

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 11, 1990/Chaitra
21, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Land to cooperative group Housing Societies

+

411. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi registered for allotment of land till date;

(b) whether registration of new Co-operative Group Housing Societies has been presently closed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the existing

societies are likely to get the allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 2,026.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of societies that applied for registration in 1983 was so large that their demand in respect of land could not be met.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any time frame at present.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the national housing policy which was laid on the Table of the House about two years ago, what does the Minister contemplate for taking action in respect of this particular housing policy, with the object of providing 'housing for all' by the end of the century?

Further I would like to know, whether he would like to give a pragmatic view to the policy to expeditiously dispose of all the pending applications for the allotment of land to the various registered societies in the near future?

I want to know why has the registration of new housing societies been closed?

MR. SPEAKER: You are entitled to put another question also.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: In 1979, the DDA has stopped registration of application for allotment of land to individuals with the sole

view of allotment land only to the group housing societies. In view of this, I would like to know why the Ministry has closed the registration of new housing societies?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies has a long history. In the year 1983, when the registration was opened, the flood-gate was opened then and 1411 applications for registration were received in a period of 45 days. That was why, receiving applications was closed. The hon. Member put a question regarding the policy of the Government with regard to cooperative group housing societies. So far there was no fixed allocation of land in Delhi to be given to cooperative group housing societies. At random or at the sweet will and pleasure the land was allotted to the cooperative housing societies. There were no guidelines at all. For example, there was the Delhi Development Authority Disposal of Development Nazul Land Rules of 1981, with regard to the allotment to be made on first-cum-first served basis. This statute has never been operated so far, as it was possible to accommodate all the eligible Societies registered before 1980. Now the Ministry has taken a view and I think Delhites will be very happy to know that this Ministry has decided that as a matter of policy in future 40 % of the residential area should be earmarked for allotment to Cooperatives Group Housing Societies in future. The DDA has been advised to prepare a plan of action for the next five years and, in fact, up to the end of the century, so that the assembling of land and its disposal can be planned in advance in a systematic manner. I think it is a new milestone.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: While appreciating the fact that the hon. Minister has said that 40% of the land available will be earmarked to Group Housing Societies, I would like to know what action the hon. Minister contemplates to take to implement the Dwaraka Project which was mainly conceived to provide residential housing to Group Housing Societies in Delhi. Unfortunately, much of the land that had been earmarked or allotted

for these purposes has been allotted to very affluent people to start Golf Clubs and Golf Courses. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what plan does he envisage to implement this particular project i.e., Dwaraka Project which is also known as the Papan Kalan Project which is pending.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Regarding the Papan Kalan Project Phase I which is popularly known as Dwaraka Project, 40 % of the land will be allocated to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies. By this, about 250 Cooperative Group Housing Societies will get accommodation. In Narela also, we have similarly allocated 40% to Cooperative Group Housing Societies. About 50 Cooperative Group Housing Societies will get land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in some of the Group Housing Societies registered in Delhi, most of the people have made it their profession to get land from the D.D.A. and sell it at a premium and thus earn money. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of such of the registered Group Housing Societies who have sold the land to the other people after acquiring it. This practice has given a jolt to the cooperative movement and the really needy people are not getting land.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: All the applications are scrutinised. So far, 53 such Societies have not been registered. We are very careful.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: A Scheme has been very recently worked out so as to see that land is made available for poorer sections of the society both in urban and metropolitan cities for the construction of houses. If so, what is that Scheme? I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the land value in both the metropolitan and urban cities is growing very high and high and, therefore,

what action Government is going to take so as to see that the poorer sections of the people will get land at a reasonable rate. Which are the cities where the price has gone very high? What are you going to do with the Societies wherein Members of Parliament have registered their names? Are you going to allot the land or not? These are my question.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The question is with regard to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi. There are various Schemes for the economically weaker sections like the LIG and MIG. Hon. Lady Member asked about the Cooperative Society of the Members of Parliament. Now about 300 Societies will get land in Papan Kalan and other areas. Naturally, they may also find a place in that area.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I asked about Group Housing Societies. You did not reply to it. How are you going to give land to the poorer sections? What is your Scheme which you have worked out? I had asked three or four question but you did not answer. Yesterday there was a question but you did not reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra to put the question.

I have called upon Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr Speaker, Sir, previously the cost of the land given to the cooperative societies, was fixed at Rs. 450 per sq. metre but in the meantime when Metropolitan Council was dissolved and nothing was being done by the Central Government, D.D.A. raised the cost of that land to Rs. 1375 per sq. metre which was 300 per cent higher whereas commitment was that land would be sold at the rate of Rs. 400 per sq. metre and earlier it had in fact been given at that rate and this price had also

been quoted at the time of registration. This being so, what was the justification for this four-fold increase? Does the hon. Minister feel that it would be revised later and the land would be given to cooperative societies on no-profit-no loss basis?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, such a high price has been announced. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that it has not been implemented. So, naturally it will be revised.

SHRI S. VIJAYARAMA RAJU: It has been brought to my notice that there are so many mushroom kind of bogus Cooperative Group Housing Societies existing present and they are deceiving the common people. Has the Government or the Urban Development Department got any special machinery to check such Societies to prevent such bogus societies? Secondly, MLAs of the concerned States are getting special flats for their own purpose. Are there any privileges for MPs to have their own flats in Delhi?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Applications received by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are scrutinised by the cell. If they find bogus societies or bogus membership, they are not registered. Regarding the second question, the hon. Member wanted to know whether MPs will be allotted DDA flats. There was a system of reservation of flats for MPs. But the previous Government has removed it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is concerned with the allotment of land, houses and construction of flats in big cities. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether houses and land in Delhi would be allotted to those persons only who have houses and land in Patna or the land and houses in Delhi will be provided to those people who have no land and houses anywhere?

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN. There is no such priority system. Naturally they should be members of a particular and genuine registered society. That is the only criterion.

Development of Vertically Integrated Food Processing Industry

412. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an indepth study for the development of vertically integrated food processing industry based either on foreign or indigenous know-how to reduce the colossal waste of fruit, vegetables and other food articles owing to faulty harvesting, storing and transportation; and

(b) if so, the details of plans and proposals of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Various studies are conducted from time to time for development of various sectors of food processing industries including fruit and vegetable processing industries meat processing, Industries, marine fisheries, packaging industry etc.

A number of schemes have been formulated for the Annual Plan 1990-91 for providing support to the growth and development of food processing industries in various sectors.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, processing units have not been expanded so far. My question was very

clear. There are processing unit of vegetables and fruits and their capacity of 3 lakh tonnes has been lying idle and the fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 3,000 crore etc. destroyed annually. Same is the position till now in respect of meat and fish. Since the consumer items are also produced in forests, nurseries and fields, is the Government considering developing processing units of all the products to meet the shortage of these items?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is right. Actually Food Processing Department is a new department and had not developed fully and as the hon. Member has said that fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 3000 crore are destroyed and he has asked whether our Ministry is able to coordinate the researches, findings and works being conducted all over the country about food processing. Food Processing Department is quite a large department but we still are lagging far behind in processing of fruits, vegetables, grains, fish and meat etc. as compared to other countries. The only object of setting up this Ministry is that this field would be more beneficial and would be able to develop new industries. At present, our Ministry helps the State Government by coordinating the findings received from the different agencies and people in the private sector, cooperative sector and different departments of the Ministry. We have formulated a schemes for 1991 and sent it to the Planning Commission. We have allocated Rs. 32 crore for the scheme. We have sent the scheme to the Planning Commission for being taken up during the Eighth Plan for the development of and removing the short comings in the processing of vegetables, fruits, fisheries etc. This scheme is at present under consideration. As the hon. Member has said, there is great scope of development in this field. I agree that there is great shortage of food-grains and vegetables in our country. We are formulating a new and an attractive scheme to sell our products abroad.

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the light of the clarification

given by the hon. Minister, first of all, I would like to know whether the present processing units are of horizontal structure and this structure is not likely to yield full benefit. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government proposes to adopt the vertical integration so that this structure may yield best results in future?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I have already given a detailed reply.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the question is very specific and on a very important subject—whether Government propose to conduct an indepth study for the development of vertically integrated food processing industry. If you kindly see, in the answer, it is stated that various studies have been conducted and various methods are being adopted. One is the horizontal type which the Planning Commission, long ago, found out that it was not giving the real benefit to the farmers and also was costly. Dr. B.C. Roy first thought about it and the first unit was the vertical type which was set up in Malda district for Malda Mangoes. Then it was taken to Darjeeling for Oranges and for Pineapple to Tripura. It is a question of Rs. 32 crores... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panja, please put the question.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Huge vegetables and fruits are being blocked in 24 Parganas of West Bengal like Cabbages and Cauliflowers are being wasted. If it is vertical—I request the Minister to kindly apply his mind—from the start of plantation up to fruit bearing and again coming down to the food processing, it gives benefit to the farmers. You are talking of exports. But unless you look at it, how can you produce quality fruits. Therefore, has the Minister and the Department made any study regarding vertical integrated food processing industry, if so, out of Rs. 32 crores, how much amount has been set apart for West Bengal? Already the Planning Commission has studied it in so far as East-

ern region including West Bengal is concerned. I would like to know whether the Minister knows about it and when he is going to implement it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I told earlier also that this Ministry was formed in 1988 and it has not been able to function upto its full capacity and capability so far. I have made every effort to make this Department work to its full capacity. I do agree that exports are not our first priority. Right now we have the food-processing capacity to meet the indigenous demand only. The units that have been set up have a lot of potential for expansion. In reply to the hon. Member's question, I want to say that the opinions of all experts in the field are compiled and then only final decision is taken on the type of assistance to be given. The hon. Member raised a question pertaining to West Bengal. When this matter is referred to our Ministry, we will see what best can be done.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It is already there Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the Government's stand regarding the food processing industry? What is the main purpose of food processing? It has been seen that sufficient attention is not being paid to this industry even though a lot is being said about it. The Government had made efforts to promote potato cold storages. The thinking behind this was that it would enable us to ensure the supply of potatoes throughout the year keeping the prices in control. But contrary to expectations, potato prices go on increasing. May I know the objective we are trying to achieve? Will we encourage the food-processing industry only boost our exports or to

ensure the availability of goods at cheaper rates in our own country.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, the hon. Member means that fruits and vegetables become rotten and go waste. This is due to non-availability of transportation and cold storage facilities. A widespread network is not available for the distribution of these items. The Ministry has been set up to deal with these problems. If the hon. Member's constituency has any specific problem, my Ministry is prepared to look into it and even talk to the State Government if the need arises. I agree with him that exports are not our top priority. Our first priority is to meet the indigenous demand for milk, vegetables and other such items. Apart from this, we must make the best use of the items which are being produced in sufficient quantities. We have to increase the production of items which are presently being produced in small quantities. We are lagging behind other countries in the food processing industry. I know that the hon. Member's constituency is a potato-growing area and the potato growers are being subjected to a lot of exploitation. In the next Five Year Plan, it is proposed to make a special budget provision for this purpose. Special attention would be paid to the provision of transportation and cold storage facilities. Oranges which come from Nagpur perish in transit. There are many commodities which perish on a large-scale by the time they reach Delhi from other places. About 1/3rd of the total quantity rots away during transportation. So we have a lot to do in order to make progress in this sector.

Construction of Jamrani Dam Project

*413. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for taking up the construction work of Jamrani Dam Project;

(b) if so, whether the request has been accepted; and

(c) if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon during the current Five Year Plan?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The Project was approved in May, 1975. The modified Project proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 crores was also found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in May, 1989, subject to, among others, finalisation of rehabilitation and re-settlement aspects. Anticipated expenditure till the end of Seventh Plan is Rs. 15.60 crores. Eighth Plan proposals have not been finalised.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the month of May has a special significance in the hon. Minister's reply. The reply states that the project was approved in May 1975 and it was endorsed by the Advisory Committee in May, 1989. It has been stated in the reply that rehabilitation and re-settlement aspect have not been finalised. The reply does not clarify as to when the work will start. Will the construction work of the Jamrani Dam Project start by May 1990 and how much financial assistance will be given by the Ministry to the State Government?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, so far as the Central Assistance is concerned, let me clarify certain points. Many hon. Members are taking such interest regarding the Central assistance for the Project. I am very much thankful for the hon. Members for taking interest in the development of irrigation potential. Sir, this Government is also very much keen to give additional irrigation potential in the country. The Central Government's role is something different. This being a state subject, the State Government has to formulate and has to submit the proposal to the Central Government for going through the technical and economical viability as-

pects. The Central Government is financing only in the form of loan/grant and not directly tied with any particular project. So, this particular Project is also financed by the Central Government.

Secondly, it was asked as to whether the work of the Dam can be started within May or not. According to the information, which I gathered from the State Government, even today, the clearance from the Environment Department is pending. So, I do not think it is possible to start the work of that Project within two or three months

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The hon. Minister has completely side-tracked my question. Should I thank him for this?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: How?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: If work on the main project is not possible to start by May, work on atleast the feeder canals should be started. The U.P. Government has already sent a scheme for this. When will the Central Government give clearance to this scheme so that work on the feeder canals can be started?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: As far as the feeder canal is concerned its work has already been completed.

SHRI M.S.PAL: Has the survey work for construction of the dam been completed? If not, why is it being delayed and by what time will it be completed? May I know from the hon. Minister the amount of fund that have been sanctioned by the Centre and the State for this purpose?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply mentions that the survey has already been completed. The project was approved in 1975 and after the work was started the State Government wanted a change in the type of dam. For this purpose, the State Government nominated a Committee which gave its recommenda-

tions. Accordingly, the State Government has a suggestion to start work on the dam with a change in pattern.

SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK: Sir, the hon. Minister cannot escape responsibility by claiming that irrigation is a state subject. Particularly when it is the policy of the present Government to spend 50% of the funds on augmenting irrigation facilities. The hon. Minister also cannot pass the buck by saying that the Central Government is responsible for sanctioning funds only. If the Government is serious about achieving this objective, the co-ordination of this project should be handed over to the Ministry of Water Resources. There are many major, medium, minor and micro-minor schemes which are pending for years with the Ministry of Environment. Once a reply is received from the State Government, numerous clarifications are sought which causes delay. This has not only worsened the drought situation but has also resulted in escalation of the cost of the project from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 25 crores. So it is a dual loss. May I know from the hon. Minister if his responsibilities are limited to sanctioning of funds and granting approval to proposals only or will he take initiative in solving other problems such as rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons and resolving objection raised by the Ministry of Environment through having effective co-ordination with the Ministry of Environment. Will the hon. Minister take steps to ensure the smooth implementation of projects?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for his valuable suggestions and the points to which he has drawn my attention. Actually there are many schemes which were launched in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Plans but are still incomplete. This deprives us of the benefit that is expected from these schemes. Till now the Centre's role we confined to co-ordination and provision of external aid for these projects. We are thinking not to take up new projects until the incomplete projects are completed.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, the completion of projects is taking long time. The scheme was started in 1975 and repeated modifications in the same had led to an escalation of its cost. Will the time-taken for this process be cut down so that formalities are completed and the project undertaken at the earliest?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few aspects will have to be taken into consideration. People rightly ask for the implementation of more and more irrigation schemes in their respective areas. But, at the same time, the Central Government has to see whether the concerned State Government has adequate resources. Nevertheless, I assure the House that measures would be taken to increase irrigation facilities at the earliest and to reduce the delay that takes place in the implementation of the schemes.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Sir, will the hon. Minister of Water Resources be pleased to State as to whether the Government has any special plan during the Eighth Plan period to augment irrigation facilities in the chronically drought affected areas in the country, particularly in Orissa? The most important part of my question is whether or not the Government would take effective steps to prevent any project that would cause damage to the existing sources of water which irrigate large tracks of land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The Government would certainly do that if they get particulars of any such project

[*English*]

Drinking Water in Delhi

+
*414. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of requirement and actual supply of drinking water in Delhi for the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise and the shortage thereof;

(b) whether in view of the ensuing summer season, any comprehensive survey for the requirement of drinking water has been conducted; if so, the details thereof, zone-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting such survey in view of past experience; and

(d) the details of steps taken for adequate supply of water throughout Delhi during the coming summer season?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that zone-wise requirements of drinking water supply have been assessed for the estimated population on the basis of a detailed computer study conducted for the purpose. The factual details are given in Annexure.

2. Among the steps taken to augment water supply during the coming summer season are the following:-

(i) Full commissioning of new 40 MGD

Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad. The first phase of 20 MGD has already been commissioned

- (ii) Commissioning of the first phase (6 MGD) of the 12 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla
- (iii) Commissioning of one Ranney Well (3 MGD) and 20 Tubewells (1 MGD) to given relief to the rural areas.
- (iv) Commissioning of two reservoirs with booster pumping stations at Janakpuri and Bodella for ensuring equitable distribution of water supply, underground reservoirs with booster pumping stations. Those at Khyalla in West Zone, Geeta Colony in Shahdara, Deer Park in South Zone and Subhash Park in city Zone were completed and commissioned during 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Details of Domestic Water Supply Zone-wise and year wise based on assessed population in each zone

Name of Zone	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
City Zone	58.50	63	61.75	70	65.00	70
S.P. Zone	58.50	67	61.75	70	65.00	70
K.B. Zone	88.40	100	89.70	100	91.00	100
C.L. Zone	136.50	160	143.00	162	156.00	170
Shahadra	208.00	158	234.00	180	253.00	250
West Zone	130.00	145	143.00	145	156.00	145
N.D.S. Zone	169.00	175	175.00	180	182.00	185
Rural Zone	56.00**	35	59.50**	40	63.00**	45

Name of Zone	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*N.D.M.C.	49.40	136	50.70	136	52.00	140
Grant.	15.60	45	16.25	45	16.90	45
Total	69.00 MLD (214 MGD)	1084 MLD (240 MGD)	1035.15 MLD (228 MGD)	1128 MLD (248 MGD)	1100.40 MLD (242 MGD)	1220 MLD (268 MGD)

* Figure are for bulk supply by the Undertaking

** Calculated @ 70 lpcd

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures provided by the hon. Minister reveal that water supply in Delhi is not adequate. According to these figures Delhi requires eleven hundred million litres of water while about 1220 million litres of water is being supplied. Thus more water is being supplied than the actual demand as stated by the hon. Minister. The residents of certain areas do not get water even for one hour in the morning and evening. Summer season is yet to set in. If this is the state of affairs at present, the coming summer season is going to be very difficult one. People queue up for water at 3-4 O'clock in the morning and the hon. Minister thinks that more water is being supplied. What steps are proposed to be taken to tide over this crisis? About 60-70 per cent people in Delhi get water with great difficulty. The pressure is so low that it hardly reaches first floor and in no case beyond that. The figures provided by the hon. Minister are absolutely incorrect. We do not know how the figures furnished by him but they are quite wrong.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I cannot claim expertise over Delhi matters like my hon. colleague, Mr. Malhotra. Yet Sir, from the very beginning, there was a Jain Committee which suggested that this water supply undertaking should become an autonomous corporation. But it was not done because the Sarkaria Committee was to give its proposals. So, everything has to be considered together. Perhaps, when they are considered together, Prof. Malhotra may not accuse me. Rather I may have to accuse him. There are certain short-term proposals to augment water supply. For example, full commissioning of 40 MGD water treatment plant at Wazirabad is expected to be completed in May. Again, there is another water treatment plant at Okhla which is also to be commissioned in May. One Ranney well is to be created in Alipur area which is to be commissioned in May. Another 20 tube wells

are commissioned to give relief to rural areas. These will enhance the supply of about 30 million gallons per day. Further, in the second phase, we have got a water treatment plant in Okhla which may come into being in June and Ranney well in July and December and also 30 tube wells in various phases. These will ensure additional supply of water. Further, underground reservoirs with booster pumping stations are being created. Seven more reservoirs with booster pumping stations are being created. I think with these, we can cope up with the situation.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi gets water from both Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. If these States stop water supply, the problem of drinking water becomes serious in Delhi. Has the hon. Minister received any assurance from these States that they would continue to supply water to Delhi, and would maintain at least the quantity being supplied at present, though this supply itself is quite inadequate. The hon. Minister should not have the wrong impression that water supply in Delhi is more than sufficient.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: UP Government officers have agreed to give 0.5 Maf of raw water to Delhi from Kishau Dam. Similarly, officers of Himachal Pradesh have indicated that the entire quantity of 0.37 Maf of water stored in the Renukha Dam could be made available for Delhi. Likewise, we are in constant touch with the Government of Haryana also.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HOLDIA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps have been taken to ensure water supply in entire Delhi in the coming summer season? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that water supply in most of the areas in Delhi is not adequate. My second question is that water is available in the new colonies but not

in Meena Bagh area where MPs reside. What has the hon. Minister to say in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Delhi is a big city. If you compare its figures with the figures of other metropolitan cities, you will find that Delhi is getting more water supply, but it is only theoretical. Practical situation is different because of the topography of Delhi city. The treatment plants are at one place and the city has extended in the opposite side and, therefore, the pressure of water is not there. Not only that, we are not constructing overhead tanks like other cities, because the Delhi Urban Art Commission does not favour this. We have, therefore, to have underground water storage system. Here, the system of pumping water is very relevant. During summer season, if the electricity fails for ten minutes, that creates difficulties for water supply for an hour. That is the situation, but we are doing our best.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that although there is problem of drinking water in Delhi, water is not being supplied equitably at different places. At some places 35 gallons, at other places 15 gallons and still at other places 10 gallons of water per head is being supplied every day. In this way, there is rationing on the supply of water. I would like to know why there is inequitable distribution of water. I would also like to know how long will it take to arrange for adequate supply of water to the ten lakh people who reside in unauthorised colonies.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The main problem in Delhi water supply is with regard to the equitable distribution of water. In certain areas, people get 24 hours water supply, while in other areas, it is only for 2-3 hours. This is because they are at the tail end and the pressure is not enough. I would, how-

ever, like to inform the hon. Members that 95 percent of the population has been provided with safe drinking water supply, whereas the situation in 1988 was that it was only 75 per cent. The situation is improving and we are doing our best.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I would like to know that when dirty water is being supplied at a place like Firozshah Road where MPs reside, what is the position of water supply to thirty five lakh people living in the jhuggis and jhonparies of Delhi?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Regarding slum dwellers, we have provided hydrants and deep hand pumps in slum areas and are also supplying water with the help of tankers. Nobody will suffer for lack of water.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Whatever may be the contention of the hon. Minister, even the Members of Parliament staying in the South and North Avenues are not getting drinking water between 9.00 A.M. and 5.00 A.M. I am not asking for any special privileged treatment for us, but whatever arrangements are made for the ordinary citizens, should be for us also. But if this is the plight of the Members of Parliament, what is going to happen to the other people.

The point is that it is not only the quantity of water that is important, but the quality of water has also to be ensured. We find that the drinking water contains a lot of germs; it is not pure, and it can cause jaundice, diarrhea etc. What steps are being taken to see that pure drinking water is made available to the people?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, every day, in more than hundred places, samples are taken and water is thoroughly examined. Every day, the more than hundred places, samples are taken and water is thoroughly examined. Every day, the monitoring of water quality is going on.

Hike in Land Prices in Delhi

*415. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to recent hike in land prices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken and contemplated in this regard so as to protect the interests of low and middle income group people?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). As in other Metropolitan cities, land prices in Delhi have also been increasing over the years. However, interests of the economically weaker sections and low and middle income groups are protected by charging for land from them at subsidised rates.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, one of the main vehicle which is to provide for adequate housing facility in Delhi is the DDA. But there is a very heavy demand, estimated about 65,000 housing units per annum, against which DDA, is able to construct 10,000 units, allegedly also of very poor quality. Sir, we will have to take two measures to ensure that the activities of the DDA manage to maintain land prices at reasonable rate for the lower and middle income groups.

Firstly, to ensure that the estimated demand of 65,000 dwelling units is adequately catered to by the DDA or to allow any other agency to participate in housing construction.

Secondly, very recently the Chairman of the Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Society, Shri Gupta, flayed the DDA for inflating land prices by merely increasing the price of land allotted to Group Housing Societies.

So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, that steps he has of ensuring DDA

meets demand of 65,000 dwelling units per annum and thereby manages to control the prices and whether he will issue instructions to ensure that the price of land allotted by the DDA to Group Housing Societies is pegged at a very very reasonable limit and that they will not allow to inflate the prices of land allotted to the Group Housing Societies.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: While answering the first question, I gave an elaborate reply. I don't mind repeating it. Our Ministry has evolved a policy of reserving 40 per cent of the land for Cooperative Group Housing society. This is the first time when such a reservation is being made for cooperative group housing because they may build faster. Not only that, after 1986-87 no substantial land has been acquired. Now, we think that about 14,000 hectares will need to be acquired over the next 5 years and by this, I would say, the queue will move faster.

Regarding the rates, hon. Member asked whether the prices will be fixed reasonably. I assure him that we will look into the problem and we will fix a price which is reasonable.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I don't think the Minister has adequately answered part (b) of my first supplementary. I wanted him to assure me that the lower and middle income prices of land will be maintained more or less at a limit when it was originally allotted. For instance in Rohini Housing project, which is mainly for the lower and middle income groups, I am told that the land prices have been hiked very recently from 18,000 Sq. Yards to 45,000 Sq. Yard. I may be wrong here but this is the information which I have received. So, would you instruct the DDA to ensure that the price of land is pegged at a very very low limit so that there is a great deal of subsidy to the lower and middle income groups.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is true that such a hike has been announced. It was only an announcement but it was not implemented.

Secondly as far as land for economically weaker sections is concerned, the present rate is only Rs. 248 per square metre. For LIG, it is only Rs. 330/-. So, the EWS are getting a subsidy of 50 per cent and LIG are getting a subsidy of about 35 per cent.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, my second supplementary is this. One of the main reasons for land prices inflating greatly in Delhi is the pressure or the inflow of population into Delhi. There have been much talk of the National Capital Region Plan. The previous Government also deliberated on it. The present Government also seems to be deliberating on it. But as recently as yesterday, in the newspapers, it was mentioned that the hon. Minister Mr. Maran, while addressing the Board Meeting of the NCR said that the rate of the NCR Plan hangs entirely on funds and resources.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has plans to create resources or to get resources for implementing the NCR which is very-very vital for Delhi before Delhi gets total choked up. If so, what are the plans and what is the time bound programme for this?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I agree with the hon. Member that the National Capital Region Plan is very vital for New Delhi. But everything revolves around the finance. But due to crunch of resources, we could not advance as we had planned

For example, in the Seventh Plan, the National Capital Region Board, had asked for Rs. 800/-crores, but they were given only Rs. 60 crores. So, with that, nothing better could be achieved.

Now, in the Eighth Plan, we have asked for more than Rs. 2900 crores. We don't know what we are going to get.

Sir, it all depends upon the availability of finance.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Mr. Sepeaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to implement the Urban Land Ceiling Act in Delhi because rich people have land much in excess of their requirement. Besides, are you planning to set up a mini capital somewhere, so that the load of population in Delhi may be reduced. My second question is that DDA had reserved a quota of 40,000 plots in Delhi for Scheduled Castes and a person belonging to Scheduled Tribe has filed a petition wrongly whereas the fact remains that people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not living in Delhi. Therefore, are you taking up any action on that petition so that the people belonging to Scheduled caste may be able to get plots in Delhi?

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, the Government, keeping the need of the SCs. and STs. in view, has provided for 25 per cent reservation in the general housing scheme.

A scheme, exclusively for them, known as Ambedkar Avas Yojana, has been introduced for them. But, the allotment could not be made because of the stay in the Supreme Court. But the construction is going on.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: It is often seen that whenever land is acquired in the name of development in Delhi or any other big city, then land is purchased at a very cheap rate but as soon as some organisation starts the construction works, the rates of the same piece of land rise by hundred times or two hundred times. Has the government any plan to ensure that the selling rates of the land should be equal to the buying rates of the land from the farmers.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The hon.

member is right in saying that sometimes the land is acquired at a very cheap price and sold at a very high price. Keeping this in view, the Delhi Administration is taking a decision so that the farmers will get just and reasonable price for their land.

[Translation]

Equal Pay for Equal Work

416. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the principle of equal wage for equal work has been implemented in the nationalised textile mills; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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

The wages, dearness allowance etc., of textile workers, including those in NTC mills, are periodically negotiated on the principle of "Region-Cum-Industry" between employers of Cotton Textile Mills or their Associations with the concerned Trade Unions or their Co-ordinating Joint Committee of Trade Union or State level Federations or Branches of Central Trade Unions Organisation on bipartite basis, or before Labour Commissioner of the concerned State Government on tripartite basis. In respect of Punjab, such matters are determined by the government of Punjab in exercise of their powers under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. All workmen in respective categories in a mill are paid on the

above basis, in the textile industry, including the NTC mills.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Textile Industry and its workers, both are facing hard time and the situation is so worse at present that the workers of Textile Industry are not able to earn their livelihood properly. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister that what steps are being taken by the Government to implement the principle of equal wages for equal work in the Textile mills. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the various measures to be adopted to solve the problems regarding labourers but he has not given any clarification about the progress made by his Ministry in implementing the principle of equal wages for equal work in different textile mills. Therefore, I would like to know, through you, as to what special measures have been taken by the Central Government to provide the labourers equal wages on basis of their working conditions and to safeguard the labourers from being exploited by the mill owners.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised the question of implementation of the principle of equal wage for equal work and the crisis in the Textile Industry. I would like to make one thing clear to the hon. Member, through you that the situation is improving very fast in the textile industry and I am very much confident that in coming year the textile industry and especially NTC will be able to bring down the percentage of loss. For instance, last year itself, the holding company could bring down its percentage of loss to half of what it originally was and moreover the cash losses were reduced by rupees one hundred thirty eight crores. As far as the 'question' of equal wages for equal work is concerned, I would like to state that the nationalised textile mills are facing problems and difficulties and we inherited them in this condition. Out of them, many mills have become sick and many have been closed. Labourers have become unemployed. The responsibility of making all

such mills running has come to this Government under social obligation during past years. We have kept all our promises which were made to the workers of these mills by us and we fully abide ourselves by the rules and regulations laid down by the Labour Ministry. Basically, the Government is not against the principle of equal wages for equal work but the truth remains that the working conditions differ a lot from region to region and they are very much traditional in nature. Moreover, our financial condition does not permit us to implement this principle at central level.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Heera mill of NTC in Ujjain is also not functioning properly. The workers are not getting proper wages. Their living conditions are deplorable and the place where these workers live does not have proper facilities of medical aid and education and therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, as to what positive steps are being taken by the Government to provide all the facilities to these workers?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has had a detailed discussion with me on the problems faced by the workers of Heera Mill and I agree with him. I only want to say that if he has any other information about the problem, he can state and I am ready to help. When he will see me, I will discuss all the details with him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Quota of Sugar and Foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh

*417. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of sugar and foodgrains being allocated to State Governments at present;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh is being allocated quota on the basis of its population in 1990; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allocating less quota in proportion to its requirement or population?

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

(a) to (c). Under the present policy of partial control, levy sugar allotments to States/UTs are made on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 grams per capita monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.86. These norms are effective since 1st February, 1987. Accordingly, monthly levy sugar quota for all the States/UTs is 3.32 lakh tonnes and for Madhya Pradesh is 25031 tonnes. Keeping in view the present estimates of sugar production and availability it will not be possible to revise these norms at present. The details of Statewise levy sugar quota are given in the attached Statement I.

The allocations of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) from Central Pool to the various States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System are made on a month to month basis taking into account the stock position in the Central Pool, market availability past off-take and other related factors. These allocations of foodgrains are only supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire demand of the State. The details of Statewise allocations of wheat and rice from January, 1990 to April 1990 are given in the attached Statement II.

