meet the demands of employees and need to grant recognition to new Unions.] (47)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce operating expenses.] (48)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lift the ban on new recruitment.] (78)

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to check the increase in freight rates and passenger fares.](79)

SHRIM. SELVARASU (Nagapattinam):
 I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase quota of First Class seats from Mutupet station in Tanjore district.] (80)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce First Class AC Coach with Kamban Express from Madras to Karaikkudi.] (81)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert metre gauge railway line from Nagappattinam to Trichy into broad gauge.] (82)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more trains from Nagappattinam to Trichy.] (83)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach First Class AC Coach from Madras to Rameswaram with Rameswaram Express.] (84)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach more unreserved Second Class coaches from New Delhi to Madras with Tamil Nadu Express.] (85)

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to construct railway line from Angamali to Madura in the undeveloped Idukki District in Kerala.] (86)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re.1 "

[Failure to construct the Angamali-Achankovil Malayora railway line in Kerala.] (87)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to construct Thiruvalla-Kozhenchery-Pathanamthitta-Punalur-Trivandrum railway line in Kerala.] (88)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to extend Bombay-Mangalore Konkan line beyond Mangalore through Angamali to Madura through the middle of Idukki District.] (89)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for electrification of Erode-Thiruvananthapuram line.] (90)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for a railway line from Kottayam to the great pilgrimage centre, Sabarimala.] (91)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for speeding up the second line in Thiruvananthapuram Alappuzha-Kayankulam rail line in Kerala.] (92)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs.100."

[Need to expedite doubling of kollam-Kayankulam rail line in Kerala.] (93)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide the basic needs of the rail passengers.] (94)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to provide good food at reasonable rates to the passengers.] (95)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Neglect of elementary hygiene in Railways.] (96)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to solve the problem of over-crowding even in the reserved compartments.] (97)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the hon. Railway Minister Shri George Fernandes was presenting

[Sh. Ram Naik]

his first Budget, we thumped our desks with enthusiasm. We were expecting some revolutionary things from him but by the end of the Budget speech we were disappointed. It turned out to be a disappointing Budget. As Shri George Fernandes is a man of the masses, who understands their problems and as he has been associated with the trade union movement for a long time, we expected a new approach from him. The masses threw the Rajiv Gandhi Government out of power because they had been alienated and the BJP supported the National Front Government, considering it to be their national duty. Therefore, the people were expecting some new changes, but all of us are disappointed.

As I have said, earlier our expectations have been belied. I cannot support this Budget, as it has disheartened us. I consider it my duty to express my displeasure. I want to draw your attention to the Suburban Railway Service. But before that, I would like to ask a question. Suppose, some other Railway Minister had presented a similar Budget, what would have been the present Railway Minister reaction and what should be our reaction now?

I am reminded of the 1986 Bharat Bandh. At that time, a 'Rail Roko' agitation was launched in protest against the rise in prices and Shri Fernandes called upon the entire nation to launch the 'Rail Roko' agitation on 26th February, 1986. I have a photograph with me which shows Shri George Fernandes, the present Railway Minister squatting on a Railway Track at Dadar railway station in Bombay. The photograph shows Shri George Fernandes being dragged by 25-30 policemen and even his clothes were torn. I want to present this photograph to him. Through this, I would like to remind him about his reaction at that time and also I would like to know from him what should be our reaction to his Budget, and what is his advice to us? This photograph is not just another photograph. In fact, this was considered to be the best photograph in Bombay in

1986-87 and it was adjudged the best at a photo exhibition organised by a journalists organisation. This is a fact and I am not joking. In that perspective, I would like Shri George Fernandes to tell us how to react to his Budget. I hope that he would not advise us to take to the streets and squat on the track and that he would reply to all the points raised during the discussion on the Railway Budget. As I have said earlier, the hike in Railway fares is not only inappropriate but also unjustified. The freight charges hike by 7 percent would be 10 percent in October. Similarly, the passenger fares have increased by 17 per cent, but when it comes to the fares of sub-urban trains, the increase was a hefty 20 percent. This means that grave injustice has been done to the commuters travelling by Sub-Urban trains. The increase is comparatively higher than the fare hike announced in respect of freight and other passengers. A massive agitation against this hike, has already started in Bombay from where I have been elected. On behalf of all the Suburban Commuters, I request the hon. Minister to withdraw the proposed hike, in toto. Let not the movement that has started in Bombay gain ground and take a violent turn. I hope that when the hon. Minister will reply to the discussion to be held on Railway Budget, he will announce the withdrawal of the proposed hike in Suburban railway fares, in toto. On the one hand I would like to criticize him for the shortcomings in the Railway Budget, but on the other hand I would also like to congratulate him on one or two points. He has taken some important decisions, for the expansion of railway services in the country like setting up of the Konkan Railway Corporation, for which a provision of Rupees 40 crores has been made in the Budget. I would like to congratulate him for this. Along with this, I would like to suggest that the work on the proposed Udipi-Roha railway line, which is expected to begin soon, should start from both sides, simultaneously, because if work starts on the Roha side, people of Karnataka would feel apprehensive about the work on their side and if work begins on the Udipi side, people of Roha and Maharashtra would have similar feelings. Therefore, I demand that work on the said

railway line should begin from both sides, simultaneously.

I would also like to congratulate him for one thing more. The decision to give priority to the production of second class coaches is indeed a laudable step. In our country, it is mostly the poor and the middle-class people who travel by second-class. On the other hand, we see that six or seven first class, Air-conditioned first class and Air conditioned Second class coaches are there in all the important trains. I feel that the decision to give priority to the production of second class coaches is timely and praiseworthy.

I would like to draw your attention mainly to the problems faced by commuters of suburban trains. The reason for doing so is, that out of the one crore passengers who travel on Indian Railways every day, 58 per cent are suburban commuters. This fact is substantiated by the statistics that have been supplied to us by the hon. Minister. In Bombay city alone, about fifty lakh people travel daily on Suburban trains and they constitute 86 per cent of the total Suburban Commuters, throughout the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of the one crore railway passengers across the country, 50 lakh travel in Bombay city alone. From this point of view, I feel that justice has not been done to the Suburban Commuters, in this Budget. Keeping these point in mind, I would like to tell you one thing about the Railway Budget with regard to the Suburban Commuters. History cannot be ignored. The Rajiv Gandhi Government committed a sort of criminal negligence and I am unable to understand, how it was done. The Railways, themselves decided that no new Suburban projects would be under taken, hereafter. We came to know about this from the Railway Board and report relating to the States. It is implied in this that henceforth, it would be left to the Urban Development Department to decide, as to which Suburban project is to be taken up and which is not to be taken up. Not even a desk has been set up in the Urban Development Department to look after all this. Therefore, I appeal to the Government

to cancel this anti-people and regressive decision, because it is not the Urban Development Department, but the Railways, that runs the trains. Hence, after taking decisions on all these matters, the Railway Ministry should once bring this subject under its control.

I had said, earlier also that there are 50 lakh Suburban Commuters in Bombay city. More than five thousand people travel standing in those trains, which have a seating capacity of only 900. Visitors to Bombay must have observed the travelling condition of our Suburban Commuters, which is awful. According to the Railway statistics more than five thousand passengers travel in trains, which have a seating capacity of only 900. Therefore, there should be some improvement in the situation. People have to stand for two to two and a half hours, while travelling in Suburban trains. Shri George Fernandes is aware of this fact. First, he should take charge of the Department that undertake new projects and then he should bring about changes.

Now, I come to the working aspect of the Suburban railways. At the moment, Shri Ghani Khan Chowdhury is not in the House. When he was here, he was saying that grave injustice had been done to Calcutta and West Bangal. If that is the case, than I do not know how I should express myself? I have been elected from Bombay and I have seen the Budgetary provisions for the Suburban Railway. Out of that-

[English]

Rupees 90 crores have been provided for Calcutta Metropolitan Suburban Railway.

[Translation]

Rs. 90 crores have been given to Calcutta. I am not worried about that, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that on the one hand Calcutta, which has a commuter population of six lakhs, has been provided Rs. 90 crores, whereas on the other a mere Rs. 17 crores have been pro-

vided for the Bombay Suburban Railway which caters to 50 lakh people every day. Hence, considering the fact that more people travel in the Bombay Suburban Railway as compared to the number of commuters in Calcutta, I appeal to the hon. Minister to do justice to Bombay, by providing an amount, which is not more, is at least equal to the provision made for Calcutta. I once again request the Government to provide a sum of Rs. 90 crores for the development of the Bombay Suburban Railway.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing more. Out of Rs. 17 crores allocation, Rs. 17 crores allocation, Rs. 12 crores is for the development of Belapur-Mankhurd railway line and Rs. 5 crores have been provided to the Western Railway for the development of the Andheri-Bandra Railway line. Last year also, only Rs. Five crores were given for this project, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 60 crores. If the work continues at this pace, then the work would not be completed even in ten years.

We want Bombay to be given the same treatment as Calcutta. A lot of improvement has been made in Calcutta. We want similar facilities for Bombay also.

The Budget documents presented by the Railway Board show a deficit of Rs. 122 crores is operating suburban services. I would like to know how a huge loss of this magnitude can be incurred. I have been a suburban passenger, I am aware of the working of suburban services. I would also like to remind the House that in 1980 a petition was made to the Committee on petition of the Lok Sabha by some of my colleagues including myself on behalf of the suburban passengers. In that petition we had listed down the problems faced by suburban passengers. The Committee considered the petition and made various recommendations and observations. For your information I would like to read out the last recommendation made by the Committee:-

"2.76...The suburban passengers and goods traffic in Bombay had increased to such an extent that there was a need for a separate Railway Division of the two suburban sections of Western and Central Railways. It was further stated that suburban sections commuters problems were quite different from other traffic and, therefore, in order to coordinate the functioning and pooling of resources like EMU stock, spares, utilisation of rakes, car sheds facilities etc. of both the Railways, a separate Railway Division might be set up. The Committee would like the Ministry of Railways to examine this aspect of the matter, without being conventional, in the interest of efficient functioning of the suburban Railways and inform the Committee about their conclusions in this regard." This report was presented by the Petition Committee in September, 1981. I regret to say that even nine years after the Report was presented, no action has been taken. Not only this no follow up action on the recommendation of the Petition Committee was taken and this is an insult to the House. I would request hon. Shri George Fernandes not to do what the previous Government did. We have right to know how suburban services suffer losses. A paragraph from the Status Paper on Indian Railways says that:-

"58. Within the passenger stream, there is an important category of suburban passenger (around metropolitan areas of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) which accounts for 58% of the total number of passengers on the Railways. These suburban services suffer a loss of about Rs. 122 crores per year, due to highly concessional monthly season tickets. While a decision has been taken that the nodal Ministry for future metropolitan transport needs will be the Ministry of Urban Development, there is a case for the existing services also being run as separate entities with their own Accounts and Balance Sheets..."

[Translation]

This says that the existing services should be run as separate entity with their own Accounts and Balance Sheets. The suburban passengers have demanded from the Government that the accounts related to suburban services be shown to them. A train running between Delhi and Bombay reaches Bombay in the morning and leaves Bombay at night for Delhi. Meanwhile it remains at Bombay for 12 hours from the time of its arrival to the time of its departure. But our local trains run for 20 hours a day. It has almost no idle time and as a result there is little scope for incurring losses as maintenance cost is not much. Given this situation we would like to know how they suffer losses. I hope the Government will let us know the facts of the matter. Bombay North is my constituency and it consists of 15.40 lakh voters. In the last five years there has been an increase of 5.5 lakh new voters. In this constituency alone the population has increased by 11 lakh persons. This means that one voter is equivalent to two persons. You may be surprised to learn that out of 15.5 lakh voters in the North Bombay constituency of Lok Sabha, as many as 3.40 lakh voters are in Boriveli Assembly segment alone from where I had been elected thrice and the Belapur Assembly constituency which is adjacent to mine has 4.30 lakh voters. Considering the steady increase in population if the Railways do not take up this project it will be gross injustice to the people.

Borivelli to Virar is a big sector, quadruplicate lines should be laid in this sector. There was a provision for its survey in the last Budget and as per my information a final location survey is to be done in May, 1990. Something to this effect has been mentioned in the Budget. I want a minimum provision of Rs. 10 crores for the laying of quadruplicate lines between Borivelli and Virar for which a survey has been completed. A bridge costing nearly Rs. 30 crores over the Vasai Creek is likely to be completed by this year-end. If the quadruplicate lines are not laid, the bridge will be of no use. In view of this I demand a provision of Rs. 10 crores for

commencement of the project related to the laying of quadruplicate lines in the Borivelli-Virar sector. Besides there are a few areas like the Dhahanu-Palghar sector from where 50,000 commuters come to Bombay daily for work. But these areas do not fall within the suburban section. So I would demand that the Virat Dhaham sector also be included in the suburban sector.

Now I want to suggest something about the demand for introduction of new trains at several places. We are demanding the introduction of a shuttle service between Borivelli and Dhahanu. Railway officials say that new trains cannot be introduced due to shortage of coaches. I shall give two examples that would encourage the Railway Ministry to be more efficient. The Gujarat Mail from Ahmedabad arrives in Bombay at 6.45 a.m. and leaves for Ahmedabad the same night at 9.30 p.m. For 15 hours the train remains at Bombay. Now this train could go upto Dhahanu and get back to Bombay in 6 hours. The rest of the 8-9 hours can be used for maintenance work. Let this train perform the duty of a shuttle service after detaching the air-conditioned coaches. The Ahmedabad Janata Express remains at Bombay Central Station for 13 hours. There are several such trains. So I want that rolling stock which lies unutilized for hours at stations be utilized in a productive manner.

I shall raise one more point before concluding my speech. There is a controversy regarding priority to be accorded to freight traffic or passenger traffic. The Status Report on Railways also mentions this point. I had written a letter and also raised a question regarding this matter. In my constituency a new railway line has been constructed between Diva and Vasai. This new line is exclusively used for goods traffic. Six goods trains and just one passenger train run on it. On being asked as to why only one passenger train runs on this line, the Railway Board replied that priority would be given to goods traffic. Now I demand that suburban train services be introduced on this route. The people who travel on the suburban trains.

[Sh. Ram Naik]

[English]

They act and add to the manufacturing process.

[Translation]

It would be improper if priority is not given to passengers who are responsible for the production of these goods. Local passengers should be treated as a factor that contributes to increase productivity. In the absence of this facility passengers have to travel standing for 2 hours from Vasai to Dhar and from Dadar to Diva. In this way lakhs of mandays, which are a national assets, are being wasted. Keeping this in view, the Vasai-Diva sector should be opened for suburban services.

I hope the Government will consider all these points. As I said in the beginning we have tabled the notices of Cut-Motions not with the intention of moving them. The Government will give reply to each of them. In fact, it will not be proper to move them. We are supporting your Government and that is why we have expressed our displeasure. I conclude my speech with the hope that the Government will consider these points and take some positive steps towards the welfare of the passengers Bombay Suburban. The Government's reply should contain an assurance to this effect.