STATEMENT-I*State wise monthly levy sugar quota**(Figure in tonnes)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Monthly quota from February, 1987 onwards</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314
4.	Assam	9617
5.	Bihar	33459
6.	Chandigarh	372
7.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	51
8.	Delhi	7689
9.	Goa Daman and Diu	539
10.	Gujarat	16194
11.	Haryana	6386
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2019
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2884
14.	Karnataka	17769
15.	Kerala	11953
16.	Lakshadweep	71
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25031
18.	Maharashtra	29938
19.	Manipur	694

1	2	3
20.	Meghalaya	662
21	Mizoram	261
22	Nagaland	426
23	Orissa	12393
24	Pondicherry	292
25	Punjab	7945
26	Rajasthan	16914
27	Sikkim	165
28	Tamil Nadu	22547
29	Tripura	1001
30	Uttar Pradesh	52926
31	West Bengal	25888
Total		331928

STATEMENT-II

ALLOTMENT of Rice and Wheat from Central Pool for Public Distribution System to States/UTs and others during 1990

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	330.0
		Wheat	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0
		Total	90.0	90.0	95.0	95.0	370.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	31.5
		Wheat	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2
		Total	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	34.7
3.	Assam	Rice	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	140.0
		Wheat	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	60.0
		Total	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0

		(In '000 tonnes)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.
4.	Bihar	Rice	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	42.0
		Wheat	50.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	176.0
		Total	62.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	218.0
5	Goa	Rice	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	16.0
		Wheat	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.0
		Total	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	30.0
6	Gujarat	Rice	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	112.0
		Wheat	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	240.0
		Total	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	352.0
7	Haryana	Rice	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.4

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0
		Total	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	51.4
		Rice	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	26.0
		Wheat	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	66.0
		Rice	25.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	130.0
		Wheat	20.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	90.0
		Total	45.0	60.0	60.0	55.0	220.0
10.	Karnataka	Rice	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0
		Wheat	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	300.0

(In '000 tonnes)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
11.	Kerala	Rice	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	475.0
		Wheat	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0
		Total	120.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	555.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Wheat	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0
		Total	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	220.0
13.	Maharashtra	Rice	52.0	47.0	47.0	23.0	169.0
		Wheat	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.0	355.0
		Total	152.0	147.0	147.0	78.0	524.0
14.	Manipur	Rice	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	28.0
		Wheat	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0
		Total	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
15.	Meghalaya	Rice	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	38.0
		Wheat	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.4
		Total	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	46.4
16.	Mizoram	Rice	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	36.0
		Wheat	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.0
		Total	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	41.0
17.	Nagaland	Rice	9.0	9.25	9.25	9.25	36.75
		Wheat	6.0	6.25	6.25	6.25	24.75
		Total	15.0	15.50	15.50	15.50	61.50
18.	Orissa	Rice	24.0	20.0	20.0	24.0	88.0

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
19	Punjab	Wheat	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	95.0
		Total	44.0	45.0	45.0	49.0	183.0
		Rice	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.7
		Wheat	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0
		Total	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	25.7
20	Rajasthan	Rice	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.8
		Wheat	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	280.0
		Total	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	292.8
		Rice	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	18.0
21.	Sikkim	Wheat	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
		Total	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rice	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	240.0
		Wheat	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0
		Total	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	360.0
23.	Tripura	Rice	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	51.40
		Wheat	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10.0
		Total	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	61.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rice	32.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	137.0
		Wheat	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0
		Total	82.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	337.0
25.	West Bengal	Rice	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	276.0
		Wheat	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	360.0
		Total	159.0	159.0	159.0	159.0	636.0

		(In '000 tonnes)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
26.	A & N Islands	Rice	4.5	—	—	4.5	9.0
		Wheat	2.1	—	—	2.1	4.2
		Total	6.6	—	—	6.6	13.2
27.	Chandigarh	Rice	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
		Wheat	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.2
		Total	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.8
28.	D & N Haveli	Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
		Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
		Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4
29.	Daman & Diu	Rice	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.80

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
30.	Delhi	Wheat	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60
		Total	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.40
		Rice	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0
		Wheat	60.0	60.0	72.0	72.0	264.0
		Total	80.0	80.0	92.0	92.0	344.0
31	Lakshadweep	Rice	—	—	—	—	—
		Wheat	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	Rice	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
		Wheat	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.0
		Total	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	9.0

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Total All States/UTs.	Rice	696.5	720.65	725.65	710.15	2852.95
		Wheat	699.05	699.20	711.2	663.30	2772.75
		Total	1395.55	1419.85	1436.85	1373.45	5625.70
	CRPF/BSF	Rice	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
		Wheat	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0
		Total	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10.0
	Defence	Rice	60.0	—	—	60.0	120.0
		Wheat	6.7	6.7	4.7	8.7	26.8
		Total	6.7	6.7	4.7	68.7	146.8
	Bhutan	Rice	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	7.40
		Wheat	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.8
		Total	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	14.20

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grains	January, 90	February, 90	March, 90	April, 90	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Total All India	Rice	759.35	723.50	728.50	773.0	2984.35
		Wheat	708.95	709.10	719.10	675.2	2812.35
		Total	1468.30	1432.60	1447.60	1448.2	5796.70

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Manpower Export

*419. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with foreign countries to send labourers there;

(b) if so, the details of the countries with which such an agreement has been signed;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of such agreements with particular reference to wages and other amenities of the workers; and

(d) the number of labourers sent abroad and the number of labourers who came back country-wise?

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

(a) to (d). An agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding for recruitment of workers from India and its entry into Qatar and Jordan, had been entered into respectively on 11.4.1985 and 22.10.1988. These provide *inter alia* for recruitment on the basis of contracts duly signed between the Employer and the Employee, giving relevant terms and conditions of employment, such as Wages, Duration of Employment, Accommodation, Medical Treatment etc. The agreement with Qatar also contains the specimen of the Labour Contract and a copy of the same is attached as Statement-I. The Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan, however, generally provides *inter alia* that the Employment Contract shall include working conditions together with the obligations and the rights of the workers according to local labour laws/regulations and further that the workers shall benefit from the rights and privileges accorded to the workers of the host country in accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Social Security

Laws in the concerned country.

2. The number of workers to whom emigration clearance was granted country-wise during 1988 is given in Statement-II. Details of workers who have returned from abroad on completion of their employment are not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

Agreement concerning the organisation of Manpower Employment between the REPUBLIC OF INDIA represented by the Ministry of Labour, and the STATE OF QATAR represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Desirous of strengthening understanding and cooperation between the two countries and in order to organise the entry of Indian Manpower to the State of Qatar, the Government of both the countries, have agreed as follows:—

Article I

The Ministry of Labour in the Republic of India and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar shall implement the provisions of this Document.

Article II

Recruitment of Manpower in India and its entry into Qatar shall be regulated in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and procedures of the two countries.

Article III

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar shall present to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, recruiting applications from employers in the State of Qatar for employment of Indian manpower. The Ministry of Labour shall endeavour to meet such applications within its available possibilities.

Article IV

If an employer in the State of Qatar requests for Indian manpower having specific qualifications and experience he should specify that in the application to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar.

Article V

If the Ministry of Labour is not able to meet the requirements of the Qatari employer or if the Qatari employer is not interested in making requirement as prescribed in Article III above, he may make recruitment himself or authorise a representative working with him, or an Indian Recruiting Agent registered with the Ministry of Labour, to recruit and complete all procedural requirements, to work in his company or his establishment in Qatar.

Article VI

Recruitment applications shall state, *inter alia*, the required qualifications, experience and specializations. It shall also include the duration of contract, the conditions of employment, especially the salary agreed on, the end of service benefits and the facilities regarding transportation, accommodation as well as all information considered as basic which enables the workers to decide on signing the labour contracts.

Article VII

The Ministry of Labour shall take necessary measures for facilitating the procedure of medical tests, acquiring the procedure of medical tests, acquiring passports or departure permits for workers desiring to work in the State of Qatar. The Ministry shall also provide these workers with information on the conditions, cost and standard of living in Qatar.

Article VIII

The employer shall bear the travel costs of the workers from India to the place of work in Qatar on entering the service as well as the return air passage at the end of his service. The employer shall also bear the travel cost of the workers from Qatar to India and back to Qatar on leave periods provided for by the Labour Contract. The employer shall be exempted from paying the worker's return passage of India in case the latter finally leaves his work without lawful excuses before the termination of the contract period or in case his service is terminated for reasons defined by the Law such as breach of labour contract or for any of the grounds stated in Article 20 of the Qatari Labour Law.

Article IX

The terms and conditions of employment of Indian workers in Qatar shall be defined by an Individual Labour Contract between the worker and the employer as in the appended specimen of Labour contract which can be modified only by the mutual consent of the two Government. The basic terms of employment including the rights and obligations shall also be clearly stated in this contract without contradicting the provisions of Qatari Labour Law.

Article X

The individual labour contract shall provide in detail the obligations of employer regarding the accommodation and medical treatment of the worker.

Article XI

The Arabic and English versions of the labour contract shall be the only authentic versions recognised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Law Courts in the State of Qatar. In case of any dispute arising in Qatar relating to provisions of

Labour contract between the first party and the second party mentioned in the contract, the Arabic version shall prevail when the dispute is referred to authorities concerned in the State of Qatar. The employer shall have no authority to amend or vary the provisions of the Labour Contract except for the purpose of improving the terms and conditions of service for the benefit of the workers after the approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Article XII

The Labour contracts shall be authenticated by the Embassy or Consulate of the Republic of India in the State of Qatar and by the Embassy or Consulate of Qatar in India if the contract is concluded in India

Article XIII

The Labour contract shall terminate with the termination of its duration period without further notification. If the employer desires the continuation of the contract, he shall notify the worker, in writing, of his desire of renewal at least thirty days before the termination of the contract. The contract shall be renewed for a further period subject to mutual agreement of the first party and the second party.

Article XIV

The worker shall have the right to remit all what he saves of his salary to India in accordance with the exchange and other financial regulations in Qatar.

Article XV

In case of dispute between the employer and the worker, a complaint shall be presented to the competent body in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to decide on it. If an amicable settlement fails,

the complaint shall be referred to competent judicial/authorities in Qatar.

Article XVI

A joint Committee of three members from each side will be formed with the following functions:

1. To co-ordinate between the two States in the implementation of this agreement and to take necessary action in this regard.
2. To interpret the provisions of the agreement in case of any dispute in this regard and to settle the difficulties that might arise in the implementation.
3. To propose the review or amendment of any of the articles of this agreement whenever necessary.

The Committee shall meet periodically every two years or earlier when necessary at the date and place agreed upon.

Article XVII

The present Agreement is subject to ratification and shall enter into force provisionally on the date of signing and definitively on the date of exchange of the Instrument of Ratification and may be amended by mutual consent of both the Governments. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of four years and shall be automatically renewed for another subsequent period unless either of the parties gives a written notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement, six months in advance before the expiry of the Agreement. In witness whereof WHEOF the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have hereto signed this Agreement and affixed thereto their Seals. Done at New Delhi on this Eleventh Day of the Month

of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty five A.D. in two originals each in Hindi, Arabic and English languages; all the

texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt and divergence of opinion, the English text shall prevail.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE
OF QATAR.

MINISTER OF LABOUR

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

MODEL UNIFIED EMPLOYMENT CON-
TRACT

On the day Corresponding
between:

1. Mr.

his address in his capacity as
First Party.

2. Mr.

Personal/Family identify card
No.....Holder of Passport
No.....living in India.....Address

Second Party

The two parties agreed on the fol-
lowing:

The Second Party agreed to work
for the First Party in three occupa-
tion in the State of Qatar.

DURATION OF CONTRACT:

- (a) The duration of this Contract is one year/two years effective from the date the Second Party arrives in Qatar. The Contract terminates with the termination of its duration with-
out further notification. If the First

Party desires the continuance of the Contract, he shall notify the Second Party, in writing, about this desire for the renewal at least thirty days before the termination of the Contract. The Contract shall be renewed for a further period sub-
ject to mutual agreement of the First Party and the Second Party.

- (b) The Contract may not be cancelled before its termination without the consent of the two parties, and the Second Party will have to pay be-
fore he finally leaves the work, all his debts payable to the First Party.

II. TRAVEL CHARGES

- (a) The First Party shall undertake to pay the travel costs of the Second Party from the city ofin India to the Place of work in the State of Qatar and the return air passage. The employer shall also bear the travel costs of the worker from the State of Qatar to India and back to Qatar on leave periods as provided for in the individual employment contract. These costs do not in-
clude expenses for acquiring a Passport or paying any insurances.

- (b) The First Party will be exempted

from paying the return air passage in case the Second Party cancelled the Contract before its termination for unlawful excuses or in case his service is terminated for reasons defined by the Law such as breach of employment contract or for any of the grounds stated in Article 20 of the Qatari Labour Law.

III. ADVANCES:

- (a) The First Party shall pay to the person of the Second Party, if he desires, an advance ofin.....currency (about the salary of one month) before his travelling and to be deducted from the dues of the Second Party by monthly instalments to the amount of 10% (Ten per cent) of the basic salary.
- (b) The deduction of instalments shall take effect from the salary of the month following the start of the work of the Second Party.
- (c) The preceding two terms are applicable to loans paid to the Second Party in Qatari currency.

IV. WAGE AND GRATUITY:

- (a) The basic pay is .per month/day as for the forty eight normal working hours per week. The Second Party shall have a paid weekly rest-day every Friday. He shall also receive payments as for the overtime in accordance with the Qatari Labour Law.
- (b) *For workers of production of piece-work or taskwork:*

The basic pay is.....as for the accomplishment of daily average

performance according to trade or occupation as follows:—

.....
.....

Additional party shall be paid as for the amount of work accomplished by the Second Party exceeding the preceding daily average performance as follows:—

In case there is no work by production, the pay of the Second Party will be.....Qatari Riyals.

- (c) The First Party shall undertake to put down in writing in a special card the daily overtime as provided for in paragraph (a) or the amount of work accomplished per day in paragraph (b). The card shall be handed over to the First Party at the end of the day for registration and thereafter handed back to the Second Party.

- (d) *End of Service Gratuity:*

.....
.....

V. ACCOMMODATION AND LIVING:

- (a) The First Party shall undertake to arrange a free single accommodation for the Second Party and to supply it with beds and water closets according to health conditions.

- (b) The First Party shall undertake to provide the Second Party with cold drinkable water.

VI. MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CARE:

- (a) The First Party shall provide the Second Party with free medical treatment at the hospitals of the State of Qatar.
- (b) The First Party shall provide the Second Party with medical first aid at the residence of the latter under the supervision of one who is assigned by the First Party.
- (c) The First Party shall undertake that the Second Party shall receive his payable indemnity for labour accidents, disability or death arising out of service or as a result of his service.

VII. HOLIDAYS:

- (a) The Second Party shall be entitled to a normal annual leave not less than two weeks with full pay.
- (b) The Second Party shall receive full pay in the following official holidays:—

'Id Al Fitr (Lesser Bairam) Three days

'Id Al Adha (Greater Bairam) Three days

'Id Al Istiqlal (Independence Day) One day

The Second Party shall also have three other days of holidays with full pay during the year. These three days are to be declared by the Government or decided by the employer to all workers.

- (c) Under the provisions of the Qatari Labour Law, the Second Party shall be entitled to paid sick leave after six months continuous service with

the First Party. The sick leave shall not be against annual leave.

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

- (a) The Second Party shall undertake to perform his work according to daily average performance in his occupation. In case he fails to carry out this daily average performance, he shall be subject to the table of penalties in this regard.
- (b) In the course of contract, the Second Party shall not have the right to work for others, and the First Party shall not have the right to hire out the Second Party to any other employer.
- (c) The Second Party shall undertake to refrain from interfering in political or religious affairs and he will have to respect the local customs and traditions.
- (d) This contract is in conformity with the format ratified by competent authorities in the two countries.
- (e) The Qatari Labour Law and its executing regulations shall be considered as the legal basis of the text of this contract. There shall be recourses to the Law in respect of any dispute between the two parties unless the terms of this contract provide better benefits for the Second Party.

- IX. This contract is made in Arabic and English versions and issued in one original and three copies, one copy to be given to the Second Party.

First Party-Employer
Authentication
Ministry of Labour
Government of India

Second Party-Worker
Authentication
Embassy of the State of
Qatar in the Republic of
India

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON MANPOWER
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JOR-
DAN**

Whereas the Government of India and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Desirous of strengthening understanding and cooperation between the two countries and further develop their relations and in order to regulate their manpower problems, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1

In this memorandum of understanding unless the context otherwise requires.

- (a) "Employer" means a person providing or offering to provide employment to an Indian national in Jordan;
- (b) "Job-offer" means an offer for recruitment Indian workers by an employer for work in Jordan on agreed terms and conditions of service;
- (c) "man-power" or "workers" means work force of Indian nationality comprising unskilled, semi-skilled and highly categories and junior level technicians.

Article 2

Recruitment of workers from India and its entry into Jordan shall be regulated in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and procedures of the two countries.

Article 3

The Ministry of Labour both in India and

Jordan, in consonance with their respective legislations shall exchange information for sending manpower. Both Ministries are authorised for the implementation of these functions.

Article 4

The requests for manpower from the employers in Jordan shall be conveyed to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India after approval of Jordan Ministry of Labour through the Indian Mission in Jordan. The employer can personally deal with the necessary procedures pertaining to the selection of workers through the Embassy of India in Jordan.

Article 5

Job offers shall include information as to the required qualifications, experience, expertise, duration of employment, details of working conditions, wages, transportation, residence, maintenance and other details.

Article 6

The employer undertakes to pay for travel expenses of the worker from his residence in his home country to his workplace and upon the termination of the employment contract and in the case of the cancellation of the contract unilaterally by the employer or unsatisfactory performance by the worker during the probation period his return trip expenses to his home country. The return travel expenses shall not be borne by the employer if the worker quits the job or cancels the contract before its expiry date unilaterally.

Article 7

The workers shall be employed according to a contract, concluded between the employer and the worker. The employment contract shall include working conditions, together with the obligations and the rights of

the workers according to local labour laws/regulations and shall be prepared in English, Arabic and Hindi.

Article 8

The workers shall benefit from the rights and privileges accorded to the workers of the host country in accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Social Security laws in the concerned country. When disputes arise then the concerned authority will intervene to solve it according to the procedures of the Labour Law.

Article 9

The workers shall, within the context of the monetary regulations of the country of employment be able to transfer their savings abroad in a convertible currency.

Article 10

A joint committee which shall be constituted of the representatives of the relevant institutions in the two countries, shall fulfil the following—

Provide necessary coordination between the two countries for the implementation of this memorandum of understanding;

In case disputes occur, try to solve the difficulties arising from the implementation and the interpretation of the provisions of this memorandum

If deemed necessary put forward proposals for the amendment of some or all of the Articles of the memorandum of understanding or, for the conclusion of a new one,

Meet at least once a year:

Decide the date and place of the meetings through diplomatic channels;

Hold meetings in India and Jordan in succession.

Article 11

This memorandum of understanding shall be implemented as of its date of entry into force. However, it shall be applicable to those workers who have been employed prior to its date of entry into force.

Article 12

The memorandum shall be amended only after necessary proposals and ratification are through proper procedures.

Article 13

This memorandum, within the framework of the Laws of the two countries, shall be in force for a period of three years after its ratification. Unless a contrary written statement is submitted by one of the parties at least six months prior to its expiry date, this memorandum shall automatically be renewed for another three years.

In witness whereof the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have hereto signed the Memorandum of Understanding and affixed thereto their Seals. Done at New Delhi on this 22nd day of the month of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty eight A.D.

in two originals each in Hindi Arabic and English languages all the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt and diver-

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Sd/-

Minister of Labour

gence of opinion, the English text shall prevail

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE HASHEMITE
KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Sd/-

Minister of Labour

[English]

Birth of Children with Damaged Heart

*420. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that 3 out of every 1000 babies born in the country suffer from heart diseases like holes in heart, valve deformities and inadequate flow of blood to the heart leading to suffocation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create awareness about various causes of heart attack and educate the public about the preventive measures.

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

(b) As far as children are concerned, there are 2 causative factors for heart disease (i) congenital heart and (ii) Rheumatic heart. In the case of children with essential heart disease, only cases of major heart defects and surgical intervention which can only be done at major hospital. In the case of children with Rheumatic heart disease, preventive measures like early detection and intervention with proper antibiotics are required. Extensive health education is need

to make preparation for detecting early sore throa symptoms. For this purpose, demonstration are pilot projects are being tried out through Indian College of Medical Research:

SC/ST Population Brought above Poverty Line

*421. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state:

(a) the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, separately;

(b) the number of such families brought above the poverty line during the last three years, separately; and

(c) the extent to which the above objective has been achieved?

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

(a) As per 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India is 10,62,34,623 and 5,20,31,201, respectively. This includes the projected population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for Assam and estimated population of these communities of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). Scheduled Caste families targetted for economic assistance and actually assisted under 20 Point Programme to enable them to cross the poverty line during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as follows:

Year	No. of SC families assisted	
	Target	Achievement
1987-88	20,43,181	25,16,417
1988-89	21,05,935	24,12,208
1989-90	22,04,073	17,83,007 (Upto Feb., 90)

Scheduled Tribe families targetted for economic assistance and actually assisted under family-beneficiary oriented Pro-

grammes in 19 Tribal Sub Plan States/U.Ts during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as follows:

Year	No. of ST families assisted	
	Target	Achievement
1987-88	8,05,791	11,99,659
1988-89	8,32,736	11,61,483
1989-90	8,48,125	7,54,901
		(upto Feb., 90)

The date on the number of families actually brought above the poverty line is not available.

concurrence of the World Bank, the credit closing date of the project has now been extended upto 31st March, 1992.

India Population Project in Kerala

*422. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that "India Population Project", a World Bank assisted project is being implemented in four districts of Kerala and will be completed by March, 1990;

(b) whether Kerala Government has submitted expansion proposals of the project for the next three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) the quantum of financial assistance from Union Government to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The expansion proposals forwarded by the State Government envisaged implementation of India Population Project to cover the entire State at an estimated project cost of Rs. 50 crores to be implemented over a period of three years. Due to resource constraints it has not been possible to approve the expansion project proposal submitted by the Kerala Government.

Units for utilisation of Cashew Apple

*423. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports on the findings of the Agricultural Research Institute, Kerala regarding the beneficial utilisation of cashew apple;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any pro-

cashew apple for producing jam, pickles or any other consumable products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not received any such reports.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not have any proposal to set up any unit for processing of cashew apple in the central public sector in Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Chloroquine by IDPL

*424. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government placed an order with the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for supply of Chloroquine.

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether they drug was supplied directly by the IDPL or was supplied by a middleman; and

(c) if the drug was supplied by the IDPL through a middleman, the details thereof indicating the name of middleman and the commission paid?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). An order was placed by the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme on February 9, 1990 on I.D.P.L., a public sector undertaking, for the supply of 200 million tablets of chloroquine phosphate at the rate of Rs. 251.20 per 1000 tablets. The terms and conditions of the

order stipulated *inter alia* that M/s I.D.P.L. would supply to the M.S.D. Depots at Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay. N.M.E.P. receives drugs directly from I.D.P.L and makes payment directly to I.D.P.L.

The Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals have stated that I.D.P.L. have paid a sum of Rs. 9.02 lakh to M/s. Neel Madhav Consultants Private Limited, New Delhi for following up the business, in accordance with the agreement entered into in November, 1989 between I.D.P.L. and the agent. However, we have requested the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals to look into this matter.

Rise in Price of Hank Yarn

*425. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of hank yarn have recently gone up causing much hardship to the weavers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to bring down the prices of hank yarn within the reach of the weavers;

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) As against the price rise over the last two years, hank yarn prices in the last six months have been more or less stable.

(b) The price fluctuations in yarn prices are relatable to increase in some input costs, and demand-supply position for the particular count.

(c) The steps Government have taken from time to time in this context are:—

- (i) **The Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme to ensure production of hank yarn for the handloom sector;**
- (ii) **Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of existing units for captive production of yarn for the handloom sector;**
- (iii) **Assistance to the National Handloom Development Corporation for their yarn supply operations and development activities;**
- (iv) **Adoption of a cautious policy on exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn after taking into account the interests of the handloom sector;**
- (v) **Setting up of twenty yarn deposits through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices;**
- (vi) **Setting up of a Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner for periodically assessing the situation relating to the availability and prices of hank yarn and suggesting remedial measures; and**
- (vii) **Persuading the State Government to set up Yarn Price Fixation Committees for fixing prices of hank yarn produced by cooperative/State sector mills at reasonable rates for supply to the handloom sector.**

[Translation]

Establishment of Mini Capital

*426. SHRI CHHABIRAM ABGAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a mini capital elsewhere in view of concentration of Government offices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Minority Commission

*427. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give the Minorities Commission a constitutional status; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The question of according constitutional/statutory status to the Minorities Commission is under consideration.

Supply of rice to Andhra Pradesh

*428. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and offtake of

rice to Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the supply of rice; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The monthly allocation of rice to Andhra Pradesh for Public Distribution System is being made on the basis of the monthwise demand projected by the State Government based on the understanding that the Government of India will allocate 2/3rd of the quantity of rice which the State Government procures for the Central Pool during the current marketing season. Thus the allocation will increase with the increase in procurement by the State Government.

STATEMENT

DEMAND, ALLOTMENT AND OFFTAKE OF RICE FOR P.D.S. IN RESPECT OF ANDHRA PRADESH DURING THE CURRENT YEAR IS AS UNDER

(In '000 Tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
January, 1990	200 0	80,0	84.1
February, 1990	200.0	80.0	91.4
March, 1990	85.0	85.0	N.A
April, 1990	85 0	85.0	N.A

N.A = Not yet available.

Supply of Contaminated Glucose Saline

*430. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports/complaints were received during the last three years regarding supply of contaminated glucose salines; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the cases of various complaints received during the last 3 years regarding contaminated I.V. fluids and the action taken thereon are shown in attached statement.

Besides, 10 cases of adverse reaction/deaths alleged to be due to administration of I.V. fluids at Safdarjung Hospital, were reported in various newspapers during September, 1989. A group of experts constituted to look into the alleged news reports found that none of the adverse reaction/death was due to the administration of I.V. fluids.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Injection (Batch No. 7750)	M/s Mount Pharmaceutical, Madras	K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay	Drugs Inspector Maharashtra State	Sample found to contain suspected matter as by reported Government Analyst, Maharashtra State Bombay	The case of death was reported as respiratory paralysis following OPC poisoning and not due to substandard drugs.
2.	Glucose 5% fluid (Batch No. EB-338)	M/s Tablets (I) Ltd., Madras	Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	Drugs Inspectors Delhi Administration	Sample found to be of standard quality by C.I.P.L., Ghaziabad.	Death was not due to I.V. fluid as per Hospital's Enquiry Committee Report.
3.	Destrose 5% Inj. (Batch No. 6B039B)	M/s Albert David Ltd., Ghaziabad	Clinic of a Pvt. Doctor	Sample not taken for test	Control sample was examined by the Office of DDC (I), North Zone contained no	Stocks of Dextrose 5% manufactured by the firm was inspected by the

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					fungus or contaminated. Material.	Office of D.D.C. (I), North Zone No complaint of fungus/contamination was found.
4.	Transolyte -P Inj. (Batch No. 685)	M/s Transven Labs. Ongole (A.P.)	Gandhi Hospital, Secundriabad	Drug Inspectors Andhra Pradesh	Sample found to be not of standard quality	The Drugs Controller (A.P.), has suspended the manufacturing licence of the firm.
5.	Ringer's Lactate Inj. B. No. 885148C, 88513B, 895455C, 8953233B and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 89-5343B	M/s Prem Pharmaceutical, Madras	Satdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Drugs Inspectors Delhi Administration	Sample found to be of standard by C.I.P.L. Ghaziabad.	Deaths not due to I.V. Ringer's Lactate as per report of the hospital.

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Dextrose 5% B. No. 318059	M/s Dhavsons Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital New Delhi	Drugs Inspectors, North Zone	Sample sent to Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta for test.	Failed in respect of description. Firm has been warned by Drugs Controller, Haryana.
7.	Manitol Inj. 20% (B. No. 9 RB 767)	M/s Tablets (India) Ltd., Madras	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector, Delhi Administration	Sample sent for test to Drugs Laboratory, Bangalore.	Sample has been found to be of standard quality.
8.	Dextrose 5% (B. No. 525089, 107049, 111089 and 311049)	M/s. Dhavsons Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Drugs Inspectors, North Zone	3 sample found to be of standard quality by CIPL, Ghaziabad, Dextrose B. No. 107049	Firm has been warned by Drugs Controller Haryana in respect of not of standard

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Dextrose 5% Inj. B. No. 413089	M/s Dhavsons Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad	R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi	Drugs Inspectors, North Zone	Sample has been found to be not of standard quality by CDL, Calcutta in respect of description.	Firm has been warned by Drugs Controller, Haryana.
10.	i) Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P192	M/s Oslers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contain particulate matter and fungus.	The manufacturer as well as the dealer have been prosecuted in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate 1st Class, Tis Hazari, Delhi by Central Drugs
	ii) Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P196	M/s Oslers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contain particulate matter and fungus.	
	iii) Slyte-M	M/s Oslers Pharma Ltd.,	M/s Eskay	Drugs Inspector	The sample	

quality sample.
failed in respect of description.

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B. No. 80P176 Coimbatore						
		Pharmaceuticals, North Zone New Delhi			contains particulate matters and fungus. The contents of chloride found to be much more than the declared quantity	Inspector, North Zone for manufacturing of and selling not of standard quality of I.V. fluids.
iv)	Dextrose Injection B. No. 80P193	M/s Oslers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	The sample contains particulate matter and fungus.	The manufacturer as well as the dealer have been prosecuted in the court of Metropolitan.
v)	Dextrose Injection B. No. 80P430	M/s Oslers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	The sample contains particulate matters and fungus.	

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	vi) Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P203	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	The sample contains particulate matters and fungus.	
	vii) Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P194	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate and fungus.	Magistrate, 1st class Tis Hazari Delhi by central Drug Inspector, North, for manufacturing and selling not of standard quality of I.V. Fluids.
	viii) Dextrose Inj. (10% w/v) B. No. 80P444	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate matter and fungus.	
	ix) Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P237	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Fails in test for pyrogen.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Drug and Batch No.</i>	<i>Name of Manufacturer</i>	<i>Place where the samples taken for test</i>	<i>Sample(s) drawn by</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	x) Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P138	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate matter and fungus.	
	xi) Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P195	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate matter and fungus.	
	xii) Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P416	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate matter and fungus.	
	xiii) Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P140	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	Contains particulate matter and fungus.	The manufacturer as well as the dealer have been prosecuted in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate 1st class, this Hazari.
	xiv) Sodium Chloride and	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	contains particulate matter	

Sl. No.	Name of Drug and Batch No.	Name of Manufacturer	Place where the samples taken for test	Sample(s) drawn by	Results	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P459		New Delhi		and fungus.	by Central Drug Inspector, for manufacturing an
xv)	Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. B. No. 80P248	M/s Osiers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore	M/s Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi	Drugs Inspector North Zone	contains particulate matter and fungus.	selling not of standard quality of I.V. Fluids.

Water logging problem in West Bengal

4353. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water-logging and flood problems are assuming dangerous proportions in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal which force the peasants to vacate the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). During the floods of 1987 and 1988, areas of about 1300 Sq. Kms. and 2300 Sq. Kms. were affected.

(c) The State Government has contemplated schemes for flood control measures comprising embankments and drainage channels.

Harassment of the Staff of Guru Nanak Eye Centre, Hospital, New Delhi

4354. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several complaints about the forced or bonded labour of low paid employees in Guru Nanak Eye Centre, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into all these complaints;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the effective measures taken so far or being taken to provide relief to all these employees and to get their salaries, etc. released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) No,

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

New-Item captioned "Closed Jute Mills Stripping Assets"

4355. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Closed jute mills stripping assets" appearing in "Business Standard" dated 7 March, 1990; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Eastern Manufacturing Company (EMCO) on which a news item appeared in the "Business Standard" dated March 7, 1990 has been under lockout since March 5, 1988. For disposal of any machine by the Jute Mills, approval of the jute Commissioner is required. EMCO has not obtained any permission for disposal of machines. The Government are not therefore aware whether they have actually disposed some machines as stated in the news item. As regards sale of fixed assets like land and buildings belonging to the mills, permission of the State Government is mandatory.

Minorities Financial Corporation

4356. SHRIANADICHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Minorities Financial Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Handicrafts

4357. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the value of export of handicrafts during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken to boost the exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The value of exports of handicrafts including handknotted carpets, during the last two years is as under:—

<i>Years</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores) (Provl.)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1988-89	770.43	Includes export of Staple/rayon carpets to the tune of Rs. 26.55 crores for the period July-Feb. 1989-90
1989-90 (April -Feb.)	961.92	

(b) The following steps have been taken to boost the export of handicrafts including handknotted carpets;—

1. *Cash Compensatory Support (CCS)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Export Product</i>	<i>% rate of CCS on FOB value</i>
(i)	Handicrafts other than those made of Jute	10
(ii)	Jute Handicrafts	12
(iii)	Rand-knotted woollen carpets having FOB value:	
	(a) above Rs. 650/- per sq. mtr. 18	
	(b) above Rs. 250/- but upto Rs. 650/- per sq.mtr.	15
	(c) upto Rs. 250/- per sq. mtr.	8

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Export Product</i>	<i>% rate of CCS on FOB value</i>
(iv)	Woollen druggets, durries & goat hair pattis.	8
(v)	Hand-knotted Silken/rayon/staple carpets.	15

2. *Duty Drawback facility*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Duty Drawback allowed</i>
(i)	Imitation zari products	13% of FOB value. Subject to a maximum of Rs. 27/- per mtr.
(ii)	Floor coverings of all types (excluding machine made)	(a) 2% of FOB value where it exceeds Rs. 1000/- per sq. mtr. (b) 3% of FOB value where it does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per sq. mtr.
(iii)	Brass Artwares and Electro-plated Nickle Silver Wares	28% of FOB value subject to a maximum of Rs. 30.30 per kg.

3. *Import Replenishment facility*

(i)	Handicrafts, e.g. Artmetalwares, upon the woodwares etc.	10% to 40% of FOB value depending item of handicrafts.
(ii)	Hand-made woollen carpets, Druggets, etc. containing more than 50% wool by weight? Namdhas & Rugs containing more than 30% wool by weight.	20% FOB value
(iii)	Hand-made silk carpets containing not less than 20% natural silk by weight	20% of FOB value

4. Pre/post shipment credit is available on concessional rate of interest i.e. 7.5% to 9.5% depending upon nature and duration of credit.

5. Import of raw wool of 32 micro and above has been allowed under

Open General Licence (OGL) at a concessional rate of custom duty @ 5% ad valorem.

6. In order to augment the export of handicrafts including Handknotted carpets, the two Export Promotion

Councils namely the Carpet Export Promotion Council and the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts have also sponsored sales-cum-study teams abroad to explore the market potentials.

Encouragement to Fruit Processing Industry

4358. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage fruit processing industry by providing them with financial aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage and popularise fruit based drinks with ten percent or more juice?

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

(b) Various Plan Schemes have been drawn up by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry for 1990-91 for encouraging fruit processing industry. These include encouragement for modernisation, diversification, marketing and research.

(c) Government has extended financial assistance to Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation, a State Government Undertaking, which has set up an integrated agro-industrial complex at Hajipur.

The unit produce fruit and vegetable products, including fruit drinks.

Modern Food Industries India Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, has diversified its activities and has set up plants for producing fruit juices/drinks under the 'RASIKA' brand.

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC), another public sector undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry, has set up a pineapple juice concentrate project and the Corporation is marketing the same in the form of ready-to-serve juice/drink under the brand name 'PINEAP'.

ISI mark on domestic electrical appliances

4359. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed compulsory ISI mark on certain domestic electrical appliances;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. By an Order issued by the Central Government on 18.3.88, the following seven electrical appliances had been brought under Compulsory Certification with effect from dates shown against each:—

<i>Items</i>	<i>Effective from</i>
1. Electric Immersion water heaters (IS:368)	1st July, 1988
2. Electric irons (IS:366)	
3. Electric stoves (IS:2994)	
4. Electric radiators (IS: 369)	
5. Switches for domestic and similar purposes (IS:3854)	1st September, 1988
6. 2 Amp switches for domestic and similar purposes (IS:4949)	
7. 3 pin plugs and socket outlets (IS: 1293)	

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There had been representations against the said Order from various Associations of small scale industries manufacturing these items. These Associations had, among others, represented that sufficient time be given to small scale units to set up testing facilities to conform to the requirements of the Order. After sympathetically considering these representations, the earlier Order issued by the Central Government in 1987 was rescinded and the fresh order as mentioned in part (a) above issued. As a result of subsequent efforts, adequate testing facilities are now available in and around Delhi where a large number of such units are located. In addition, Government have circulated through the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations a list of source of raw materials and components the use of which will facilitate the passing of the final product as per specifications laid down by B.I.S. for such products. The National Small Industries Corporation had also floated a scheme for making

available components and raw materials of acceptable quality to the small scale sector. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to help the small scale sector units to set up facilities to be able to conform to the requirements of the Order.

In spite of the fact that adequate steps were taken by the Government to help the small scale sector units to conform to the said Order, 4 Writ Petitions had been filed before the Delhi High Court challenging the validity of the said Order. The High Court, after hearing all the concerned parties, disposed of the Writ Petitions by its Order dated 17.11.89 upholding the validity of the Order. However, it has partially allowed the Writ Petitions on the technical ground that plugs, switches and sockets did not fall within the definition of accessories of electrical appliances and struck down the Order in so far as it applied to items No. 5 to 7 listed in part (a) above.

Seniority in EPF Organisation

4360. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India, while deciding the question of determining the seniority in respect of employees in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has decided the date of appointment in the Organisation as the date of seniority;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that frequent Orders issued by the Central Office in finalising the seniority cases has raised controversies among the Regional Offices and

(c) if so, whether Government would issue uniform instructions to remove the confusion created by orders/instructions of the Central Office, EPF Organisation?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Supreme Court has, however, while dismissing a Special Petition filed by the EPF Organisation in a case relating to seniority of UDCs, held that in the absence of any other rule seniority of the officials is to be determined with reference to the actual date of appointment in the grade.

(b) No, Sir. All the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have already been instructed to prepare the seniority list in the grade of UDCs (where not already finalised) as per direction of Supreme Court.

(c) The seniority rules of the employees of the organisation (including UDC) have been finalised and notified recently.

Guidelines for distribution of essential commodities

4361. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines or laid down norms for the distribution of essential commodities to the Fair Price Shops;

(b) whether upliftments of essential commodities is in accordance with these guidelines, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). While allocation of PDS commodities is made by the Central Government to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, norms regarding distribution of these commodities to the fair price shops, including those relating to the scale of distribution and other details, are decided upon by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, in the general guidelines sent to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for strengthening the Public Distribution System (PDS), they have been advised on various aspects like the need for universal coverage of the population by ration cards, opening of new fair price shops, specially in un-served and under-served areas, introduction of mobile shops in remote and inaccessible areas, etc.

Commissioner for SC/ST

4362. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for SCs/STs has not been vested with powers to ensure implementation of its recommendations by the concerned ministries/departments;

(b) if so, the steps proposed for enforcement of recommendations of the Commissioner in order to protect the interests of SCs/STs; and

(c) the number of recommendations made by the Commissioner in its reports for the years 1986 and 1987 and the number out of them accepted/implemented by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Commissioner for SCs and STs who is appointed as per the provisions of Article 338 of the Constitution, which states that the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, appointed by the President, has to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution, and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been specifically vested with powers to ensure implementation of his recommendations by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

The copies of the report of the Commissioner are forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, requesting them to take necessary action on the recommendations, and to inform the details about there along with their comments to the Ministry of Welfare to be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

(c) Of the 34 recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1986-87, 19 recommendations have been accepted, 11 have been partially accepted, 2 have not been accepted, and 2 are under consideration.

Demand of C.G.H.S. Pharmacists Association

4363. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some demands of CGHS Pharmacists Association are pending implementation;

(b) if so, the demands made and the details of those which have been implemented and those which await implementation; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of the pending demands?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demands of the CGHS Pharmacists' Association of India are as under:—

- (1) Recognition of the CGHS Pharmacists' Association of India.
- (2) Improving promotional avenues by creation of 223 posts of pharmacists in higher grade.
- (3) Grant of selection grade.
- (4) Establishment of Testing Laboratory of CGHS for standardisation of quality of medicines purchased.
- (5) Risk or Pharmacy allowance to the CGHS Pharmacists.

The present position with regard to implementation/stage of consideration of the aforesaid demands are as under:—

- (1) Since the rules relating to recogni-

tion of Associations are being revised by the Department of Personnel and Training, it was not possible to consider this demand.

- (2) Based on the recommendations of Central IVth Pay Commission, a proposal to upgrade 223 posts of Pharmacists to Head pharmacist was referred to Ministry of Finance who have asked for certain additional information.
- (3) 61 posts of Selection Grade Pharmacists have already been created.
- (4) A committee has been constituted to look into the problems of quality of drugs being purchased from C.G.H.S. organisation.
- (5) This has not been agreed to by Ministry of Finance. However, an allowance namely 'Patient Care Allowance' has been allowed to all Non-Ministerial Group 'C' and 'D', staff including the Pharmacists of CGHS in accordance with the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at in March 90 between the Government and the AIOGHSEA.

(c) The delay in implementation of the Demands is due to consultation with other Ministries such as Personnel and Finance.

Demands of Employees of Central Research Institute for Yoga

4364. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi recently started agitating for the acceptance of their demands; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Work Regarding Storm-Water Drains in Nirman Vihar

4365. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that work relating to internal storm-water drains and repair of road, in Nirman Vihar has been held up due to non-payment of the bills of contractors by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in spite of the fact that full cost of works had been deposited by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society about two years ago; and

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed including removal of excavated earth and linking the storm-water drain with the main drain on Patparganj Road?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no work has been held up on account of non-payment of bills.

(b) Work of removal of excavated earth repair of roads and linking of Storm water drains with main drain are scheduled for completion before the next monsoon.

Plots in Rohini

4366. SHRI GURDIAL SINGH SAINI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of development of land and plots in Rohini, Delhi has come down, if so the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of plots allotted in Rohini since Dec., 1989, category-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining registrants will be allotted plots?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Constraint on municipal services like water supply, sewerage etc. and on land because of the stay orders granted by the courts, the pace of development of land and plots in Rohini has slowed down.

(b) Demand letters to 4,704 successful allottees in the draw held in October, 1989 have been sent after December, 1989 as per category wise break up given below:—

(i)	MIG	2064 plots
(ii)	LIG	1740 plots
(iii)	EWS/ Janata	900 plots
Total		4704 plots

(c) Development is being done in phases and it is not possible at this stage to indicate any time frame within which the remaining registrants will be allotted plots.

ILO Study about Rural Employment

4367. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the analysis of a series of studies on special employment creation schemes in India,

Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka conducted by the International Labour Organisation—Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion—pointing out lacunae in Asian Employment Schemes in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the publication "The Elusive Target-An Evaluation of Target-Group Approaches to Employment Creation in Rural Asia" brought out by Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion. The Publication contains only the analysis, made by various authors, of the special employment programmes undertaken in countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Sri Lanka. The authors have drawn their own conclusions based on their analysis which are useful.

DDA Shops to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4368. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have introduced a scheme for allotment of shops/stalls exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of persons who applied for the shops during the years 1988 and 1989 and the number of shops allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ratio of 3:2 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been enforced under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the

remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). 13,000 persons applied in 1988 and 7,077 in 1989. 175 shops were allotted in 1988 and 190 shops/stalls were allotted in 1989. Since the order of the Government regarding reservation does not stipulate separate allotment to SC/ST in the ratio of 3:1, allotments were not made separately on that basis. However, DDA has reported that writ petition has been filed on behalf of STs asking for separate reservation to STs in this regard and at present, the matter is sub-judice.

Production and Export of Jaggery

4369. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of jaggery in the cur-

rent year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to export surplus jaggery; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(a) Gur is produced by a large number of small and scattered units in an unorganised sector, and hence estimates of production of gur are not available directly. The estimates of gur production are derived from the residual quantity of sugarcane estimated to be available for production of gur and khandsari after deducting from the estimated quantity of the total sugarcane produced in the country less the quantity of sugarcane estimated to be utilised for seeding, chewing etc. as well as for crushing in sugar factories for manufacture of sugar. Naturally, these figures can be worked out only after the completion of the current season (1989-90) in September, 1990. For 1988-89 season, the provisional estimates of gur production in important States are as follows:—

<i>State</i>		<i>Production of gur including khandsari in 1988-89 season</i>
		<i>(lakh tonnes)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.92
2.	Assam	1.52
3.	Bihar	1.22
4.	Haryana	2.92
5.	Karnataka	9.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.35
7.	Punjab	2.28
8.	Tamil Nadu	11.89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	52.74
10.	Others	6.15
Total :		95.35

(b) and (c). Government has allowed export of gur within a ceiling of 5000 tonnes 1990 (upto 30.9.1990).

Supply of imported edible oils to consumers

4370. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported edible oils are given to the Fair Price Shops at a concessional price for onward distribution to the customers;

(b) whether complaints of non-availability of imported edible oils at Fair Price Shops have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has not received any specific complaints regarding non-availability of imported edible oils at Fair Price Shops. The matter regarding non-availability of imported edible is at Fair Price Shops is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations and they have to take necessary action in the matter.

Model ITI

4371. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up in Central Sector some Model Industrial Training Institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the locations of such Model ITIs and what Model facilities are made available there?

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

(b) Four Model Industrial Training Institutes have been set up at Choudwar, Haldwani, Jodhpur and Calicut. These have been set up on experimental basis on re-structured pattern of craftsmen training consisting of one year broad based training followed by specialised training on modular pattern.

Targets of Universal Immunisation

4372. DR. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek the cooperation Indian Medical Association and other voluntary organisations such as LIONS and Rotary clubs to achieve targets of Universal immunisation by 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have whole heartedly welcomed the cooperation and support extended by Indian Medical Association, Rotary International, LIONS and other voluntary organisations willing to assist the Government in the implementation of Universal Immunisation Programme all over the country. While Rotary International have extended support to Government in procurement of Oral Polio Vaccine, some other voluntary organisations including Rotary clubs and IMA have taken up service delivery activities in areas selected by these organisations. Some or-

ganisations are also giving valuable support in spreading awareness about importance of immunisation and for promoting its acceptance.

Irrigation Schemes Pending with Union Government

4373. SHRI THAN SING JATAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gambhir Banganga Link Irrigation Scheme, Todana Irrigation Scheme, Lower Parvati Irrigation Scheme and Dhaulpur Lift Irrigation Scheme are pending with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Gambhir Banganga Link Irrigation Scheme, Todana Irrigation Scheme and Dhaulpur Lift Irrigation Scheme have not been received at the Centre. The Lower Parvati Irrigation Scheme received in June 1985 was examined and returned to the State Government in December, 1987 as it was found techno-economically not viable.

(b) Does not arise.

TB Project with Japanese Aid

4374. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch a TB project in the country with Japanese aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof and in which State that project would be launched; and

(c) the total amount of Japanese aid expected for the project?

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

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

Textile Mills Closed in Coimbatore

4375. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Coimbatore, twenty textile mills had been closed down as a result of which 30,000 workers had been thrown out of jobs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reopen the mills and to rehabilitate the workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Only 9 cotton/man-made textile mills employing 5618 workers were lying closed in Coimbatore as on 28.2.90.

(b) Re-opening of the closed textile mills depends on their viability being established before the Nodal Agency/ Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction. Out of the 4 closed mills examined by the Nodal Agency only one was found viable and even this is before the BIFR. Cases of two out of the remaining 5 mills are also before the BIFR and Official Liquidator has been appointed in another case. The State Government has been advised to take steps for the rehabilitation of the affected workers.

Review of Sugar Licencing Policy

4376. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to review sugar licencing policy to harness huge potential for sugar development and promotion of sugar industry in rural areas;

(b) if so, details of the policy decisions taken in regard to creation of additional capacity for sugar production in cooperative sector, number of new units cleared, State-wise and capacity during 1989-90 and number of units still pending considerations- State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the pending proposals?

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

(a) to (c). The Central Government is in the process of formulating a new sugar licensing policy which would be announced shortly. State-Wise letters of Intent issued for the establishment of new sugar factories during 1989-90 and State-wise number of applications pending consideration as on 21-03-1990 are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

List of Letters of intent issued for establishment of New Sugar Factories during 1989-90 and position of pending applications (as on 21.03.1990)

Sl. No.	State	No. of letter of intent issued			No. of pending application			
		Coop.		Others		Views formulated and communicated to department of I.D.	Clarification/ information sought from the State Government	Applications received recently
		No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.332	1	0.332	5	5	11
2.	Maharashtra	7	3.043	—	—	5	6	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0.49	1	0.245	—	1	2
4.	Gujarat	4	1.704	—	—	1	—	—
5.	Orissa	—	—	1	0.197	—	2	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	6	1	8

Sl. No.	State	No. of letter of intent issued				No. of pending application		
		Coop.		Others		Views formulated and communicated to department of I.D.	Clarification/ information sought from the State Government	Applications received recently
		No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.			
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
9.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
10.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total		14	5,569	3	0,774	21	26	34

Irrigation Projects of Bhitwara District

4377. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BAN-
ERA: Will the Minister of WATER RE-
SOURCEs be pleased to state the details of
irrigation projects in Bhitwara district likely to
be cleared by Union Government for the
Eighth Five-Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Observations on the
revised project report for the Meja moderni-
sation and Meja Feeder Project (Medium)
situated in the District of Bhitwara have been
sent to the State Government in 10/89. The
Project on completion aims at providing irri-
gation facilities to an area of 10, 118.4 ha.
The Project is under execution already.
Expenditure incurred on the project till March,
1989 is Rs. 8.44 crores. Budget allocation on
the project during VII Plan was Rs. 8.04
crores.

[English]

**Committee for Employees Under
Directorate of Printing**

4378. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the
Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any inter-departmental
Committee was constituted during the year
1987 for industrial employees working under
the Directorate of Printing;

(b) whether the Committee has submit-
ted its report;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely
to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-
OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)

Yes, Sir. An Inter-Departmental Committee
for the printing staff of the Presses under
different Ministries of the Government was
constituted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In view of reply to part (b)
above, question does not arise.

[English]

Vocational Training

4379. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to take up
a comprehensive vocational training project
to improve the quality of craftsman training,
apprenticeship training and advance train-
ing for industrial workers etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal for
increasing more seats in the ITIs, State-
wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to introduce new trade
courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme
in the existing ITIs leading to increase in
seating capacity.

Statement II indicating Statewise de-
tails of increase in seating capacity is en-
closed.

STATEMENT-I

Government of India, Ministry of Labour in the Directorate General of Employment and Training with the help of World Bank is embarking on a modernisation programme of the Vocational Training system in India which has been necessitated by the changes in technology that have taken place in the industry. A project agreement has been signed in the year, 1989, which aims at strengthening and improving the existing infrastructure of National Vocational Training System and improve the competence of training through improved and upgraded training activities. The main objectives of the Project are as under:

- (i) To improve the quality and efficiency of basic craftsmen training in the ITIs.
- (ii) To expand and diversify programmes in the advanced skills and high-tech areas and increase the relevance of national apprenticeship training scheme.
- (iii) To increase areas of training in non-traditional sectors for the development of Women's skills as an important part of the country's labour force.
- (iv) To strengthen planning and implementation management capability at DGE&T and State Directorate of Training levels.

The Project will assist the State Governments and the Central Government to modernise facilities/instructional aids, training methodologies, training materials, workshop and class-room buildings and to upgrade the pedagogical and technical skills of trainers. It will also equip the vocational training system to cope with highly advanced technologies being introduced in the Indian In-

dustries under the impact of modern technological innovation.

The Project is national in scope covering 28 States/U.Ts in which ITIs are located and will be implemented under the coordination and direction of the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour in a period of six years from the year 1989-90 onwards.

Following schemes are being covered under the Project:

- (1) Modernisation of equipment in 400 ITIs.
- (2) Establishment of Equipment Maintenance System in 119 Centres.
- (3) Provision of instructional aids to 400 ITIs.
- (4) Establishment of Media Resource Centres in 10 advanced level training institutions.
- (5) Introduction of new trade courses in 209 ITIs.
- (6) Introduction of self-employment training courses in 95 ITIs.
- (7) Establishment of or 24 Basic Training Centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- (8) Establishment of 44 Related Instruction Training Centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- (9) Expansion of AVTS Programme in 39 Centres.
- (10) Establishment of high-tech training facilities in 20 Centres.
- (11) Establishment of 100 new ITIs/

Wings for Women's Training.

- (12) Introduction of new trades in 64 women ITIs.
- (13) Establishment of 4 Regional Training Institutes for Women.
- (14) Strengthening of existing RVTIs/ NVTI for Women.
- (15) Strengthening of Women's Cell at DGE&T Headquarters.
- (16) Strengthening of Trade Testing, Certification and documentation facilities at DGE&T Headquarters.
- (17) Strengthening of CSTARI at Calcutta.
- (18) Establishment of Project Management Units at DGE&T Headquarters and 18 States/U.Ts.
- (19) Provision of local and international

fellowships and Expert Services for various Project Schemes.

The total base cost of the Project is Rs.441.58 crores. Of this, cost of equipments including high-tech equipments would be Rs. 284 crores, and the cost of Civil Works would be Rs. 51.50 crores. Most of the Schemes are related to the development, upgradation and expansion of State Section training institutions as the State Governments were finding it hard to improve the quality and quantity of training due to financial constraints. About 77 percent of the total cost of the Project would be shared equally by Central and State Governments on Centrally sponsored scheme pattern, whereas the remaining 23 percent expenditure would be the Central sector schemes under the Ministry of Labour.

The Project has been approved by the World Bank in June, 1989 and made effective as from August, 1989. The Bank has granted credit of loan of US\$ 280 millions for this Project.

STATEMENT-II

Statewise number of ITIs covered

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Scheme: Introduction of new Trade Courses in ITIs		Scheme: Introduction of new trade courses in ITIs exclusively for women	
		No. of ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced	No. of Women ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	576	8	528
2.	Assam	6	320	2	128
3.	Bihar	15	960	2	128
4.	Goa	1	64	—	—
5.	Gujarat	9	624	2	144
6.	Haryana	9	508	8	440
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	248	—	—
8.	Karnataka	7	472	4	160

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Scheme: Introduction of new Trade Courses in ITIs		Scheme: Introduction of new trade courses in ITIs exclusively for women	
		No. of ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced	No. of Women ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	384	4	164
10.	Kerala	7	456	3	208
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11	768	5	320
12.	Maharashtra	16	1000	6	352
13.	Manipur	1	64	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	1	64	—	—
15.	Orissa	6	344	2	128
16.	Punjab	18	960	5	304
17.	Rajasthan	10	544	1	64

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Scheme: Introduction of new Trade Courses in ITIs		Scheme: Introduction of new trade courses in ITIs exclusively for women	
		No. of ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced	No. of Women ITIs covered	No. of seats to be introduced
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	16	960	—	—
19.	Tripura	1	64	1	64
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37	2176	8	392
21.	West Bengal	11	640	2	128
22.	Chandigarh	1	44	—	—
23.	Daman & Diu	1	64	—	—
24.	Delhi	4	288	1	72
Total:		209	12592	64	3724

Non-Deposit of EPF by Orson & Nihon India Ltd.

deposited by the Company during the last three years; and

4380. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

(a) whether Orson and Nihon India Ltd. have been depositing the full PF amounts due with the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) if not, the details of the amounts not

(b) According to available information, the details of the amount not deposited by the Company are as given below:—

<i>Name of the Establishment</i>	<i>Period of default</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i) Orson	3/89 to 2/90	16.90
(ii) Nihon	7/89 to 2/90	2.74

(c) The two establishments are reported to have been closed from the date they are defaulting. The Provident Fund authorities are, however, reported to have issued show-cause notices to the employers under the provisions of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

up some new hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any land has been earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of the location and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

Opening of New Hospitals in Delhi

4381. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes.

(a) whether there is any proposal to set

(c) Details are furnished in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT*Location and funds earmarked for the new Hospitals*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Outlay (1990-91) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	100 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	Mangolpuri	100.00

1	2	3	4
2.	100 bedded Rao Tula Ram Hospital	Jaffar Pur	120.00
3.	100 Bedded Hospital	Khichripur	85.00
4.	100 Bedded Hospital	Jahangirpuri	100.00
5.	100 Bedded Hospital	Maidan Garhi	10.00
6.	100 Bedded Hospital	Pooth Khurd	2.00
7.	100 Bedded Hospital	Siraspur	2.00
8.	100 Bedded Hospital	Reghubir Nagar	2.00
9.	500 Bedded Hospital	Rohini	2.00

[Translation]

Underground Water level in Punjab

4383. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the level of under ground water in Punjab is going down to an alarming degree due to large number of tube wells there and also for some other reasons;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) whether any detailed studies and research work has been done to study adverse affects likely to be felt due to continuous fall in the level of underground water;

(d) if so, the names of such areas in Punjab;

(e) the details of research conducted in this regard; and

(f) the details of measures contemplated by Government to check the continuous fall in the level of underground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Decline in ground water conveyance systems and periodic assessment of ground water levels ranging from 0.01 to 10.95 metres and rise ranging from 0.01 to 14.81 metres have been recorded in different localised pockets in Punjab.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Studies and research work carried out include continuous monitoring and analysis of ground water levels; installation of exploratory wells and piezometers, monitoring the seasonal and annual draft from ground water structures, review of seepage rates of lined and unlined surface water conveyance systems and periodic assessment of ground water balance. Particular attention is being given by the State Government to the districts of Sangrur, Pa-

tiala, Ludhiana and Jalandhar where it has noticed a fall due to some extent to the large number of tubewells.

(f) Remedial measures include land and water management practices to augment ground water, artificial recharge and restrictions on institutional finance in blocks with high stage of ground water utilisation.

[English]

Rural Labour Inspectors

4384. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded approval for the posts of Rural Labour Inspectors in the country to look after the

interests of unorganised labourers in rural areas;

(b) if so, the State-wise posts so far sanctioned and the guidelines regarding their duties issued in this regard; and

(c) whether suggestions have been received from the Governments for creation of more posts of RLI and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) The Central Government Sponsored a scheme during the seventh plan period under which 200 Rural Labour Inspectors were to be appointed by the 4 State Governments.

(b) The number of Rural Labour Inspectors to be appointed by the States were as below:—

(1)	Madhya Pradesh	—	85
(2)	Orissa	—	65
(3)	Rajasthan	—	37
(4)	Manipur	—	13

The Rural Labour Inspectors were required to enforce the minimum rates of wages in their respective jurisdictions.

(c) There were suggestions for creation of more posts of RLIs from the Government of Orissa. There is no proposal to further increase the number mentioned above.

Letters from M.Ps. to D.D.A.

4385. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA (Delhi Development Authority) requires to be streamlined;

(b) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament by the Delhi Development Authority from January, 1990 till date;

(c) how many of them are pending replies, with reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to deal promptly with letters of M.Ps?

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

(b) to (d). 268 letters were received from the Members of Parliament between January, 1990 and March, 1990 out of which final reply in 163 letters has already been sent. Out of the remaining 105 cases, interim reply has been sent in 87 cases. The letters are mostly regarding allotment of flats plots, shops, change of mode of payment, change of floor etc. in individual cases and these are required to be examined in the light of the extant policy. All efforts are made to give due priority to respond to the letters from the Members of Parliament but their number being large and the staff dealing with these matters being limited, it does take time to attend to such letters.

Chhapi Irrigation Project of Rajasthan

4386. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the estimated cost of the Chhapi Medium Irrigation Project in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to Rajasthan for executing that project so far;

(c) the amount spent by State Government as well as Union Government on that project so far;

(d) the Central assistance proposed to be given to the State for that project during 1990-91, and

(e) whether project is likely to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Chhapi Medium Irrigation Project was approved in June 1980 for an estimated cost of Rs. 5.906 crores.

(b) to (d). Cumulative expenditure on the project by the State upto March, 1989 is reported to be Rs. 3.91 crores. In addition, anticipated expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs. 1.65 crores. The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores for the year 1990-91. No Central assistance is tied to this project.

(e) VIII plan proposals have not been finalised.

Expense on Anti-Drug Advertisements

4387. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on anti-drug advertisements during the year 1989 and 1990, so far;

(b) whether Government propose to start special anti-drug campaign in cities during the year 1990; and

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned by Government for this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). During the year 1989-90, the Ministry of Welfare spent Rs. 10,54,000/- on advertisements for creating public awareness against the ill-effects of drugs through the DAVP. Awareness building programme against drug abuse is a continuous process. These include organising meetings, workshops, seminars, holding of essay and debate competitions, face to face communication through pantomime shows/street plays etc. A number of voluntary organisations are

being financially assisted for undertaking these programmes. All these programmes would be continued during 1990-91 also.

Scheme for Financing Rural Housing

4388. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for financing rural housing; and

(b) if so, the amount channelised for rural housing during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Sector scheme of allotment of House-sites and construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers under the Minimum Needs Programme is being implemented in the State Sector by various State Governments/UTs with a view to providing shelter to poor households in the rural areas. Against a plan outlay Rs. 577 crores during the 7th Five Year Plan, the total anticipated expenditure during the first 4 years of the 7th Plan upto 1988-89 is Rs. 485.21 crores. The outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 156.13 crores.

In addition, the Indira Awas Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme, was launched in 1985 with a view to provide shelter to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families and freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. An amount of Rs. 471 crores has been allocated from 1985-86 to 1988-89. During the year 1989-90 Rs. 157.38 crores has been allocated.

Inclusion of Fishermen in ST Category in A.P.

4389. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the long standing demand from the fishermen community in Andhra Pradesh for their inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes category; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 26.12.88 had deferred the matter. The present Government is examining afresh all proposals, recommendations, suggestions, etc., received in this regard. In view of Articles 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution, any amendments to the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament.

[Translation]

Central Fund to Bihar for Irrigation purposes

4390. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the funds allocated by Union Government to Bihar during the last two years for irrigation purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): During the last 2 years, a sum of Rs. 2977.71 lakhs has been provided to Bihar under Special Foodgrains Production and Command Area Development Programmes. Besides this, external assistance amounting to US\$52.70 million has been provided for Subarnarekha Project and Bihar Tubewells.

New Sugar Mills in Gujarat

4391. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the details of proposals received for setting up new sugar factories in Gujarat and especially in district Surat, and

(b) the time by which the proposals are

likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). After the announcement of licensing guidelines for the 7th Plan, 11 proposals have been received for setting up of new sugar mills in the State of Gujarat including the proposals received from Surat Distt. till 31.3.1990. Details of these proposals are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Position as 31 3 90

Sl No	Name of Factory	Capacity	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Kaveri Vibhag S Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd Chikhli District Valsad (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L I issued on 22 6 1989
2	M/s Shree Reva Khand Udyog S Mandli Ltd At and Post Amod District Bharuch (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L I issued on 10 7 1989
3	M/s Vadodara District Coop Sugarcane Growers Union Ltd Mandala Tal Dobhai District Vadodara (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L I issued on 20 10 1989
4	M/s Shree Nizai Vibhag S Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd Nizai District Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	Clarification sought for from State Government
5	M/s Shree Narmada Khand Udyog S Mandli Ltd Taropa Tal Nandod District Bharuch (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L I issued on 16 10 1989
6	M/s Shree Damanganga S Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd Vapi District Valsad (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	Views sent to the Department of I D
7	M/s Shri Khedut Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd Kosamba Tal Mangrol District Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L I issued on 19 1 1990

Position as 31.3.90

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Capacity	Remarks
1	2	3	4
8.	M/s. Shri Valod Pradesh S. Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Dadariya, Tal. Valod, District Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	L.I. issued on 20.2.1990
9.	Shri Surat Jilla Uttar Purwa Vibhag S. Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Isar--Tal. Mandvi, District Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	Views sent to the Department of I.D.
10	M/s. Shri Ukai Vibhag Asargrast S. Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., (At Serula, Tal. Songadh, Distt. Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	—do—
11.	M s. Shri Surat Jilla Dakshin Purwa Vibhag S. Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., At Dolwan, Tal. Vyara--Valod, District Surat (Gujarat)	2500 TCD	—do—

[English]

Price of Different Varieties of Cotton

4392. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-
ARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES
be pleased to state:

(a) the unginned cotton price per quintal
of Medium and Long staple varieties in the
years 1987, 1988, 1989 and at the present;

(b) whether the export of cotton has any
impact on the price of unginned cotton bene-
fitting the cotton growers:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in
this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A
statement is attached.

(b) Yes Sir, Export of cotton prevents fall
in the prices of seed cotton, thereby benefit-
ting the cotton growers.

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

STATEMENT

Details of range of prices per quintal for unginned cotton of major medium and long staple varieties paid by Cotton Corporation of India in the cotton years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Prices in Rs. per quintal

Variety	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (As on 2.4.90)
1	2	3	4	5
Medium Staple Cotton				
J-34	400 — 605	650 — 928	575 — 875	660 — 852
F-414/H 777 Agatti	419 — 631	728 — 950	575 — 925	683 — 800
Digvijay	452 — 579	817 — 958	570 — 750	655 — 791
1007	450 — 625	680 — 969	690 — 825	665 — 760
Long Staple Cotton				
H-4	435 — 741	800 — 1300	700 — 960	690 — 941
JKHY-1	485 — 650	NA	650 — 907	711 — 856

Prices in Rs. per quintal

Variety	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (As on 2.4.90)
1	2	3	4	5
S-6	487 — 740	968 — 1239	750 — 1100	775 — 950
MCU-5	536 — 770	745 — 1100	900 — 1329	840 — 970
DCH-32	540 — 807	645 — 1505	750 — 1450	800 — 1579

Foodgrains Quota for integrated Tribal Development Projects

4393. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI.
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether Union Government have issued directives to the State Government to earmark a certain quota of foodgrains released to them from the central pool for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which the new allocation has been made; and

(d) the steps proposed for ensuring that the earmarked quantities reach the beneficiaries in those areas?