I have said in the beginning that the proposed increase in the rate of season tickets should be withdrawn immediately. I am sure the Government will do this and I hope some sort of relief to be announced in his reply. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, this Railway Budget is an interesting Budget that I ever participated on the floor of this House because this Railway Budget sounds like a

people's Budget but in reality, it is an anti-people's Budget.

The Hon. Railway Minister Shri George Fernandes, true to his personality, in his speech, used very interesting and also promising terminology. He promised 'egalitarianism', of course with a qualifying clause 'ascertain level of egalitarianism.'

I quote him: "It is my conviction that the reconstruction of our country must aim at a certain level of egalitarianism." The Minister further emphasised by expressing his total commitment and dedication towards achieving the goal of meeting the increasing traffic needs at the least cost to the society. This is an important aspect. In India, we require it. Actually, meeting the growing traffic needs at the least cost is the need of the hour. Generally, whenever, a Railway Budget is presented in our Parliament, people in general and the common man in particular are very anxious to know what exactly are the aspects of the Budget. They will be anxious to know whether the existing rates of rail travel have been increased. If they are increased then how much are they being revised? What are the areas that are going to be affected? And, whether the freight charges are also being increased. Finally, whatever the increase in the rates they will be borne by the common man. Therefore, I would like to see the reaction of the common man towards this Railway Budget in the light of his commitment in meeting the growing traffic needs at the least cost.

Sir, Indian Railways are the Asia's largest railway system. It is the second largest in the world under one management next only to Soviet Union. Daily, more than one crore and ten lakh people move in our train covering about more than 60,000 kms. This public sector undertaking employs a manpower of more than sventeen lakhs. It is one of the largest manpower employing agencies in the world. With this kind of largeness in terms of geographical spread, in terms of length and in terms of manpower employment—this organisation almost resembles India in miniature, a mini-India.

Therefore, while dealing with such an organisation, any commitment shown in translating his concept of egalitarianism, is quite laudable. But that commitment must be shown because, it is the action that speaks louder than the words. While making an exercise in balancing the first Railway Budget of the National Front Government, the Hon'ble Minister landed in deficit. It is not a simple deficit but it is to the tune of Rs. 706 crores. After finding out that there is such a deficit, he wanted to find a justification for increasing the rates. Then he has slowly found a justification by saying that the Railways are incurring heavy losses. This is not a private sector to think in terms of loss and profit. When our Leaders conceived the public sector undertakings, for example, Railways, Postal services and various other public sector undertakings, they always thought in terms of service to the nation. This is not a private sector to think in terms of profit and loss. Just to find an excuse, he said, the Railways are incurring heavy losses. It is not a sudden discovery. Generally, this N.F. Government—whenever they face any difficulty—they try to blame the previous Congress Government, starting from Kashmir issue, even up to the resignation of Mr. Devi Lal. Therefore, befitting their styles, whenever there is any success, they take the credit. If there is any failure, they blame the previous Congress Government. This is their routine style.

Even if we take that aspect also into consideration and if we see the performance of the previous Government, it is very clear. I quote the Minister. He said: "The year 1988-89 was the fourth year in succession when the Railways discharged the divided obligation to the general revenues fund in full and also ended in surplus." The previous Government, also succeeded in meeting their obligation of paying to the general revenues in full and at the same time ended in surplus. In fact, it was a splendid performance. Coming to 1989-90, again, we have a surplus. At the same time, he himself accepted that without increasing the passenger fares, without touching the passenger fares and the previous Government was

able to achieve this thing. Therefore whatever justifications he wanted to make regarding the increase in fares does not hold good. He is finding a justification for reducing the deficit. Because of this, he immediately jumped on to raise the fares and freights to fetch Rs. 892 crores. His Budget Speech is a deceptive one it gives the impression that he taxed heavily the Upper Classes and rates of the Upper Class were raised heavily, and the rates the Second Class were untouched. But, when we analyse, it is the ordinary Second Class and the Second Class Mail/Express that were heavily taxed. I am coming to that in detail. He said that the actual fares of the AC First Class, AC two Tiers were increased by 17 per cent. And when we calculate the average increase of the Second Class Mail and Express charges they were increased from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. You take the distance beyond 1400 kms, then you will see that there is an increase of at least Rs. 20/-. The Sleeper Charge is Rs. 15/-. The fare of actual Mail is Rs. 112 and the increase in cost comes to Rs. 35/-. So, it comes to 31 per cent. If you take the middle course, it comes to about 18 per cent to 20 per cent.

Similarly, for the ordinary Second Class also, the average percentage comes to more than 20%. The impression given to the ordinary Second Class passengers and the nation is that he has not touched the Second Class. Actually, they are the heavily taxed. Therefore, the justification for raising the fares and also giving the impression that the ordinary Second Class has been spared, is not there. Therefore, now the kind of conviction and commitment behind the Budget is very clear.

He has also said that he is making sincere efforts to translate into reality, some of the dreams of millions of our countrymen. Now it is very clear how far he is successful in translating the dreams of the millions of our countrymen. He has also increased the freight. There are some of the items, namely paper, which he has not exempted and also fodder for the livestock is a very important item for the common man of our country.

[Sh. Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

We are thinking in terms of literacy. Students are an important section of our society. Therefore, paper should also be excluded in addition to fodder for livestock, from the freight structure.

Regarding season tickets also, the increase was not commensurate with the objectives. Coming to new lines, he is introducing 27 of them; he also claimed that he was taking up this Konkan Railway between Mangalore and Bombay, and also from Kandla to Bhatinda, and some of the lines in the north-eastern States and the Chitauri-Bagaha line. Actually, the previous Congress Government had sanctioned them, and taken them up; and this Government cannot take credit for them. So, his claim that they have taken up lines, is not correct. Besides though he has taken up 27 new lines. I do not know what has happened to Andhra Pradesh. Not a single line was taken up there. It was totally neglected. In fact, there is a consistent request from us.

You are talking in terms of going to the rural areas; this Government claims that it is keenly bent upon allotting more than 50% of the total resources to the rural and remote areas. But if you analyze the railway lines taken up, and the reorganization of the railway work have taken up, they have concentrated more in urban areas. Their claim is to tally in correct.

One more thing: on the floor of the House, this is the fifth time I am making a request for a railway line for a remote and neglected island in Andhra Pradesh. Neither am I asking for a new train, nor a new line but I am only requesting for restoration of the railway line from Kakinada-Kottuppalli. Earlier, the Government had assured the House through an unstarred Question that they had ordered the survey of this line. In fact, this railway line covers only 43 Kms; and during the British times, they made use of the line only for their business purposes. The Britishers never considered and treated our railway lines as a means of national inte-

gration; but only a means for business purposes. When their limited purpose was served, they removed the railway line. When I asked for information from the South Central Railway, I am glad that they gave relevant information. In fact, the land still remains with the Railways and the embankments also are still with the Railways. With a minimum expenditure, we will be able to give an opportunity to an island namely Konaseema, which I represent in Lok Sabha for the third time. Earlier, the railway line was there and that too when there was a population of hardly 3 lakhs. Now the population is about 12 lakhs. Recently, ONGC had explored oil and gas there in this land. In fact, the restoration would help to set up some industries there. The report of the Estimates Committee made it very clear that we would have to balance our growth by going to remote and rural areas, and also neglected areas in laying new railway lines.

The hon. Minister had also made this very clear by giving some priority to remote areas but of course, he has given the fourth place for the remote areas. I would insist and urge upon the Government that we have to give priority for the remote areas. Instead of spending hundreds of crores of rupees for big projects in urban areas if we can spend a few crores in rural areas we will be able to touch the remote areas, and bring those people there into the mainstream of national life.

This is an important matter to note and consider in fact, I would like to repeat what the then hon. Minister of Railways said in reply to Q. No. 724 dated 26.7.1984. The then hon. Railway Minister stated as follows:

"The following surveys have been sanctioned during this year for laying railway lines in Andhra Pradesh:
Restoration of a railway line between Kakinada and Kotipalle via Ramachandrapuram (43 Kms)"

So, it is very clear and it is the result of my repeated requests. I am not asking for a new railway line. It is only the restoration of

the removed railway line with a limited expenditure; and this could be taken up easily. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to consider this matter in right earnest and take it up soon. And an important matter is that the hon. Railway Minister wanted to shift the starting point of the Tirumala Express from Kakinada to Vishakhapatnam. Actually, this is an area which is totally neglected in the matter of railways. After great pressure and great demand, this train was given to our area. I do not know who has suggested to the hon. Railway Minister for this shift and I do not know what kind of a suggestion it is and how he has taken this decision. This is the only train running from Kakinada which is our District Headquarters to Tirupati. He wanted to divert it from Kakinada and start it from Visakhapatnam. Visakhapatnam is on the main line. A number of trains are there and flight services are there to and from Visakhapatnam. This area was separated. I strongly object to this decision of shifting the starting point of Tirumala Express from Kakinada to Visakhapatnam. People here have gone on strike. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that this is not changed; Tirumala Express should be run only from Kakinada to Tirupati. Otherwise our people would not only resort to 'Rail Roko' agitation but would physically stop this trains.

The Railway Minister has said that he has a relationship with the railway workers for four decades. I do not claim that much of relationship. I have also relationship with the railway workers belonging to SC and ST for the last one decade. He has accepted that they do a fantastic job for the nation. Actually, in the lower cadre, at the Marshalling Yard and other places are the people there in thousands or even a lakh. The other day also I asked for information from the hon. Minister. The reply was that the information was being collected. The same reply I received once in 1983-84. So, the plight of the workers in Indian Railways belonging to SC and ST is miserable. Whenever anything happens, they are the first victims; they never get any recognition or remuneration. They are the people actually doing a lot for

the railways I am glad that the minister has realised that always dutiful and honest workers do not get proper treatment and recognition but only the black sheep will be protected and protected. Therefore, this is the section of the people the SC and ST who deserve proper and sympathetic and treatment and all the encouragement and the special treatment. Whenever they send their grievances, whenever any representation comes from them, it is not properly dealt with. I strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to see that the rule of reservation is properly implemented. It is the largest organisation employing the largest number of people in our country.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that, whenever railway stalls are allotted, some percentage of the stalls is reserved for the children of the deceased railway employees. It is very important because, whenever any person working in the railway dies, it takes a lot of time to provide an opportunity to his family or children for earning a livelihood; and this step will definitely help them and will go a long way in providing them some employment opportunities; this will be a great help to them from the economic point of view. This is an important matter and the House should stand with me in one voice in supporting this.

The Planning Commission must always support properly the railway demands. Fifty years ago, railway finances were separated to enable them to function properly and implement their plans and programmes properly. Now, I have been seeing for the last so many years that the Planning Commission is not properly helping the railways in implementing their programmes. As I said earlier, the Railways are an important organisation. Therefore, the Planning Commission should come forward and help this Ministry so that their plans and programmes could be implemented in a better way for the benefit of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Chair-

[Sh. Yuvraj]

man, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget for the year 1990-91 presented in the House by the Ministry of Railways. No doubt there are a number of backward areas in our country but the North-East Frontier region is the most backward area particularly in respect of the Railways. It is also most uneconomical. However our society needs some basic facilities and it is the responsibility of the Government that it provides these facilities on priority basis in the backward areas which have no means of transport so that it may pave the way of their development. It is also the first and the foremost duty of the Railways.

You can see it yourself that the Headquarters of the NF is in Guwahati whereas our division is in Katihar and Malda and there is a long distance between the two. The working of Guwahati Headquarters gives an impression that it is Assam oriented and its primary concern is NGP, Siliguri, Assam, Tripura, Dharamnagar or Nagaland. In our area, railway facilities exist for the name sake only. If we look at the size of railway booking in Katihar or Jogbani, you will find that these areas have the highest booking on the North East Frontier Railway. Even the amount of their receipts is the highest. But at the same time Katihar and Jogbani are the most neglected areas. Our Minister of Railways is keen to pay more attention to the development of backward areas and the neglected areas which are situated at the strategic points. In view of the proximity of Bangla Desh, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, Katihar is a significant place which should not be neglected. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may please see the pace of development in this area to this day and the number of new railway lines laid in this region? In my constituency there is a place named Kumedput which happens to be at a distance of 30-40 km. from Katihar and that is the place from where the passengers can catch the trains for Assam and Calcutta. But that area has remained neglected to such an extent that it takes so much of time to reach there that the passengers miss almost all the trains. The

conversion of metregauge line between Mukuria and Katihar into broad gauge line, will directly link our areas with Assam and Calcutta. There has been a long standing demand for the conversion of this line but no action has been taken in this regard. I would like to tell you that Katihar is the gateway of North East India and it cannot be neglected. When Shri Ghani Khan Chawdhary was speaking in the House, I was also present here in the House. But at present he is not in the House and I would like to tell him the extent to which our area was neglected during his tenure. It remained the most neglected area. It was during his tenure that contract system was introduced and Railways were allowed to incur heavy losses. If he had been present in the House, I would have alloted many much instances and told the reasons as to why our area remained backward and has been suffering even to-day.

I rise to submit one thing more. There are some problems and unless they are solved, there cannot be any progress in respect of the Railway services. Mr. George Fernandes has been a socialist leader and we have great expectations from him. Various administrative and other problems related to the maintenance of Railways should be overcome and development of our backward areas is not possible without dealing with administrative problems. What for is the administration? Does it prepare only plans and consider various aspects of it properly? In fact a small group of people are there in the Railway Board to decide the fate of 18 lakh railway workers. I would like to know as to why the Government is not amending the Railway Board Act of 1905 and the earlier act known as the Indian Railway Act? Why do you not wind up the Railway Board? You are a great revolutionary. Why don't you wind it up? Why these persons have been engaged? The Government can do without the Railway Board. Other Ministries like Finance, Home etc. have no provision of Boards inspite of great responsibilities on them and they function quite efficiently. So, wind up the Railway Board. You want to continue with the same age old system of working, why have you got

your own apprehensions about the requirements of present times. Why do you want to escape the responsibility? That is why I would like to make it clear by quoting only a few examples....

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): How will the train run?