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

(a) to (c). The State Governments/Union Territories concerned have recently been advised to earmark the quantities of foodgrains for distribution under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas on the basis of the average of the quantities distributed during the months of October, November and December, 1989. They have, however, been informed that there is no objection to quantities larger than those earmarked as above, being supplied in ITDP areas, but such supplies would have to be accommodated within the total PDS allotments for the State Government/Union Territory.

(d) The primary responsibility for implementing the scheme lies with the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. They have been advised by the Government

of India to ensure that the earmarked quantities actually reach the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Production of Mustard Oil

4394. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of mustard oil for internal consumption; and

(b) the actual production during the year 1989?

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

(a) The requirement of mustard oil for internal consumption is estimated at 13.5 lakh M.T.

(b) The production of mustard/rapeseed during 1988-89 was 44.12 lakh M.T. corresponding to 14.56 lakh M.T. of oil.

Production and Consumption of Edible Oils

4395. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of different edible oils during 1989-90 oil year in the country;

(b) the estimated consumption of these edible oils during the above period; and

(c) the manner in which the short-fall is likely to be met?

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

(a) The production of indigenous edible oils during 1989-90 is estimated to be 47.22 lakh M Ts

(b) *The consumption of edible oils will depend upon the availability of oils.*

(c) Government has been taking various measures to augment the production of oilseeds. As a short-term measure, import of edible oils is being resorted to as a supplemental step.

Implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana

4396. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the amount to be spent during 1990-91?

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

(b) A provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made in the Budget for 1990-91 as the Central Government share for Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

[*Translation*]

Agents for Man-Power Export

4397. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether agents for manpower export are appointed by Government and if so, the conditions prescribed and the procedure adopted for their selection;

(b) whether there is a proposal to appoint such agents in Bihar from where a large number of labourers go abroad for jobs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) In accordance with the provisions contained in Emigration Act, 1983, any one who intends to deploy Indian abroad can do so only after obtaining registration certificate from Protector General of Emigrants. Conditions and procedure for the issue of registration certificate is stipulated in Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules framed thereunder.

(b) and (c). M/s Rezvi Exports and M/s R.K. Construction from Bihar have applied to Protector General of Emigrants for issue of registration certificate. Their applications are being processed in accordance with the provisions contained in Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules framed thereunder.

[*English*]

Development of High Yielding Variety of Mulberry

4398. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether plant breeders at the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute (CSRTI), Mysore have developed three high yielding variety of mulberry that are suitable for cultivation in rainfed areas;

(b) if so, the names and the average yield per hectare in a year; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to raise such high yielding variety to other parts of the country?

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

(b) The names of the three varieties and

their average yield per hectare in a year are as under:—

Variety	Average yield (in kg.)
S 34	19,330
S 14	18,720
S 13	18,430

(c) The National Sericulture Project being implemented by the Central Silk Board envisages coverage of a total rainfed area of 2500 acres in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala under the above said high yielding mulberry varieties over a period of four years.

Cost of Living Index

4399. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to link salaries of private services also to the cost of living index; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Salaries in the organised private sector are revised periodically through negotiations and cost of living index is often taken into consideration. As regards the unorganised sector, the Centre and some States have provided for the payment of minimum wages alongwith variable Dearness Allowance linked to the cost of living index.

Garment Exporting Firms

4400. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of garment exporting firms, State-wise;

(b) the total export of garments during 1989-90; and

(c) the countries to which garments had been exported?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Export of garments during 1989-90 (April, 1989 to February, 1990) amounted to Rs. 3063.14 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(d) The list of countries to which garments have been exported during 1989-90 is given below:—

West Europe:—

West Germany, France, Italy, Benelux, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta, Switzerland, Andorra, Tahiti, Ceuta, Gibraltar.

West Asia & North Africa:— UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Yeman Arab Republic, Lebanon, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Algeria.

East Europe:—	USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania.
East Asia:—	Japan, North Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong, South Korea, Laos.
South-East Asia:—	Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines.
South Asia:—	Bangladesh, Srilanka, Maldives, Iran, Pakistan, Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan.
Africa:—	Angola, Bostwana, Cameroun, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, Canary Island, Conge, Zaire, Re-Union, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Benin, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory-Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Djibouti, Somalia, Togoland, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Antigua, Barbados.
America:—	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Maxico, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Costarica, Guyana, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Virgin-Island, Cuba, Martinique, Netherland, Anti-LES, Panama, Surinam, USA, Canada, Curacau, Central America, Guada Loupe, Gay Mon Island, Nicaragua, Dominica, Uruguay.
Oceanic Countries:—	Australia, Fiji, Newzeland.
North-West Europe:—	Iceland.

The total number of garment exporting firms, Region-wise registered with the Apparel Export Promotion Council as on 6th April, 1990 is given below:—

Eastern Region	...	263
Northern Region	...	8946
Southern Region	...	3356
Western Region	...	4551
Total	...	17116

Source: Apparel Export Promotion Council

IDBI Assistance to NTC

4401. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India in course of past several years had advanced a large amount of money to the National Textiles Corporation Limited for carrying out its modernisation programmes;

(b) whether the money so extended has been utilised for other purposes and as a result the desired modernisation could not be completed;

(c) whether the repayment schedule has also not been adhered to by the National Textiles Corporation; and

(d) if so, the facts and details of loans and advances given by IDBI during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 103.37 crores has been advanced by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to NTC Mills so far.

(b) The amount has been utilised for modernisation.

(c) Due to continuous heavy losses repayment schedule could not be adhered to except in case of NTC (TN&P) Ltd. I.D.B.I. has been requested by NTC to reschedule the repayments.

(d) A statement showing the mill-wise details of loans and advances sanctioned by I.D.B.I. during the past three years is attached.

STATEMENT

List of Loans and Advances sanctioned by I.D.B.I. During the last three years

	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Parvathi Mills	1000.00
2. Algappa Textile Mills	212.00
3. Cannanore Spinning (Mahe)	310.00
4. Kerala Luxmi	198.00
5. Tirupathi Cotton	340.00
6. Mysore Processing	180.00
7. Balram Verma	120.00
8. Coimbatore Murgugan	140.00

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
9. Sri Sarda Mills	163.00
10. Soma Sundaram	208.00
11. Swadeshi Pondicherry	546.00
12. C.S.W. Mills	883.00
	4300.00

Collection of Drug Samples

4402. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug samples collected during the last three years from (i) Loan Licence Pharma Units, (ii) Large Scale Pharma Units and (iii) Multinational Pharma Units, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of drug samples found substandard or spurious from each category of the pharma units?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act control over the manufacture and sale of drug is exercise by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The information regarding the number of samples collected from various categories of drug manufacturers is not being received from the State Licencing Authorities.

(b) In view of (a) this does not arise.

[Translation]

Permanent Residence of Prime Minister

4403. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to select a building as permanent residence of the Prime Minister of the country and if so, the location thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for shifting the museums housed at present in the buildings which were the residences of late Prime Ministers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) It has been proposed to locate the residence and office of the Prime Minister at 5 and 7 Race Course Road, on a permanent basis.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Completion of Indira Gandhi Canal Project

4404. SHRI DAULATRAM SARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether by expediting the completion of the Indira Gandhi Canal, there can be a permanent solution to the problem of famine atleast in Western Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure its completion within five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Indira Gandhi Project will provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to a gross area of about 2.60 m. ha. out of the total desert area of 19.8 m. ha. in Western Rajasthan.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan have informed that, subject to the availability of funds, the completion of project is likely to extend to the Tenth Plan. Central assistance has, however, been provided from time to time to assist the Government of Rajasthan in stepping up the outlays for the canal works.

Blind Schools

4405. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of blind schools running at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government provide grants in aid to the above schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The total number of blind schools in the country at present is 287. The State-wise break-up of the schools in the country is enclosed herewith as statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement-II is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Statewise</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	16
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	29
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
9.	Karnataka	15
10.	Kerala	19

1	2	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	20
12.	Maharashtra	43
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	17
16.	Punjab	8
17.	Rajasthan	7
18.	Tamil Nadu	32
19.	Tripura	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12
21.	West Bengal	19
22.	Chandigarh	1
23.	Delhi	8
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Pondicherry	2
		287

STATEMENT—II

Sl. No.	Name of School/Orgn.	Grant released 89-90
1	2	3

Andhra Pradesh

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | President,
Andhra Pradesh Fed. of the Blind,
16.11/20-5-A, Saleem Nagar,
Hyderabad—500035. | 24,558/- |
|----|---|----------|

1	2	3
<i>Bihar</i>		
1	Girija Shankar Drishtiheen Balika Vidyalaya Bhagalpur	1,38,262/-
2	Blind Girls School Arah Bhojpur	34,875/-
<i>Haryana</i>		
1	National Association for the Blind, C/99, N I T Faridabad	90,000/-
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1	Genl Secretary Blind Men s Association Dr Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vastrapur Ahmedabad—382010	6,87,048/-
2	Hony Secretary Andh Kalyan Kendra, Prasannajiri, 20 Navroop Colony Shanti Nagar, Ashram Road Ahmedabad—13	79,695/-
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1	M P Welfare Association for the Blind, 338 D Industrial Estate Indore	1,35,645/-
<i>Karnataka</i>		
1	Hony Secretary, Belgaum Distt Association for the Blind Behind Ramdev Hostel, Nehra Nagar Belgaum—590010	1,50,000/-
2	Secretary, Shri Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Saraki 3rd Phase, (Near Ragı Gudda) Jayaprakash Nagar, Bangalore-560078	11,33,069/-

1	2	3
3.	President, National Association for the Blind, 996, HAL II Stage, Indira Nagar, Bangalore-560038.	1,02,170/-
4.	Karnataka Fed. of the Blind, Hasan Karnataka	24,953/-
	<i>Kerala</i>	
1.	Genl. Secretary, Kerala Federation of the Blind, Trivandrum-695037.	7,50,314/-
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
1.	Poona Blind Men's Association, Pune	97,650/-
2.	Blind Relief Association Nagpur.	1,50,000/-
1.	National Association for the Blind, 11, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Road, Worli Seaface, Bombay-400025.	7,17,069/-
	<i>Orissa</i>	
1	Red Cross School for the Blind, Behrampur (Ganjam)	5,07,493/-
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
1.	L.K.C. Sh. Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti, Hanuman Garh Road, Sri Ganganagar.	2,90,000/-
2.	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, IV Sector Kamla Nagar, Nehra Nagar Jodhpur	1,50,000/-

1	2	3
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
1.	Sathya Jyoti Little Flower Extension Work Deptt School for the Blind, 127, G N. Road. Madras-600006.	65,540/-
2.	Hellen Keller Service Society for the Blind, 25-B, Besant Road. Chokkikulam. Madurai-625002	1,89,529/-
3.	Indian Association for the Blind. No 17, Dr Thngaran, Madurai-20	66,569/-
4.	National Association for the Blind, Ritterdon Road Madras-600007.	97,587/-
5.	Tamil Nadu Association for the Blind, Rettaikuli Street, Near Tondiarpet Police Station, Madras-600009.	40,049/-
6.	Christian Foundation for the Blind, India, AT-70, 9th Main Road, Shanti Colony, Anna Nagar, Madras-600040.	1,02,825/-
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Sri Vrindaban Andh Maha Vidyalaya, Radha Niwas, Gurukul Marg, Varanasi.	2,34,686/-
2.	Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Durga Kund, Varanasi.	4,77,944/-
3.	National Fellowships & Rehabilitation Centre for the Blind, 42, Darbhanga Castle Moti Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad.	30,000/-

1	2	3
4.	National Association for the Blind, Aligarh.	1,92,909/- 2,66,127/-
5.	Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra, U.P.	2,44,699/-
6.	Shri Andhjan Mahila Ashram Trust, Andh Vidyalaya, Sapt Sarovar, Haridwar	2,17,743/-
7.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir Mangoli Shahabad, Dist. Rampur. U.P.	5,47,891/-
	<i>Delhi</i>	
1.	Blind Relief Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi.	3,77,574/-
2.	Janta Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi	1,21,752/-
3.	National Federation of the Blind, 2322, Laxmi Narayanan Street, Shahaganj, New Delhi.	6,57,677/-
4.	N.A.B. R.K. Puram, New Delhi	72,811/-
5.	Akhil Bharatiya Netraheen Sangh, Raghunagar, New Delhi.	1,46,034/-
6.	All India Confederation of the Blind, F-14/61, Model Town, New Delhi.	1,09,928/-
7.	All India Women's Conference Asso. 6, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.	1,29,600/-
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
1.	Ananda Bhawan, Vill. Jagatpur P.O. Brindabonpur Distt Howrah	99,850/-

1	2	3
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram Narendrapuri. <i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	8,42,530/-
1.	H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, Mini Secretariat, Shimla. <i>Chandigarh</i>	11,73,147/-
1	Social for the Care of the Blind, Sector-26 Chandigarh.	15,453/-

Employment to Handicapped in Himachal Pradesh

4406. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons registered with employment exchanges in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of schemes, under-way to render assistance and to provide gainful employment to such persons in the State; and

(c) the number of such persons provided relief and employment during the last two years in the State?

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.

Central Assistance to Orphanages

4407. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing financial assistance to the institutions for orphans;

(b) if so, the number of such institutions which are getting Central assistance;

(c) whether any such institutions in Orissa are getting assistance from union Government; and

(d) if so, since when and the location of such institutions in Orissa?

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

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh Awaiting Central Clearance

4408. SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major irrigation proj-

ects of Madhya Pradesh under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(c) whether the percentage of irrigated land in Madhya Pradesh is lesser than that in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Four projects namely Bargi (multi-purpose), Pench Diversion, Mahan and Man have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee, subject to compliance by State Government of observations which among others include environmental safeguards, submission of rehabilitation and resettlement plans, submission of up-dated cost estimate and catchment area treatment plans. Progress of work on one project namely Thanwar Tank was noted by the Advisory Committee to be more than 75 percent. Omkareshwar Multi purpose project though techno-economically appraised could not be considered by Advisory Committee as the State Government has not obtained its clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests from environmental and forest angles. Other four projects namely, Bansagar Unit-II, Bargi Diversion, Kelo and Mongra have been examined and comments sent to the State Government for compliance. Modified reports for two projects, namely, Mahanadi Reservoir and Sindh Phase-II have been received recently in February, 1990 and April, 1990 respectively at the Centre.

(c) No, Sir. Out of 25 States of the Union, 8 States have lesser percentage of irrigated area to net sown area than Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Leprosy Institutions

4409. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have schemes to give grants and financial assistance to institutions where leprosy patients are being provided residence, care, medicine and rehabilitation;

(b) the details of such institutions in Kottayam and Ernakulam district in Kerala;

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the financial assistance to such institutions; and

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration to provide grants to leprosy centre at Puthencruz in Ernakulam district, Kerala and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Welfare has a Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Persons. Under this Scheme, grants-in-aid are given for rehabilitation, vocational training, and special education of the disabled persons, including leprosy cured persons.

In addition, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has a Scheme of grants-in-aid to provide assistance to voluntary organisations to conduct survey, and organise education and medical treatments to leprosy patients, in areas allotted by the respective States. One such organisation is the St. Francis Leprosy Centre, Shertallai, Holy Cross Convent, Kottayam, Kerala.

The grants-in-aid allocated depends on

the allocations made by the Planning Commission to the concerned Ministries every year. At present, there is no proposal of the Leprosy Centre at Puthencruz in Ernakulam District, Kerala, is pending with the Ministry of Welfare.

[*Translation*]

Sugarcane Arrears in Bihar

4410. SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane dues of the farmers are outstanding against Bihar Sugar Corporation and other sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof, mill-wise during the period 1988-90, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which payment is likely to be made?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mill-wise details of cane price arrears due, as on 28.2.1990, are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for ensuring timely payment of cane price to growers. However, Central Government monitors the position in this regard and takes up the matter with the State Governments wherever required. Bihar Government has also been requested in this regard.

STATEMENT

The mill wise details of total cane price appears due as on 28.2.1990

		(Figures in Lakh Rupees)	
Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Arrear due for 1989-90 Season	Arrears due for earlier Seasons
1	2	3	4
NORTH BIHAR			
1.	Garaul	64.07	0.50
2.	Ryam	75.02	2.28
3.	Lohat	80.56	1.47
4.	Sakri	72.11	0.60
5	Samastipur	39.20	0.73 (22.2.1990)
6.	Banmankhi	61.12	2.10 (22.2.1990)
7	Lauriya	235.59	2.38
8.	Sugauli	131.84	2.13

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Arrear due for 1989-90 Season			Arrears due for earlier Seasons
		1	2	3	
9	Molipur			121.97	1.91
10	Mirganj			287.68	4.97
11	Siwan			11.42	8.01
12	New Savan			16.43	4.23
13	Hasanpur			74.23	1.31
14	Bagat			74.96	—
15	Hannagar			266.97	6.99
16	Narkatiaganj			122.42	2.09
17	Majhaulia			51.45	—
18	Chanpatia			129.00	2.04
19	Barachakia			98.87	2.22 (15.2.1990)

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Arrear due for 1989-90 Season	Arrears due for earlier Seasons
1	2	3	4
20.	Motihari	111.89	1.44
21.	Sasamusa	157.89	0.15
22.	Gopalganj	49.78	0.06
23.	Sidhwalia	111.93	3.38
24.	Righa	98.48	1.82
25.	Marhowrah	62.18	— (15.2.1990)
26.	Pachrukhi	—	—
Total North Bihar:		2637.06	52.81
SOUTH BIHAR			
27.	Bihla	11.37	14.04
28.	Warisalganj	33.77	2.36

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Arrear due for 1989-90 Season	Arrears due for earlier Seasons
1	2	3	4
29	Guraru	6.98	0.08
Total South Bihar		52.12	16.48
GRAND TOTAL		2689.18	69.29

Production of Sugar

4411. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills in the country are capable of producing best quality sugar to meet the requirements fully; and

(b) if so, the reasons for continuous import of sugar?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import of sugar, if any, is resorted to after taking into account the total production, overall availability, internal consumption and requirement for carry-over stocks.

[English]

Losses in Sugar Mills

4412. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of sugar mills are running in loss in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to revive the health of these mills?

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

(a) and (b). The profitability or otherwise of sugar mills depends on a variety of factors such as size, age and condition of plant and machinery, cane availability, technical efficiency, managerial competence and certain other factors which are not directly regulated by the Sugar Policy announced by the Government of India from time to time. However,

if order to improve the economic viability of sugar factories, Government had taken the following steps:—

- (i) Revision in the ratio of levy: free sale to 45 : 55;
- (ii) Increase in Statutory Minimum Price (S.M.P.) to Rs. 22 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with proportionate premium for higher recoveries for 1989-90 season;
- (iii) Fixation of zone-wise ex-factory levy prices for 1989-90, based on the increased S.M.P. of Rs. 22 per quintal;
- (iv) Grant of incentives for early crushing and late crushing by way of higher free sale quota during the current 1989-90 season;
- (v) Grant of additional free sale quota in respect of sugar produced during 1989-90 season out of cane transported by the sugar mills from outside their reserved areas between the period 16.11.1989 to 30.4.1990.
- (vi) Grant of liberalised incentives to newly set up/expansion projects during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan periods; and
- (vii) Financial assistance on soft term basis for development of sugarcane, as also for expansion/modernisation of sugar factories from the Sugar Development Fund.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Bihar

4413 SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY:
SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government have received proposals to grant Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up sugar mills in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up of sugar mills in Bihar especially in Ghanha, East Champaran and Rossa for the benefit of farmers and development of this area;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). 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.	Pirparti, Tal. Pirpaiti, Distt. Bhagalpur (1750 TCD)
3.	Jamui, Tal. Jamui, Distt. Monghyr (1750 TCD)
4.	Dhanaha, Distt. West Champaran (5000 TCD)

The application at S. 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 guidelines in this regard.

Saryu Canal and Drainage Composite Project

4414. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding Saryu Canal and drainage composite Project is under consideration of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not expediting the said project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Left Bank Ghaghra Project approved in 1978 and subsequently revised as Saryu Nahar Pariyojna at an estimated cost of Rs. 696 crores (1985 prices) was examined and comments sent to the State Government for compliance. Eighth Plan proposals have not been finalised.

[English]

Outlay on Irrigation During Seventh Five year Plan

4415. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total plan outlay spent on irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage likely to be spent on the same during the 8th Plan; and

(c) the names of the major irrigation projects being taken up this year in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) A percentage of 9.43 (approximately) out of total plan outlay has been spent on irrigation during VII Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). VIII Plan proposals have not been finalised.

Applications from Multinational Industries for setting up Food Processing Units

4416. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received from multinational and other companies pending with Government for setting up of Food Processing Industries during 1989 and upto February, 1990;

(c) the details of major thrust areas proposed by these companies; and

(d) a decision is likely to be taken on pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Information about applications for issue of letter of intent for setting up of food processing units received in 1989 and upto February, 1990, which are pending with the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Assistance to Top M.A.D.A. Areas in Rajasthan

4417. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance released to Tribal Development Projects and Modified Area Development Approach Areas of Rajasthan for irrigation and drinking water purpose during the last three years and achievements made, year-wise;

(b) whether the progress of Nurses Training Centre at Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan is being monitored regularly to ensure that Central assistance released for this purpose is not diverted for other purposes and if so, results thereof; and

(c) the scheme-wise details of Central assistance released to Modified Area Development Approach Areas of Rajasthan during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Seminar on Workers Participation in Management

4418. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sponsored an international seminar on labour participation in management, recently;

(b) if so, the details of foreign experts who participated in the seminar; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made at the seminar?

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

(a) No, Sir. A national seminar of Labour Participation in Management was held in New Delhi on January 8-9, 1990.

(b) List of foreign participants in the Seminar is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) The general consensus arrived at the seminar is given in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I*Yugoslavia*

1. Mr. Dimitar Mircev,
Head,
Yugoslav Centre for Theory and
practice of Self Employment,
Ljubljana.
2. Mr. Dusan Andjelic,
Machine Tool Engineer,
Methanol and Acetic Acid Com-
plex, Kikinda.

I.C.P.E.

3. Shri V.K. Dar,
Executive Director,
I.C.P.E. Ljubljana.

U.S.A.

4. Ms. Rosalind M. Schwartz,
Director for Management Research
Education,
Institute of Industrial Relation
UCLA-1001,
Gaylay Avenue, 2nd Floor, Los
Angeles, CA-90024.
5. Mr. James Edward Pryee,
Senior Executive in Labour Rela-
tion,
General Motors
Corporation, Detroit, Michigan,
U.S.A.

F.R.G.

6. Dr. Norbert Hall,
Counsellor and Head of the De-
partment of Economics,
F.R.G. Embassy,
New Delhi.
7. Dr. Thomas Mayer,
Political Scientist,

Friedrich Ebert Foundation,
6, Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi-57.

8. Dr. Klaus Voll,
First Secretary and Incharge of
Labour,
Embassy of F.R.G., New Delhi.

STATEMENT-II

- (i) There was a general endorsement that workers' participation in management per se is desirable and earnest efforts need be made in this direction.
- (ii) It was further acknowledged that workers' participation in management calls for attitudinal changes amongst both management and workers. A primary requirement for this is to work for open working environment involving full sharing of information.
- (iii) In regard to the scope of participative forums it was felt that the scope covered by the scheme in December, 1983 could be revised but it should be ensured that the participative management does not conflict with the basic rights of collective bargaining.
- (iv) It was generally felt that legislation would facilitate implementation of the participative management scheme. It was, however, underlined that such legislation should be flexible to account for diversities between industries. It should also to the extent possible, be enabling and not prescriptive.
- (v) In regard to the mode of representative, secret ballot among all workers to elect workers' representative

was advocated by majority of the trade union representatives who felt that secret ballot among all the workers should be used to determine the representative character of the trade unions on the basis of votes cast in favour of each union. The trade unions getting less than a certain prescribed minimum percentage of total votes would not be represented on the participative forums. The eligible trade unions would have the right to nominate their representatives in proportion to their strength as reflected by the votes.

(vi) It was generally the view that participative forums should exist at all level—namely shop floor level, plant level and enterprise level.

(vii) It was suggested that the scheme should be applicable to establishments having a certain minimum number of workers (which may be 100, 200 or 500).

(viii) It was felt that any scheme seeking to give workers a share in equity of the enterprise should be voluntary and quite independent of the scheme of workers' participation in management.

(ix) It was recognised that while appropriate training and education will have to be carried out in order to

strengthen the concept of participation, the scheme of workers' participation in management at any level need not wait till a certain level of capabilities has been built up.

Night Shelters in Delhi

4419. **SHRI D.M.PUTTE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of night shelters in the capital is deteriorating and proper facilities are not provided to the inmates;

(b) if so, the details of the night shelters presently working in the capital their capacity and steps taken to improve their condition;

(c) whether Government propose to construct more night shelters in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Slum Wing of the DDA has informed that it is maintaining satisfactorily 13 night shelters as per details in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). More night shelters in the walled city and its extensions are planned for 1990-91 depending upon availability of land from the land owing agencies.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Average utilization during winter</i>
1	2	3
1.	Delhi Gate	85
2.	Andha Mugal	133

1	2	3
3.	Katra Maula Bux	83
4.	G.T.Road, Shahadra	73
5.	Nizamuddin	233
6.	Jama Masjid	569
7.	Jahangirpuri	109
8.	Turkman Gate	358
9.	Mukherji Market	24
10.	Boulevare Road	81
11.	Karol Bagh	60
12.	Shahzada Bagh	2
13.	Railway Station	522
Total:		2332

These night shelters are equipped with wall to wall jute mattresses, cotton carpets with covers, blankets with covers for winter season, fans, exhaust fans, electricity, desert coolers, water coolers and colour TV sets.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Population in Delhi

4420. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of tribals in Delhi at

present;

(b) whether the benefits of various Government schemes reach them;

(c) whether the benefits of scholarships and reservations in schools and colleges are being given to them; and

(d) if so, the number of tribal students benefits thereby so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[English]

accelerate the progress of the schemes?

Utilisation of Funds by Maharashtra Government

4421. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of utilisation of funds of Rs. one hundred crore by Government of Maharashtra provided by Centre during 1988-89 till date on the schemes of (i) environmental improvement in slum areas; (ii) schemes to develop plots for squatters; (iii) housing schemes for economically weaker sections and (iv) the construction of night shelters;

(b) the achievements made in those areas so far;

(c) the reasons for non utilisation of funds in full on those schemes by Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The Prime Minister's Grant Programme for Bombay for Rs. 100 crores approved by Government of India consists of the following three components:—

(i) Slum Upgradation Programme

(ii) Dharavi Redevelopment Programme

(iii) Urban Renewal Programme

For the above schemes an amount of Rs. 75 crores has been released by Government of India to the State Government upto 29th March, 1990. Against this release the State Government have reported an expenditure of Rs. 60.09 crores upto Feb., 1990 for the Project. A statement indicating the scheme-wise break-up of this expenditure and the progress under each scheme is enclosed. The progress is closely monitored by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

The Government of Maharashtra have reported scheme-wise progress of works undertaken out of the special grant sanctioned by the Central Government upto February, 1990 as follows:—

(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 Feb., 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 Feb , 1990	Rs. 2,007.90 lakhs

(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 Feb , 1990	Rs. 2,358.00 lakh

[Translation]

Essential Commodities to Rajasthan

4422. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation of sugar, edible oils and foodgrains made to Rajasthan for public distribution during 1989-90;

(b) whether this allocation was made on scheduled time if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of edible oils keeping in view the increase in price of edible oils; and

(d) whether Government propose to make essential commodities available in the open market at fair prices?

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

(a) The quantity of levy sugar, imported edible oils and foodgrains allocated to Rajasthan for public distribution during April,

1989 to March, 1990 is given below:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity (in 000' tons)</i>
Levy Sugar	202.9
Imported edible oils	2.2
Rice	38.4
Wheat	800.0

(b) The allocations were made in scheduled time.

(c) The question of increase in the quota for Rajasthan can be considered if larger total quantity of imported edible oils is available for PDS.

(d) In addition to the items being supplied through PDS, some essential commodities are also being distributed by consumer cooperatives.

[English]

Proposal to Revive Agitation by Doctors of Service Doctors Association

4423. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether Joint Action Council of Service Doctors Association propose to revive its agitation in view of the non-implementation of their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). The Joint Action Council of Service Doctors Organisation (JACSDO) have expressed their concern about non-implementation of certain clauses of the Memorandum of settlement dated 21st August, 1989 entered into with them. While majority of the items like enhancement of Non-Practising Allowance, removal of riders on grant of Conveyance Allowance, grant of enhanced Contingency Allowance to Post Graduate General Duty Medical Officers, grant of Post Graduate Allowance to Chief Medical Officers, setting up of High Power Committee to look into career improvement and cadre restructuring creation of Senior Administrative Grade posts, promotions of Medical Officers, Senior Medical Officers and Assistant Professors, and placement of Specialist Grade II Officers (Rs. 3000-5000) of Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres of Central Health Service in senior scale of Rs. 3700-5000 have been implemented, the remaining items are under implementation. After considering the submission of JACSDO, Government have also decided to reconstitute the High Power Committee.

[Translation]

Workers from Bihar

4424. SHRI TASLIMUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers migrated from Bihar to different States;

(b) the number of such labourers, especially in Punjab and Haryana and the condition of their working;

(c) whether it is a fact that labourers from Bihar are being exploited by the contractors and landlords/businessmen in these areas and there is no machinery for redressal of their grievances; and

(d) the efforts made/proposed to be made to protect the interests of these labourers against such exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The information is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) and (d). The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and Rules framed thereunder are aimed at protecting the interests of Inter-State Migrant Workmen. The Act, inter-alia, provides for inspectors as also has provisions for taking action for any violation reported to the inspectors. In addition, Government has notified two Joint Study Teams comprising representatives from the Labour Department of various States for making on-the-spot studies of the problems of migrant workmen and to carry out general inspection etc. A representative of Bihar Government is a member of Joint Study Team No. 2.

[English]

Proposal to Ban Consumption of Pan Masala

4425. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

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

(a) whether Indian Association for Cancer Research at its 9th Annual Convention has warned that Pan Masala addicts are likely to face genetic problems;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the consumption of Pan Masala; and

(c) if not, the steps Government pro-

pose to take to safeguard the health of people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). This Ministry is not aware of any registered body named as "Indian Association for Cancer Research". However, according to Indian Council of Medical Research, from the studies carried out so far, it can be surmised that Pan Masala can cause oral cancer perhaps due to its constituents, areca nut and catechu. The Government proposes that every packet of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto shall carry the following warning in capital letters viz. "CONSUMPTION OF PAN MASALA OF MORE THAN 4 GRAMS PER DAY MAY PROVE HARMFUL."

Construction of a Sub-way at Arvind Road, New Delhi

4426. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that patients and general public particularly, infirm and old people, face great difficulty in going across AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital at Arvind Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a sub-way at the said site to facilitate crossing of road there by the patients and their attendants etc. on the pattern of one near the I.N.A. market?

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

(b) The proposal for catering to the needs of pedestrians and its integration with the grade separator for vehicular traffic is in the planning stage.

[*Translation*]**Post-Mortem of AIDS Cases**

4427. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in Jansatta dated 24 February, 1990 under caption "Ab Ghabraya Hun Hain Cheerfaar Gharon Main Kaam Karne Wale";

(b) the daily average number of post mortems being conducted in Union Government hospitals of Delhi; and

(c) the safety measures being adopted to protect the employees engaged in post mortem work from AIDS and other fatal diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*English*]**Availability of Grocery Items in Super Bazar**

4428. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the brands of the grocery items on the inventory of the Super Bazar are not available with all the branch stores of Super Bazar;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure their availability in all the branches?

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

(a) to (c). The branch stores of Super Bazar have limited area. The branches are located in different parts of the capital including posh areas and JJ clusters. Efforts are made to make available as far as possible all the brands of different grocery items on the inventory of the store, but certain variations are there at different localities depending on limitation of space; inventory control limits, the type of clientele which a branch has to cater to and the demand pattern of consumers of the particular area.

[*Translation*]**Deaths due to Encephalities in Eastern U.P.**

4429. SHRI HARSHA VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are dying every year from encephalities epidemic in eastern Uttar Pradesh for want of medicines and treatment;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a research centre at Gorakhpur to eradicate this disease completely from the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Japanese Encephalitis is a highly fatal disease and the usual fatality rate associated with the disease ranges from 30 to 45 percent. During the last few years, there had been reports of increasing prevalence and deaths from Japanese Encephalitis from some parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh.

There is no specific anti-viral drug available for treatment of Japanese Encephalitis. The patients are treated with common medicines on the basis of their symptoms.

(b) The Government of India are taking the following measures to control Japanese Encephalitis—

1. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Japanese Encephalitis
2. Health Education to improve awareness and ensure community participation in the programme for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis
3. Vector control to prevent transmission through insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticide
4. Vaccination for prevention of Japanese Encephalitis

(c) I.C.M.R. has already set up a centre at Gorakhpur Medical college, Gorakhpur specifically for Japanese Encephalitis activities in collaboration with State Health au-

thorities and Medical College, Gorakhpur.

[English]

Set back in Malaria Eradication Programme

4430. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the malaria eradication programme has suffered a set back;

(b) whether the number of cases of malaria is on the increase every year;

(c) if so, the figures during the last three years with year-wise break-up; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate malaria?

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

(b) and (c). There is a marginal increase in the number of cases of malaria during the past three years

Year	Absolute No. of cases	Cases/1000 Population in one year (Annual Parasite Index)
1	2	3
1987	16.63 lakhs	2.21
1988	18.54 lakhs	2.42
1989	19.37 lakhs	2.48 (Provisional)

(d) The following specific steps are proposed to be continued to control spread of malaria:

- Selective judicious residual insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticide.

- Fortnightly surveillance for detection and treatment of cases.
- Bio-environmental control methods through minor engineering modifications in rural areas and anti-larval measures through chemicals and use of larvivorous fish in urban areas.
- Intensification of special inputs in highly malarious areas with emphasis on personal protection measures, community involvement through health education, etc.

[Translation]

E.S.I. Hospitals/Dispensaries in Rajasthan

4431. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E.S.I. hospitals and dispensaries in Rajasthan are inadequate to meet the requirements of the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more such hospitals and dispensaries in Rajasthan during the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details of hospitals/dispensaries proposed to be opened, district-wise particularly in Jaipur district?

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

(a) The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The State Governments have to set up ESI Hospitals/ dispensaries in accordance with the norms laid down by the ESI Corporation. According to available information, the total number of hospitals beds provided in the existing ESI hospitals in Rajasthan is short of the actual

requirement of beds, for the ESI beneficiaries, as per norms.

(b) and (c). One ESI Hospital is already under construction in Jodhpur. The ESI Corporation is also reported to have agreed, in principle, to the setting up of 4 more hospitals one each at Pali, Bhiwara, Alwar and Udaipur.

[English]

Rise in prices of various Cotton Varieties

4433. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the price increase in major varieties of cotton during the period 1980-90;

(b) the input cost increase in producing these varieties of cotton;

(c) whether the viscose staple fibre price been the main reason for not allowing a fair increase in the prices of cotton; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to ensure a fair and reasonable price to major cotton varieties?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Minimum Support prices of main varieties of Kapas increased by about Rs. 255 per quintal during the period 1980-90.

(b) if is difficult to give this information since input costs vary from variety to variety and from State to State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government fixes minimum support prices of basic varieties of Kapas so as to

provide a reasonable return to farmers apart from covering costs of inputs. A committee has been appointed by Government to amend methodology in the computation of cost of cultivation to ensure remunerative return to farmers for the production of various agricultural commodities including cotton.

[*Translation*]

Erosion by Phalgu, Ganga, Yamuna and Dargha Rivers in Bihar

4434. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parts of Bihar are eroded by Phalgu, Ganga, Yamuna and Dargha rivers;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to check this erosion;

(c) if so, by which time these measures are likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Master Plan identifying anti-erosion works have not been finalised. Protective measures are taken up by the State Government as per the site requirements before the floods.

(c) and (d). The works are done on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds.

[*English*]

Krishna Waters for Srisaillam Project in Andhra Pradesh

4435. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bachavat Award cleared 18 T.M.C. of Krishna Water for Left Bank Canal of Srisaillam Project in Andhra Pradesh to irrigate the backward district of Nalgonda;

(b) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh has recommended and sent the proposals to Union Government for consideration; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) and (c). The project report was returned to the State Government in June, 1987 with a comment among others, to clearly establish the water availability on long-term basis.

[*Translation*]

Drought in Bundelkhand

4436. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bundelkhand area is in the grip of severe drought since 1988-89;

(b) whether plenty of land could not be cultivated due to inadequate means of irrigation;

(c) whether the problem of drinking water is also acute in this area;

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to constitute an independent Board for providing irrigation facilities in Bundelkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir. However, Bundelkhand region was affected by drought in varying degrees during 1989-90.

(b) Only 23.4% of the cultivated area is covered by irrigation facilities.

(c) As part of drought relief, mainly for augmentation of drinking water supply, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.92 crores was approved during 1989-90 for the State as a whole.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Dark Zone Areas in Tonk District of Rajasthan

4437. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some villages in Tonk district have been declared as 'dark zone';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fresh survey is likely to be conducted in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the villages without facility of drinking water are likely to be provided drinking water by removing their names from dark zone; and

(f) if so, the time by which this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No Block of Tonk District has been categorised as a 'Dark' Block.

(c) and (d). The Central Ground Water Board has planned to carry out Reappraisal Hydrogeological Surveys in Toda Rai Singh Block and part of Newai Block of Tonk District in the Command Area of Bisalpur Project during 1990-91.

(e) and (f). There is no restriction of ground water development for drinking water supplies. The Government of Rajasthan is covering 96 newly identified villages under its Minimum Needs Programme to provide safe drinking water facilities.

[English]

Sewage Treatment through Oxidation Ponds in Yamuna Vihar

4438. SHRI SURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 April, 1989 to USQ No. 5921 and state the action by the Delhi Development Authority to get examined from Central Pollution Control Board the effectiveness and efficiency of sewage Treatment through oxidation ponds provided for Yamuna Vihar?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Maintenance of Yamuna Vihar colony was transferred by DDA and MCD in 1989 and no examination by the Central Pollution Control Board was got conducted by DDA. Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has prepared plans for repair of trunk sewers to replace the existing oxidation ponds.

[Translation]

Reopening of Krishna Mill, Beawar

4439. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-open Krishna Mill under National Textile Corporation in Beawar of Ajmer District (Rajasthan) which is lying closed for the last two three years; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The case of M/s. Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar, is under consideration of the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction which is expected to explore all avenues for the revival of the mill

Safety of Workers in Stone Quarries

4440. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that labourers working in stone quarries are suffering from various diseases due to dust particles;

(b) if so, the number of stone quarries in the country where Government have provided medical facilities for labourers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). According to section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 where any person employed in a mine contracts any notifiable disease, such as Silicosis and Pneumoco-

niosis, the owner, agent or manager of the mine, shall send notice thereof to the Chief Inspector of Mines. No such notice in respect of labourers working in stone quarries has been received by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Under the Mines Rules, 1955, every mine employing more than 150 persons is required to provide and maintain a suitable first-aid room under the charge of a qualified medical practitioner.

[English]

Protection of Civil Rights

4441. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the number of cases registered under various provisions of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 extends to the whole of India.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 5, 8 and 5 cases were registered under this Act during 1986, 1987 and 1988.

South Asian Regional Conference on Population

4442. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Asian Regional Conference on Population was held recently

in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the subject/topic over which deliberation was made;

(c) the main recommendations made at the conference;

(d) the reaction of Government on the recommendations made there; and

(e) the follow up action taken, if any, on the recommendations thereof?

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

(b) The topics discussed in the Conference related to fertility and family welfare, Population, Economy and Employment; Health and Child Survival; Urbanisation and Migration; Role of Women; Data Systems in Demography and Demographic Models.

(c) to (e). The recommendations made at the Conference have not yet been received.

[*Translation*]

ESI Hospitals in Bihar

4443. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are only a few ESI hospitals/dispensaries in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more such hospitals/dispensaries in Bihar during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the details thereof together with location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The State Governments have to set up ESI hospitals/dispensaries, in accordance with the norms laid down by the ESI Corporation. According to available information, the total number of hospitals beds provided in ESI hospitals in Bihar is short of actual requirement of beds, for the ESI beneficiaries, as per norms.

(c) and (d). The ESI Corporation is reported to have agreed, in principle, to the construction of one 50 bedded ESI hospitals at Giridih and to provide another 50 beds in the existing ESI hospital at Phulwarisharif in Patna.

Inclusion of Kol and Mavayya in List of Scheduled Tribe

4444. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special facilities are being provided by State Government of Madhya Pradesh to Kol and Mavayya Castes of Rewa and Satna districts after enlisting them in Scheduled tribes' list;

(b) if so, whether persons belonging to these castes and residing in Banda and Allahabad districts of Uttar Pradesh adjoining the said districts will also be included in that list; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) According to Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 amended from time to time, the community Kol (and not Mavayya) has been included in the list of Schedule Tribes in Madhya Pradesh. Hence, persons

belonging to the Kol community are entitled to get benefits of Scheduled Tribes through out the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 26.12.88 had deferred the matter. The present Government is examining afresh all proposals, recommendations, suggestions, etc., received in this regard. Further as per Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution, any amendment to the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament.

[English]

Textile Mills Closed in Gujarat

4445. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers of closed textile mills in Gujarat who have been paid from Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund so far;

(b) the number of workers likely to be eligible for such payment; and

(c) by when the funds required for this will be released?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) 6491 workers of 8 closed textile mills in Gujarat have been paid a sum of about Rs. 11.21 crores till 30.3.90 under the TWRF Scheme.

(b) About 14,000.

(c) Funds required for disbursement under TWRF Scheme are released from time to time as per requirement.

CGHS Dispensaries and their Location

4446. SHRI HARPALSINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.G.H.S. dispensaries functioning in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether there is only one C.G.H.S. dispensary functioning in district Ghaziabad;

(c) if so, in view of the persistent demand of Union Government employees, Government propose to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary at trans-Hindan area of district Ghaziabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which C.G.H.S. dispensary is likely to start functioning; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) A statement showing the number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in different states is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The number of Central Government Servants' in trans-Hindan area of District Ghaziabad is far below the norms prescribed for opening new dispensary. As such, the Government has no proposal to open another dispensary in Ghaziabad.

STATEMENT

Number of CGHS Dispensaries (State-wise)

Delhi	113
Maharashtra	56
Uttar Pradesh	38
West Bengal	21
Tamil Nadu	17
Karnataka	13
Andhra Pradesh	19
Bihar	7
Rajasthan	7
Gujarat	5
Total:	296

Allocation for Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospitals, Delhi

4447. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, New Delhi for the year 1990-91;

(b) the amount released to the Hospital so far; and

(c) whether in view of the bad condition of O.P.D. Block of the Hospital, Government propose to renovate the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Rs. 54.50 lakhs has been

allocated for Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, New Delhi for 1990-91.

(b) No amount has been released so far during this financial year.

(c) For repair and maintenance of hospital building grants are released to the hospital by the Government.

Setting up of Kidney Bank in Karnataka

4448. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Kidneys are being sold for high prices in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to set up a Kidney Bank of hospital at Bangalore with the assistance of State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) According to the information received from the State Government during 1989 no such cases have come to the notice of Government.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Union Government.

ITI Examinations in Regional Languages

4449. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce question papers for the ITI examinations in regional languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The question papers for the all-India ITI examinations are set in Hindi and English only at present. However, in the recent meeting of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) the issue regarding supply of question papers in different regional languages was discussed. As several divergent views were put forth by the Members, the Council decided that a Sub-Committee be constituted who would examine the issue in depth and submit recommendations.

Accordingly, the Sub-Committee is being constituted.

Unfair labour Practice by the Management of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

4450. **SHRI TARIF BARAN TOPDAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Federation of Medical and Sales Representatives Associations of India regarding unfair labour practices resorted to by the management of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) A document entitled "our fight against unfair labour practices in IDPL" brought out by Federation of Medical and Sales Representatives Association of India at Patna was received by the Government.

(b) The document mainly contains details of unfair labour practices practised by

the management of IDPL, and the struggle put up against it.

(c) Since the IDPL falls in the State sphere, the State Government of Bihar was requested to investigate the problem of Federation of Medical and Sales Representatives Association of India. Similarly, Ministry of Industry which is the administrative Ministry for the IDPL, was also requested to look into the complaint.

Demonstration by Doctors and Students of Electropathy

4451. **SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors and students of Electropathy staged a demonstration before Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi a few months back;

(b) if so, the demands of the demonstrators; and

(c) the details of the demands accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following were the demands of the demonstrators:—

1. The Inquiry Committee set by Government of India should submit its report before 14th October, 1989.
2. The day-by-day increasing number of colleges of Electro-homoeopathy should be checked.
3. The correspondence courses of Electrohomoeopathy should be banned.

4. ~~Financial aid from Government of India to raise the educational standard of E.H.P. colleges.~~
5. E.H.P. block dispensaries should be opened.
6. The rules and regulations of E.H.P. Colleges should be same
7. There should be internship in civil hospitals.
8. Bus pass facilities should be provided to the E.H.P. students

(c) None of the demands has been accepted by the Government as the Inquiry Committee set up for the purpose is likely to submit its report on expiry of its term on 30th April, 1990.

Sardar Sarovar Project

4452. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) details and main features of Sardar Sarovar Project; and

(b) by what time it will be fully commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Sardar Sarovar Project for irrigation 1.79 million ha. in Gujarat and for providing 1450 MW of Hydro-power for peaking. The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam 1200 m. long and 124 m. high above river bed and a power complex envisaging River Bed Power House located underground with six units of 200 MW each and a canal head power house with 5 units of 50 MW each. The Navegaon Canal of this project will also carry water for irrigation in Rajasthan.

(b) The construction of the Dam and Power House Complex is expected to be completed by 1998 and that of the Canal and CAD works by 2003-04.

[Translation]

Special Emphasis on Coarse Cloth

4453. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay special emphasis on the production of coarse cloth for the general public of the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made in this direction?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Jhuggis from DIZ Area, New Delhi

4454. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Jhuggis have been erected illegally during last 3-4 months in DIZ area and Kali Bari, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for removal of these Jhuggies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). C.P.W.D. have reported encroachment by about 350 jhuggies in the DIZ area during the last 3-4 months. This matter was

reported to the police authorities for taking removal action.

Renovation of the Sone Canal

4455 SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government propose to renovate the Sone Canal Project, and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA) (a) and (b) State Government's proposal for renovation of existing low level Sone Canal System estimated to cost Rs. 1194.72 crores envisaging irrigation to 9.06 lakh hectares was considered by the Advisory Committee in 1984 and in accordance with its directions, a Sone Modernisation Project Phase-I estimated to cost Rs. 247 crores to be taken up as a pilot project, to benefit 30,000 hectares has been sent to the Planning Commission for investment clearance.

[English]

Price of Sugar

4456 SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the cost of production and the selling price of sugar at present and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to bring down the price of sugar?

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

(a) and (b) Under the present policy of

partial control, the ratio of levy: sale sugar is 45:55 for the season 1989-90. The zonewise cost of production of sugar for levy purposes is calculated on the basis of minimum cane price notified and the parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in their report of July, 1987. However, in actual practice, the factories are required to pay much higher cane price on the advice of the respective State Government, than the minimum notified price announced by the Central Government. In view of this, the cost of production of sugar varies from region to region.

The levy sugar is distributed through Public Distribution System at a uniform retail price throughout the country which is presently Rs. 5.25 per kg. The retail prices of freesale sugar for S-30 grade in principal markets of the country in the plains during March, 1990, however, have been in the range of Rs. 8.10-9.00 per kg. These prices for freesale sugar are lower than prices prevailing during September to November, 1989.

The Government have released 39 lakh tonnes of free-sale sugar (including imported sugar) from October, 1989 to April, 1990 as against 34.90 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year to keep the prices under check.

[Translation]

Kanhar River Scheme in Bihar

4457. SHRI JORAWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Kanhar river Scheme in Palaman district of Bihar is pending with Union Government;

(b) the time by which it is proposed to be

taken up and completed; and

(c) the area likely to be irrigated thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The project proposal received at the Centre in December, 1984 has been returned to the State Government in December, 1988 for submitting the modified report in accordance with the observations of various Central appraising agencies communicated to the State Government between March, 1986 to January, 1987.

[English]

Project Report of Andhra Pradesh to Develop Second Grade Hospitals

4458. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any project report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of a secondary grade hospital in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the project report and the place where the hospitals is to located; and

(c) whether Union Government have given clearance to the project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

L.Is for Sugar Mills

4459. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

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

(a) the details of guidelines which are followed while sanctioning new sugar mills; and

(b) the details of concerns, other than co-operatives, to whom Letter of Intent for setting up of sugar mills have been issued?

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

(a) The details of existing guidelines followed for considering the applications received for grant of Industrial Licences in various sectors for establishment of new sugar factories is given in the Annexure-I (A and B).

(b) The details of the Letters of Intent issued during the 7th Five Year Plan upto 15.03.1990 to the sugar factories other than Cooperatives are given in the attached statement.

Government of India
Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

PRESS NOTE NO. 1
(1987 Series)

Sub:— Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Government have decided to grant Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment and expansion of sugar factories in areas of assured sugar cane availability with potential for further development of sugarcane.

2. The broad guidelines that will be followed in this regard are as under:—

(1) The Policy followed during the Sixth Plan period viz. grant of li-

cences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector followed by the Public Sector, will continue in the Seventh Plan. However, in areas where proposals for these two sectors are not received, the proposals from the private sector would be considered

- (2) The basic criterion for establishment of a new sugar unit would be the adequate availability of sugarcane in a compact area around the proposed factory site. The potential for cane cultivation would be only an additional factor.
- (3) Where there are a large number of sugar factories located in one district, State Governments should make proper zoning of sugar cane areas for each existing sugar factory before a request for expanding the capacity of any existing factory or installation of any new sugar factory in that district is considered. State Governments have been delegated with powers to regulate reservation of such areas under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.
- (4) To ensure supply of adequate availability of sugarcane for existing capacity as well as for future expansion, no licence would normally be granted for the establishment of new sugar factories within a radius of 40 kilometers of an existing unit.
- (5) In regard to the Initial licensed capacity of new sugar units and expansion of existing units to be licensed during the Seventh Plan Period, the new units would be licensed for an initial capacity of

2500 TCD and expansion of existing units would be allowed upto of adequate sugar cane.

Expansion of capacity of existing units would be permitted upto a maximum of 5000 TCD provided that the additional requirements of sugarcane above 3500 TCD accrue through increased productivity and not by expansion of area under sugarcane.

- (6) Licensing of new sugar units in backward area will be given priority subject to adequate availability of sugar cane and techno-economic viability.
- (7) Industrial licence applications for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development. The State Government, while forwarding the applications should give their specific recommendations alongwith clear and comprehensive details of sugarcane availability position in the proposed factory area.

Sd/-
(P.K.S. IYER)
Director

F.No.10/133/86—L.P. New Delhi, 2.1.1987

Government of India
Ministry of Industry
Department of Industrial Development

PRESS NOTE NO. 12
(1989 Series)

Subject:- Revised guidelines for licensing in the sugar industry for the remaining period of 7th Five-Year Plan.

The Central Government had announced in December, 1986 the new sugar

licensing policy for the Seventh Plan period. Under this policy, the initial capacity of new sugar units to be set up during the Seventh Plan was fixed at 2500 TCD (Tonnes cane crush per day) as against 1250 TCD in the earlier plan. This was done to take advantage of the economies of scale and facilitate incorporation of modern technology. The spatial distance between a new sugar factory and the existing units was kept at 40 Kms. as against 30 Kms. prescribed earlier. Since the announcement of this policy, there have been representations from industry, State Governments and others for relaxation of these conditions, particularly in respect of industrially backward areas, in view of the high capital cost involved and correspondingly higher quantum of share contribution required from cane growers or the State Governments, and more quantity of cane required right from the beginning

2. The Government has considered this matter and has decided to relax the sugar licensing policy announced for the 7th Five-Year Plan period as under:—

- (a) In area specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the Cooperative and Public Sectors would be allowed for initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within 5 years of going into production.
- (b) The spatial distance of 40 kilometers may be relaxed to 25 kilometers subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:
 - i) The average per hectare yield

of sugarcane should be higher by at least 20 percent over the national average cane yield.

- ii) At least 40 per cent of the area should be under improved and high-sucrose varieties of cane like COJ-64, COC-671, etc.
- iii) Adequate cane should continue to be available for existing factories (with potential for further intensive cane development for meeting both present and future requirements).

The initial capacity to be licensed in such cases will, however, continue to be minimum of 2500 TCD.

- (c) The incentives which are now available to sugar units with capacity of 2500 TCD would also be available to the new units of 1750 TCD, but only for the initial 5 years.

3. Government hopes that these relaxations would further facilitate the establishment of new sugar units in the co-operative and public sectors in the industrially backward areas. The relaxation of the spatial distance from 40 to 25 Kms. will also facilitate setting up of new units in certain areas where cane cultivation is both intensive and extensive, and enough cane is available to sustain additional units even within the radial distance of 25 kms.

4. The existing guidelines for granting licenses for setting up new sugar units and for effecting substantial expansion in the existing units for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period announced vide this Department's Press note dated 2.1.1987 will continue to be in force with the above modifications. The

overall guiding principle for licensing new sugar units would be to ensure that adequate cane is available for a new sugar unit to be licensed as also for existing factories with potential for further intensive cane development for meeting both present and future requirement

5 Applications for industrial licence for the

establishment of new sugar factories as well as for expansion of existing units should be submitted to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development. The State Governments, while forwarding the applications, should ensure the fulfilment of the various conditions and give clear recommendations and comprehensive details on all the points

F No 10 (133)/86-L.P

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1989.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above press note

Sd/-

(S Bhavani)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

STATEMENT

List of letters of intent/licences issued during the 7th Five Year Plan for setting up of New Sugar Factories other than cooperative sector (as on 15.03.1990)

Sl No.	Full Name of the Factory Location and District	Date of LI/L	Capacity	Sector
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
TAMIL NADU				
1	M/s. Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., No. 4/387, Avanashi Road Coimbatore-641 037 at Periyakulam	12.5.87	2500 TCD	J.S.
2	M/s. Sakthi Sugars Ltd., 180 Race Course Road, Coimbatore-641 018 (Location Tq. Sivaganga District Pasumpon Muthuramalingam)	12.5.87	2500 TCD	J.S.
3.	M/s. Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd., 109, Nungambakkam, High Road, IInd Floor Madras-600 034 (Location Tq. Kumbakonam, District Thanjavur)	12.5.87	2500 TCD	J.S.
4.	M/s. Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., No. 1 Veenus Colony, 2nd Street, Alwarpet, Madras-600018 (Location Tq. Sivagiri District Tirunelveli)	12.5.87	2500 TCD	J.S.
5	M/s. Poondi Sugars Ltd.	22.3.88	2500 TCD	J.S.

Sl No	Full Name of the Factory Location and District	Date of L I IL	Capacity	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
	House of Poondi, No 1 Vallam Road, Thanjavur. (Location at Valangaiman Firka Teh Valangaiman, District Thanjavur)			
TAMIL NADU				
6	M/s Kalakankar Industrial Complex Ltd (Suresh Chandra Sharma) SISMAR, 10/470 MC Robertnagar Kanpur-208-001 (Location AINTHU, Teh Kurda, District Pratnagarh)	08.3.88	2500 TCD	J.S.
ANDHRA PRADESH				
7	Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd P.B. No. 1, Kairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004 (Location at Bobbili, District Vizianagaram)	28.12.88	2500 TCF	P.S.
8	Shri M/s. M. Sreenivasulu Reddy Raghava Sugars Pvt Ltd, 3-6-436 Himayatnagar, Hyderabad-500 029 (Location at Gudur, Teh Gudur Mandalam, District Nellore)	20.3.89	2500 TCD	J.S.

Sl. No.	Full Name of the Factory Location and District	Date of L/I/L	Capacity	Sector
1.	2	3.	4.	5.
9.	M/s. Telugu Sugars Ltd., No.1 Sesh Villas, 3-6-293, Hyderguda Hyderabad-500 025 (Location at Kummaranatham, Teh. Punganur, District Chittoor)	11.7.89	2500 TCD	J.S.
10	M/s. Shree Kailas Industrial Gases Ltd., Street No. 3, Tarnaka Secunderabad-500 017 at Peruvancha, Teh Kallur, Mandal District Khurram	20.10.89	2500 TCD	J.S.
MADHYA PRADESH				
11	M/s. Orient Cartons (P) Ltd., 909 Parekh Market, 39, J.S. Road, Bombay-400 004 (Location at Teh Kareli, District Narsimhpur)	11.7.89	2500 TCD	J.S.
ORISSA				
12	M/s. Sathya Sugars Ltd	29.8.88	2500 TCD	J.S.

Sl No	Full Name of the Factory Location and District	Date of L.I./IL	Capacity	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
13	180 Race Course Road, Coimbatore-641 018 (Location of Sogar Village, Teh Kamakhya Nagar, District Dhenkanal)	20 3 89	2500 TCD	Joint Sector
14	M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., IPICOL House Janpath Bhubaneswar-751007 (Location at Bolangir)	20 3 89	2500 TCD	Joint Sector
15	M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., IPICOL House Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751 007 (Location at Nawarangpur District Koraput)	20 3 89	2500 TCD	--do--
16	M/s IPICOL, IPICOL House Janpath Bhubaneswar Anandapur District Keonjhar	13 2 90	2500 TCD	--do--

Sl. No.	Full Name of the Factory Location and District	Date of L.I./L	Capacity	Sector
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
UTTAR PRADESH				
17.	Venus Sugar Mills Ltd , Pathakpur, Teh. Sambhal, District Moradabad	7.3.90	2500 TCD	J.S.

Note: J.S. = Joint Stock.

P.S. = Public Sector

**Construction of Dam at Semarayar,
Tamil Nadu**

4460. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHMED: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to construct a dam at Semarayar, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Centre have approved the project;

(c) the total estimated cost of this project; and

(d) when the project is likely to start and the likely date of completion of this dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Bonded Labour in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

4461. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labourers released in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh during 1989, and

(b) the number of these rehabilitated, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Responsibility for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests with the State Government concerned. According to the information received, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had identified 104 bonded labour during 1989-90. The State Government has also reported rehabilitating 80 bonded labour till the end of January, 1990. Incidence of bonded labour has not been reported in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[English]

Construction of Picnic Huts by DDA

4462. SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of picnic huts constructed by DDA in Delhi, their locations and rental charges;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these picnic huts annually in each case, separately;

(c) the periodicity, if any, to inspect these picnic huts to ensure timely repairs; and

(d) the number of huts which require major repairs and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):

(a)	Sl. No.	Location	No of Charges huts		Remarks
	1	2	3		4
	1	Hauz Khas	4	i) Rs. 90/- ii) Rs. 60/-	VIP huts other huts
	2.	Tughlakabad	3	i) Rs. 60/-	Ordinary huts

1	2	3	4
		ii) Rs. 30/-	Janta huts
3.	Paschim Vihar	4 i) Rs. 150/- ii) Rs. 100/-	Double room set Single room set
4.	Nehru Place	2 not in use	Under transfer to DTDC
5.	Mehrauli	5 — do—	
6	Ashok Vihar	1 i) Rs. 30/- (two rooms)	One room for 12 Hours
7	Shahdara	(two rooms -do-)	

(b) Sl. No	Location	No of huts	Expenditure incurred annually
1.	Hauz Khas	4	Rs. 1,30,000/-
2.	Tughlakabad	3	Rs. 1,11,000/-
3.	Paschim Vihar	4	Rs. 1,30,000/-
4.	Nehru Place	2	Rs. 64,000/-
5.	Mehrauli	5 (new huts)	Nil
6.	Ashok Vihar	1	Rs. 35,000/-
7.	Shahdara	2	Rs. 70,000/-
(c) i)	Section Officer (Incharge of the huts)	—	Daily
ii)	A.D. (Hort.)/A.E. (Civil) / (Elect.)	—	Weekly
iii)	Dy. Director (Hort.)	—	Fortnightly

(d) Two huts in Shahdara require major repairs at a cost of approximately Rs. 60,000/-

Industrial Workers in Chandigarh

4463. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial workers in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the number of residential houses made available to them in Public/Private Sectors;

(c) whether Government have built any colony specifically for the industrial workers in Chandigarh; and

(d) if not, is there any proposal to do so?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Chandigarh Administration and will be laid on the table of the House

Transfer/Postings of Officers in C.P.W.D

4464. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for transfer/posting of different grade of officers and staff in C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of transfer orders issued during the last three years gradewise, and

(d) the number of orders which have not

been implemented so far during the above period gradewise and the reasons for the same.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information in respect of Group 'A' and Group 'B' gazetted posts in the C.P.W.D. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Impact of Polio Vaccine on Children

4465. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children covered under universal immunisation programme against polio, State-wise during 1989-90; and

(b) the impact of the same on the children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) A statement giving State-wise information upto February, 1990 is attached.

(b) Over the past few years, a decline in number of poliomyelitis cases has been noticed. Reported figures of cases during preceding three years are as below:

1987	—	28250
1988	—	21146
1989	—	10336

This decline is relatable to the rising coverage levels.

STATEMENT

(1989-90 : Estimated coverage of infants
with polio vaccine (Til Feb 1990)

State	Percentage of Infants protected
1	2

LARGER STATE

Andhra Pradesh	64.45
Assam	31.91
Bihar	61.46
Gujarat	87.24
Haryana	85.63
Karnataka	74.13
Kerala	97.00
M.P.	75.45
Maharashtra	84.42
Orissa	75.77
Punjab	96.98
Rajasthan	56.71
T.N.	81.07
U.P.	78.35
W.B.	56.58

SMALLER STATES

H P.	74.26
J & K*	50.49

1	2
Manipur*	68.56
Meghalaya	61.44
Nagaland*	24.43
Sikkim	53.33
Tripura*	30.31
A&N ISL.	88.71
Arunachal Pradesh	43.23
Chandigarh	64.37
D&N HAV.	74.05
Delhi*	57.37
Goa	75.44
Daman & DIU	81.96
L' Dweep	85.21
Mizoram*	63.01
Pondich	96.94
Total	71.53

Note*: Data Upto January '90'.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

4466. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received reports of the effects of sea erosion along the Kerala coast during the Monsoon of 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether there is a decline in the effects over these three years.

(c) the total length of sea walls built along the Kerala Coast;

(d) whether there is any proposal to further extent it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Coastal erosion is not uniform either in time or space and depends upon several factors such as wave parameters, type of protection works and their state of maintenance. No significant damage has been reported in the areas protected by sea walls.

(c) About 314 km. of new sea walls upto March, 1990.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Additional six Kms. for construction of new sea wall have already been identified. State Government has to prepare a detailed report for techno-economic appraisal.

[Translation]

Marketing of Analgin and Oxyphambutazone

4467. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether marketing of Analgin and Oxyphambutazone medicines have been completely banned in foreign countries;

(b) whether these medicines are being manufactured by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., in large quantities;

(c) whether these medicines have an adverse effect on the human body; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ban these medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir. While some countries have preferred to withdraw Analgin and Oxyphenbutazone from their market, these drugs continue to be marketed in many countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These drugs like many other Allopathic drugs have their characteristic side effects and reported adverse reactions in vulnerable groups of population.

(d) The experts/expert bodies consulted have not recommended ban of these drugs in the country. The sale of Oxyphambutazone, however, is restricted for indications like ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis, in consultation with experts.

[English]

Central Industrial Tribunal

4468. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Industrial Tribunal on the country and the places where these are situated;

(b) the number of cases pending with each tribunal as on 1.3.1990;

(c) the average disposal of cases from each Court per year during the last three years with year wise break up; and

(d) the steps taken for quick disposal of the cases?

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

(a) There are 11 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts. Whilst there are two Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Court each at Bombay and Dhanbad, there is one Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court each at Asansol, Bangalore, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Jabalpur, Kanpur and New Delhi.

(b) and (c). A statement based on available information is annexed.

(d) The steps in hand for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter alia* the following:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of

Conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;

- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;
- (iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;
- (iv) Holding of Lok Adalats, where possible.
- (v) Holding seminars and arranging training for Presiding Officers.

STATEMENT

The number of Industrial Disputes and Applications disposed by the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts during 1987, 1988 and 1989, average disposal per year pending as on 31.12.1989

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-Labour Court	No. of Industrial Disputes disposed of during					No. of applications disposed of during Pending as on 31.12.1989				
		1987	1988	1989	Average	1987	1988	1989	Average	Cases	Applications
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Asansol	3@	20	23	15.3	—@	—@	2	2	99	5
2.	Bangalore	53	117	53	74.3	—	—	—	—	145	0
3.	Bombay No. 1	29	31	32	30.7	23	78	222	107.7	104	633
4.	Bombay No. 2	—*	35	36	35.5	—*	361	554	457.5	169	2634
5.	Calcutta	3*	108	114	75.0	—*	26	76	51.0	271	204
6.	Chandigarh	65	32	70	55.7	16	12	662	230.0	365	2199
7.	Dhanbad No. 1	68	90	99	85.7	16	12	33	20.3	337	96
8.	Dhanbad No. 2	144	154	148	148.7	12	9	10	10.3	456	40
9.	Jabalpur	104	72	76	84.0	140	157	55	117.3	670	1670

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-Labour Court	No. of Industrial Disputes disposed of during			No. of applications disposed of during			Pending as on 31.12.1989		
		1987	1988	1989	Average	1987	1988	1989	Average	Cases Applications
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11. 12.
10.	Kanpur	67	98	130	98.3	107	801	780	562.7	535 771
11.	New Delhi	73	83	69	75.0	1299	546	1533	1126.0	322 1042
						Total		3473		9294

@Remained vacant during the year.