SHRI YUVRAJ: We will run them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, earlier there was a system of joint inspection of the railway wagons hired by the TISCO which used to get damaged. But a railway employee named Mr. Pai who was the General Manager on the South-Eastern Railway got an appointment with Tatas after his retirement from the railways, and dispensed with the system of inspection. The Director of Transport, TISCO made his all out efforts to deprive the railways of an average income of about Rs. 25 lakh. During the tenure of the previous Government, Railway Board decided to discontinue the system of joint inspection of wagons. Now Tatas can behave arbitrarily. An application to this effect was submitted to Shri George Fernandes in January, what has happened to it? Why have the Railways been deprived of an average income of Rs. 25 lakh. What was the reason that such a senior officer had accepted the offer of employment from the Tatas after his retirement? He did something undesirable. It is on this account that I would like the Government to wind up the Railway Board. May I know the reason as to why you are so much attached to it. Please wind it up, the members of the Board will be given some other assignment. It is nothing but a white elephant. So, do away with it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly, I would like to submit that so far as the backward areas like Katihar and Purnea in Bihar are concerned, there is only a single railway line between Katihar and Manihari Ghat for about last 100 years. After Manihari Ghat there is Sahibganj and then Calcutta and Bhagalpur, where ferry services of steamers were available. But these it were discontinued in 1986. It is true that the volume of traffic from

Manihari, Katihar and Kishanganj has reduced considerably after the construction of Farakka barrage. But you will be surprised to know that with the suspension of the ferry services if any person from these seven districts of two commissioneries has to go to Bhagalpur, he shall have to go via Barauni or Badghava or Malda which will take about 12 hours to reach Bhagalpur. Whereas at the time when Eastern Railway used to operate steamers services, it took only 3-4 hours. Sahibganj is the only market for this area where from the young boys used to go to pursue their studies in colleges or the poor people used to go there to sell their vegetables to eke out their living. But for the last 3-4 years their moment has been hampered. You will be surprised to know that when I approached the Minister of Railways in this regard, he assured me to make an announcement in that regard in Bihar. But he has not visited the area so far. In the meanwhile I received a letter from Shri S.P. Sinha, the Executive Director, Transport. I quote a few lines from it:-

"Dear Yuvraj, in the past when there was no railway bridge or overbridge on the river Ganges it was essential to operate steamers as a means of transportation of people as well as parcels, goods etc. But later on railways managed to provide adequate ferry services for passengers as well as goods transport across the river. Accordingly, with the same purpose in view, other infra structures were also developed. With the opening of a rail/road bridge on the river, ferry services being operated by the railways in Sahibganj area became redundant because the entire through traffic was diverted to road and people avoided cumbersome costly and time consuming ferry services"

I wrote a letter to the Minister of Railways and also to the Prime Minister. He sent his reply to the Prime Minister and a copy of the same was sent to me through the Executive Director. But I would like to submit that a steamer service was available between Manihari Ghat and Sahibganj and later on a barrage was constructed at Farakka, which is about 90 km. from Manihari Ghat and it is

[Sh. Yuvraj]

of no use for the people living in Manihari, Katihar, Araria, Jogbani, Madhupuri and Saharasa. The Government may introduce a train, be it Kanchanjanga or Darjeeling Mail, to meet the needs of the people of Assam and Calcutta. But why have the Government withdrawn the facilities which were already available in our area? Today thousands of people are facing inconvenience on that account. In 1986 the Bihar Government with the connivance of the Railways allowed a man named Baccha Singh, who is known as Maggu Singh all over Bihar, to operate ferry services on this route on a contract basis. A Motor launch which was being operated by the Inland Water Transport Corporation, was also handed over to Baccha Singh and the Corporation entrusted the entire transportation of goods to him. That very Motor launch fully loaded with passengers was looted twice between Manihari and Sahibganj. In 1988, the very launch with passengers on board capsized. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the then Chief Minister of Bihar and Shri Jagdish Tytler, the Union Minister of Transport visited Manihari and assured the people about the resumption of ferry services within 15 days. But nothing has been done so far. The poor people of that area have elected me as their representative. They are in dire straits, they are completely ruined. So resume the railway ferry services. Those who ignore the needs of the people have to face lot of difficulties in the long run. That is my submission to the Government as the representative of the people.

16.00 hrs.

I would fight for their cause till my last breath and I would not let the Government ignore the interests of the people. Secondly, it is also my humble submission that in view of the geographical situation of Katihar, it cannot be neglected because almost everyday the Assam bound trains carrying military supplies pass through this route but this metre gauge section of 30-40 kms. has been causing loss to the Railways. Conversion of

gauge on this route will add to the Railway income. But my heart aches for the present condition of Railways in this area because there has been an increase of 110 per cent in the freight over the last 10 years and wholesale price Index has registered an increase of 400 per cent and it has brought a heavy burden on the people of these industrially backward areas. It has added to their woes. I think that the present increase in the second class railway fare is irrational. Even in the developed countries like Britain, France, West Germany and Japan the Government provides subsidy to the Railways. In the year 1988 the Government of these countries have given to the railways in their respective country an amount of Rs. 1300 crores, Rs. 1000 crores, Rs. 1400 crores, and Rs. 1100 crores respectively as subsidy from the general revenues. Though the per capita income in those countries is very high as compared to that in this country. Per capita income in the backward areas in India is much less than that in those developed countries. Yet they share this social responsibility by allocating funds from the general revenues because it is the prime responsibility of Railways to bear the social burden. I would like to request the Government to include the conversion of gauge between Mukaria and Katihar. You are my friend and I would be ready to cooperate with you. But the interests of the people cannot be neglected and this is the forum where we must raise their problems and apprise the Government of their problems. Thus it is my humble submission that the Board should be disbanded and the officers holding the high posts should be deputed to undertake important works.

Secondly, I would like to submit that there is lot of corruption in the railways. Only, five to ten stations have the computerised reservation facility. Wherever, you go, either for railway reservation or for the allotment of railway wagons or stalls, there is lot of corruption. I would like to remind you that in 1974, when our present Minister of Railways was the president of the Union and we were in jail, we had made a promise to the railway employees of the country that we would fight

to get them parity in wages with the employees of other public sector undertakings. That is why the entire labour community had joined that movement and about 35 thousand workers had been dismissed. In 1977, when the Janata Party came to power at the Centre, these 35 thousand workers were reinstated and given 50 per cent of their wages. Will the Government now pay the remaining 50 per cent amount of their wages to them?

I would also like to submit that in 1950-51, there were 2300 employees in group-A and group-B services of the Railways, i.e. class-I and class-II gazetted officers, while the total number of the railway employees in these categories in 1988-89 has gone up to 13,600. Their percentage works out to 43.15. Thus there has been an increase in their number. But the number of class IV employees in the year 1950-51 was 6 lakh 87 thousand and 8 hundred, whereas today, it is hardly 7 lakh 39 thousand and 7 hundred, which is a mere 8.42 per cent increase. It is so, because the work of periodical maintenance has been awarded to the contractors. It is the practice which was started by Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary. Today, it is causing lot of difficulties for us. There are two lakh persons who have been working as casual labourers for the last ten years but they have not been given even those temporary benefits as are given to an ordinary labourer. In the north-eastern region, a special duty allowance is given to the officers, but it is not given to the other categories of railway employees. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why there is so much discrimination? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit through you that no attention has been paid to the difficulties being faced by the people living in backward rural areas where there are no roads. I was told that the executive director of transport, Shri S.P. Sinha has said that transportation facilities are available on both sides of the river. If this is so, a railway bridge should be constructed on the river Ganga between Shahibganj and Maniharighat and a motor-launch should be provided there. In 1977, when I was a Member of the Parliament, a meeting was held with

the concerned officers of the Railway Board, in which it was decided that a motor-launch would be purchased. But nothing has been done till now and the entire work was handed over to Shri Baccha Singh. As regards, the labourers, I would like to submit that they have great expectations from you. In fact, they want that all the casual labourers, who are facing difficulties and hardships should be made regular. Besides this, all those thousands of labourers should be reinstated, who had been dismissed under the Disciplinary Appeal Rules 14(2). In the interest of the railway employees, it is necessary to repeal this law, which can be called as the Black law.

Not taking any more time of the House, I would like to submit one more point. Our hon. Minister of Railways has made a mention of the vendors in para-21 of his speech. Do you know about the condition of those vendors who sell the items like, tea, biscuits and other eatables on the platforms? In Katihar, a cooperative-society was formed by a group of 80 vendors of NF railway, but the D.C.S. Shri S.A. Alam and the Divisional Manager did not allow them to form a society. Instead they were given a stall at Galiaganj station. But is it possible for a person living in Katihar to go to Galiaganj, where he is not able to earn even Rs. 10/- a day. On the other hand, in the name of a bogus cooperative society, all the stalls on the metre gauge and broad gauge platforms were allotted to other big businessmen and marwaris. So, I would like to request you to check these irregularities and get an enquiry conducted in this regard. I would like to remind you that long back when you were not a Minister, you had written a letter to the then Minister of Railways in respect of the demands of these people. I can get you a photo copy of that letter if you so desire. Today, you have become the Minister of Railways and they hope that you will certainly take some steps in this regard. Even today, they have fresh in their mind that very image of George Fernandes, when they had voted him to power at a time when he was in jail. If this is done, it will be in the interest of the poor. My suggestion will invite a massive reaction, but as a friend,

[Sh. Yuvraj]

you will understand me. I have tried to say whatever I thought to be the reasonable. I will conclude after making one more point. Purnea is an old city which has now become a commissionary. If you want to go to Kishanganj from Purnea, you shall have to wait for an hour on the southern side of the Purnea junction. Because there is always such a heavy rush of traffic that you will find a long queue of buses and cars with the closed gates at the railway crossing whenever a train passes that way. People have to face a lot of difficulties on that account. So an overbridge should be constructed there. I would like to submit that Late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra had made a lot of efforts for the development of North Bihar. The conversion of railway track has not been taken up in Jogbani. Though it ranks second among the big parcel booking—offices after Katihar on the N.F. railway. Hence, I would like to urge upon the Government to undertake the conversion of railway track between Jogbani and Purnea, treating it as a social requirement of the area. Similarly, to alleviate the hardships of the people gauge conversion work between Mukaria and Katihar should be taken up immediately.

What we have got out of this Railway Budget, is only introduction of a new train between Katihar and Siliguru whereas our market place is in Calcutta. People from Katihar go to Calcutta to work there as labourers in the mills. The introduction of a new train between Katihar and Calcutta will give us great relief. If additional sleeper coaches are not available with the railways, kindly see to it that at least sitting capacity is provided. If such a provision cannot be made for all the week days, it may be provided twice a week. If you cannot give it now, at least make a commitment that it will be introduced within a period of two months or four months. It will infuse confidence in the people. We will have some relief even if it is provided twice a week. However, later on it may be done daily, it becomes convenient for you.

I would like to make one more submission. I had also asked a supplementary question in this regard. In Katihar, a number of poor people have been living on the 50 acres land of the railways for nearly a century. They belong to the minorities and eke out their living by begging or by working as coolies and porters in the markets. No railway line is going to be laid there or no railway station is going to be constructed. The railway station has been constructed in a worthless place. It was proposed to convert that place into a park but no steps were taken to rehabilitate those people at some other place. They should have been rehabilitated on the low-lying land, after levelling it with soil. But the D.C.S. of the area... *... is earning lakhs of rupees and is creating troubles for the people and the D.R.M.... *... is also creating trouble for the people. We cannot tolerate all these things. So these people should be immediately transferred from there and good officers should be posted there, who will take pains to redress the grievances of the people.

I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak here but I will conclude after submitting one more point. Earlier, the Vaishali-Delhi Express used to run up to Katihar but now it terminates at Barauni. There is pit line in Katihar, which is used for carrying railway rakes and for changing the engines, but the passengers have to catch the train from Barauni. The aforesaid train should be extended upto Katihar, so that the people may get the facility of to and fro journey and the Government may also introduce one more new train as the people of this region expect it from them.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

You must provide this facility. You should provide it within a week or two. Please make necessary provision of funds. You may please verify all the documents from the Railway Board that there was a proposal to provide a motor launch service there. The proposal

was being processed. If necessary, you can ask your friend, Shri Dandavate about this. Through the House, I urge you to do this because the area has been neglected for a long time. Your name will be written in golden letters for this and you will get the blessings of the people of this backward and barren area.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Madam Chairman, I am highly thankful to you for having been given this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Railway Budget for the year 1990-91. The Indian Railways today is Asia's largest railway line and occupies second largest in the world, under a single management. I compliment the Department and the officers and employees of Railways for having achieved a record performance in all spheres of its activities.

The overall development of our country depends more on Railways than on any other mode of transport. As has been rightly put by many hon. Members, Railway is the life-line of our nation. Railway plays a vital role in promoting national integration and unity of the country. It surpasses all barriers created by the man, be it linguistic or provincial. But I have my own doubts whether Railways could succeed in removing regional imbalances. A look at the Railway map of India reveals the stark reality. The planners and the Railway Administration, it seems, often fail to see the problem in the true perspective. They fail to understand that overall development of area requires a wide network of transport system. This regional imbalance is clearly evident in the State of Kerala where the total route kms. is far below the national average.

The egalitarian approach of the hon. Minister towards passenger amenities has been highlighted and it is one of the notable features of the Budget. But I am constrained to state that the steps towards this end had been taken by the previous Government. No more acquisition of first class coaches, pro-

vision of water coolers in second-class and also provision for cushioned seats in second-class etc. had been started at the time of hon. Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

I do not want to dilate more on general matters since the time at my disposal is very limited. I wish to confine myself to my State of Kerala.

Although a good beginning has been made on the Konkan Railway by the previous Ministry, I congratulate the present administration on having secured approval from the Planning Commission for the inclusion of the entire West Coast line in the 1990-91 Budget. As things stand now, the line from Apta to Roha has already been taken up and work from Mangalore to Udupi has been included in the last Budget. When the entire railway line has been completed, it will reduce the distance between Kerala and Bombay by more than thousand kms. It will definitely bring Kerala closer to North India. It will promote tourism in a large scale on this particular route. This will also be a link between major ports like Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin. In short, it will result in vast socio-economic development of this particular area.

I congratulate the hon. Minister on having taken special interest in the completion of this project within the stipulated period of five years. An estimated amount of Rs. 969 crores has been earmarked for this project and the setting up of a Konkan Railway Authority by involving the Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala is a step in the right direction. But I am doubtful whether all these Governments have agreed to such a proposal and the Government of Kerala, I understand, did not come forward with any proposal or, I do not know whether they are in agreement with the hon. Minister in setting up of such Railway Development Authorities.

By the completion of this line a long-cherished dream of the people of this area will come true and I, therefore, once again

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

compliment the hon. Minister on behalf of the people of Kerala.

Malabar region of Kerala which constitutes six major districts and nearly half of the population of Kerala, is a neglected area in the whole of South India. Mangalore-Madras broadgauge line is one of the oldest railway lines in India and it was started by the Britishers. It is a pity that no improvement on this sector has ever been made from Mangalore to Shoranur. Time and again, representatives from Kerala and also representatives of various organisations have represented this matter before the hon. Minister who has taken charge from time to time but all our pleas still remain a cry in the wilderness. I am sorry to say that the stereo-typed answers from the hon. Minister are quite disappointing, namely that this route is not economically viable. I would like to know from the hon. Ministry how a route becomes economically viable unless there is brisk trade movement on a particular route. Since independence, except for a couple of industries in Palghat, the entire Malabar has been neglected by the Administration. Not even a single major or minor industry has been started during the last four decades by the Government. How will there be brisk trade on this particular route? Therefore, it is my request that the hon. Minister should pay his kind attention to this particular area from Mangalore to Shoranur for renovation and repair for doubling of the line.