*Remained vacant for the major part of the year.

Pending Labour Cases in Dhanbad

4469. SHRI A.K.ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prosecution cases instituted by the Regional Labour Committee, Dhanbad in the Dhanbad Court as on 1 March, 1990 against the management of ECL and BCCL;

(b) the details of such cases pending for more than one year, two years and three years, separately;

(c) the number of cases finalised during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure quick disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the concerned authority and the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Indian Labour in Foreign Projects

4470. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign projects which have been approved by Government during last two years in which cheap Indian labour is the major consideration;

(b) whether Government are aware of the exploitation of cheap Indian Labour both by multinationals and their Indian collaborators; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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.

Minor Irrigation Projects of Kerala

4471. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minor irrigation project under construction in Kerala;

(b) the amount of Central assistance asked for by Kerala for these projects; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There are 270 on-going Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes as reported by State Government.

(b) Rs. 4.5 crores, for completing 148 works.

(c) No amount was sanctioned as no funds were available.

Government Accommodation on Out of Turn Basis

4472. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to streamline the allotment of accommodation to its employees on 'Out of Turn basis';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also cleared cases regarding 'Out of turn accommodation' which had been already decided but could not be implemented due to the elections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Ad hoc allotment to Government employees are considered as per allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963.

(c) and (d). The old out of turn sanctions are being reviewed.

External Aid for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa

4473. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa receiving external aid;

(b) the likely irrigation potential to be created by each project; and

(c) the current status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The following irrigation projects in Orissa are receiving external aid from Overseas Economic Cooperative Fund (OECE) Japan:

(i) Upper Indravati Irrigation project

(ii) Upper Kolab Irrigation Project.

(b) The ultimate irrigation potential to be created by these projects is:

(i) Upper Indravati Irrigation Project
218.60 th. ha.

(ii) Upper Kolab irrigation project
88.76 th. ha.

(c) (i) *Upper Indravati Irrigation Project:*
93% of earth work, 95% of con-

crete and masonry work is likely to be completed by March, 1990. Work on the branch canal of left main canal is in initial stage and about 20 % work is completed on the right main canal. The project is likely to be completed by 1995-96. The irrigation potential created till December, 1989 is 4.62 thousand hectares.

(ii) *Upper Kolab Irrigation Project*

Head work consisting of Satigude Dam and spillway has been completed. The earthwork and structure on the Jeypore Main Canal and its branch canal, tributary and minors are in different stages of completion. The project is likely to be completed by 1994-95. The irrigation potential created till December, 1989 is 3.80 thousand hectares.

Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Orissa

4474. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa not completed before the end of Seventh Plan period;

(b) the latest cost of each project; and

(c) the annual expenditure on each of them since inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Statement indicating the name and the details of the Major and Medium on-going irrigation projects of Orissa not completed before the end of VII Plan is attached.

STATEMENT

Rs. in crores													
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Plan in which started	Latest Estt. cost	Exp. to the end of VI plan	Expenditure during VII plan							Total Expendr. till 3/90 (anti.)	Remarks
					1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total (Anti.)			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	
Major Projects													
1.	Upper Indravati AP	78-80											
	(a) Dam Share		100.35	21.60	0.97	4.32	7.54	12.46	13.00	38.29	59.89		
	(b) Irrigation		255.36	9.42	2.58	6.28	11.89	8.00	15.00	43.75	53.17		
2.	Subernerekha	VI	488.88	3.68	9.92	16.73	37.71	22.88	24.45	111.69	115.37	Unapproved	
3.	Upper Kolab Irrgn.	V	139.56	16.36	2.04	4.00	11.00	7.24	15.00	39.28	55.64		
4.	Rengali Irrgn.	IV	707.39	43.65	6.91	8.81	14.06	12.91	16.00	58.69	102.34		

Rs. in crores												
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Plan in which started	Latest Estt. cost	Exp. to the end of VI plan	Expenditure during VII plan						Total Expendr. till 3/90 (anti.)	Remarks
					1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90 Total (Anti.)			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Medium Projects												
1.	Kansabahal	1978-80	25.00	4.30	3.44	3.19	2.85	3.12	2.50	15.10	19.40	
2.	Bankabal	1978-80	29.41	7.70	4.03	3.35	3.61	3.20	2.50	16.69	24.39	
3.	Hariharjore	V	46.96	10.79	2.97	3.04	3.15	3.25	2.60	15.01	25.80	
4.	Harbangi	1978-80	62.68	9.10	2.28	2.90	3.86	6.07	3.50	18.61	27.71	
5.	Upper Jonk	1978-80	45.07	1.62	0.99	4.14	2.85	4.11	3.50	15.59	17.21	
6.	Badanalla	VI	54.07	3.54	3.97	4.86	5.33	6.49	4.50	25.15	28.69	
7.	Ong	IV	29.97	11.85	0.95	0.79	0.97	0.83	0.80	4.34	16.19	
8.	Dadraghati	IV	9.63	5.85	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.25	1.75	7.60	

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Plan in which started	Latest Estt. cost	Exp. to the end of VI plan	Expenditure during VII plan							Total Expendr. till 3/90 (anti.)	Remarks
					1985-86 86-87 87-88 88-89 89-90 Total (Anti.)								
					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		
9.	Upper Suktel	1978-80	6.53	1.97	0.16	0.30	0.34	0.22	0.71	1.73	3.70		
10.	Baghva Stage. II	V	18.83	0.36	0.08	0.10	0.20	1.79	2.00	4.23	3.50		
11.	Bondapipilli	V	9.87	2.03	0.25	0.25 (-)	0.18	0.05	0.10	0.47	3.50		
12.	Barsuan	1978-80	4.77	0.25	0.02	0.01	—	—	—	0.03	0.28	Unapproved	
13.	Rukura	VII	15.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.04	0.06	—do—	
14.	Deo	VII	41.60	—	—	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.32	0.32	—do—	
15.	Kusei	VII	27.03	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.66	0.91	—do—	

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Plan in which started	Latest Estt. cost	Exp. to the end of VI plan	Expenditure during VII plan						Total Expendr. till 3/90 (anti.)	Remarks
					1985-86 86-87 87-88 88-89 89-90 Total (Anti.)							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
16.	Baglahati	VII	18.52	—	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.74	0.74	
17.	Sapuabadijore	VII	14.57	0.02	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.10	0.15	0.17	

Jokadhia Irrigation Project of Orissa

4475. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a long pending demand for the implementation of the Jokadhia Irrigation Project in Cuttack district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any plan on the Jokadhia Project to execute it in the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) the details of action taken so far on Jokadhia Irrigation Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c) Jokadhia Irrigation Project received at the Centre in August, 1989 was examined and returned to the State Government in December, 1989 with the observation that command area of the project is a part of the command of the on-going Rengali Irrigation Project and hence the project should form an integral part of the Rengali Irrigation Project to be implemented in a phased manner.

Immunisation Against Measles

4476. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new programme for immunisation against measles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any district-wise targets

have been fixed for this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (d). Universal Immunisation Programme launched in 1985 seeks to provide protection to infants against six diseases including measles. During 1989-90, all districts of the country have been brought under this Programme. District-wise targets are fixed and communicated to States/U.Ts. every year. These targets are calculated on the basis of population, crude birth rate and infant mortality rates of different areas.

Procurement Centres of FCI

4477. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India proposes to open more purchase centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The number of purchase centres to be operated by the procuring agencies is determined by the State Governments and assigned by them to the Food Corporation of India and other agencies. A net work of purchase centres is set up throughout the country and is expended according to needs from time to time. Keeping in view the bumper wheat crop, the public procuring agencies propose to open 7051 purchase centres as against 6400 opened last year. A statement showing number of purchase centres proposed for 1990-91 rabi season is attached.'

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>FCI</i>	<i>State Agencies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Punjab	475	462	937
Haryana	96	189*	285
Uttar Pradesh	350	4650*	5000
Madhya Pradesh	455	166	621
Delhi	4	—	4
Bihar	6	65	71
Rajasthan	38	95	133
Total	1424	5627	7051
Andhra Pradesh	144**	—	144

Note:- *Provision figures. The information about opening of centres by State Agencies is awaited.

**The purchase centres opened for purchase of paddy in Andhra Pradesh for Rabi 1990-91.

Expansion of FCI Godowns in Kerala and

4478. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(c) the amount allocated for each such godown during the last two years, year-wise?

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India propose to expand godown at Tikkodi, Muzhapillanged and West Hill, Calicut in Kerala;

THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The existing storage capacity at the three centres available with FCI is as under:

(b) if so, the details of expansion plans;

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Capacity</i>		
		<i>Owned</i>	<i>Hired</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tikkodi	40,000	—	40,000
2.	West Hill	36,500	800	37,300
3.	Muzhapillanged	12,560	—	12,560

A storage capacity of 5,000 tonnes is under construction at Tikkodi (Calicut District) and is likely to be completed in 1990-91. The FCI has no proposal to construct additional storage capacity at the other two Centres.

(c) A sum of Rs. 38.55 lakhs for construction of 5,000 tonnes capacity at Tikkodi (Calicut district) was sanctioned in September 1988. The amount has been allocated in full and the construction is under progress.

Decline in Production of Cotton Cloth

4479. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of cotton cloth has registered a decline during the last six months; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the state Government are taking to increase production of cotton cloth?

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

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

People Suffering From AIDS State-wise

4480. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the country infected by AIDS virus known as HIV,

(b) the name of the State which have largest number of such patients; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide medical help to such AIDS patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Testing for detecting HIV infection is being carried out among groups who practise high risk behaviour such as promiscuous persons, attendees of STD clinics, blood donors, recipient of blood and blood products. As on 28.2.90, 2033 HIV positive persons have been detected the largest number of HIV infected individuals are from the States of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Government has drawn up guidelines for clinical management of HIV infected persons and full blown AIDS cases. Ten institutions have been identified and strengthened for management of HIV infected patients and AIDS cases. The names of these institutions are:

1. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
2. A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.
3. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
4. Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
5. Trivendrum Medical College, Trivendrum.
6. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
7. Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta.
8. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
9. Madras Medical College, Madras.
10. J.J. Medical College, Bombay.

[Translation]

Cloth Manufactured by NTC Mills in Madhya Pradesh

4481. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cloth produced by National Textile Corporation Mills situated in Madhya Pradesh are the profit earned during 1988-89; and

(b) the financial assistance or grants given to these textile mills in 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Seven textile mills under NTC (MP) Ltd., Indore produced 88.09 million metres of cloth during 1988-89. These mills incurred a net loss of Rs. 22.97 crores during 1988-89.

(b) NTC mills in Madhya Pradesh were provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 25.84 crores during 1987-88 and Rs. 30.19 crores during 1988-89 respectively.

[English]

Task Force to Examine Flood Control Measures Between India and Bangladesh

4482. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation has been started based on task force set up in September 1988 to examine flood control measures between India and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the outcome of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) by what time the implementation is likely to be fully achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The Indo-Bangladesh Task Force has not concluded its Report.

Poaching by mechanized Trawlers

4483. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether fisherfolk of Visakhapatnam are faced with financial destitution because of discriminate poaching by mechanized trawlers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help the fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cost of Canal Work of Rengali Project

4484. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated cost of canal work of Rengali Project in Orissa and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(b) the details of financial and organisational arrangements made for the timely completion of this canal; and

(c) the likely irrigation potentials to the created by this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Latest estimated cost of canal work is Rs. 564.63 crores and expenditure till December, 1989 is Rs. 22.06 crores.

(b) VIII Plan proposals have not been finalised.

(c) Ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 423.6 thousand hectares.

Projects Among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

4486. **SHRI DAULATRAM SARAN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the inter-State projects concerning Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on Sutlej, Ravi and Beas rivers;

(b) the basis on which Union Government had decided to fully finance the Sutlej Beas Link project; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to take over the Indira Gandhi Canal Project also on the same considerations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The inter-State projects concerning Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are Bhakra-Nangal Project and Narika Barrage on Sutlej, Beas Project Units I and II on the Beas and Madhopur Beas Link on the Ravi

(b) Sutlej-Beas Link Project has not been funded by the Centre.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Board for Handicapped

4487. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handicapped persons in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Board for handicapped for rehabilitation and to solve other problems;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide loans at concessional rate for their self-employment; and

(d) whether there is any scheme at present for their training and education or whether any such scheme is in the offing?

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

(a) During 1981, the National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country wide sample survey of disabled persons, to arrive at a reasonably accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country. According to this survey, it was estimated that there were 12 million physically handicapped persons, constituting 1.8% of the total population.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government provides bank loans to physically handicapped persons, under a differential rate of interest scheme (4% interest).

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following are the major institutions, functioning in the country to provide vocational training/skill training to the physically handicapped.

1. 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centers are functioning under the Ministry of Labour in various parts of the country exclusively for training of handicapped persons. 3% reservation for the physically handicapped exists in all ITIs also.
2. Voluntary Organisations have played a pioneering role in helping the handicapped in the country. A large number of special schools for the disabled, limb fitting centres and sheltered workshops are in the voluntary sector. Under the Ministry of Welfare's Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons, 68 voluntary organisations are receiving assistance for running vocational training facilities.
3. Ministry of Welfare has also launched the District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme as a pilot project to provide comprehensive and coordinated services including vocational rehabilitation for the disabled. So, District Rehabilitation Centres are functioning in different parts of the country.
4. The Ministry of Welfare has also set up four National institutes for conducting research, training to teachers and para-medical staff and formulation of services modules in each area of disability. These Institutes are National Institute of Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun and

National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad. In addition there are the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.

5. Under the Scheme of Scholarships to disabled scholarships are provided for general education from Class IX onwards and for technical training at certificate, diploma and degree level.

Amount of Scholarship varies from Rs. 85/- p.m. to Rs. 240/- per month, depending upon the nature of the course.

Integrated education for the handicapped aims at placing the handicapped children in normal schools. The extra expenditure, on salary and special pay of teachers cost of equipment cost of books and stationery etc. is met by the Government.

Accommodation in Delhi to Governors

4488. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing Governors to whom Government have decided to allot Government accommodation in Delhi;

(b) whether these accommodations will be provided from general pool; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken to allot General Pool Accommodation in Delhi to

existing Governors.

[English]

**Government Accommodation to
Employees Having own Houses**

4489. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees who are having their own houses in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are also entitled for Government accommodation in the same city;

(b) if so, the number of such employees, city-wise;

(c) the number out of them who have built the houses out of the land taken from Government; and

(d) whether Government propose to review this policy in view of the acute shortage of Government accommodation in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-

OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No such separate record is maintained.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

**Construction of Quarters for C.P.W.D.
Staff**

4490. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct various types of quarters for the CPWD Staff; and

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

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

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Number of quarters type wise under construction/proposals for C.P.W.D. Staff at various places

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Type of quarters				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gwalior	2	2	2	2	1
2.	Chandigarh	57	28	30	2	1
3.	Shimla	45	26	10	1	—
4	Jammu	15	11	10	1	—
5.	Amritsar	14	12	14	1	—
6	National Sugar Institute Kanpur	61	55	16	4	—
7	CPWD Trg Inst Ghaziabad	16	24	24	24	10
8.	Denra Dun	12	24	4	4	—
9	Jodhpur	2	2	2	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Type of quarters				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Allahabad	3	6	—	—	—
11.	Bhubaneswar	32	16	8	—	—
12.	Calcutta	8	8	8	—	—
13.	Dhanbad	—	8	—	—	—
14.	Ghatkopar, Bombay	20	10	6	—	—
15.	Mukund Nagar, Pune	—	—	8	3	—
16.	Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad	56	64	12	4	—
17.	Visakhapatnam	4	6	6	4	—

[Translation]

Increase in Tuberculosis Cases in Hilly Areas of U.P.

4491. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the causes of increase in tuberculosis cases in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to contain this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such survey done to find out the causes of increase in tuberculosis cases in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Skilled and Unskilled Unemployed Labourers in Delhi

4492. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the details of the skilled and unskilled labourers staying in Delhi for the last two years till 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of them employed in public sector during the above period;

(d) the number of them coming daily from the neighbouring towns;

(e) whether Government have examined the day to day needs viz., housing, food, civic amenities etc. of these labourers including those coming daily; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether Government propose to take special notice to this vital problem of the Delhites with a view to provide relief to permanent residents of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Slums in Delhi

4493. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and actually utilised for the development of slums by DDA for the last three years separately year-wise and Project-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a huge chunk of the funds meant for the development of slum was actually utilised for the schemes for which it was not allocated;

(c) if so, the details of such schemes with the reasons for non-utilisation of funds;

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and responsibilities fixed for these serious lapses; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Facts as furnished by Delhi Administration are given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (b) above.

STATEMENT

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector/Name of the scheme	Funds released				Expenditure incurred		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8

HOUSING

1	Construction of night shelter	70 79	—	11 875		38 86	50 02	103 53
2	Development of slums through horticulture	20 00	0 63	46 92		0 63	16 92	60 95

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1	Env Imp in urban slum	600 00	124 48	19 78		443 72	219 78	108.75
2	Env Imp. in JJ Clusters	1300.00	9 09	741.21		459.00	1162.83	1170.35

Sl. No.	Sector/Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		Funds released			Expenditure incurred		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Structural Improvement in Katras	70.00	86.00	25.19	78.05	73.91	99.84
4	Pay and Use Jan Suvidha Complex	—	—	300.00	—	—	27.48*

* Due to normal problem of getting space in slums/JJ Clusters, the scheme has taken time for smooth implementation. However, commitments to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crores are in hand.

Houses to weaker sections

4494. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Administration formulated a scheme for giving houses to the economically weaker sections; if so, the details of the scheme together with the allocation of funds for this scheme during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the details of the funds actually incurred on the said scheme during the said period and the details of the amount not utilised on the said scheme with reasons therefor;

(c) whether the budgetary allocations for the environmental improvement in J.J. Clusters made by the Delhi Administration have been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No such new scheme was approved during 1988-89 and 1989-90 and hence no funds were released nor expenditure incurred.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

**Shortage of Drinking Water in North/
West Zones in Delhi**

4495. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the acute shortage of drinking water in North-west and West zones of Delhi espe-

cially during summer seasons;

(b) if so, the details of the requirement and supply of water in the above zones; and

(c) whether any specific plan have been formulated for the supply of adequate water for the aforesaid areas; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Delhi water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that there is no shortage of Water in the colonies of North-West area of Delhi except in Rohini, and some colonies in the West Zone located at the tail end of the distribution system. In Rohini, the supply of water is 7 MGD against the requirement of 10 MGD. In the West Zone, supply of water is 40 MGD against 60 MGD.

Supply will be augmented by 20 MGD on full commissioning of 40 MGD plant set up at Wazirabad. A number of ground reservoir with booster pumping stations in West zone are scheduled for commissioning in 1991.

Women Work Force

4496. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to, state:

(a) the detailed results of the study made by the Asian Regional Team for Employment of Women Labour Force in India;

(b) whether domestic chores keep women backward especially in non-agricultural sectors; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated for ensuring optimum use of women work force?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). According to the study "Female Labour Force Participation in India—A Case of Limited Options", sponsored by the Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion of the International Labour Organisation pre-occupation with domestic duties and responsibility of child care pose main constraints for women in their skill development and mobility into non-agricultural sectors.

(c) The following schemes are available for the benefit of women/workers:

- (i) Training courses are provided by the Directorate-General, Employment and Training, at craftsmen level in Engineering and Non-engineering trades through a network of Industrial Training Institutes. Also, under a specially formulated Women's Vocational Training Programme, National/Regional Vocational Training Institutes have been set up at New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hissar, Calcutta and Tura for training women in basic and advanced skills in trades of Electronics, Electronic Measuring Instruments, TV Repairs, etc.
- (ii) Voluntary organisations are assisted for training women to enable them to take up non-conventional trades.
- (iii) Various Labour Laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, provide for running of creches for the children of working women.

[Translation]

Policy Regarding Admission in Medical Colleges

4497. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a uniform policy for admission in graduate and post-graduate courses in Medical Colleges in various States of the country;

(b) whether all the reserved seats for the year 1989 have been filled in these colleges in various States on the basis of All India Entrance Examination;

(c) the number of reserved seats out of Union Government Quota which were not filled in 1989 in medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam;

(d) whether these seats were filled by candidates belonging to these States;

(e) whether the students of these States were given admission in other States; and

(f) the number of such students who were given admission in other States during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Medical Council of India have formulated a uniform policy for admission to graduate and post-graduate courses in the medical colleges in the various States of the country. All the medical institutions/universities are required to follow these mandatory recommendations.

(b) to (f). As per the directions of the Supreme Court, all the concerned States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra

Pradesh have contributed 15% MBBS/BDS and 25% Post-graduate Medical/Dental seats in each Medical college or institution other than private medical colleges without taking into account any reservations. These seats have been allotted to the candidates declared successful in the competitive examinations held by the Central Board of Secondary Education in respect of 15% MBBS/BDS seat and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in respect of 25% Post-graduate Medical/Dental Seats. After having allotted the seats to the candidates who qualified in these competitive examinations, the seats that remained unfilled due to some of the candidates having not joined, were reverted back to the respective concerned States including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam which were to be filled in by them from out of the State quota list. The students belonging to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam who had qualified these tests were given admission to the colleges in these States as well as in other States through All India Entrance Examination on the criteria of merit-cum-preference. Similarly, students from other States who had given option for colleges in these states were so allotted on merit in all the years, including 1989.

Assistance Under Overseas Development Authority

4498. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government receive financial aid for projects from the Overseas Development Authority;

(b) if so, the quantum and nature thereof and how the same is disbursed to various State Governments; and

(c) the amount of the above aid given to Madhya Pradesh Government?

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

(b) There is no fixed quantum of aid. It depends on the number and size of the project proposal received, which are appraised and finally approved for funding during a particular year. All bilateral aid from U.K. is in the nature of grant. The external aid received for projects in the State Sector is passed on as additional plan assistance to the State Governments on reimbursement basis. The percentage of the additionally varies according to the nature of the Project. However, for the Habitat Improvement Projects, 100% of assistance is released as additionality to the State Government of which 30% is the grant and 70% is in the form of loan.

(c) At present there is only one ongoing project in Madhya Pradesh. O.D.A., U.K. have agree to finance the Habitat Project at Indore at a cost of Rs. 37.92 crores. The total U.K. aid allocated for the Project is £ 14.4 million.

F.C.I. Godowns

4499. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India owns godowns in the country; and

(b) if so, the number and location thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India owns 489 godowns spread over the entire country. As on 1.3.90 the total owned storage capacity of the Corporation was 119.14 lakh tonnes.

(b) Details of FCI owned godowns with the number, location and capacity thereof are furnished in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No L.T. 966/90]

People suffering From Goiter Disease

4500. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of people in the country are suffering from goitre disease;

(b) if so, the affected areas by this disease;

(c) the effective measures taken so far to contain this disease;

(d) whether besides tribal dominant areas of Madhya Pradesh children in Delhi are also suffering from this disease; and

(e) whether any comprehensive plan has been chalked out for the future to contain this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) On the basis of sample surveys conducted in the country, it is estimated that about 167 million people are living in the known Iodine Deficient areas, out of which nearly 45 million people are estimated to be suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(b) A Statement showing the areas affected by IDD is annexed.

(c) In order to effectively control the problem of Goitre in the country, the Government of India have launched the scheme envisaging Universal Iodization of Edible Salt in a phased manner by the year 1992.

(d) Yes, according to surveys conducted by the Central Goitre Survey teams of Dte. General of Health Services, AIIMS and INMAS nearly 29% of the school children are having iodine deficiency.

(e) Intake of Iodised Salt is the cheapest and most effective method for control of goitre and the Iodine Deficiency Disorders. The Delhi Administration have prohibited the sale of self salt other than iodised salt in the entire Union Territory of Delhi w.e.f. 1.6.89.

STATEMENT

Findings of Surveys con-

States and Union Territories regarding prevalence rate of Goitre

Name of State		% Prevalence rate
1		2
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Visakhapatnam	34.7
2.	East Godavari	64.4
3.	Adilabad	54.0
4.	Khammam	42.0

1	2
5 Snkakulam	12.6
6 Vijaynagram	9.2
7 Warangal	30.0
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	38 0
<i>Assam</i>	
1 Sibsagar	13.2
2 Lakhimpur	30.1
3 Dibrugarh	19.0
4 Kamrup	26.5
5 Goalpara	40.2
6 Darang	31.5
7 United Mikir & H S Hills	12 9
8 Cachar	1.5
9 Nowgaon	20.9
10 Barpot	26.5
11 Jorhat	13 2
12 Naliani	26.5
13 Bhuvri	40.2
14 Kokrajhar	40.2
15 Karbi	12.9
16 Karimganj	1.5
<i>Bihar</i>	
1 Champaran (East)	64 5

1	2
2. Champaran (West)	51.2
3. Palamau	20.9
4. Saran	35.5
5. Darbhanga	23.2
6. Saharsa	20.5
7. Purnea	26.5
8. Santhal Pargana	23.5
9. Ranchi	10.2
10. Muzaffarpur	41.7
11. Hazzaribagh	3.2
12. Sitamarhi	31.8
13. Godda	10.2
14. Deogarh	10.2
15. Sahebganj	10.2
16. Lohardaga	10.2
17. Madhepura	20.5
18. Gumla	10.2

Gujarat

1. Bharuch	31.7
2. Valsad	36.5
3. Baroda	16.8
4. Surat	22.7

1	2
5. Amreili	14.0
6. Dany	44.0
<i>Haryana</i>	
1. Ambala	26.0
2. Gurgaon	6.5
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
1. Sirmor	35.8
2. Mandi	20.9
3. Bilaspur	25.7
4. Kangra	41.2
5. Mahasu	39.9
6. Simla	41.6
7. Solan	39.9
8. Una	41.2
9. Hamirpur	41.2
10. Kullu	41.6
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	
1. Udhampur	33.0
2. Ahantheag	35.7
3. Baramullah	38.2
4. Doda	25.4
5. Jammu	27.6
6. Poonch	26.8

1	2
7. Kathua	30.5
8. Rajouri	26.8
9. Srinagar	26.6
10. Kurgil	26.8
11. Kupwara	32.8

Karnataka

1. Chickmagalur	41.11
2. Gulbarga	4.85
3. Mysore	1.26
4. Shimoga	5.3

Kerala

1. Ernakulam	44.47
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Madhya Pradesh

1. Shahdol	55.6
2. Sidhi	37.8
3. Reigarh	34.82
4. Sarguja	41.81
5. Bilaspur	32.50
6. Khandwa	35.00
7. Kargone	35.00
8. Betul	35.00
9. Hoshangabad	35.00
10. Chhindwara	35.00

1	2
11. Mandla	35.00
12. Jubbalpur	35.00
13. Chatarpur	25.1
14. Damoh	19.3
15. Sagar	19.2
16. Tikamgarh	18.7

Maharashtra

1. Jalna	35.00
2. Aurangabad	35.00
3. Amravati	46.16
4. Wadha	54.92
5. Buldhana	49.53
6. Satara	29.29
7. Dhule	16.50

Manipur 32.0*Meghalaya*

1. Garo Hills	2.3
2. United Khasi & Jaintial Hills	7.0

Nagaland

1. Kohima	32.5
2. Mokokchung	26.1
3. Twen-Sang	50.2

1	2
---	---

Orissa

1. Sundergarh	30.3
2. Puri	19.3

Punjab

1. Gurdaspur	52.3
2. Hoshiarpur	40.3
3. Ropar	9.3

Rajasthan

1. Kota	13.07
2. Udaipur	10.91
3. Bikaner	22.8

Sikkim

	37.82
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Tripura

	17.0
--	------

Uttar Pradesh

1. Dehradun	39.7
2. Bijnore	23.2
3. Nainital	30.0
4. Deoria	65.0
5. Bareilly	35.8
6. Rampur	35.8
7. Kheri	20.0
8. Shahjahanpur	44.7

1	2
9. Pillibhit	41.3
10. Gonda	65.9
11. Pouri Garhwal	20.69
12. Meerut	24.90
13. Almora	40.0
14. Pithoragarh	40.0
15. Chamoli	40.0
16. Tehri Garhwal	3.5
17. Uttar Kashi	40.0
18. Basti	20.0
19. Gorakhpur	19.10
20. Badaun	5.5
21. Behraich	20.2
22. Ghaziabad	10.7
23. Agra	14.05
24. Sharanpur	46.66
25. Muzaffarnagar	31.58
26. Rae Bareilly	18.43
27. Sultanpur	30.50
28. Varanasi	25.04
29. Azamgarh	31.48
30. Fejabad	11.80

1	2
31. Jounpur	20.16
32. Lucknow	5.6
33. Barabunkaee	4.89
<i>West Bengal</i>	
1. Cooch Bihar	21.7
2. Darjeeling	34.5
3. Jalpaiguri	33.2
4. Malda	10.3
5. West Dineipur	14.8
<i>Miizoram</i>	68.6
<i>Goa</i>	27.5
<i>Union Territories</i>	
<i>Chandigarh</i>	11.2
<i>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</i>	22.7
<i>Delhi</i>	29.0
<i>Tamilnadu</i>	
1. Trichirapalli	32.9
<i>Daman and Diu</i>	12.24

**Safety of Workers in Slate-Pencil
Industry**

4501. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) whether special provisions have been
made for the safety of labourers working in
slate-pencil industry;

(b) whether these labourers face the

danger of contacting 'Silicosis' disease:

(c) whether there is any health guarantee scheme for such labourers;

(d) whether such industries, where thousands of labourers are working, are facing closure in the absence of adequate safeguards for labourers; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Inhalation of fine particles of free silica in the dust can cause silicosis to a worker. The Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder contain detailed precautions to be taken by the factories involving processes which generate dust containing free silica which is more than 5% by weight. Silicosis is a notifiable disease under the Factories Act, 1948. These provisions are enforced by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

(c) There is no health guarantee scheme for labourers working in slate-pencil industries. However, the factory management is required to provide necessary medical facilities to them under the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder.

(d) and (e). The factories which do not comply with statutory provisions are liable to prosecution.

[English]

Opening of New Medical Colleges on Non-Grant Basis

4502. **DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding opening of new medical colleges on non-grant basis; and

(b) the number of such medical colleges which have been opened on this basis all over the country in 1989, and out of those opened in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) In view of the availability of a large number of qualified medical practitioners in the country and in the light of the recommendations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare not to permit the opening of any new medical college in the country, the Government of India is not in favour of establishing any new medical college in the country.

(b) No information is available regarding the number of medical colleges opened all over the country during the year 1989. However, as per information furnished by the Medical Council of India, the following private medical colleges have been opened in Maharashtra during 1989:

1. Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Medical College, Pune.
2. Smt. Sitadevi Bijay Kumar Jayodia Medical College, Bombay.
3. D.Y. Patel Education Society's Medical College, Kolhapur.
4. Medical College, New Bombay.

[Translation]

Promotion of Handloom Cloth

4503. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

formulate any schemes to promote handloom cloth to solve unemployment problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

1. In order to preserve the unique role of handlooms and also to improve the employment potential of the handloom industry, Central Government is implementing the following schemes for the development of handloom sector through out he country:

- i) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme;
- ii) 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;
- iii) Setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector;
- iv) Setting up of yarn depots through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices;
- v) Market Development Assistance Scheme which has subsumed the erstwhile schemes of special rebate, share capital assistance to State apex cooperative societies and handloom development corporations and managerial subsidy

to primary societies;

- vi) Janata Cloth Scheme;
- vii) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- viii) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- ix) Assistance for modernisation, renovation and purchase of looms; and
- x) Publicity and Exhibitions including National Design Collection Programmes.

2. In addition to the above schemes certain fiscal concessions are also extended to the handloom sector to enable it to compete with the products of mills and powerlooms. Further, 22 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector through the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for production) Act, 1985. Financial assistance under the above schemes which are of a continuing nature is provided to all States on the basis of proposals received from concerned State Government every year.

3. As a result of the above measures the production in the handloom sector has increased as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of cloth (in million metres)</i>
1985-86	3692
1986-87	3884
1987-88	3948
1988-89	3949
1989-90	4122
	(Provisional)

Sugar Mills at Phulpur

4504. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant letter of intent/Industrial License for setting up of sugar mill at Soran in Tehsil Phulpur, district Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Sugar Mill is likely to be set up?