The demand for the Tellicherry-Mysore line is being raised since the time of the Britishers. They have even conducted two or three techno-economic surveys and found them feasible, from the geo-political and socio-economic angle. It was their finding that this Project would bring Kerala closer to Delhi by hundreds of kilometres. Moreover, if such a Project is completed, it will cover some of the areas which grow the largest quantity of cash crops like cashew, coffee, tea, spices, rubber etc. Along with high passenger traffic, brisk freight movement can also be expected from this region. I

understand the financial constraint of the administration. But my request is that if and when a new line is suggested, this line must receive the kind attention of the hon. Minister. At the moment, my humble submission is that the Ministry should come forward and conduct a survey on the feasibility of this Project. I also suggest that this survey should not be conducted within the cosy confines of the Divisional Headquarters located at Mysore or at Palghat.

Coming to the existing projects in Kerala, the Kuttipuram-Guruvayur and the Guruvayur-Trichur lines have not received due consideration. From the point of view of traffic potential, this is a very very important line as thousands of pilgrims visit the famous Sri Krishna temple at Guruvayur.

Some of the stations and staff quarters located between Shoranur and Mangalore, call for renovation and repair. The old type dingy quarters are to be largely improved upon. Some important stations like Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara and Calicut, which fetch high revenue need between passenger amenities.

Kerala is the only State in the South which does not have any Railway undertakings worth the name. Railway being the largest public utility service, it has certain social obligations. In Kerala, more than 30 lakh youth have registered in Employment Exchanges and Railways are the largest public utility service which will contribute very much to ameliorate the condition of the youngsters. Therefore, it is my request that whenever any new railway undertaking is proposed to be established by the Railways for the Southern Region, the State of Kerala must receive the hon. Minister's kind attention.

The safety aspect of the Railways requires urgent attention of the Ministry. The ghastly disaster at Perumon in Quilon, Kerala, is still fresh in our minds. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any final Report has been received by the Ministry on the ghastly accident which occurred at

Perumon about one year back. The people must know whether this was caused by a Tornado as it was stated by the previous Minister or whether it was caused by an unidentified flying object or was it a man-made tragedy.

Coming to the budget proposal to increase the freight, parcel and luggage charges by 10 per cent and also the increase in passenger tariff, I would like to say that it will definitely affect the poor man. I know that certain essential commodities have been excluded or exempted by the Minister. Nevertheless, this budget will definitely result in inflation. I cannot but stress that these rates as also the increase in the sleeper charges will affect the long-distance passengers. Especially the passengers from Kerala who usually go to the Northern States will be the worst affected by this hike in sleeper charges.

Before I conclude, I would like to request the hon. Minister that while thinking of development of the Indian Railways the planners should view India as a single unit and the entire plan has to be made with an integrated approach rather than on an individual or isolated basis. Persons who are at the helm of affairs and the Planners of the country should not sit in a world of isolation. They should be above narrow sectarian, political, parochial and provincial interests which will ultimately lead to ruin of our country. It will not be in the interest of our country. That will in turn demolish the very concept of one India.

Finally, I once again congratulate the thousands of employee working in the Railways whose remarkable service to the public made it possible for the Indian Railways to make a mark in the socio-economic transportation of India.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I had a great expectation from the hon. Minister that there would be some positive steps regarding the victimisation in the Railways. Some of the Railway employees particularly the loco-running staff were dismissed from service in the year 1981 for

participating in a strike. That strike was forced upon them as there was an agreement with them in the year 1973. That agreement was not implemented. That agreement was about reduction of their duty hours. They waited for eight years and that was not implemented. Ultimately, they had to go on strike. There are about 700 such loco-running staff uptil now. They are out of jobs. So, we had a great expectation that in his Budget speech—it is not that he knew about the longstanding problem of the railway employees—there would be some positive steps. I hope that at the time of replying to the debate, he will definitely say something about the victimisation cases.

Madras, when there was a change in the year 1977, a few thousand railway employees who were dismissed from service in the year 1974, were reinstated within six weeks of that Government assumption of office. So, I hope that at the time of replying to the debate, definitely the Railway Minister will say something about the reinstatement of those dismissed railway employees who were dismissed in the year 1981. Even some industrial tribunal has also given the judgment in favour of their reinstatement. Madam, it is good to talk about egalitarian society. But how can this be achieved by increasing the fare for the second class passengers? We oppose particularly the increase in the fare for the second class passengers to the extent of 17 per cent and increase in the fare of season tickets. We oppose this increase. I also hope that the Railway Minister will definitely, at the time of replying, say about the increase in the fare for the second class passengers. He will definitely consider it because we all know about the plight of the second class passengers, how these passengers travel today. The trains are overcrowded because passenger coaches are now being produced not to the requirement and the volume of passenger traffic is increasing.

Madam, passenger traffic has increased 167 per cent whereas passenger coaches have increased only by 127 per cent. That is why, there is over crowding in all the second

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class coaches. In view of this, the fares for the second class passengers should not be increased. Also the increase in the freights will have the inflationary impact on the prices. The fare for monthly season tickets should not be increased also. I can hope that the Railway Minister will consider, at the time of replying, at least about the increase in the fares for the second class passengers and about the monthly season tickets.

We are all unanimous in demanding more allocation for the railways. This House is unanimous about it. But the voice of this House is not reaching the Yojana Bhavan and gradually the allocation for railways is being reduced, though marginally it was increased in the Seventh Five Year Plan only by .05% as compared to the Sixth Five Year Plan. Still the minimum requirement for the railways is not coming from the Planning Commission, from the Ministry of Finance. Railway is one of the important infrastructures in the country. Where there is railway line, there is industry. Even in our country, there are number of State capitals which are not linked up with railway line. One such State capital is Agartala. Kumarghat to Pacharghat will not serve the purpose of the people of Tripura unless it is linked up with the railway line. People of Tripura have been demanding about the railway link to Agartala. Several district headquarters are not linked with railway line. More allocation for railways means construction of new lines. If there is railway line there will be economic development and industrial development of the area. So this is the unanimous demand of the House that there should be more allocation for the railways. We can hope that in the 8th Five Year Plan some more funds will come to the Railways for new lines, for gauge conversion, for electrification and for other railway work.

A Status Paper or a White Paper on Railways has been issued by the Ministry of Railways. This Paper has raised some questions. My suggestion is that there should be a threadbare discussion on this Paper, not

only outside the Parliament but inside the Parliament also. After the discussion on the Budget some time will have to be found to discuss the Status Paper.

In this some questions have been raised such as restructuring of the railway finance. It is not that only today these questions are being raised; in the past also these questions were raised in this House. Some of the questions are, whether this system of finance will continue or should there be some restructuring in the railway finance, whether Railways would continue to pay dividend to the general exchequer, if so how long and why, etc. The fact that Railways have to pay dividend for the general exchequer to the extent of Rs. 750 crores means taxation on the people. So I would like to ask whether this system should continue or should there be a change. Then the question of retraining the Railway Board as a legacy of the past has also been raised. The Railway Board is called a white elephant.

Two years back Railway Bonds were floated. I think from last year payments have been made. This year Railways will have to pay about Rs. 400 crores. This includes interest also. I think the Railway Minister will clarify this. I would like to know whether this will put Railways into a debt trap. These questions are very serious ones. These should be gone into in depth. Restructuring of the Railway Finance is necessary.

Nothing has been said in the Budget speech about the import of locomotives. We projected to the import of 6000 HP electric locomotives because our own production unit at Chittaranjan can produce this. When our own indigenous production unit can produce the 6000 HP electric locomotives with expansion and investment, then why should we import them spending crores of rupees worth foreign exchange? Three years back, the landing cost of one electric locomotive was rupees eight crores, as it was told in this very House, by the then Railway Minister. Then, it is the case of import of passenger coaches. A large number of railway coaches were imported. There is a

shortage of passenger coaches. The ICF at Madras is producing more than one thousand coaches; Kapurthala has also started producing three hundred coaches; but still there is a need for another coach factory at Durgapur. Seven or eight years back, this proposal came from the Government of West Bengal. It may be located at Durgapur or some other place. But, there is a necessity of another passenger coach factory in our country. There is a shortage of passenger coaches, but we should not import passenger coaches by spending crores of rupees, by spending our scarce foreign exchange. This aspect should also be looked into.

Moreover, the production of passenger coaches has been reduced. We do not know the reason and we are still using over-aged coaches, which have been condemned. This has been admitted here also. Use of the condemned coaches involves the risk in travel-accidents, derailment, etc. So, we will have to replace all the condemned coaches, over-aged coaches. That was why, the Sixth Five Year Plan was called the Rehabilitation Plan, not only for rolling stock, but also for track renewal. One-third of our railway track was sick. Although the Sixth Five Year Plan was called the Rehabilitation Plan, the length of sick track to be replaced was increased, when the Sixth Five Year Plan ended. After the Seventh Five Year Plan, about 12,000 kms of railway track will remain as sick which will have to be replaced. There will be about 6,000 rail fractures. This involves derailment and accidents. So, this replacement and track renewal programme has to be expedited. We were told that all the over-aged tracks, sick tracks would be replaced by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Now, it has been extended upto Ninth Five Year Plan. The amount of money allocation has also been increased for depreciation.

Another thing which has to be said is that the volume of passenger traffic is reducing. Two years back the number of short distance passenger trains was reduced. Why the number of short distance passenger trains was reduced? It is because that year, in the Budget, the fare of second class pas-

senger trains was increased. So, the rail travel was costlier than the road transport. People preferred to travel by road than by rail. What policy was adopted by the railways at that time? They then started withdrawing all local trains. Last year, there was resentment in Orissa and also in West Bengal when some local trains were withdrawn in those States. Members of Parliament, both from the Congress(I) and the Opposition, joined together and they walked out demanding restoration of all local trains. But ultimately all these trains were not restored. A policy was adopted to introduce more and more express and superfast trains instead of local trains. In the Consultative Committee meeting, the hon. Railway Minister states categorically that his thrust in the railways would be on people-oriented planning. If it is people-oriented, then, more and more passenger trains should be introduced. I am not objecting to introduction of express or superfast trains. But it should not be done at the cost of local trains and passenger trains.

There was a very popular train, called Asansol-Puri passenger train, in my area. This train was introduced 60 years back. The people from my area used to travel to Puri for pilgrimage. But this train was suddenly withdrawn without assigning any reason and without giving any alternative mode of transport.

Then, I come to the phasing out of steam locomotives. This question has been raised in this House by me and other Members several times. The decision to phase out the steam locomotives was not a wise one. The production of steam locomotives was stopped in 1973. We could have worked on more fuel efficient steam locomotives. In China, such locomotives are still there in the railways. We cannot go back as the production units have already stopped producing the steam locomotives. The phasing out of these locomotives has already started. Now, what will be the problem? The problem is that a large number of employees will be rendered surplus. There was a high-powered Railway Reforms Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.D. Pande. The esti-

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mate of this committee was that 16,000 permanent employees will be rendered surplus after elimination of steam locomotives, that is, when the steam locosheds will be closed down. There are also 22,000 contract workers. They are called contract workers but they do perennial nature of jobs. They are doing this work of loading coal and ash handling for the last 15 to 20 years. Still they are contract workers, although there is a Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act of 1971. These 22,000 workers who are doing this work would not be rendered surplus but simply would be thrown out of employment, when all steam locomotives will be phased out. What will happen to them then? Being the principal employer, why can't the Railways absorb a few thousand workers? They render the perennial nature of job for those who belong to the backward sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Why is the Railways shirking its responsibility for this type of employees?

Electrification is also very slow. Only 13 per cent of our railway track has been electrified. If we have to electrify 62,000 kilometers of railway track, how many years will it take? The Railway Minister knows very well that Katwa-Bardhaman railway line has not been electrified. The pace of electrification should be expedited. In the previous Five Year Plan, only 50 per cent of the target could be achieved, that is, 1500 kilometers. In this Seventh Five Year Plan, the target is 3400 kilometers but we would be able to achieve only 2700 kilometers. So, the pace of electrification should be expedited. Some important routes like Kharagpur-Vijayawada in South-Eastern Railway that will link Howrah with Madras should be electrified as also Adra-Midnapore line. Only a portion of this line has been electrified. Ranaghat-Gate railway line should also be electrified.

Casual labourers should be regularised. Now, 1,86,000 casual workers are still waiting for regularisation. Those casual labourers were declared medically deca-

gorised. Their wards are not being given employment under compassionate grounds. These casual workers are now starting without employment.

Then, about passengers amenities. A Directorate was set up last year for passenger amenities with an ARDM to look after it. But we see no improvements in these amenities. In fact, there has been deterioration in facilities like drinking water, sanitation etc.

Then, about recognition of the railway unions. I have been pressing for the last four-five years regarding recognition of the unions in the railways. At present, there are two recognized unions in the Railways, namely NFIR and AIRF. Why should not there be three? There is another All India Railway Employees Confederation. We demand that that should also be recognized, and that should be determined by a secret ballot. We welcome the decision of the Government about determining the recognition of the unions by secret ballot. The same system be adopted in the railways also.

In the Chitranjan Locomotive Works, the workers do not have any recognised union. We met the hon. Railway Minister also with their representatives. This and the other production units should have their own unions. Similarly, the status of the RDSO employees should also be determined as per the orders of the Allahabad High Court. Yesterday, I met the hon. Minister along with the representatives of the RDSO Karamchari Singh.

Then, about the Konkan railway project, the dream of our present Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Three-four State Governments would be involved. I am sure, when the hon. Minister replies, he would definitely make clear the modalities that have been worked out and how the State Government would be involved. The role of the financial institutions and the related matters should be clarified.

There are a number of proposals and projects from West Bengal. The West Ben-

gal Government have forwarded a number of proposals. There is a simple and a very small project proposal in my district, and that is the conversion of Purlia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge line. It is 31 kilometres only. The survey was conducted, anticipated cost was only Rs. 6 crores. It was forwarded to the Planning Commission. We do not know why the Planning Commission rejected it. This conversion of line will definitely change the economic situation of our backward district of Purlia. This line will link, Purlia with Bokaro and some of the Bokaro traffic can be diverted to Purlia. This is a small project and can be taken up within the 8th Plan.

Further, there is a railway line in my constituency which is named as Bakura-Damodar River Railway. The management of this railway was taken over by the Railways, but it has not been nationalised. This line should be nationalised. Instead of steam engines, diesel engines should be provided for regular train services in this section.

17.00 hrs.

A Passenger train should be introduced between the two important towns of Bihar, that is Dhanbad and Tata Nagar. Dhanbad is a place where coal is produced. Tata Nagar is a place where steel is produced. These trains will definitely go *via* my place, that is Adra. There is a railway line in between Patherdhi and Sudamdhi, but the passenger train does not run through that line. With a little investment and re-assembling, a passenger train can be introduced.

Then comes Digha-Tanluk Railway line. Last year, you have provided Rs. 4 crores. This year, you have sanctioned another Rs. 3 crores, which comes to Rs. 7 crores. I do not know when this line is going to be completed.

Next comes the Eklaki-Balurghat railway line. The anticipated cost of this project is Rs. 47 crores. Already Rs. 3 crores have been spent. Rs. 1000 crores have been provided for the year 1990-91.

The Lakhmikanapur-Namkhana comes next. The Government had provided Rs. 5 crores for 1989-90 and now in the year 1990-91, it has been increased to Rs. 7 crores. So, only Rs. 2 crores is the increase.

For Howrah-Amta railway lines, you have given Rs. 1000 crores only. Then comes Burdwan-Katwa broad gauge. The electrification, doubling of the line and also the conversion of narrow gauge line to broad gauge line has to be taken up. This has to be done in the Bandel-Katwa Section. This is very much neglected. Express trains should also be introduced from Farakka to Howrah.

Now, I will come to Calcutta Metro railway. This should be extended upto Garia. At the moment, it is only upto Tolly Ganj.

We have also received memoranda from Maharashtra. A proposal has also come from Dahanu-Nasik. The Railway Minister may kindly consider it. There is a long-standing problem of the settlers of Assam, in Maligaon. There are 6,000 families. These families have settled in a railway land. They have come from erstwhile Pakistan and settled in a railway land, near Maligaon station. They are being harassed by the railway authorities. We met the Prime Minister. We met the then Railway Minister. If that land is required for railway operation, then they can also be evicted. But, there is another railway land nearby, which may not be required for railway operation. The then Railway Minister wrote to us by saying that land could be given to them at the market price. So, we want that these settlers who came from erstwhile East Pakistan and settled in the railway land should be allowed to purchase that railway land at the market price and should be allowed to settle there. There is also land near the Pandu College. Those Colleague authorities are also demanding that land. If that land is given to them, then I think there will be a problem for settling these people who have come from the erstwhile East Pakistan. Madam, I think that my proposals, and particularly the increase in fare for the Second Class passengers, and increase in freight will definitely be withdrawn by the Railway

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

17.07 hrs.

Minister, and that he would definitely consider the question of victimization—and reinstatement—of those Railway employees who were dismissed in 1981 for participating in the Loco staff strike which was imposed upon them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Railway Budget which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Railways. Shri George Fernandes is popular among the people for his public welfare activities but I am sorry to say that though every effort has been made to revitalise the sagging situation in the railway system in the Budget, he has not been able to curb regional imbalances. The area I represent is located between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is the Bundelkhand region. It is the most backward region in the country. Today, it is a no-industry area. Why? It is because it is lacking in the matter of railway lines. The only railway line which passes through the area serves as a link between South India and North India. It is a vast area and is as important as other States like Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. In 1971, when Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Union Railway Minister, he had announced that a railway line would be provided between Lalitpur and Singrauli which would pass through district Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh and 4 districts in Madhya Pradesh providing railway facilities to 25 lakh people. I am sorry and feel ashamed to say that when I talk to the people of my area, they ask me as to how does a train look like. What to talk of travelling by train, they do not know even what a train looks like. I have been elected from such an area. The survey work had been started during the tenure of Shri Dandavate. The youths of my area were hopeful that the present Railway Minister would make an announcement that the first railway line to be laid will be the one about which the former Railway Minister had made an announcement during the Janata regime.

[**DR. THAMBI DURAI** *in the Chair*]

The former Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia had snubbed the youths of the area and they have not forgotten that insult. That is the reason why the former Railway Minister could not enter the area. Today, while making a submission in this regard, and conveying the resentment of the youths of the area to the hon. Minister of Railways, I would like to request him to understand the sentiments of the youths. Their day to day life is linked with the development of the area. Until and unless there is a network of railway lines in the area, there cannot be any development. This is the reason why there are no industries in the Bundelkhand region.

Through you, Sir, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister of Railways. I do not hesitate to say that whatever facilities were made available to the Bundelkhand region by the previous Government, these facilities were confined to Gwalior region only, by Shri Madhavrao Scindia, the former Railway Minister, who is not present in the House at the moment. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to one thing more. A spring factory has been set up in Gwalior. Earlier, this factory was approved for Jhansi and an announcement to this effect had also been made by the Government. I fail to understand as to how the factory, which was approved for Jhansi, was shifted to Gwalior. I have no objection to the setting up of this factory in Gwalior, but at the same time I would like to make a request and suggest that a branch of the said spring factory may please be opened in Jhansi so the backwardness of the area could be removed to some extent. This will help the people of the area to get more job opportunities. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister repeatedly to stress the point because he is fully conversant with the area. Jhansi has been the centre of his activities for quite some time and he is aware how very few trains stop there. There has been a long standing demand of the people of the area to

provide stoppage of Jhelum and Pushpak Express trains at Lalitpur station which connects five Parliamentary constituencies. This is not a new demand. This demand has been made since the day these trains were introduced. These trains have been provided halts at various other places but not in our area. Why? Am I backward? Is my area backward? The voice of the people of the area is being gagged. I hope that the hon. Minister of Railways will consider it seriously.

I would like to draw your attention to one thing more. There is only a single line between Jhansi and Kanpur. This line should be doubled and electrification of the double line may also be undertaken. At the same time, I would like to request that the facilities which were meant for my area but were provided to Gwalior may please be restored in my area. The people of the area have also made this demand time and again and launched agitations for it. I am sure that the whole House will take this point into consideration. I would also like to state that there is only one train from Gwalior to Agra and Jhansi to Howrah. There is only one train for Varanasi. In the public interest, I demand that the Bundelkhand Express may be provided a diesel engine in place of the present coal engine and the speed of this train may also be increased. I further request that the Howrah Express may be provided halts at Mau Ranipur, which is an important *mandi* and Barwa Sagar.

Besides, there is a workshop of the Central Railways in Jhansi and the hon. Minister knows well how old this workshop is. It is in a shambles. More than 6000 workers work in that workshop. Due to its worn condition, accidents take place in that factory almost daily and the workers working in the factory fall victims. I demand that in view of its obsolete condition, immediate steps be taken to modernise the workshop. Railway tracks and several other items used in the railways are being manufactured in that workshop. The railways could earn a good income from that workshop. Besides, one modernised, it would provide lot of

employment opportunities to the youths. A stage has come when goods and tracks made by the factory are being auctioned in the open market, and this factory is not playing any significant role in the development of Bundelkhand. I find that without paying any attention towards it, big factories are being set up in different parts of the country. I strongly demand from the hon. Minister of Railways that a big factory may please be set up in my area so that all the above shortcomings could be made good.

Sir, it is very necessary to make changes in the entire railway set up so as to strengthen and revamp the railway administration. For that, it is essential that there should be suitable provisions to ensure submission of periodical progress report of the railway administration and fixation of collective and individual responsibility so that while keeping themselves abreast with latest information, the officers are conscious of their responsibilities. One of our friends had raised some points about the railway officials today itself. It has been our demand for a very long time that recognition to various unions in Railway should be granted on the basis of secret ballot. All the hon. Members who participated in the debate expressed their view in favour of this demand. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that he has also been a supporter of this demand and he has also made a promise to railway employees to this effect. Therefore, I would like to draw his attention towards it. The country-wide railway strike held in January, 1987 was fully justified, the people all over the country considered it justified. But a large number of railway employees were sacked from service for participating in the strike. They are still on the road searching for job. It is my humble request that the employees who were sacked from service should be reinstated immediately and all positive action taken against them should be withdrawn and they should be provided all benefits of service. I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the fact that in spite of a number of cases having been decided by the Supreme Court and the High Courts in favour of the sacked railway employees, they are not

[Sh. Rajendra Agnihotri]

being reinstated by the Railway administration. I can cite many such cases. It is, therefore, requested that the Railway Minister should pay attention to it also.

It is very ironical that on the one hand our Government wants to provide work to each and every citizen of the country, on the other, Railway Administration is acting quite contrary to it and *ad hoc* and casual workers are removed from service even after putting in 5 to 10 years service when they become overage for government jobs. I have a number of instances with me. The number of such persons is very large. I feel that Railway Administration is doing injustice to them. Future of such youth has become dark. It is, therefore, suggested that all the *ad hoc* or casual workers removed from service after putting in 5 to 10 years of service should be reinstated without any delay.

Though, I have many points to make but due to shortage of time I would like to conclude after making just one point.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a separate member should be nominated on the Railway Board to look after the purchases by the Railways. It constitutes 45% of its total budget. In the absence of a separate member for the purpose, corruption is increasing in it. Today I want to draw the attention of the administration towards it that a member should be nominated on the Railway Board for this purpose.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, although you have given me very short time to speak, even then I am thankful to you for providing me opportunity to speak.

*SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget, 1990-91 presented by the Hon. Minister Shri George Fernandes. It is matter of happiness that the Railway Minister of new National Front Govt.

Shri Fernandes has presented the Railway Budget. The hope and aspiration of millions of people in this country has been reflected in this Budget. Therefore, I extend my heartiest congratulation to Shri Fernandes for presenting such a welfare-oriented Budget. At the same time, I would like to bring to his notice some very important problems.

Sir, our Railway Minister, Shri Fernandes is a very capable and efficient Minister. He is very honest. He has travelled the entire country. He has come across all sections of the people of this country. He is a successful trade unionist. He is aware of the problems of each and every area. I know him since 1977. He always takes note of the problems of his staff. He gives patient hearing to everybody. I hope he will listen to the grievances of the Railway employees and take necessary steps to help them to the possible extent. I know him when he was not Railway Minister. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who is now Finance Minister was holding Railway portfolio at that time. A lot of good work had taken place during his tenure. After that the whole system changed. The Congress (I) Govt. came to power in 1980. That Govt. gave a lot of publicity all over the country and claimed that they were the Govt. of the poor and they were working for the upliftment of the poor people. They said that they were removing poverty, they were removing unemployment and their Govt. was functioning efficiently. They wanted to give clean administration. But actually what happened? They destroyed the economy of this country. They exploited the poor and innocent people. They could not remove poverty. They increased unemployment. They remained in power till 1989. They did nothing for the people of this country. Sir, we were in power for a brief period between 1977 and 1989. But we had initiated a number of good schemes. We were making sincere efforts to provide certain benefits to the people of this country. Mr Fernandes knows it very well. I am sure, he will now take steps to remove corruption and he will certainly initiate schemes for the development of Railways.

Sir, Shri Fernandes has laid emphasis on two points. One is on modernisation of Railways. This is a nice idea. The Railway is the largest public sector undertaking in this country. The age old railway tracks need immediate replacement. He has laid stress on electrification of railway tracks. Secondly, he has said in his speech that he will remove corruption in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The reservation system will continue. I welcome this discussion of Railway Minister.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that a number of Railway projects in Orissa were not taken up by the previous Congress Govt. on the plea of the constraint of resources. I hope my friends from West Bengal are able to follow Oriya. I have come from a poor and backward area of Orissa. I have been representing the people of Keonjhar since 1952. I was a M.L.A., a Minister and also a Member of Parliament for four decades excluding the period between 1980 and 1989. I know the problems of my people. Being the son of the soil, I know which project in that District should be taken upon priority. My District abounds with minerals like iron ore, Manganese, dolomites and several other minerals. The State Govt. as well as the Central Govt. are earning a huge amount of revenues by exporting those minerals. We are contributing substantial amount of revenues to the State and also the national exchequers. But there is no road, no railway line. My District is lagging far behind other districts in Railways. The Central Govt. has always shown step-motherly attitude towards my people. How long the people of my district, the Adivasis, the Harijans will tolerate this injustice? We want development, we want the upliftment of our people and we want the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Many parts of the country are connected by roads. According to an estimate 1/5th of the total roads in the country are in Orissa. But there is no road in the mining area of Keonjhar. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on the laying of those roads. But my district has been left behind. It has been neglected in the matter of Railways.

When the Govt. of India is spending crores of rupees in the construction of new railway lines, I do not know why it is not paying proper attention to construct even the sanctioned project like Jakhapura-Banspani Railway line. The vast resources of minerals and ores of Orissa have remained largely unexploited in the absence of railway line. The 146 Km. Jakhapura-Banspani line is divided in three phase. The first phase from Jakhapura to Daitari has been completed and opened for traffic in 1979. After that no step was taken to construct the second phase from Daitori to Keonjhargarh though land acquisition has been completed. This railway line will not only open up one of the backward tribal areas of the county in the district of Keonjhar it will also accelerate the transportation of iron-ore and Manganese to Paradip Port for export purpose. The third phase is from Keonjhargarh to Banspani. The construction of both the second and third phase from Daitori to Keonjhargarh and Keonjhargarh to Banspani respectively should be started simultaneously.

At present iron ore is being transported from Keonjhar district to Paradeep port either by truck on road or from Banspani by rail on a circuitous route via Tatanagar, Khargpur and Balasore covering a distance of about 500 Km. If this line is constructed, the MMTC will be able to carry the minerals on a direct rail route of 146 Km. only. This will save a lot of time. The MMTC will also be able to save lot money as it will have to pay a less amount of transport cost. Therefore in the interest of the people of Keonjhar and also in the national interest this project should be taken up forthwith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Munda, please be brief, come to the point, because the time is very short. That is why I am requesting you to be very brief.

SHRIGOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Sir, please give me some time to complete my submission. Since this is a burning problem of my constituency people, please allow me to complete my submission. Sir, it is unfortunate that there is no mention about this

[Sh. Govind Chandra Munda]

project in the Budget speech of the Minister. In 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 48 crores was sanctioned for the project. Now I am told that a very meagre amount has been sanctioned for this project.

Now I would like to emphasise on the introduction of an Express train between Tatanagar and Barbil. At present a passenger train has been introduced between Tatanagar and Barbil and vice-versa. This train takes more time than the time taken by Bus. As you know, a large number of people from West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are living in Barbil, Balani and other mines areas in Keonjhar district. So a large number of people go to Tatanagar from Barbil everyday. They feel the need of an Express train. Therefore, I urge the Minister to introduce an Express train between Tatanagar and Barbil and vice-versa during this year. This will provide a lot of benefit to the rail users, particularly those who want to go to Howrah, Delhi, Bombay and Patna etc. They will be able to catch the connecting trains. Then a Railway Reservation Booking Office should be opened at Barbil town. Reservation Quota in 1st Class, 2nd Class also A.C. sleeper for Bombay, Howrah, Patna and Delhi bound trains which are going via Tata Nagar should be earmarked for this booking office. Sir, the passenger train which now coming up to Barbil was previously halting at Barjamda. We extended it upto Barbil during our Janata Govt. time in 1977. But till today the platform has not been raised at Barbil. I want that a platform should be constructed at Barbil Railway Station. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into it. I hope his good wishes are there for me, the people of Keonjhar and also for the people of other parts of Orissa. The State will certainly make a lot of progress, if he pays proper attention for the development of railways. Sir, you allotted me a very short time. So, I could not cover many points which I wanted to make. However, I would like to make one submission and will conclude my speech. Sir, you have increased freight rates by 10% and passenger fares in varying degrees. I am glad that you have exempted

some essential items such as sugar, jaggery, salt for human consumption, edible oils and foodgrains from hike. So, I thank you very much for taking such decision. I have no objection to the increase in the fares of Air-conditioned First Class, A.C. Sleeper or First Class. But I have to make an appeal with regard to the hike in the Second Class rail fare. In the interest of the poor rail users in the country please withdraw the second class fare hike.