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

(a) to (c). The Department of Food has received a copy of an application for grant of an industrial licence for the establishment of a new sugar factory at Phulpur in district Allahabad and the views of the Department on the same have been forwarded to Ministry of Industrial Development of taking necessary action.

[English]

Survey of Water Resources of Madhya Pradesh

4505. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to determine the water requirements of Madhya Pradesh and explore the water resources in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

on water resources availability and water requirements, carried out by the State Government indicate that the water availability from surface and ground water is 138.7 MAF, while ultimate requirement is 128.6 MAF.

FCI Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

4506. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FCI godowns and Andhra Pradesh and their location;

(b) whether FCI plan to construct more godowns in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much amount FCI spend on transporting the procured stocks to the available places during the last 3 years; and

(d) the agency which is overseeing the expenditure of FCI regularly?

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

(a) There are 34 godowns owned by FCI in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.12.89. A statement showing the number of the FCI godowns in each district of Andhra Pradesh is attached. Besides, the FCI hired 48 godowns from various agencies.

(b) The construction programme for the VIII th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The requirements of the Andhra Pradesh State will be kept in view while formulating the construction programme.

(c) The internal movement cost for levy rice in Andhra Pradesh region during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

	Rs. in Lakhs	audit:
1986-87	105.49	i) Statutory Auditors appointed on yearly basis out of the panel received from Comptroller and Auditor General of India through Department of Food and
1987-88	58.31	
1988-89	77.98	
(d) The expenditure of the FCI is monitored by the internal financial control and Internal Audit. Besides, following two external agencies also oversee the expenditure of the Corporation regularly by conducting		ii) Government Audit (Office of the Principal Director of Audit (Food) through their offices in Delhi, Zones and Regions by way of Supplementary transaction audit.

STATEMENT

The revenue district-wise owned godowns available with the Food Corporation of India as on 1.3.1990 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue District	No. of Depots
1.	Guntur	1
2.	Prakasam	1
3.	East Godavari	4
4.	Krishna Canal	3
5.	Anantpur	2
6.	Nalgonda	3
7.	Chittoor	1
8.	Adilabad	1
9.	Srikakulam	1
10.	Khammam	2
11.	Rangareddy	2
12.	Vizag	2
13.	Vijayanagaram	1
14.	Warangal	1
15.	Karimnagar	2
16.	West Godavari	7
Total		34

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

[Translation]

4507. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects under construction in Kerala;

(b) the amount of central assistance requested for by Kerala for these projects; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Twelve major projects estimated to cost Rs. 1318 crores with a potential of about six lakhs hectares and seven medium projects estimated to cost Rs. 257 crores with ultimate potential of about 87 thousand hectares.

(b) No request has been received at the Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacant Reserved SC/ST Posts

4508. SHRICHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in the Ministry of Welfare;

(b) the category-wise number of reserved posts filled during last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to fill reserved posts in accordance with rules and the percentage of reserved posts in each category?

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

(a) The information is given in statement-I and II.

(b) The information in respect of attached offices is being collected.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT-I*Category-wise Number of Posts of SC/ST Lying Vacant*

	S.C.	S.T.
	1	2
Group A		
a) Private Secretary to Secretary.	—	—
Group B		
a) Section Officer	—	—
b) Stenographer Gr. A and B	—	—

	S.C.	S.T.
	1	2
c) Assistant	3	2
d) Stenographer Gr. C	—	—
Group C		
a) Upper Division Clerk	—	—
b) Stenographer Gr. 'D'	—	—
c) Junior Accountant	—	—
d) Lower Division Clerk	3	2
e) Staff Car Driver	—	—
f) Senior Gestetner Operator	—	—
g) Record Sorter	—	—
Group D		
a) Farash	—	—
b) Safaiwala	—	—
c) Chowkidar	—	—
d) Record keeper	—	—
e) S.G.Daftry/Jamadar	—	—
f) Daftry	—	—
g) Jamadar	—	—
h) Peon	—	—

STATEMENT-II

Number of reserved posts filled during the last Three years

Group A	1987		1988		1989	
	SC		ST		SC	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Private Secretary to Secretary	—	—	1	—	—	—
Group B						
a) Section Officer	3	—	3	1	—	1
b) Stenographer Grade A&B	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Assistant	1	—	3	—	—	—
d) Stenographer Grade 'C'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group C						
a) Upper Division Clerk	—	—	2	1	—	—
b) Stenographer Grade D	1	—	1	—	—	—

Group A		1987		1988		1989	
		SC		SC		SC	
		ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
c)	Jr. Accountant	1	—	—	—	—	—
d)	Lower Division Clerk	4	—	2	—	—	—
e)	Staff Car Driver	—	—	1	—	—	—
f)	Sr. Gestetner Operator	—	—	—	—	—	—
g)	Record Sorter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group D							
a)	Farash	—	—	—	—	—	—
b)	Safaiwala	—	—	1	—	—	—
c)	Chowkidar	—	—	—	—	—	—
d)	Record Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—

Group A	1987		1988		1989	
	SC		SC		SC	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
e) S.G. Daftry/Jamadar	—	—	—	—	—	—
f) Daftry	—	—	—	—	—	1
g) Jamadar	—	—	—	—	—	—
h) Peon	1	—	2	1	1	—

Work Bank Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Increasing Area Under Irrigation

4509. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had agreed to give assistance to increase the percentage of land to be irrigated in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the World Bank has made any concrete proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of financial assistance likely to be received from the World Bank for the development of irrigation facilities in Gwalior, Chambal and other regions of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The MP Major Irrigation Project, comprising Mahanadi Reservoir and Hasdeo Bango Projects, is presently under implementation with World Bank assistance of SDRs 195.2 million. Agreement for IDA credit assistance of this project was signed on 24.2.82 and the present credit closing date is 30.6.90. The Government of Madhya Pradesh who are implementing this project, have proposed to undertake additional works to increase the irrigated areas of the project by about 50,000 ha. as against present estimated irrigation potential of 85,000 ha. to utilise the credit assistance completely and also requested for extension of the credit period upto 30.6.1991. The additional works, inter alia, include work on Bango High Dam; remodeling and lining of main and branch canals, development of irrigation service blocks and minor drainage systems; improvement of all-weather rural roads and construction of new village roads. The proposal has been sent to

the World Bank for consideration.

(d) Gwalior and Chambal region is not covered under the on-going MP Major Irrigation Project.

[English]

Ban on Imports of Contaminated Food

4510. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether both low and high levels of radioactivity in food are responsible for causing cancer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is total ban on imports of all foods contaminated with even low levels of radioactivity and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether milk products, pulses etc. have been imported from countries exposed to contamination from Chernobyl and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from different sources and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Bogus Housing Cooperative Societies

4511. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to know about the existence of some bogus Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Case of only one bogus Housing Cooperative Society namely Vayupuri Cooperative Group Housing Society Limited has come to the notice of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The registration of this society has since been cancelled.

[*Translation*]

Uttar Pradesh Tubewell III Project

4512. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tubewell III Project of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this project has been identified for getting foreign assistance;

(c) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be started; and

(d) the details of works proposed to be completed under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Eighth Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) to (d). Efforts were made for obtaining foreign assistance for this project, but commitment for funding this project has not been received from any external aid giving agency.

Ashtang Chikitsa

4513. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ashtang Chikitsa has not

been included in special syllabus for Ayurvedic Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Ashtang Chikitsa is included in the syllabus for Ayurvedic Medical Colleges prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

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

Working of Tubewells

4514. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the tubewells in Agra division of Uttar Pradesh which are out of order; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to increase the amount in the Annual Plan of the State to meet the maintenance cost of the tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) As on 25th March, 1990, 9.4 percent of operational State tubewells were out of order as reported by State Government.

(b) Maintenance cost is met by State Government from their own funds.

[*English*]

Export of Edible Oils

4515. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of oil seeds has increased this year; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is still a gap between the demand and supply of edible oils; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to export certain edible oils; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) its likely impact on the price situation in the domestic market?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is a gap the magnitude of which would be finally known when the estimates for the current year are more clearly known.

(c) and (d). Government has allowed NDDB to export 25000 MT of Mustard Oil as a one time operation. Price wise, this is likely to provide better marketing support for this oil.

Licences for Processing Marine Products in Kerala

4516. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters of intent/industrial licences were issued to units for processing marine products in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facilities Government propose to provide to these units;

(d) whether there is a proposal to issue more licences for setting up such units in

Kerala during 1990-91; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No licence is required for setting up of units for processing marine products subject to clearance from locational angle. However, registration by Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin (MPEDA) is necessary in this regard. According to the information given by MPEDA, during 1989-90, Six freezing units have been registered by them in Kerala.

(c) MPEDA has schemes to provide assistance for established plants for processing marine products.

(d) and (e). As and when applications are received for registration, the same are considered on merits by MPEDA.

Inter-State Water Disputes

4517. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the inter-State river water disputes which have not yet been resolved;

(b) since when they are pending;

(c) the details of action taken so far; and

(d) the details of steps propose to be taken to resolve these disputes quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). Tamil Nadu Government's request for the constitution of a Tribunal under Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 regarding Cauvery Wa-

ters dispute was received at the Centre in July, 1986. A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Cauvery basin State was convened on 5.4.1990 at New Delhi in an attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement between the basin States. The Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have agreed to hold further bilateral discussions at Madras on 19.4.1990 to be followed by a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of the Cauvery basin States on 20th April, 1990.

Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal constituted in April, 1986 under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, forwarded its reports in January, 1987. Further references seeking guidance and clarifications on certain points have been made to the Tribunal by the Central Government and the States concerned.

New Thrust on National Health Programme

4518. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give a new thrust to the national health programmes, family welfare programmes, etc. during the Eighth Plan.

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof;

(c) the total amount of assistance made available to Kerala on this score during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the amount likely to be allotted in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). No final policy decision has yet been taken regarding the various programmes in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(c) Statement enclosed.

(d) This will be done after demands for Grant for this Ministry are approved by the Parliament.

STATEMENT

The Central Assistance released to Kerala Government for Centrally Sponsored Health Scheme and Family Welfare Programme during 1985-89 and allocation for 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>State</i>	<i>Health Programme</i>		<i>Family Welfare Programme</i>
Kerala	Central Assistance released during 1985-89	550.32	Central Assistance released during 1985-90
	Allocation for 1989-90	140.77	

Profits/Losses of NTC

4519. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the profits/losses incurred by the textile mills belonging to National Textile Corporation during 1989-90; state-wise;

(b) the amount National Textile Corporation has already spent on modernisation of various mills against the total sanctioned amount;

(c) whether NTC has recently submitted any proposals for the modernisation of some mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, state-wise and by when decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Statement-I showing the position of Net profits/loss incurred by NTC Mills during the period April-December, 1989, State-wise is attached.

(b) Upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period (i.e. upto 31.3.85) a sum of Rs. 350.77 crores was spent by NTC on modernisation/renovation of its mills as against a total sanction of Rs. 380 crores. During Seventh Five Year Plan Period, NTC has spent an amount of Rs. 23.43 crores against the sanction of Rs. 65.82 crores.

(c) NTC has submitted modernisation proposals to Financial Institutions, envisaging an investment of Rs. 194.35 crores.

(d) Statement-II showing the details of modernisation proposals submitted to Financial Institutions, State-wise, is attached. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the Financial Institutions are likely to approve these schemes.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Profit/Loss incurred by NTC Mills during April-December, 1989 (Provision)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Net profit/loss (Prov.) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	— 203.01
2.	Punjab	— 105.43
3.	Rajasthan	— 18.19
4.	Madhya Pradesh	— 1411.43
5.	Uttar Pradesh	— 3491.87
6.	Maharashtra	— 5471.36
7.	Gujarat	— 1886.11

1	2	3
8.	Andhra Pradesh	— 155.79
9.	Karnataka	— 700.00
10.	Kerala	— 56.89
11.	Mahe	+ 52.98
12.	Tamil Nadu	+ 961.46
13.	Pondicherry	— 240.05
14.	Assam	— 65.66
15.	Bihar	— 201.36
16.	Orissa	— 38.81
17.	West Bengal	— 1636.51

STATEMENT-II

Details of modernisation proposals submitted by NTC to Financial Institutions, State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	1161.66
2.	Tamil Nadu	656.60
3.	Andhra Pradesh	805.23
4.	Maharashtra	10658.51
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1215.82
6.	Punjab	844.43
7.	Rajasthan	1042.23
8.	Karnataka	2640.00

Procedure for Allotment of Government Accommodation

4520. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to streamline the procedure of allotment of accommodation to its employees;

(b) if so, the details of the new procedure; and

(c) the details of steps Government propose to take to ease the shortage of Government accommodation in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Allotment to Govt. employees are considered as per Allotment Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963.

(c) A sum of Rs. 22 crores have been allocated for construction of new general pool residential accommodation in the Annual Plan for 1990-91, out of this Rs. 4 crores have been allocated for the construction at Delhi.

Closed Textile Mills

4521. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the names of Textile mills in Bombay that have permanently closed down since 1987?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.,

Modern Mills Ltd. No. 2, Swan Mills Ltd. (Unit Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Mills), Swan Mills Ltd., Sewree, Raghuvanshee Mills Ltd., and Kamal Mills Ltd. are the cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in Bombay lying closed since 1987. As per available information permission for permanent closure has not been given by the State Government under Section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act in any of these cases.

Hold of Big Mills on Reserves and Surpluses of Textile Mills

4522. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent Reserve Bank of India survey only about 13 per cent of the large textile mills hold 60 per cent of all the reserves and surpluses of the entire industry and currently account for over 55 per cent of the new investment of the industry in fixed assets; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rectify these trends in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) As per available information, according to Reserve Bank of India, no survey of reserves and surpluses of big textile mills has been conducted by them.

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

Institutions for Mentally Retarded Children

4523. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNINTHALA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutions for the mentally retarded children are inadequate to meet the requirements;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more such institutions; and

(c) if so, State-wise details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Increased funding for voluntary organisations working for mentally retarded and spastic persons have been provided by the government during the current financial year.

Assistance to Handicapped in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4524. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by Union Government for the development and rehabilitation of the handicapped during the last three years;

(b) whether this assistance was fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

World Disabled Day

4525. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be

pleased to state:

(a) the programmes launched on World Disabled Day observed in India on March 18, 1990 for the welfare of the handicapped persons;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the institutions engaged in the welfare of such persons; and

(c) the proposed allocation for the purpose during the current financial year?

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

(a) to (c). Although Government of India did not launch any special programme on this day, several functions were held by the Central and State Governments, the National Institutes and Voluntary Organisations to mark the occasion. The Government of India organised function to give away the National Awards to voluntary organisations, voluntary workers, disabled employees, employers and placement officers of the disabled and scientists working on technological inventions for their outstanding contribution and work done for the benefit and welfare of the disabled. These awards are expected to provide further encouragement and recognition to persons working with the Handicapped, State Governments, National Institutes and Voluntary Organisations on this day held special sports and cultural programmes for the disabled.

The Government through its on-going schemes continued to support programmes for the education, training, placement, provision of artificial aids and appliances, etc. to handicapped persons through Govt. and Non Govt. institutions.

The funds allocated by the Central Government for the Welfare of Handicapped from 1987-88 onwards is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
1. 1987-88	Rs. 1716.08 lakhs
2. 1988-89	Rs. 2033.90 lakhs
3. 1989-90	Rs. 2172.50 lakhs
4. 1990-91	Rs. 4007.00 lakhs

Visit of Provident Fund Commissioners to Kuwait

4526. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation visited Kuwait to attend a social security conference there;

(b) if so, the details of the members of the delegation;

(c) whether the delegation also visited other countries and whether prior permission was granted to the delegation to visit such other countries; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred on the visit?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Three Officers of the rank of Regional Commissioners in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation were deputed for participation in the 10th ISSA Regional Training Course for Asia and the Pacific held in Kuwait from 12th to 21st March 1990.

(c) It has been reported that two of the participants has visited London and Paris in

their individual capacity after taking leave, as per rules.

(d) The Organisation has spent a sum of Rs. 1,34,550 on payment of air fare, daily allowance, accommodation charges, etc.

[*Translation*]

Right to Work

4527. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to provide right to work to people;

(b) the time by which Government propose to implement this policy; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). Government is committed to Right to Work for every citizen, and proposes to introduce a Bill to make the Right to Work a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. Further details are being worked out.

[*English*]

Sweet Water Storage Construction Scheme

4528. SHRI KANSHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for construction of a Sweet Water Storage across the gulf of Cambay (Gujarat); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have proposed to take up with external assistance, a study for multipurpose development of Gulf of Cambay to secure a fresh water storage, tidal power generation, land reclamation, navigation, irrigation and fisheries development.

Operation Theatres in Union Government Hospitals in Delhi

4529. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of operation theatres in Union Government hospitals in Delhi, hospital-wise and how many of these are operational and reasons for other being inoperative;

(b) whether there is substantial drop in the number of operations done during 1989 from the preceding three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof together

with comparative figures of the operations done in 1989 and how do these compare with the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The information is given in Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons for drop in the number of operations during the year 1989 are as under:-

- (i) Strike and stoppage of work by various category of staff in operation theatres.
- (ii) Closure of Operation Theatres for dis-infection and for ensuring of bacteria free status.
- (iii) Closure of Operation Theatres for repairs pertaining civil work.

The comparative figures of number of operations which were done in 1989 and the preceding three years is given in Statement-I.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Operation Theatres in Union Government Hospitals in Delhi

<i>Name of the hospital</i>	<i>Total number of Operation theatres</i>	<i>Number of Operation theatres out of Col.2 which are not operating.</i>	<i>Reasons of Operation Theatres being in-operative</i>
1	2	3	4
Safdarjung Hospital	8(Eight)	NIL	All are Operational
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	13(Thirteen)	3(Three)	Shortage of trained staff in Anaesthesia Department.

1	2	3	4
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals.	5(Five)	NIL	All are Operational.

STATEMENT - II*Number of Operations Performed During 1989 and the Preceeding Three Years*

Name of Hospitals	1986	1987	1988	1989
Safdarjung Hospital	28381	38114	38374	31501
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	52361	63844	60087	46769
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospital	15590	16680	17106	16260

Infant Mortality Rate

4530 SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL
Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the present rate of infant mortality in India as compared to the developed countries.

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the position in the recent years

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

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the rate of mortality and bring it to the level of the developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY) (a) The infant mortality rate in India as compared to some of the developed countries is given below

Country	Infant Mortality Rate	
1	2	
United Kingdom	(1985)	9.3
France	(1986)	7.9
Federal Republic of Germany	(1986)	8.9

1		2
German Democratic Republic	(1986)	9.2
United States of America	(1986)	10.4
Canada	(1986)	7.9
Japan	(1985)	5.5
India	(1988) Provisional	94

(b) and (c). The infant mortality rate in the country is gradually going down during the last decades. Infant mortality rate as obtained from SRS of RGI at the national level for last 5 years for which data are available are given below:

Year	Infant mortality rate
1984	104
1985	97
1986	96
1987	95
1988 (Provisional)	94

(d) The steps taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality include a massive programme for training of traditional birth attendants, improvement of health infrastructure, training of health manpower, intensification of MCH programme and health education, universal immunisation of children, propagation of oral rehydration therapy to combat diarrhoeal diseases, promotion of breast feeding and proper weaning practices, scheme for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under the ICDS.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Government Accommodation to C.B.I. Employees

4531. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to regularise government accommodation, allotted to a retiring C.B.I. employee in the name of his son working in the same Department;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received between January, 1988 to January, 1990 and the number of cases in which such accommodation have been regularised;

(c) whether any irregularity has come to notice in some of the cases regularised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Facilities in Hospitals to Check Infant Mortality

4532. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of births and deaths of children below one year of age occurred in the country during 1989;

(b) the facilities provided in various Union Government Hospitals to check infant mortality; and

(c) whether these facilities are being properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The latest provisional estimated number of live births and infant deaths as obtained from Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India at the national level for the year 1988 are 23.83 million and 2.25 million respectively.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for infant mortality rate in the country are prematurity, dis-order of respiratory system, system, diarrhoea, tetanus, mal-nutrition etc. The facilities provided in all hospitals including Union Govt. hospitals to reduce infant mortality is immunisation of pregnant women and children, oral rehydration therapy and I.V. Therapy for diarrhoeal diseases, treatment of dis-order of respiratory system including pneumonia nutrition education and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and treatment of anaemia among pregnant women to reduce prematurity etc. The facilities are being utilised by the beneficiaries.

[Translation]

Provisions of Medicines for CGHS Beneficiaries

4533. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to provide medicines advised by specialists to the patients who are referred by doctors of CGHS dispensaries to the specialists of concerned disease;

(b) if so, the reasons for asking these patients to purchase medicines, prescribed by these specialists, from Super Bazar due to which they do not get these medicines in time; and

(c) if not, the procedure adopted in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). In case of non-availability of particular medicine in the dispensary the beneficiaries are given authority slips to procure it from Super Bazar or authorised chemist. On the basis of this authority, the beneficiaries can immediately collect medicine from Super Bazar or authorised Chemist without any payment.

Export Targets of Cotton Textiles

4534. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for exporting cotton textiles manufactured by mills and powerlooms during 1990; and

(b) the quantum of textiles exported during 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A target of Rs. 1600 crores has been fixed for Cotton Textiles including Cotton Yarn for 1990-91.

(b) Cotton textiles exported during 1988 and 1989 amounted to Rs. 1032.26 crores and Rs. 1339.12 crores respectively.

[*English*]

Prices of Count Yarns

4535. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-

ARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prices of hank yarn of 20's to 60's count yarns from the year 1984 to 1987 and at present; and

(b) the corresponding prices of cotton in those particular corresponding counts of yarn?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

STATEMENT

(a) The following are the average hank yarn prices of major counts in the count range 20s to 60s from March 1984 to March 1990 —

		(figures in Rs per kg)						
Count		March 1984	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
20s		24 89	26 21	20 93	22 69	32 60	35 68	39 65
40s		29 73	31 94	29 05	31 50	46 92	46 70	53 74
60s (Carded)		36 78	38 33	35 90	40 75	59 69	61 45	69 60
60s (Combed)		40 96	42 07	42 72	46 70	71 59	72 25	94 27

(b) The corresponding raw cotton prices are as under —

		(figures in Rs per kg)						
Cotton varieties spinnable in counts		March 1984	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
20s/24s	15 18	14 62	8 89	12 80	17 81	16 99	14 65	

		(figures in Rs. per kg.)							
Cotton varieties spinnable in counts		March 1984	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1									
40s		17.27	16.25	10.31	14.81	21.13	20.74	17.55	
above 40s		18.92	17.97	14.75	19.51	29.46	29.05	24.97	

CGHS Facilities in Kerala

4536. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS facilities are available in Kerala; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide the same in that State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b) No Sir, There is no proposal to extend CGHS to Kerala due to paucity of funds.

Chimony Irrigation project in Kerala

4537. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chimony irrigation project in Kerala has been cleared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the total outlay sanctioned for the project; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.15 crores

(c) During VIII plan

World Bank Aided India Population Project in A.P.

4538. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank aided India Population Project has been set up in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the financial projections thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). A World Bank-aided Training and Manpower Development project has been approved for implementation in Andhra Pradesh as a part of India Population Project VI at a total project cost of Rs. 44.91 crores for the State. The project aims at strengthening the manpower development capacity of the Health and Family Welfare systems in the State of Andhra Pradesh and would also create adequately trained health manpower. Under the project, the health and Family Welfare training infrastructure in the State would be strengthened and additional inputs provided for basic and in-service training of medical and para medical staff. Provision has also been made for improving the Health and Family Welfare service delivery systems in the State. The Project would be implemented in the State over a period of 5 years beginning from 1990-91.

[Translation]

Cooperative Sugar Mills in Rajasthan

4539. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant licences for setting up of cooperative sugar mills in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). 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 Rajasthan). The State Governments are required to assess the potentiality/availability of sugarcane cultivation while recommending the applications to the Central Government for establishment of new sugar factories.

Opening of New Medical College in Rajasthan

4540. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a new medical college in Rajasthan during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the availability of a large number of qualified medical practitioners in the country and in the light of recommendations of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare not to permit the opening of any new medical college in the country, the Govt. of India is not in favour of establishing any new medical college in the country.

Grant for opening of Hospitals of Different Systems of Medicines

4541. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government sanction grant for opening the hospitals of different systems of medicines;

(b) if so, the estimate of expenditure involved on account of medicines, Medical & Para-medical staff, land, building and plants and equipments separately in opening Homeopathic and Unani hospitals with the minimum capacity of 30 beds for CGHS beneficiaries;

(c) whether union Government propose to open Homeopathic and Unani hospitals in Delhi under the expansion programmes of CGHS for case referred by Homeopathic and Unani dispensaries/units for advanced investigation/treatment; and

(d) if so, the time by which such hospitals are likely to be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New CGHS Homeopathic Dispensaries

4542. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new CGHS homeopathic dispensaries in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). The correct position regarding opening of new CGHS Homeopathic dispensaries in various States and Union Territories will be known after the finalisation of VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Rise in Prices of Different Varieties of Fabrics

4544. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the price increase in respect of major varieties of Synthetic/Synthetic blended/mixed fabrics produced by the organised mill industry in the last two years;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The price details of some major varieties of synthetic/synthetic blended/mixed fabrics are as given below:

	<i>Synthetic Fabrics</i>	<i>Blended/mixed synthetic fabrics</i>
<i>(Weighted average price Rs. per mtr.)</i>		
March, 1988	52 47	36.68
February, 1989	48.49	35.74
March, 1989	50 56	36.22
February, 1990	53 46	37.10

(b) and (c). Prices are governed by forces of demand and supply. The experience in price control has not been happy and could lead to artificial scarcity and malpractices.

Indira Gandhi Canal Project

4547. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the initial estimated cost of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project;

(b) the cost and time over-runs of this project from time to time;

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be completed with all its lift schemes; and

(d) the losses suffered on account of time and cost over-runs and due to the delay in the implementation of the project in terms of agricultural production every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The initial esti-

mated cost of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project, envisaging utilisation of only flow supplies of the rivers, was Rs. 66.46 crores in 1957.

(b) After 1960, the scope of the project was revised and its implementation taken up in two stages. Stage-I of the canal project was approved in 1970 for Rs. 110.20 crores to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 5.30 lakh ha. Stage-II of the project was approved in 1972 for Rs. 89.12 crores to provide irrigation to 6.07 lakh ha. On the suggestion of the National Commission on Agriculture, it was decided to extend the benefits of irrigation to certain lift areas and the scope of Stage II accordingly underwent further revisions. The scope of Stage-II, now under execution, to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 10.12 lakh ha. (including an area of 3.12 lakh ha. under lift) was approved in April, 1987 for Rs. 931.24 crores.

(c) and (d). The Stage-I works have already been completed. The Main Canal of Stage-II has also been completed and completion of balance works is likely to extend to the Tenth Plan. Colonisation of the area is yet to pick up. Productive stage will follow only thereafter.

Inter Connection of Drains by DDA in Yamuna Vihar

4548. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRIMATIGEETAMUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 April 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5922 regarding inter connection of drains by DDA in Yamuna Vihar and state:

(a) whether the non-permissible inter connections of sullage drains of neighbour-

ing authorised/regularised colonies with the storm water drains of Yamuna Vihar by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi had been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether DDA, MCD and Delhi Administration have responded to the notice of the Ministry;

(c) whether any remedial action is being taken by disconnecting the sullage drains from storm water drains; and

(d) if so, by when?

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

(b) to (d). Maintenance of Yamuna Vihar Colony was transferred by DDA to the MCD in 1989. The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has prepared plans for repair of trunk sewers to replace the existing oxidation ponds.

Survey on Working Class Family Income/Expenditure

4549. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of expenditure incurred in the Central Sector on "Working Class family income and expenditure survey" during the last three years; and

(b) the details of purpose achieved as a result of survey?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Scheme Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1981-82 for the last three financial years is as under:-

1987 - 88 = Rs. 43,00,863

1988 - 89 = Rs. 39,62,759

1989 - 90 = Rs. 26,74,300
(upto Feb.90)

(b) On the basis of the results of the survey, Centre-wise (76 centres) and All-India weighting diagrams have been prepared. Using these weighting diagrams, centre-wise as well as All-India average Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial Workers with 1982 as the base year, are being compiled and published every month. The series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with 1982 as the base year was introduced with effect from October, 1988 replacing the earlier series with 1960 as the base year, which was based on the results of a Family Living Survey conducted during 1958-59. The new series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with 1982 as the base year is being used by various official/non-official agencies all over the country for regulation of dearness allowance, fixation/revision of wages, pricing policies etc.

[*Translation*]

Exploitation of Stone Quarries Workers

4550. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that labourers working in the stone quarries in the country are the victims of economic and physical exploitation by contractors;

(b) if so, whether Government have evolved any policy to save the labourers from exploitation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government is aware that labourers working in stone mines/quarries are exposed to various exploitative practices by contractors, employers, etc. in the matter of conditions of work and payment of wages etc.

(b) and (c). It has been the Government's endeavour to bring forth protective legislation to ensure elimination of exploitative practices by contractors, employers, etc. Various laws have been enacted to give protection to workers in the unorganised sector, which includes labourers working in mines and quarries, from the exploitative practices of contractors, employers, etc. The contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Payment of Wages, Act, 1936 are some of the enactments which ensure protection from exploitation of these workers.

[*English*]

Bonus for Textile Workers

4551. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to raise the bonus of the textile labourers from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to appoint separate Pay Commission for fixation of wages textile workers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is no proposal to raise the bonus of the textile labourers.

(b) No Sir.

Treatment of C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries in Hospitals

4552. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate arrangements exist for registration and treatment of CGHS beneficiaries in Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if not, the details of steps taken to provide separate facilities to Government employees;

(c) whether Government propose to allow CGHS beneficiaries to take treatment in AIIMS;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether Union Government employees are reimbursed all amounts of expenditure incurred by them while under treatment in the hospitals; and

(f) if not, the details of the type of treatment/medicines on which the employees have to bear the expenditure with details of steps taken to reimburse them in full?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). A separate CGHS wing exclusively for CGHS beneficiaries is functioning in Safdarjung Hospital.

(c) and (d). CGHS beneficiaries are allowed to take treatment in AIIMS with the prior approval of competent authority.

(e) and (f). The Union Government employees covered by CGHS are reimbursed all expenses except the cost of food, tonics and disinfectants, incurred by them in CGHS recognised hospitals and Government hospitals.

Violation of Packaged Commodities Act in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandars

4553. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of the Packaged Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder reported from Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandars respectively during the last twelve months;

(b) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the consumers;

(c) whether the above said Act and Rules are not applicable on incense sticks; and

(d) if so, the reasons for asking the suppliers to comply with the same and give undertaking of their being responsible in case of any challan?

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

(a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that during the last 12 months, 8 cases were made against Super Bazar and 14 cases against Kendriya Bhandars for violation of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. They have also reported that regular inspections are carried out by their enforcement staff to protect the interests of consumers.

(c) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 are not applicable on the package of incense sticks.

(d) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government, so far.

[Translation]

Opening of New Medical College in Hazaribagh

4554. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a new Medical College in Hazaribagh district of Bihar during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the availability of a large number of qualified medical practitioners in the country and in the light of recommendations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfares not to permit the opening of any new medical college in the country, the Govt. of India is not in favour of establishing any new medical college the country.

[English]

Shifting of government Offices to Nagpur

4555. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government to shift certain Union government offices to Nagpur city from Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the offices to be shifted; and

(c) the time by which the offices are likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Water management Schemes

4556. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been implementing schemes for water management in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers in the country;

(b) whether any such scheme is under operation in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers in Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of progress made under the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme for integrated watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers covering 240 watersheds extending to 7 States and 1 Union Territory.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Labour Courts

4557. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have accorded grants to the State Governments for constituting labour courts:

(b) if so, the details of Central assistance granted to Orissa during last three years; and

(c) the details of labour courts constituted at different places in Orissa so far?

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

(a) and (b). There is no scheme for grant of financial assistance by the Central Government to the State Governments for establishing Labour Courts or Industrial Tribunals.

(c) In addition to one Industrial Tribunal at Bhubaneswar, the Government of Orissa has constituted three labour Courts; one each at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jeypore.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Bihar for Development of Scheduled Castes

4558. SHRIDASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided by Union Government to Bihar for welfare of Scheduled Castes from 1987 to 1989; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Caste population benefited there from and the schemes for which this amount was utilized?