Lastly, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Ballary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Railway Budget discussion. Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Railway Minister, the 8th Plan envisages modernisation, technological upgradation of the system, reduction in the maintenance cost, improvement in efficiency and productivity, financial viability, greater safety, energy conservation, etc. Along with this, the hon. Minister has also stated that he will give more importance for the quality of service and above all customer service. I hope the hon. Minister will try to involve himself and try his best in extending all these facilities to the railway passengers.

Coming to the Railway Budget, first of all, I would like to point out that the raise in freight rate and also passenger fares of all classes like First Class A/C, First Class, Second Class A/C Sleeper and Chair Car, Second Class ordinary and sleeper berths would certainly hurt the common man. Persons who travel in the trains are mostly either middle class people or common men. The people of this country think that the railway journey is the safest journey compared to other mode of transportation, and therefore, larger number of people wishes to travel in Express and Mail trains. Such being the case the present hike in railway fares will definitely hurt the common man. I would

therefore urge upon the Railway Minister to withdraw the hike in fares in Second Class Ordinary and Sleeper berths, irrespective of the distance involved.

Sir, I am glad that the Konkon railway has been included in the present budget. This has been pending for a long time. A decision was taken by the previous Government and this project if it is completed, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, within a period of five years, I think it is going to improve the entire economy of the Western Zone. Not only that. The hon. Minister has a new idea of mobilising funds. You would like to collect funds from the public and also from the respective State Government for the completion of this project which is going to cost about Rs. 950 crores or Rs. 1000 crores. I appreciate the anxiety behind it and I hope the project will come up as early as possible. For that you have already stated that you are going to have a Corporation known as West Coast Railway Construction Corporation. I think this corporation will take up the work as early as possible.

Regarding the mobilisation of the funds from the public as well as the State Governments, you have also stated that the policy matters also would be discussed. I hope all the policy matters will be discussed early and funds may be mobilised and the work may be started as early as possible.

Sir, as far as some of the problem are concerned, I am very much particular about cleanliness of the platforms. I request that more and more cleanliness is necessary on almost all the platforms. I request you to have twenty-four hours' service there. It is not enough you get the platforms cleaned only during the day time and you can imagine what an amount of uncleanness is being caused by the passengers during the night time. Therefore, from the environmental point of view and from the cleanliness point of view, we should have a good look of the platforms and a good atmosphere should be created on the platforms. That is my personal request.

Regarding the land, I think plenty of land

is available with the Railways, on either side of the railway tracks, and also in the railway premises. Much of the land is being encroached by various persons. I do not know exactly the extent of the land which has been encroached, but I can say more land has been encroached upon for various purposes, may be for putting up huts, maybe for cultivation or maybe for something else. But you have stated in your speech that with the help of the Forest Department you are going to take up afforestation. I am very glad that you have the idea of planting trees. It is not one or two or some hundreds or thousands which you are going to plant. I would request you to take the entire area and see that wherever the land is available trees are planted so that there may not be any encroacher thereafter. You plant valuable trees on either side which would certainly give good income for the Department. You also please see that plants are protected. It is not enough that we plant trees and then we don't look after them. We should also try to see that plants are protected and healthy trees are grown and valuable plants are being put on either side of the track or wherever land is available. If you leave it like that, I don't think we would get even a cent of land after some time. This is my sincere suggestion.

At present there are many cases which are pending, especially cases pertaining to compensation, thefts etc. I think a time bound programme should be given so that the cases will be disposed of and persons will get the benefits in time and are not harassed by going to this man or that man.

Regarding applications for job on compassionate grounds, I have been requested many times and I have been sending so many application, but the rules are such that I don't think any person will get a job on compassionate grounds. So, if necessary you change the Rules, Sir. Nobody gets a job. We always get a negative reply. Please go into the details and make some reservation for the deceased persons so that their children will get the jobs. They are helpless, they are in the street, they are falling at our feet for writing to you. And even if we write to you about hundred and one cases, the reply

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

is always negative because the rules won't permit for appointment of such persons. This is my humble request, Sir.

A far as South India is concerned, compared to North we have less number of lines so far as railway lines are concerned, and especially if you go to Karnataka it has much lesser than Maharashtra or Gujarat or any other State. As today, you know, Sir that after the Independence only 400 kms. of new line has been constructed in the entire Karnataka State. The total route length when compared to other States is very much less in Karnataka. I hope that hereafter you try to see that so much imbalance is not there. There should be some balance from one State to another because it is the Government which looks after the imbalance from one State to another. In this respect, I request you to have a uniform attitude at the time of constructing new lines or sanctioning of new lines. There are a number of projects from Karnataka which are pending before the Government. You know very well that we have started constructing Chitradurga-Raidurga line. As against the total length of 100 kms. we have already completed 35 kms. at a cost of Rs. 16 crores; still we require Rs. 20 crores which I hope you will sanction to continue the work which has already been undertaken by the then Government and also your Government. Then, the Mysore Bangalore Metre Gauge line conversion is remaining a dream: it is going on for years together. The total length is very less and the amount spent on it is also very less. We require more money to complete this conversion from Mysore to Bangalore. We have a naval base at Karwar. So, if you convert the Hubli-Karwar line as a Broad Gauge line, it will certainly help the Naval base which is going to come up at Karwar. This requires more attention than anything else. There is already a proposal from the concerned department that the railway line from Hubli to Karwar should be converted into a Broad Gauge line because this is a very essential railway line and this should be taken up on a priority basis. Since this is a Naval based project, this requires

more attention. I would like to bring to your kind notice that at present there is a Thermal plant at Raichur and I request that there should be a continuous movement of coal from Singareni. The hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has written a letter to you requesting that the movement of coal should be frequent and the supply should be systematic. Otherwise, the whole plant would be affected. As far as Karnataka is concerned, we are already short of power. If this is going to be the case, I do not think that the maximum quantity of power generated at Raichur Thermal plant would be available for the Kannadigas. Hence, I request you to see that the coal is supplied continuously to the Raichur Thermal plant from Singareni. There is a very good workshop at Hubli which is one of the best workshops in the country. At present, 5,000 labourers are working there and they are manufacturing various types of coaches etc. Once they have got to a prize of Rs. 60,000/- for over production and they are known for their skill. There is a proposal to diversify the whole trade and they are prepared even to manufacture coaches, locos etc., provided you sanction that project. It cost about Rs. 17 crores and the whole project is before you for sanction. If you do not sanction the project, more than 1,000 labourers would be retrenched and there would be unemployment in Hubli. So, I request you to sanction the proposal.

Sir, I now come to my constituency Bellary and I again would like to bring to your kind notice the non-completion of the Harihar-Kottur railway line. I have been asking for the completion of this line for the past five years. It is not a new line; it is only a loop line which is lying half-completed and I request you to complete the rest of it. By connecting this railway line to Harihar, you will be directly connecting to Mangalore. You know very well that I come from an area where a lot of Iron ore and Manganese ore are being produced. As on today, the Manganese ore is directly going to Madras Port which is not in a position to absorb the entire ore which we produce. Hence a part of the ores can be diverted to Mangalore Port if this line has been completed. I have been writing for the

last so many years to take up this line. There are a lot of dismantled materials at the time of gauge conversion of Dharmavaram-Guntakal line. Those materials can be used. It is a highly drought prone area and the labour is cheap. You can take up this project and try to see that at least next year, you would be in a position to say that we are taking up Harihar-Kottur line, which is pending for the last more than 20 years.

We Kannadigas have to deal with at least three Zonal Railways. One is Southern Railway; another is Central Railway and the third one is South Central Railway. It is very inconvenient. Even at the time of recruitment of candidates, our youth have to go from Madras to Secunderabad or to some other place. For administrative purpose also, it is causing a lot of inconvenience. There is a proposal Pending since a long time to have a Southwestern Zone of Railway to be located at Hubli. Unless the hon. Minister does that, I do not think, we would be in a position to get right share out of it. No Kannadiga will get employment in the Railways. We have been denied all opportunities. We do not know where to go, whether to Secunderabad or Madras where the two zones are located. Even for administrative purposes, we have to go from this end to that end. That inconvenience is already there. I hope, you will see that such inconvenience is not continued hereafter.

In conclusion, I would say that since the poormen are travelling in second-class bogies, you have come forward to announce that all second-class sleepers will have cushioned-seats. I feel very happy about it. But as far as the safety is concerned, it is very lacking. I will give you one concrete example. Once I was travelling from Delhi to Bangalore. Somebody had stolen some goods worth about Rs. 5,000. He was caught red-handed in the bath room. We did give a complaint. There was no response. No action was taken and she lost the jewelleryes. This is going on, may-be with the connivance of some coach attendants. I do not know who are the people involved in such activities. There are some sensitive areas where thefts

occur very often. Such areas should be indentified and more and more safety measures should be introduced. Railway Protection Force should be deployed in the compartment. Otherwise, the passengers will be put to a lot of inconvenience while travelling, especially during night time.

With these suggestions, I thank the hon. Railway Minister and also you Mr. Chairman, for having given me the time to speak

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairmen, Sir, at the outset I thank you for having permitted me to express my opinion and the opinion of the vast majority of the voters in India on the Indian Railway Budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister. I also thank the Railway Minister for having initiated steps earlier by presenting the status paper on Indian Railways thereby by was bale to collect the data and opinion of cross sections of our Indian population, particularly those users of Indian Railways.

But when one reads Status paper, it boils down to only one thing. That is the demands are more, but the resources are limited. So, the Status Paper demanded everyone to suggest means to raise the resources so that the growing demands could be met. I find that reflection in the Railway Budget also and our hon. Railway Minister has tried his best to cope up with the growing demands by increasing, hike in the prices in the railway fare, freight tariff and so on. But I distinctly remember our hon. Railway Minister when he was trade-union leader. I have great respect for him. I have great respect for him. Once in Madras while addressing a public meeting, he argue that he can understand the high impact of tariffy because the recurring expenditure of maintraining the railways is always on the increase due to the rise in prices of oil and petrol and so on and also increase in dearness allowance paid to the employees. But he pointedly said that he could not understand why the platform tickets are also being raised often because their is no recurring expenditure for the maintenance of railway platforms. But I do not know why he has chosen to increase the platform

[Sh. D. Pandian]

ticket to rate Rs.2/-, I think our Railway Minister will be requested to reconsider that and he should not penalise those who come to receive and see off the passengers. I think that is an unwarranted increase and similarly, when one goes through the Railway Budget, one find a clear omission of Tamil Nadu. I would not say that he has discriminated against Tamil Nadu. For want of priority, he might have put it in the cold storage. The conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge in Tamil Nadu is a long pending demand by the people of Tamil Nadu and by the State Government but despite the repeated demands, it is not conceded to and after a long time, the Karur broad gauge line was granted. It is growing at a snail's pace but unless it is extended to Tuticorin by connecting Madurai, it will not serve the required purpose. Hence I would request the Railway Minister to extend the broad gauge line from Dindigul to Tuticorin. It must be taken into consideration.

Similarly, the capital city of Tamil Nadu, Madras, is facing an acute shortage of transport facility and the city is growing at a fast rate (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: If some hon. Member is speaking, you should not disturb. The same thing can happen to you also. If somebody disturbs you, how can you speak?

SHRI D. PANDIAN: That city is growing at a fast rate with very many industries around Madras and there was proposal long ago to have a circular railway to meet the growing demands of the commuters. But I do not find any mention of it in this Budget. Similarly, there is Mass Rapid Transit System which was introduced and money is allotted but every time the money is only for a few metres and it does not reach the expected growth. I would like to impress upon the Railway Minister to see that some more fund is allotted for the completion of the Mass Rapid Transit System and as the name goes, the grant should also be rapid to complete it. It is going at a snail's pace.

Similarly, in North Madras, there are too many key and basic industries and the Railways carry thousands of workers from the city of Madras to the factories and back. We find a bottleneck on the First Line Beach Road and they have made very many representations. Not only the politicians, but the people and the Chambers of Commerce and every one has made this demand that the overhead bridge at Rayapuram should be granted. We have been informed by the Railway Department that a proposal was made for the project and it has been sent to the State Government. It often happens that whenever we approach the State Government, they say that we should approach the Railway Ministry. When we approach the Railway Ministry they say it has been sent to the State Government and we should try to get it. In between, we are not able to find out anything. There must be coordination. Due to lack of coordination, we are not able to get a reply. I would point out one lacuna. In North Madras, at a place called Tondiarpet, an overhead bridge was constructed long ago some five years ago. But the linkage road by the State Government has not been provided so far. So far, for five years, it remained unutilised and whenever I look at it, it looks like a monument of misdirected energy and failure. The hon. Railway Minister will look into it and see that the road should be completed and having spent so much money and labour, it should not remain unutilised and hamper the progress of those people living in that area.

Similarly, very many points have been covered by many of the previous speakers. For want of time I cannot cover all these thing. But I would request our hon. Minister to look into one particular point which is really causing concern to many of the people. Every year there is a report about lost of goods in transit and heavy damages are paid. It is happening regularly, systematically every year. I do not know whether the Railways accept goods only to be lost in transit, to pay very heavy damages to those who book the parcels. It should be looked into and see what are the causes for the malady. If the goods are booked only to be

lost they should not be accepted at all. So, I hope that our hon. Railway Minister will look into that and avoid the loss of goods in transit.

Similarly, the land belonging to the Railways must be fruitfully used. But I find not only the land but also most of the materials are not properly used. Most of the materials remain rusted and they are getting wasted. They are not properly disposed of at appropriate time. Whenever we visit some of the factories owned by the Railways, we find such materials and they look like nobody's baby. There is so much of wastage. It will prove good to the Department if it looks into that aspect and see that wastage of material and machinery is avoided.

Sir, I have got only one small request for the Railway Minister. I would request him to look into that. While travelling, we have found out that whenever there is a waiting list and many passengers are waiting, the priority is given only to those who are able to either butter the ticket collector or somebody. *(Interruptions)*

So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to see that an order or instruction is given to the Department to give priority to the ladies in the waiting list first, particularly when they are with babies—whether their names remain at 13 or 14th position they must be given priority. Only after accommodating the ladies, the other men should be accommodated. For that purpose, I think a simple instruction will do. I hope our hon. Minister will accede to the smallest request of mine.

Similarly, as far as the hike in passenger fare is concerned, I would request him to re-consider because after hearing the general budget it pains me. In the general budget there is hike in the price of diesel and petroleum products. So, when the railway fares are also increased, it appears that there is a two-pronged attack on the passengers by the Railways as well as by the road transport system. At least one should come forward to mitigate this hardship that is put on the

heads of the common people. I hope our hon. Railway Minister will listen to my grievances and try to reduce at least—if not give up—the hike in the passenger fare.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajanj): Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget presented in this House by the Railway Minister. I support this Budget not because all my expectations have been fulfilled but because of some very commendable steps taken by the Hon. Railway Minister. These steps include re-introduction of earthen-pot for serving tea, purchase of handloom cloth for the railway employees, allowing agricultural activities on vacant land along the railway track and banning manufacture of first class coaches and stepping up the manufacture of second class coaches. These measures will not only help poor, workers and artisans in becoming self-reliant but extend the scope of employment also.

As time is very short, Sir, I will not go in detail. I will confine my submission only to my state, district and area. Means of communication play an important role in the development of any country. Railway network is the most important means of communication among them in our country. Therefore, balanced development of railways is essential for the balanced development of the country. But it has been observed that during the last 42 years there has been no balanced development of railways in the country, as a result of which our Bihar State has been badly affected. During the last session of the House, I made a demand that a separate Railway Zone should be set up for Bihar. As regard justifications of my demand is concerned, railway zones have been set up in the states even on 3700 km. to 4200 km of railway lines whereas Bihar has 5,000 km of railway lines, even then there is no separate railway zone for Bihar. Therefore, I strongly made a demand that a separate zone should be set up for Bihar. No concrete assurance had been given by the previous Government. Sir, you will be sur-

[Sh. Ham Bahadur Singh]

prised to know that in some areas of Bihar, particularly South Bihar which is rich in mineral deposits and inhabited by tribal people a large number of people have not seen even a train. There are district headquarters like Hazaribagh, Gumla and Dumka which are yet to find place on the railway map. Therefore, I strongly demand that in order to make balanced development of Bihar, a separate Railway Zone for Bihar be set up. Hon. Minister is requested to take decision on it today itself. However, I will not be surprised if hon. Minister expresses his inability to do the needful as it has been the tradition on the part of the Railway Department, not to talk of providing new facilities, but to withdraw facilities already granted. My constituency is one such example. When work relating to gauge conversion on Katihar Barabanki line was taken up by the previous Government, Daraunda-Maharajganj line was closed on the plea that it would be reopened after completion of the work relating to gauge conversion. Since then 8-9 years have gone by but the line has not yet been reopened. Maharajganj is also one of the business centres of North Bihar but it has not been connected with rail as a result of which all development activities are at a stand still there. In this regard, I made several requests to the former Railway Ministers but every time I was told that the my request could not be accepted as the line in question was uneconomical. Here I would like to reiterate my earlier submission that we live in a welfare state. We elect popular Government and in a welfare state, profit motive should not be the sole criterion for starting next works. I would like to know whether know M. Jafar Chaudhullah section is economical? If it is not economical, propriety demands that Daraunda Maharajganj railway line should also be restored. This line was in operation since the British period but you have closed it.

Besides this, Sir, I would like to submit that a railway coach factory proposed to be set up at Gorakhpur was shifted to Kapurthala for the reasons not known to me, but it

is a loss to the people of Western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In order to compensate the loss, a railway coach factory either at Gorakhpur or Samastipur or Sonapur should be set up and for which provision should be made in the Budget without any delay. But nothing has been done in this regard so far. The hon. Minister does accept and he himself said time and again that eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the two most backward states of the country. So if he really has any sympathy for these states, he should develop railway lines there. Only then we can be compensated for our loss and justice could be done to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Now he has got opportunity and he is in a position to do the needful.

Our hon. Minister has a long association with the railway employees and now I would like to submit something about railway employees. Although many hon. Members expressed their views on the problem of railway employees, I don't want to reiterate it but I must say that under contract system prevailing in railway as many as 50,000 persons are working as contract labour. There has been a persistent demand since 1967-68 to regularise their services and make them permanent, but no step or initiative has so far been taken to free the labourers from difficulties, agony and exploitation. The Railway Department is functioning so arbitrarily that they do not even care for the orders passed by the courts. Even the laws, rules and regulations in vogue in the railways are not honoured. In 1968, the Railway Workers' tribunal had suggested that the works given on contract should be accomplished by the department itself and not by the contractors. In 1970, the Contract Labour Act was enacted to do away with the contract system after 1977. No attention was paid to it and even today, about 50,000 labourers are being exploited. You are a man of progressive views, you are our leader and fortunately, you are our Railway Minister too. You have been fighting for this cause for long, you have also repeatedly given promises to the labourers on this issue. Now that you have power, I would like you to use your power to do away with the practice of con-

tract system and free the 50,000 labourers from exploitation.

Sir, though many people have expressed their reservations about the Railway Budget that you have presented, I feel that in the present circumstances, it is not possible to prepare a better Budget, still I would like to give you some advice. I request you to reduce the price of platform ticket to one rupee from the proposed two rupees. If the price is reduced to one rupee, more and more people would buy it, but if you charge two rupees, even the best of your efforts would not help you sell the tickets to the desired extents. An example in this regard is that, when Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister, he reduced the price of platform ticket. This resulted in a sharp increase in the sale of tickets and thus increased the earnings of the railways. Therefore, I request you to reduce the price of the platform ticket from two rupees to one rupee.

Sir, you have increased the fares of second class by 50 paise to four rupees. I request you kindly to reconsider it, because it is the common man, people belonging to the lower and the middle classes who travel in the second class and this Government is committed to give a better deal to the common people, the lower and the middle-classes. In order to provide relief and to accelerate the progress of these people, I request you to reconsider this fare hike.

Sir, you may be aware of the fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government has given 'B' class city category to Gorakhpur and it is providing all the facilities of a "B" class city to its employees. Many Central Government employees, especially those working with the Railways, should also be provided the same facilities. We have been demanding this, from the time of the former Minister of State for Railways and you had supported us, when we sought your co-operation on this issue. Now that, you are in charge of the Railways, I request you to reconsider this demand and to make a declaration in this session itself that the Railway employees of Gorakhpur city would be provided "B" class

city facilities. Perhaps, you may say that there are financial constraints. I believe that if you tune up the administrative machinery, make it agile and active and then use a firm hand to stop misuse, pilferage of railways' resources and properties, there would not be any need to hike the fares of second class in order to raise resources and there would not be any difficulty in starting train service on the Maharjanj railway line, which falls in my constituency. Even though you have appointed high officials and you have raised a large Railway Protection Force, every year Rs. 1,000 crores are spent on paying compensation for the losses due to large scale thefts taking place in the Railways. Then oil engines, coaches and scrap material are not auctioned, unless the Government officials find buyers of their fancy. If they do not find any buyers of their choice or according to the profile they have in their mind, these old engines, coaches and other scrap materials remain unsold. You should pay proper attention to this matter so that they are sold at a fair price. A lot of extravagant expenditure is also being incurred. While, earlier, only one card was provided to a whole department, today, all the officials are provided separate cars. These cars are used by the officials for their household purposes including ferrying of their children to schools. If you exercise control over such activities, I feel that you can save enough money for the development of railways, without hiking railway fares. With these words, I conclude the speech and support the Budget.

[English]

SHRISRIKANTADATTANARASIMHA
 RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Railway Budget presented by hon. Shri George Fernandes. A mere glance of the Budget seems suggestive of being an exuberant and synthetic vision to cater to varied and variegated diverse conditions of Indian society, but in fact, it is an anti-thesis of National Front manifesto, infructuous and only a half-hearted effort towards realisation of catering to an egalitarian society.

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

To begin with the Ministers compliments, the performance of the railway under the Congress (I) Government during the Seventh Plan period. Further the Minister tries to give a socialist angle to the Railway Budget by stating that he intends to totally do away with first class coaches and give maximum priority for production of second class coaches with cushioned seating. I would like to say that the Rajiv Gandhi Government as far back as in 1985-86 had decided to do away with first class coaches by giving maximum thrust to providing second class II Tier Sleepers and for ordinary sleepers berth and sleeper coaches. Further the decision of the Minister to provide 15,000 additional seats during the next two years is meagre in comparison to the required seats of one crore and ten lakhs. The Congress (I) Government had achieved a targeted range of 85% in four years to cater to the middle and lower income groups.

I do hope that the hon. Minister would continue to give the necessary support and impetus that is required. I would like to congratulate the Minister for having pursued the policy of Congress (I) Government in respect of computerisation, modernisation, upgradation and energy conservation of the railway services.

I am also happy to note that he is continuing the policy of the Congress (I) Government in trying to improve passenger facilities and amenities. I would like to state that the allocation for passenger amenities during the year 1989-90 was Rs. 25 crore against the proposed Rs. 28 crore for the year 1990-91.

The Minister has further mentioned that the settlement of claims has been geared up for expeditions disposal. I would like to state that he is complimenting the achievements of the previous Congress (I) Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi. With regard to the expert committee, that is planned to be set up to examine the fare and freight structure of the railways it has already been announced

by the previous Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is in continuation of that budget.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: The Minister shall reply.

Further, the proposal of the Minister to replace the existing wooden sleepers with concrete sleepers has been another policy that has been pursued by the Government. I am also dismayed to learn from the railway budget that the track renewal, which started in the Seventh Plan, was supposed to be completed by the Eighth Plan. But I learn from the Minister's budget speech that it is going to be spread over to the Ninth Plan. I do urge and pray that the Minister pays maximum attention and sees that track renewal is completed at the earliest and is possible within the present Plan outlay.

The Railway Minister has also been very kind and magnanimous in trying to enhance the compensation to the rail victims from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh in according with the Act of 1989. This had already been announced by the previous Railway Minister on the Floor of the Rajya Sabha in one of his speeches while inter-vening in the debate on the railways.

The Minister has actually paid a compliment to the performance of the former Railway Minister and the previous Government especially in respect of the safety performance that has been achieved in four years of the Seventh Plan period.

The Plan outlay of Rs. 5,000 crore, that has been earmarked, is rather meagre. I do hope the Railway Minister would undertake the matter with the Finance Ministry to see that the amount of Rs. 650 crore that has been earmarked for the present financial year is too meagre to meet the various demands and to cater to the growth of Indian Railways.

I also feel that there is a great possibility of the Minister mobilising a greater amount of resources by toning up the existing administration and also by stepping up the

efficiency as the productivity of the rail operations.

A single cogent factor that helps in economic development and growth is an even spread of railway network throughout the length and breadth of the country. But I am very dismayed to find that this is not true particularly in respect of the South. The Minister has stated in his budget speech that the railways are the lifeline of this country for its economic growth. But while examining the financial allotment for gauge conversion and the new lines proposed to be commissioned during the financial year, it clearly shows that the budget is totally biased in favour of the North. The South seems to have got the ravest of raw deals. The Minister seems to be oblivious of the demands and needs of the people of south in general and Karnataka in particular. Millions of people who are depending on railways as a mode of transport will be affected by the Railway Budget proposals. This sharp increase in passenger fares and freight rates are bound to increase inflation to a very great extent. The Minister has been very magnanimous in not increasing the freight rates in respect of essential food articles. When you glance at the Budget presented by the Minister, it looks like spring in the vineyard blossoming with leaves, flowers and fruits but when we have an indepth study of the Railway Budget, we find that it is atmost like a winter in the vineyard. The simili would not be wrong on my part. I would appreciate if the Minister would kindly reconsider the overall structure which is based on kilometrage. On a closer study, you will find that a second class passenger would be paying 18 to 25 per cent more than the existing railway fare. I also urge the Minister to extend the facility regarding freight rates to exporters as well. At the end of the current financial year, there were about 27 new line projects estimated to cost about Rs. 1695 crores and about nine gauge conversion schemes in various stages of implementation requiring another Rs. 526 crores but Rs. 250 crores and 85 crores respectively in the annual outlay. This would give an idea of how much time it will take to complete this project if we proceed at the

same pace. I do hope that the Minister realises it and I hope that he will announce that necessary funds are allocated to quicken the pace of the process. Karnataka boasted of having more than two Railway Ministers and a Minister of State for Railways. The Present Minister is also from the same State. So, I hope that he will pay the necessary attention. As my colleague, Shrimati Basava Rajeswari said, only 400 kilometers have been added since independence. Karnataka has been far behind in the national level in railway use and the average does not exceed 24.3 kilometers for every ten thousand kilometres in comparison to the all-India average of 89.7 kilometers. I hope that the Minister will pay attention to remove these anomalies. The best thing that has happened in Karnataka has been the 189 kilometers long Hassan-Mangalore link but the line is yet to stabilise itself and the service of it has been mostly seasonal. I do hope that the Minister will pay attention to this fact and see that the anomalies are removed so that the necessary service required to take to the vast hinterland from the Mangalore Port is opened to the rest of the State. As pointed out by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, the Railway Reforms Committee had also made some recommendations. The basic requirement of Karnataka is the uniguage system on all its trunk routes. In this connection, I would like to state a longstanding demand for conversion of Bangalore-Miraj meter-gauge into broadgauge. I do hope that this would be taken up at the earliest possible. It will open up facilities for movement of goods, finished and unfinished, transhipment of raw materials to and from Bangalore to the various parts of the country. i do hope that this matter would be taken care of also.

I would also like to say that there has been a persistent allegation in the press that the M.Ps' lobby from Karnataka perhaps is the weakest in the country. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention certain cases in my own district which require attention for railway development. Firstly, the Bangalore-Mysore broadgauge conversion which had been estimated to cost Rs. 26.02 crores in 1979 is now expected to cost Rs. 85 crores

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and out of which only Rs. 32 crores have been spent so far. Now, I believe that only Rs. 27 crores have been allotted for this project. I do hope that the hon. Minister would be good to his word and see that this project is completed within the next two years.

Then, there has been a long standing demand for providing railway connection from Mysore to Mettapallyam in Tamil Nadu, via Chamaraj Nagar in Mysore. The length of the proposed broadgauge line is about 148 kms at a cost of Rs.174 crores. Already, necessary survey has been conducted of this area. I sincerely hope that this line would be sanctioned and taken up at the earliest as it would upon up sizeable tribal areas in both the States, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, for economic and social development. I also urge upon the Hon. Minister to undertake the conversation of metergauge Mysore-Chamaraj Nagar railway line to broadgauge line to facilitate easy movement of passengers and goods traffic.

Lastly, I am happy to note that the hon. Minister has proposed to upgrade various existing railway workshops with addition of balancing equipment and retooling of existing machines from the present status of maintenance units to production units particularly for coaches and components of rolling stock. I welcome this. I would, however, like to add that the basic idea or the concept with which the railway workshops were started would not be diluted. While welcome this, therefore, I have a certain amount of reservation.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that Mysore has one of the oldest railway workshops in the country and this needs to be upgraded. If it is not already on his list for upgradation, I would request him to kindly include it in the Budget and in the 8th Plan.

I would like to conclude by suggesting to the hon. Minister that let the Minister run the railways instead of allowing the Indian Rail-

ways run him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as I know, Shri George Fernandes has been a socialist thinker. Even today, I regard him as socialist and this thinking is reflected in his personality and life style. The poor people of our villages, the poor people of our socialist society had great expectations from him. When Shri George Fernandes became the Railway Minister, every one thought that with a socialist taking over the responsibility of the railways, the poor people, the peasants and the labourers, the oppressed and the exploited would get some relief, but when I saw the Budget and heard the thoughts of the hon. Minister, I felt as if the expectations of the oppressed and exploited masses, for some kind of relief were belied and this Budget does not reflect any kind of socialist thinking.

I feel that there is definitely a rightist influence on his socialist ideology. Shri George Fernandes visits my constituency of Azamgarh-which is the eastern most district of Uttar Pradesh at least 2-3 times in a year. He has establish a very close rapport with the leaders and people of that district. I believed that he was acquainted with their problems and that he was also aware that a century old metre gauge line connects Shahganj with Mau, a distance of 125 kilometers. I myself and the people of that district had written several letters to him and I myself, alongwith the local leaders had also met him in this regard. with a request to convert the Shahganj Mau metre-gauge line into a Broad-Gauge line. Due to this problem not only the people but also the five Members of Parliament belonging to Shahganj and Mau areas face difficulties. In order to catch trains running on Broad-Gauge lines, they have to travel all the way to Mughal Sarai, Varanasi and Allahabad-places situated at distances of 125-150 kilometers from Azamgarh. This is not a problem faced by only Members of Parliament and legislators, but also by the people, the peasants and the

labourers, the oppressed and the exploited. This is not just a transportation problem, but due to the non-availability of broad-gauge line, Azamgarh is considered a very backward district in terms of industrial development. When I go to my constituency, people talk less about food, clothing and shelter. The only question they ask me is that, despite the fact that many great leaders were born in the District and many were elected to the Parliament the metre-gauge line between Shahganj and Mau has remained as it was. I had personally conveyed the feelings of the people to Shri George Fernandes. If he respects the sentiments of the people of the district, to which he is regular visitor, then I would like him to get the Shahganj-Mau line converted into a broad-gauge line. This is not just a question of providing easy transportation facilities to the district, but it would also be an effective step to boost industrial development in the district. Therefore, I would like Shri George Fernandes to give a serious thought to my demand, keeping in mind the sentiments of the people, the peasants, the labourers and the local leaders of that district, and give instructions for converting the Shahganj-Mau metre-gauge line into a broad-gauge line and also make necessary changes to this effect in the Budget.

I believed that Shri George Fernandes is a socialist thinker and he values the sentiments of the people very much. It was quite distressing to hear about the hike in the fares of second-class. By doing so, the Government has betrayed the poor people of this country. Here, I would like to tell him that unlimited number of people get into second class coaches, making it difficult even to sit, leave alone sleep. While on the one hand, first class and Air-conditioned coaches go virtually, empty, on the other, old and young women, and children are jam packed inside the second class coaches like sardines. If in our country, we are not able to provide sleeping facilities in trains to one and all, it is understandable, but here space is not provided even to sit.

Had a provision been made in this

Budget to the effect that at least a seat each would be provided to all the passengers, I would have felt that he is influenced by socialist thinking. There is not even a slight hint in the Budget that guarantees at least one seat to each passengers travelling in second-class coaches. While A. C. Class and First Class coaches have all facilities like food, water and bed-rolls, travellers in the Second Class coaches do not even get adequate drinking water. Different yardsticks should not be used as far as providing facilities in railway coaches is concerned. The lower class coaches should also be provided the same facilities as are being provided in the upper class coaches. The price of the platform ticket is proposed to be increased to Rs.2. When the Budget was presented, I saw a cartoon in a newspaper which said that earlier the Railways used to suffer a loss of Rs. 1.50 and now it would be Rs.2/.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that the business of the House is being conducted in the absence of quorum.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. you can continue your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Sir, the increase in the cost of platform ticket from Rs. 1.50 to Rs.2 is not welcome. In practice the maximum number of people come to see off or receive a passenger. The passenger should buy the platform tickets in all honesty. If the price is increased to Rs. 2, the large number of people who come to see off a political leader may not be able to buy tickets. So I request the hon. Railway Minister to rather reduce the price of the platform ticket from Rs. 1.50 to Rs.1 so that everyone buys a platform ticket honestly.

As far as the Government's programme for the youth are concerned, I suggest that the hon. Railway Minister should provid-

[Sh. Ram Krishan Yadav]

special facility to unemployed youth travelling to appear at an examination or an interview. This Government talks of the welfare of farmers. Farmers wanting to sell milk, vegetable and eggs have to face lot of difficulties while travelling in trains between two villages. One coach should be earmarked for farmers so that they can carry the farm produce easily. This coach should be called "Farmer Coach". I do not consider the railways merely as a mode of transportation. I believe that the Railways have the potential to act as a catalyst for industrial development in the country. Therefore, in the case of railways, profit or loss is meaning less because railways must be considered as a means towards solving our transportation problem and as a contributing factor in the development of industry. The Railways should be brought within reach of maximum number so that they can avail of this facility and in turn the Railways too also stand to gain.

SHRI KASHIRAM CHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have risen to support the Budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister in the House. But at the same time, I am sad because the masses which brought this Government to power had high expectations from the hon. Railway Minister that he would not tax the common man by increasing the railway fares. But in the Railway Budget both the freight rates and passenger fares have been increased. Even the price to platform ticket is proposed to be increased. This Budget is bound to increase the burden of taxes on the common man. Passengers who use the Second Class on ordinary and express trains would be particularly affected. The Budget proposes a 17% increase in passenger fares in case of First Class, Air Conditioned First Class and Air-Conditioned Second Class. In case of Second Class or ordinary and express trains, the fare increase has been from Re.1 to a maximum of Rs. 20/- I feel that there has been an equal increase in the Second Class fares as compared to the fare increase for the First Class and Air-Conditioned Classes. There is definitely a need to reduce the

burden on the common man. Without increasing the freight rates or passenger fares, we can mobilise more revenue from other sources.

[Translation]

I think that the burden put on the common man with an increase in fares is not justified.

Secondly, my submission is that the more the delay in implementing the projects, higher would be the cost. Run of these projects. We can see it on the basis of our past experiences that cost estimates of the projects prepared 5-10 years back have registered by now an increase 4-5 times of the original estimates. In case we are able to complete all the Railway projects in time, it will double benefit us. For instance, I would like to draw your attention towards the Maudasa-Kapadvanj line project of Gujarat which was sanctioned in 1978. Initially its estimated cost was about Rs. 9 crore and it was scheduled to be completed by the year 1985. But that railway line has not been completed so far. On the other hand, its estimated cost has also gone up from Rs. 9 crore to Rs. 60 crores. If we see it from the angle of slow pace of construction of railway lines all over the country, we can find that the estimated cost of the project have registered a steep increase. If projects are completed in time millions of rupees can be saved with otherwise have to be spent unnecessarily under unavoidable circumstances. I would like to tell you another remedy. Corruption is rampant in railways and the general public has been fed up of it. I would like to give you a small example in this regard. A number of stories about the corrupt practices in the railway printing press in Bombay have been published in the newspapers, I wrote a letter in that connection to the Minister of Railways and other concerned officials but no action has been taken on it. Moreover the person who was in charge there was beaten up and nobody come to his rescue. It is my humble submission that corruption is causing havoc in the Railways as they are incurring heavy losses on that account. Similarly, the railway

passengers throughout the country are also suffering on account of corruption. I would, therefore, like to request the Government that it should take immediate effective measures to bring an end to this evil of corrupt practices. Sir, moreover, all the resources at the disposal of Railways should be put to maximum utilisation. As the hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik has pointed out that a number of coaches are kept idle and unutilized at the railway stations for a period of 10-12 hours. If they are utilized in inter-city trains, I feel, it can further increase the Railway income. For instance the Bhusaval Passenger which arrives at Surat at 4 o'clock early in the morning start at 11 o'clock in the night, its coaches can be utilized by running an inter city train between Surat and Baroda. It would provide a considerable relief to the passengers of these areas. Its timings can be so fixed that it leaves Baroda in the morning and returns in the evening.

I would also like to make one more submission regarding the efficiency in this department. Even a slight change in the approach of the railway officials, would enable the Railways to make a substantial increase in their income. I would like to highlight one more aspect of it. If a survey is conducted in regard to the railway efficiency, it would reveal a definite deterioration. During the last 3-40 years, railway efficiency has reduced considerably. The Government has not taken the required effective steps for the development of Railways. At the same time, efficiency should not be neglected. Unless and until the railway officials bring about a change in their approach, expectations of the people who have voted us to power, would not be realised. For example, the strike by employees of Good Yard in Surat was indicative of it. I requested the General Manager to persuade the people sitting on strike to withdraw it and in case he could not do so, I would myself meet the Minister to discuss the matter with him. But the G.M. assured me that he would accomplish the task. However, the strike continued for 50 days and caused a heavy loss of more than Rs. 2 crore. In the meanwhile Shri George Fernandes acted as a mediator to come to

an agreement for the withdrawal of the strike. Otherwise it would have continued for a longer period. Had the G.M. acted in all his seriousness, he could have got it withdrawn the next day. All these things affect the Railway efficiency. With the present approach of Railway officials, the expectations of the people are not going to be fulfilled.

Sir, the current Budget which has been presented in the House has a number of good things in it. I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Minister of Railways for this. During the regime of Congress Government, a practice was prevalent that if the Minister of Railways happened to be from Gwalior, he would easily implement a project worth Rs. 300 crores in the areas adjoining Gwalior and if he was from Malda, he could get the project set up in that area. Thus, they were the least bothered about other areas. But I would like to convey my thanks to Shri George Fernandes for his approach of giving equal importance to all the areas. The hon. Member Shri Ram Naik welcomed the proposed Konkan Railway. It is a very good proposal. Similarly, the hon. Minister has provided a train between Surat and Varanasi to meet the long standing demand of the people because the North Indians residing in Gujarat had to face a lot of inconvenience for want of a train for their homeward journey. It would also provide a considerable relief to the lakhs of people in Gujarat who want to go to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Varanasi etc. The Congress Government had never paid any attention to this long standing demand. Once again, I would like to convey my thank to Shri George Fernandes as he has provided great facility to the lakhs of people by introducing a new train between Surat and Varanasi. With that approach, we would be certainly able to realise the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he has introduced a train between Varanasi and Surat but it should run via Allahabad. At present, it is bi-weekly but I would like to submit that it should be a regular train. At present, it runs via Mirzapur, Mughal Sarai etc.

[Sh. Kashiram Chabik as Rana]

Varanasi. I would like to request that it should run via Naini and Allahabad. Allahabad is a place of pilgrimage. A large number of pilgrims from Gujarat go there. The proposed extension would add to the Railway income besides a facility for the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I belong to Gujarat, I would like to make a submission that Railways have done great injustice with that state. It has been our longstanding demand that the Headquarters of Western Railway should be shifted from Bombay to Ahmedabad, because 65 per cent track of the Western Railway passes through the State of Gujarat. Hence, this demand of ours is reasonable and justified. But they are not shifting the Headquarters to Ahmedabad. I would like to make one more point because we have faced a lot of injustice. Even in 1955, when the population of Surat was about 3 lakhs, we were facing the same situation as we are facing now-a-days when its population has gone up to 20 lakhs. The Railway stations are in the same condition. Rajdhani Express is available for journey between Bombay and Delhi but it has only one stop in very State. An increase in the number of its stops from one to two in each State, would add to the present income of the Railways. Generally, there is a limited number of passengers in this train between Baroda and Bombay and about 50 seats remain vacant which results in a daily loss of about one lakh rupees to the Railway. If it is provided stop at Surat only on one side of its run, you will see a considerable increase in the income of the Railways. I would like to convey my thank to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Sir, we have come to know from the speeches made by the Members that our hon. Minister for Railways has presented a socialist budget. Most of the praise has gone to him. I also join

the Members in this regard. But meanwhile, from what he has said in his Budget speech, I could get the reflection that he has considered the common man's interests, but the budget is a surplus budget. His consideration for the poor people is there but the money is raised put of the common man. I do not know how it is going to be compromised.

Since the time constraint is there, I will dwell upon only one or tow problems faced by our North-Eastern people. You know very well, Sir, that till today the State capitals of Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and also shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, are not connected by rail links. There is one railway line running through Guwahati-Lumding-Dimapur-Tinsukia-Dibrugarh. The Railway Reforms Committee and also the Assam and Nagaland Governments have recommended for a parallel Broad Gauge line. Decision in this regard was taken in 1980 but till now no action has been taken. I was hoping that at least this year it will be included in the works programme. I had every reason to expect it from the hon. Minister because the present Railway Minister, Shri George Fernandes, is well acquainted with the problems of the North-Eastern people. But he has skipped off this issue. It is not only the question of communication but it is a strategical and infrastructural question also. Ever since the Britishers have laid one small line, no new line has been given.

So, please take care of this.

My next point is that there is congestion of traffic in dimapur town. An over-bridge at Dimapur level crossing No. 57 is given in the works programme. But strangely enough, out of the estimated cost of Rs. 1,40,00,830, only Rs. 1,000 have been provided in this year's works programme. May I ask you whether the construction of an over-bridge can be completed with Rs. 1,000? I think this is too much on his part. It is an insult to our people. He has not applied his mind properly. I would request him to give me a reply as to how he is going to do it with this much amount.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, I have got another point to make in this august House, Sir, it has been mentioned that your aim is to raise the revenues, improve the passenger amenities etc. Yes, you can do that and we are prepared to cooperate with you. But at the same time I would like to point out that due to inefficiency in the management of the Railways, there has been loss in the railways. You will remember that the requirement of wagons at Dimapur has been there since March 1989. For the supply of Timber Logs M/s Nagaland Industrial Raw Material and Supply Corporation Ltd. has already complained for the non-availability of wagons. Wagons are required for transportation of goods by Railways and also for Defence Department. But these wagons had not been placed at the disposal of the North-Eastern Railways and because of the shortage of wagons, the Government is also losing revenues. Because of the non-availability of wagons for transportation of Timber Logs and other goods, the Railway Workshops in the Region are keeping their labour idle. In this connection, I would like to read out a portion of the letter written by the Railway Liaison Officer in March 1989.

" As Timber position on the Railways is critical and work in Railway workshops is suffering badly and labour is sitting idle, EDTT(M) is requested to kindly issue necessary instructions to CFTS/N.F.Railway."

But, Sir, since March 1989, no action has been taken so far. I do not know what the Railway Authorities are doing. As a representative of the people of my constituency and the people of North-Eastern region I have to express my disapproval of the policy adopted so far as North-Eastern region is concerned and therefore I have proposed my cut motion. If you are going to give stepmotherly treatment to the North-Eastern region, particularly in regard to the provision of railway facilities to Dimapur and if you cannot take any steps to improve this region, how can you expect us to cooperate with you? Today, our attention is drawn to the problems created in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. But at the same time we should keep in mind that problems like that do not crop up in this region also. Please do not forget that North-Eastern Region is also potentially a dangerous region and because of its isolation and lack of communication facilities, we have to take extra care to avoid any kind of problem erupting there. There are already some problems coming up in that region. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to the points raised by me and assure us that he will take up immediate steps and sanction the schemes which I have mentioned in my amendments.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, March 22, 1990/
Chaitra 1, 1912 (Saka)*