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

(a) The amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to Bihar for the welfare of Scheduled Castes from 1987 to 1989 under the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount of assistance provided		
		1989 - 88	1988 - 89	1989 - 90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan	1617.385	1636.61	1617.51
2.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.	46.63	50.00	87.50
3.	Boys hostels for Scheduled Castes.	Nil	Nil	13.84
4.	Book Bank scheme for SC/ST students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges.	3.64	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Coaching & allied scheme for SCs/STs.	Nil	3.00	Nil
6.	Liberation of Scavengers	Nil	Nil	125.00
7.	Post Matric Scholarships for SCs/STs.	528.28	644.26	1720.75

(b) Information regarding the percentage of Scheduled Caste population benefited under the above assistance is not available.

[English]

Public Sector Project in Ahmedabad

4559. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any suggestion from Government of Gujarat for setting up a public sector project in Ahmedabad to provide employment to the unemployed workers of closed Textile Mills; and

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

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

(b) The State Government has been advised to submit their specific proposal in this regard to the appropriate Ministry/Department in the Government of India.

Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme

4560. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Textile Workers Rehabilitation scheme to cover the payment of terminal benefits to the workers;

(b) whether any such proposal has been received from any State Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on payment of legal dues to the workers of closed textile mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A suggestion to this effect has been made by the Government of Gujarat. The matter has been discussed with the Chief Minister, Gujarat & taken up with the concerned departments.

Benefits to Workers of Closed Textile Mills

4561. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps Government propose to take to settle the legal dues in the form of terminal benefits of the workers of closed textile mills; and

(b) the time by which the workers are likely to be paid their dues?

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

(a) and (b). The workers of closed undertakings (including textile mills) are entitled to terminal benefits under the Industrial Disputes Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act and the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The law provides measures for recovery of the dues in case of default.

The Ministry of Textiles has also set up a Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund to provide relief to workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of closure of textile units. Relief is payable to each worker on a tapering basis of an amount equivalent to 75% of the wages last drawn by him in the first year of the closure, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been dispersed to 6504 workers of 8 closed textile mills in the country till 16.3.90.

Medical Facilities for Central Government Employees in Himachal Pradesh

4562. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the medical facilities provided to Union Government employees posted in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government propose to augment the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The Central Government employees and their family members sta-

tioned in Himachal Pradesh are provided medical facilities under Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. Apart from various Government hospitals/dispensaries/primary health centres, the union Government have recognised the Simla Sanatorium and Hospital, Simla for the treatment of Central Government employees in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, Ministries/Departments of the government of India have been authorised to appoint private medical practitioners as Authorised Medical Attendants where medical facilities through Government sources are found inadequate in respect of the employees working under them. As such, those Ministries/Departments appoint private medical practitioners as Authorised Medical Attendants for the treatment of their employees as and when demands arise due to lack of Government doctors.

Name and Price of Imported Life Saving Drugs

4563. SHRI HARPALSINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names and prices of life saving drugs which are being imported from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): List of finished drug preparations, life saving drugs and anti cancer drugs allowed for import under O.G.L. are given vide Appendix-6, List-3 of Import Policy. As per information available with this Ministry, list of certain life saving drugs imported during 1988-89 and their c.i.f. price is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Import of Life Saving Drugs during 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.	
1.	Adriblastina	5,73,500 vials x	10 mg.	6,00,35,754
2.	Antamin/Cupramin Cap.	(1) 1,085,300 Cap x	250 mg.	3,31,46,13
		(2) 1,60,000 Cap x	150 mg.	
3.	Cytaralin Inj	(1) 31,500 amp. x	100 mg.	18,27,388
		(2) 2,096 amp x	500 mg.	
4.	Lyonac Cosmiegan Inj.	13,441 vials x	0.5 mg.	3,56,410
5.	Sodium Methotrexate Inj./Tab	(1) 16,775 vials x	50 mg.	6,55,697
		(2) 4,150 vials x	5 mg.	
		(3) 3,000 amp. x	25 mg.	1,13,199
6.	Calcium Leucovorin Inj.	8,475 vials x	3 mg.	92,067

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.	C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Trasylol Inj/Antagosam Inj.	5,680 amp. x 100 K.I.U.	5,61,671
8.	Praziquantal Tab.	31,000 tab. x 600 mg.	61,86,364
9.	Mustin Hcl. Inj.	4,000 vials x 10 mg.	2,15,453
10.	PAM Inj.	1,24,000 amp. x 500 mg.	4,161,498
11.	Catalin Tab.	5,00,000 Pcs.	85,96,333
12.	Glucagon Inj	1,000 vials x 1 mg.	52,339
13.	Vasoprossin Inj.	99,950 amp. x 10 I.U.	2,06,182
14.	Pergonal Inj.	35,242 amp. x 75 mg. I.U.	39,79,223
15.	Bleomycin Inj.	24,025 amp. x 15 mg.	74,21,797
16.	Lomustine Cap.	51,200 Cap x 40 mg.	3,59,805
17.	Urecholine Tabs	86,400 tabs x 25 mg	2,36,612

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.		4.
18.	Cis-platinum Inj.	(1) 27,664 vials	× 10 mg.	17,01,982
		(2) 3,350 vials	× 50 mg.	
19.	Intralipid Inj.	(1) 25,00,00 ml	× 5%	6,14,728
		(2) 59,50,000 mg	× 10%	22,10,493
		(3) 9,00,000 ml	× 20%	6,18,243
20.	Procarbazine Hcl.	2,23,250 Cap	× 50 mg.	2,58,559
21.	Succinyl Choline Chloride	1,50,000 vials	× 500 mg.	8,49,918
22.	Sinemet Tabs	(1) 54,140 tabs	× 100 mg.	82,083
		(2) 2,00,000 tabs	× 100 mg.	24,496
		(3) 1,50,000 tabs	× 125 mg.	3,38,267
		(4) 6,74,100 tab	× 250 mg.	19,34,424

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.	
23.	Anti Streptolysin Inj.	(5) 4,13,200 tab x 275 mg. (1) 3,000 vials x 100000 I.U. (2) 1,000 vials x 100 iu	1,25,50,933 52,069	
24.	Urokinase Inj.	25,000 i.u. x 200 vials 2,00,000 i.u. x 725 vials 7,50,000 i.u. x 650 vials 15,00,000 i.u. x 700 vials	23,34,725	
25.	Hydroxy urea	2,71,680 amp. x 500 mg.	9,26,521	
26.	Desferal	1,39,950 amp. x 500 mg.	54,80,341	
27.	Protamine Sulphate Inj.	4,500 vials x 2 ml.	57,951	
28.	Purinethol Tabs.	(1) 65,800 tabs x 2 ml.	27,149	

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.	
29.	Insulin (A) MONO	(2) 4,15,900 tabs x 50 mg. (i) 12,40,070 pcs. x 40 i.u. (ii) 28,600 pcs. x 80 i.u. (iii) 3,000 pcs x 100 i.u.	6,98,969 2,71,41,532 24,49,771 3,70,550	
	(B) ACTI	(i) 1,68,000 pcs. x 40 i.u. (ii) 17,000 pcs x 80 i.u. (iii) 3,000 pcs. x 100 i.u.	68,48,591 13,35,527 3,70,550	
	(C) LENATE Iletin	5,00,000 pcs. x 40 i.u.	84,84,731	
	(D) NPH INSULIN	4,90,496 pcs x 40 i.u.	86,64,221	
30.	Azathioprine Tabs.	1,67,375 tabs. x 50 mg.	24,80,851	
31.	Busulphan Tab.	7,75,500 tabs. x 2 mg.	8,40,901	

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3	4.	
32.	Chlorambucil Tab.	(i) 60,000 tabs. x 2 mg.		19,330
		(ii) 16,275 tabs x 5 mg		31,086
33.	Dionosil Cily Inj.	2,500 vials x 20 mg.		3,55,413
34	5-Fluorouracil Inj.	(i) 37,500 amp x 250 mg.		4,27,543
		(ii) 35,600 vials x 500 mg.		
35	Melphalan Tab	(i) 1,49,000 tabs. x 2 mg.		2,72,357
		(ii) 66,075 tabs x 5 mg		1,65,451
36.	NNN-Triethylene Thiophosphamide	12,850 vials		3,76,420
37.	Virblastin Inj.	(i) 4,275 vials x 10 mg.		4,53,689
		(ii) 400 vials x 40 mg.		48,471
38.	Vincristin Inj.	(i) 38,240 vials x 1 mg.		13,42,352

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.	
39.	Streptokinase Inj.	(ii) 1,500 vials × 2 mg.		
		(i) 1,500 vials × 25,000 i.u.		
		(ii) 14,000 vials × 75,000 i.u.		1,51,85,400
		(iii) 500 vials × 15,00,000 i.u.		
40.	Cycloserine Cap.	2,75,000 Amp. × 250 mg.		11,83,631
41.	Dopamine Hcl Inj.	1,13,440 Amp. × 200 mg		7,69,583
42.	Methicillin Sodium Inj	1,000 vials × 1 gm.		54,692
43.	Lactulose Symp.	41,66,200 mg.		11,01,313
44.	Amikacin Sulphate Inj.	7,500 vials × 500 mg.		2,71,952
45.	Nifedipin Cap.	(i) 22,00,000 Caps × 10 mg.		33,039
		(ii) 30,000 tab × 100 mg.		53,123

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.	
46.	Sandimmune Oral Susp.	(i) 3,40,250 ml.		1,47,85,519
		(ii) 2,000 Amp. x 250 mg.		2,99,126
47.	Zovirax Tabs.	14,000 tabs x 200 mg.		1,50,819
48.	Methyl Prednisolone Sodium Succinate Inj.	(i) 2,500 vials x 500 mg.		3,88,564
		(ii) 500 vials x 1 gm.		
49.	DTIC Inj.	3,600 vials x 200 mg.		7,31,663
50.	Tobramycin Sulphate Inj.	3,380 vials x 80 mg.		1,07,449
51.	Endoxan Tab. (Cyclophosphamide)	5,00,000 tabs x 50 mg.		3,54,880
52.	Prazocin Tab.	(i) 15,00,000 tabs x 1 mg.		3,58,301
		(ii) 15,00,000 tabs x 2 mg.		
53.	Sodium Cromoglycate Cap.	7,500 Cap x 20 mg.		10,406
54.	Fortum Inj.	95,000 vials		1,22,87,270

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.		C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3	4	
55.	Iohexal Sterile Sol.	34,875 ml.		58,32,364
56.	Epirubicin Inj.	2,64,300 vials x 10 mg		3,70,87,896
57.	Estramustine Phosphate Cap	15,000 cap x 140 mg		1,79,290
58.	Nitroglycerine Inj	(i) 7,000 amp x 5 mg		1,77,068
		(ii) 2 500 amp x 10 mg		43,222
		(iii) 23,245 amp x 25 mg		5,43,129
		(iv) 6,575 amp x 50 mg		8,847
		(v) 500 vials x 250 mg		1,30,239
59.	Polyestradiol Phosphate Inj	(i) 250 Amp x 80 mg		
		(ii) 450 Amp. x 40 mg.		22,496

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Qty.	C.I.F. Price
1.	2.	3.	4.
60.	Pepleomycin Inj.	1,000 vials	3,54,070
61.	Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin	1,700 vials	3,29,824

Expenditure on Primary Health Centre Scheme since ITS Inception

4564. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure incurred by Union Government on the Primary Health Centre Scheme since its inception by way of financial and other assistance given to the States/Union Territories; and

(b) whether any appraisal of working of the Primary Health Centres has since been made by any expert Committee so far and if so, the findings thereof and how far it has met the needs of the people particularly the poor ones, in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Establishment of Primary Health Centres was taken up as part of the community development programme and this activity has always been under the State Sector. Details of expenditure incurred on this scheme since inception are not available with Government of India. Establishment of net-work of Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre has been the accepted strategy for achieving the objective of 'Health for All' and for this reason, the Minimum Needs Programme has given a place of importance to this activity.

Appraisal of working of the Primary Health Centres has been made by a number of Expert Committees so far, the details of which are given as under:

1. The *First* appraisal of the Primary Health Centres established on the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee (BHORE COMMITTEE-1946) was done by Health Survey and Planning Committee (MUDALLAR

COMMITTEE-1961). This Committee noted with regard to the functioning of Primary Health Centres that they were not staffed or equipped to give the integrated health services expected of them.

2. The *Second Expert Committee* which appraised the functioning of Primary Health Centres for making suggestions on the 'Preparation for entry of the National Malaria Eradication Programme into the Maintenance Phase' was appointed by Ministry of Health, Government of India under Shri M.S. Chadha—(CHADHA COMMITTEE-1963). The Committee found that in the rural areas, except for the population within a radius of 1 1/2 to 2 miles of a Centre, people generally seek treatment only for painful conditions and ailments that keep them off from work.
3. The *Third Expert Committee* appointed to Review Staffing Pattern and Financial Provisions under Family Planning Programme-1966 (MUKHERJEE COMMITTEE-1966). This Committee noted that States would find it difficult to fully man all their Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres. Also, whereas they agreed with the principles of multi-purpose work, they found that the existing duties and responsibilities assigned to basic health workers at Primary health Centres leave hardly any time for doing substantial family planning work.
4. The Study Group on MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (AJIT PRASAD JAIN COMMITTEE-1971) noted that the coverage at 80,000 population by a primary health centre was too heavy. In practice, it did not

serve more than 30 to 40,000 people within a radius of 2 to 4 miles of the main centre and sub-centres.

5. The *Fifth Expert Committee* which appraised the functioning of the Primary Health Centres was the Committee on Multi-purpose Workers under Health and Family Welfare (KARTAR SINGH COMMITTEE- 1973). It noted that whereas according to the duties assigned to them, doctors at a Primary Health Centre were to be incharge of all Health and Family Welfare Programmes in the area covered by each primary health centre, in actual practice they confined themselves to running an out-patient clinic either in primary health centre Headquarters or at sub-centre and look after the few patients admitted at Primary Health Centre. This Committee also ascertained the views of the community leaders and found that they were unhappy with the rural health services which brought different types of workers to their homes, but was unable to provide remedies for simple ailments and the rural community had to take the help of either the village quack or trudge long distances to get relief at the primary health centres. This Committee also found that the number of male workers engaged in different programmes was large enough to achieve a ratio of one male multi purpose health worker for every 6-7000 rural population. However, the availability position of female health workers was not so good.

6. The Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower (SHRIVASTAVA COMMITTEE-1975) com-

mented that the primary health centres were serving 80—1,20,000 population with a much smaller staff than that recommended by Bhore Committee for a population of 40,000. This along with absence of community level workers on the desired scale and of the right quality made the outreach of the primary health centres in rural areas very inadequate.

These recommendations of the Expert Committee have been incorporated in the system and the State Governments have been advised to take remedial action so that these Primary Health Centres meet the needs of the people in the rural areas.

Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients

4565. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government for rehabilitation of leprosy patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard and particularly to Orissa; and

(d) the progress achieved so far, if any?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Comprehensive scheme has been drawn by the Ministry of Welfare for the rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons. It will be a community based scheme, and will involve vocational training, counselling, placement and disbursement of loans to leprosy-affected persons.

In the first phase, the scheme will be

taken up on a pilot basis in 5 endemic districts, one in each of the States of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise at present.

ESI Hospitals in Orissa

4566. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI hospitals in Orissa together with location thereof;

(b) whether there is a need to expand the capacity of the existing ESI hospitals in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in that direction?

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

(a) There are at present four ESI hospitals functioning in Orissa. These are located at the following places:—

- (i) Choudwar in district Cuttack,
- (ii) Kansbahal in district Sundergarh
- (iii) Brajrajnagar in district Sambhalpur
- (iv) Jaykaypur in district Koraput.

(b) and (c). The administration of medical care is the responsibility of the State Government. No proposal for expansion of the existing hospitals has been received from the State Government of Orissa.

ESI Hospital, Bangalore

4567. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the ESI Main Hospital at Bangalore into a centralised institution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure required for its upgradation; and

(c) whether the Centre has released the required amount?

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

(a) No Sir. There is no proposal to upgrade the facilities in the main ESI hospital, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore.

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

[Translation]

Standards of Homeopathic Education

4568. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Council of Homeopathy to improve the standard of homeopathic colleges in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to close down the colleges which are imparting education of low standards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). For improving the standard of homeopathy colleges in the country the central council of Homeopathy, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, have notified certain Regulations which specify the minimum requirements, norms and standards in regard to teaching staff, equipment, accommodations, training and other facilities in such colleges. In terms of the above Regulations the Coun-

oil periodically inspects and points out the deficiencies and shortcomings of various institutions to the concerned authorities for appropriate remedial action.

Floods caused by Rivers flowing from Nepal

4569. SHRI TASLIMUDDIN: Will the Minister of water RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers flowing from Nepal to India and the schemes formulated to control floods caused by these; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to check the floods and utilise the waters of Panar river for irrigations purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Master Plans for the important major rivers Ghagra, Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla Balan, Adhwara Group, Kosi and Mahananda, flowing from Nepal to India, have been prepared, which *inter alia* include the schemes for embankments, anti-erosion works and reservoirs on Kosi, Gandak, Kamla and Bagmati rivers.

(b) A right bank embankment has been constructed on the Panar river to check flooding and harnessing the waters. Additional embankments on the other bank are also contemplated.

[English]

Condition of Handloom Weavers in Nagpur

4570. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of handloom weavers in the Nagpur district is alarming

due to hike in yarn prices;

(b) whether Government propose to send a Central Team to Nagpur to see the plight of handloom weavers; and

(c) if so, by when and what other relief Government propose to give to handloom weavers in the Nagpur district?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). High prices of cotton hank yarn have affected marketability of cloth and wages of handloom weavers in the country, including those in Nagpur. However Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation of hank yarn. Prices of hank yarn in many counts have stabilised recently. There is no proposal to send a Central team to Nagpur to see the plight of handloom weavers there since the State Government has not sent any specific proposal regarding the plight of Nagpur Weavers which may call for Central Intervention at this juncture.

(c) As a corrective to the increase in hank yarn prices, Government have introduced the following measures:—

- (i) Adoption of a cautious policy on exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn after taking into account the interests of the handloom sector;
- (ii) Setting up of twenty yarn depots through the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices. One such depot has been set up in Nagpur;
- (iii) Setting up of a Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner; and

- (iv) Persuading State Governments to set up Yarn Price Fixation Committees for fixing yarn prices of cooperative/state sector mills at reasonable rates.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of meetings of the committee held so far and the details of decisions taken therein?

[*Translation*]

Advisory Committee under the Handloom Act

4571. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an advisory committee has been constituted under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for production) Act;

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

(b) Advisory Committee was last constituted on June 12, 1989. Committee has 29 members, including the Chairman, Secretary (Textiles). List of the members is enclosed.

(c) No meeting of the reconstituted Advisory Committee has been held so far.

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- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Secretary,
Ministry of Textiles
Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi-110 011. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Lakshmi Das,
Chairman,
Khadi and Village Industries
Commission,
Vile Parle, Worli,
Bombay. | Member |
| 3. Chairman and Managing Director
National Textile Corporation,
Surya Kiran Building,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. Textile Commissioner,
New C.G.O. Building,
New Marine Drive,
Post Box No. 11500
Bombay-400 020. | Member |
| 5. Member Secretary,
Central Silk Board,
United Mansion, 2nd Floor,
39, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore-560 001. | Member |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 6. Shri Rahmatuallah Ansari,
Chairman, All India Fabrics
Marketing Cooperative
Society, Varanasi-221 001 | Member |
| 7. Chairman,
Handloom Export Promotion
Council, (HEPC), Research
Mansion, 622, Anna Salai,
Post Bag No. 461,
Madras-600 006. | Member |
| 8. Shri C.V. Radha Krishnan,
Secretary General, Indian
Cotton Mills Federation (ICMF),
Bombay-400 009. | Member |
| 9. Shri Dhanpal Tare
President,
All India Federation of Powerlooms
Weavers' Association.
Maharashtra. | Member |
| 10. Shri Y.V. Venkatappa,
Karnataka Silk Powerloom Cooperative
Marketing Federation Ltd.,
Bangalore-560 002. | Member |
| 11. Shri S.P. Thakur
Organising Secretary,
Bhatti Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
Himachal Pradesh. | Member |
| 12. Shri V.S. Dikonda,
Chairman,
The Western Maharashtra Weavers
Central Cooperative Association Ltd.,
Solapur-113 005. | Member |
| 13. Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji,
Jaladrusyam,
Hyderabad-500 004. | Member |
| 14. Smt. Jaya Jaitly,
Director,
Bastkari Haath Samiti,
New Delhi-110 010 | Member |

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|---|--------|
| 15. Prof. S.P. Seetharaman,
Indian Institute of Management,
Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad-380 015. | Member |
| 16. Shri L.C. Jain,
Director,
Industrial Development Service,
Kanchenjunga Building,
New Delhi-110 001. | Member |
| 17. Prof. Rakesh Dhurana,
Indira Gandhi Open University,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 18. Director
South India Textile Research Association
Coimbatore. | Member |
| 19. Managing Director
Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Coop
Society Ltd. (COOPTEx)
Madras. | Member |
| 20. Additional Commissioner for
Industrial Development and Director
of Handloom and Textiles
Bangalore | Member |
| 21. Director of Handlooms & Textiles
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
Kanpur. | Member |
| 22. Director of Handlooms & Textiles
Govt. of Assam
Guwahati. | Member |
| 23. Director of Handlooms, Powerlooms
and Coop. Textiles
Govt. of Maharashtra
Nagpur. | Member |
| 24. Director of Handlooms & Textiles
Govt. of West Bengal
Calcutta. | Member |
| 25. Director of Cottage Industries
Govt. of Gujarat
Ahmedabad. | Member |

26. Managing Director National Handloom Development Corporation Lucknow.	Member
27. Director Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi.	Member
28. Director (Coordination) Weavers Service Centre, Bombay.	Member
29. Development Commissioner for Handlooms Udyog Bhawan New Delhi.	Member

[English]

**Purchase of Dredger and Dozers by
Delhi Administration**

4573. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Flood Control Department of Delhi Administration has made payment for purchase of dredgers and dozers without proper sanction;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the number of dredgers and dozers to be purchased by Flood Control Department of Delhi Administration during the next three years; and

(d) the number and the details of orders placed therefor?

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

MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Due to emergent situation, supply order was placed for procurement of one Dredger in anticipation of sanction. The purchase has been ratified by the Standing Finance Committee of Delhi Administration.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

**Water dispute between Karnataka and
Tamil Nadu**

4574. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has violated the condition of supplying electricity to Karnataka in exchange for 5 T.M.C. water received from that State; and

(b) the steps Union Government pro-

pose to take to resolve the water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Karnataka Government has taken up the matter regarding release of energy with Tamil Nadu Government.

(b) In the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin States held on 5.4.1990, the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have agreed to hold further bilateral discussions at Madras on 19.4.1990 to be followed by a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Cauvery Basin States on 20.4.1990.

Vitamin 'A' Deficiency in Rajasthan

4575. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vitamin 'A' deficiency in Rajasthan amongst children has reached at an alarming stage;

(b) whether Government are aware of the studies made by Desert Medicine Research Centre or any other agency on the subject and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Mission to deal with problems of vision and blindness?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). As per the finding of the Rapid Drought Survey carried out by Desert Medicine Research Centre (ICMR), Jodhpur in 1987, Vitamin 'A' deficiency was widely prevalent in Four Districts of Rajasthan, namely Barmer, Jodhpur, Jalore and Jaisalmer, in all age groups.

In Barmer, more than 50 per cent of all

children, over 30 per cent of School age children and over 50 per cent of adults had evidence of hypo-Vitaminosis A.

(c) There is a proposal in this regard.

[Translation]

Floods in North Bihar

4577. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Bihar is in the grip of heavy floods;

(b) if so, the details of annual loss suffered thereby;

(c) whether Union Government have taken up the matter with Nepal for remedial measures in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the master plan formulated by the Central Water Commission in this regard is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The average loss in Bihar, mostly in north, is about Rs. 70 crores per year.

(c) and (d). India has proposed for consideration a dam on Kosi river in Nepal to provide amongst others flood control benefits in the Kosi valley.

(e) The time schedule for implementation of Master Plan formulated by the Ganga Flood Control Commission has not been received from the State Government.

National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur

4579. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts lying vacant in National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur;

(b) since when these posts are vacant and reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Due to ban on filling up of posts and paucity of funds, certain posts in the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, could not be filled up. Details of these posts and the time since when these are lying vacant are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The Institute has taken steps for filling up of some of the posts immediately required.

STATEMENT

National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur

Sanctioned Strength

(As on 1.3.1990)

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Administrative Wing</i>									
1	Director	4500 — 5700	1	—	1	—	1	1989	1
2.	Dy. Director (Admn)	3000 — 4500	1	—	1	1	—		
3.	Accounts Officer	2375 — 3500	1	—	1	1	—		
4	Admn Officer	2200 — 4000	2	—	2	2	—		
5.	Store Officer	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1980	1
6.	Accountant	1640 — 2900	2	1	3	3	—		
7.	Office Supdt	1640 — 2900	1	—	1	—	1	1979	1

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Office Assistant	1400 — 2300	2	—	2	2	—		
9.	Sr. Stenographer	1400 — 2300	2	—	2	2	—		
10.	Statistical Assit.	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	1	—		
11.	Artist	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
12.	Modeller	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	1	—		
13.	Oversear	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	—	1	1981	1
14.	Jr. Stenographer	1200 — 2040	4	—	4	1	3	1977	3
15.	U.D.C.	1200 — 2040	13	—	13	7	6	1981	5
								1987	1
16.	Electrician	1200 — 2040	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
17.	Store Keeper	1200 — 2040	1	—	1	1	—		

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	L.D.C.	950 — 1500	26	—	26	11	15	1977	2
								1978	2
								1979	4
								1980	2
								1981	5
19.	Carpenter	950 — 1500	1	—	1	—	11	1977	1
20.	Driver	950 — 1500	3	—	3	2	1	1977	1
21.	Plumber	950 — 1500	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
22.	Gestetner Operator	950 — 1400	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
23.	Deftary	775 — 1025	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
24.	Peon	750 — 940	16	—	16	16	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Chowkidar	750 — 940	8	—	8	7	1	11.11.89	1
26.	Messenger	750 — 940	3	—	3	3	—		
27.	Safai Karmachari	750 — 940	2	—	2	2	—		
			98	1	99	64	35		35
<i>Academic Wing</i>									
1.	Professor	3000 — 5000	8	2	10	3	7	1980	1
								1981	3
								1982	2
								1987	1
2.	Associate Prof.	3000 — 4500	25	—	25	11	14	1980	3

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assistant Prof.	2200 — 4000	24	—	24	11	23	1981	2
								1982	2
								1977	2
								1978	4
								1980	3
								1981	2
								1982	2
4.	Lecturer	2000 — 3500	19	3	22	20	2	1987	2
5.	Pharmacy Manager	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
6.	Farm Manager	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
7.	Demonstrator	1640 — 2900	35	2	37	4	33	1977	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>No. of posts vacant</i>	<i>Lying vacant since year</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Physical Instructor	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
11.	Lab. Tech.	1320 — 2040	19	—	19	14	5	1982	5
12.	U.D.C.	1200 — 2040	5	—	5	5	—		
13.	Sr. Machinman	1200 — 2040	—	1	1	—	1	1987	1
14.	Lab. Asstt.	950 — 1500	21	—	21	1	20	1978	1
								1981	7
								1982	8
								1985	2
								1997	2
15.	L.D.C.	950 — 1500	9	—	9	4	5	1982	5

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Machinman	950 — 1500	1	—	1	—	1	11.6.87	1
17.	Headmat	950 — 1500	—	1	1	—	1	1987	1
18.	Lab. Attendant	800 — 1150	19	—	19	19	—		
19.	Dissecting Attendant	800 — 1150	1	—	2	2	—		
20.	Mounter	800 — 1150	1	—	1	1	—		
21.	Panchkarm Attendant	750 — 1150	2	—	2	2	—		
22.	Mali	750 — 940	2	—	2	2	—		
23.	Attendant	750 — 940	16	1	17	15	2	1989	2
24.	Farrash	750 — 940	2	—	2	2	—		

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Labourer	750 — 940	18	—	18	18	—		
26.	Peon	750 — 940	3	—	3	3	—		
27.	Safai Karmchari	750 — 940	17	1	18	10	8	1981 1982	1 7
			263	11	274	149	123		125

Library Wing

1.	Librarian	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1-7-83	1
2.	Asstt. Librarian	1400 — 2900	2	—	2	2	—		
3.	Catalogur	1200 — 2040	1	—	1	1	—		
4.	Library Asstt.	950 — 1500	2	—	2	—	2	1987	
5.	Attendent	750 — 940	6	—	6	6	5		1

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chowkidar cum-Gatkeeper	750 — 940	2	—	2	2	1		1
			14	—	14	11	3		13
Hospital Wing									
1.	Deputy Supt.	3000 — 4500	1	—	1	—	1	1981	1
2.	Radiologist	3000 — 4500	1	—	1	—	1	1981	1
3.	R.M.O.	3000 — 4500	2	—	2	—	2	1980 26.5.88	1
4.	Casualty Officer	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1981	1
5.	Matron	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
6.	Medical Photographer	2000 — 3500	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Physician	1640 — 2900	5	—	5	2	3	1977	3
8.	Clinical Registrar	1640 — 2900	4	—	4	—	4	1981 1982	2 2
9.	House Physician	1640 — 1900	12	—	12	11	1	26.11.85	1
10.	Asst. Metron	2000 — 3200	2	—	2	—	2	1981	2
11.	Social Worker	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	—	1	1977	1
12.	Staff Nurse	1400 — 2600	1	4	5	2	2	1987	1
13.	Office Assistant	1400 — 2300	1	—	1	1	1		
14.	Panchkarm Tech.	1320 — 2040	3	—	3	—	3	1981 1982	1 2
15.	X-Ray Technician	1320 — 2040	1	—	1	1	—		

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Sr. Dispenser	1200 — 2040	2	4	6	6	—		
17.	U.D.C.	1200 — 2040	2	—	2	—	2	1977	1
18.	Store Keeper	1200 — 2040	2	—	2	—	2	1977 1979	1
19.	L.D.C.	950 — 1500	5	1	6	—	6	1977 1979 1981 1982	1 1 2 2
20.	Lab. Assistant	950 — 1500	—	1	1	—	1	1987	1
21.	Water Technician.	950 — 1500	—	1	1	—	1	1987	1
22.	Dispenser	950 — 1500	15	5	20	19	1	1987	1

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No. of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Dresser	950 — 1500	4	—	4	1	3	1987	3
24.	Nursing Sister	975 — 1540	19	10	29	22	7	1987	7
25.	Head Cook	950 — 1500	1	—	1	—	1	1982	1
26.	Driver	950 — 1400	2	—	2	—	2	1977 1978	1
27.	Panchkarm Atten.	800 — 1150	—	2	2	2	—		
28.	X-Ray Atten.	800 — 1150	—	1	1	1	—		
29.	Lab. Atten.	800 — 1150	2	—	2	2	—		
30.	Store Attendant	800 — 1150	2	—	2	2	—		
31.	Black Smith	800 — 1150	1	—	1	—	1	1982	1
32.	Cook	775 — 1025	6	—	6	4	2	1980	2

Sl No	Name of Post	Scale	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Filled	No of posts vacant	Lying vacant since year	No. of Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Dhobi	775 — 1025	4	—	4	3	1	1978	1
34	Barber	775 — 1025	4	—	4	—	4	1981	2
35	Udhti	775 — 1025	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
36	Mali	750 — 940	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
37	Kitchen Servant	750 — 940	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
38	Attendant	750 — 940	24	—	24	24	—	—	—
39	Peon	750 — 940	7	—	4	4	—	—	—
40	Chowkidar	750 — 940	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
41	Safai Karmchari	750 — 940	20	—	20	14	6	1977 1980 1981	1 4 1
			170	29	199	135	64		64

Abstract

SI No	Name of Wing	Sanctioned Posts			Filled	Vacant
		Non-Plan	Plan	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administrative Wing	98	11	99	64	35
2	Academic Wing	263	11	274	149	125
3	Library Wing	14	—	14	11	3
4	Hospital Wingh	170	29	199	136	64
Total		545	41	586	359	227

[English]

Tube Wells in Kerala

4580. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Department have chalked out any plan to dig new tubewells in Kottayam district of Kerala; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

Development of Cottage Industry

4581. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether world famous Zari industry of Surat is on the verge of extinction

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of this industry which is providing livelihood to a large number of poor people engaged in this cottage industry; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during the period from 1986-87 to 1988-89?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken/proposed for the development of Zari industry:—

1. Exports of Zari and Zari products are eligible for the following export incentives:—

- (i) Cash Compensatory Support @10% of FOB value.
- (ii) Import Replenishment @ 15% of FOB value.
- (iii) Duty Drawback @13% of FOB value subject to a maximum of Rs. 27/- per kg.
- (iv) Pre/Post shipment credit is also available on concessional rate of interest i.e. 7.5% to 9.5% depending upon nature and duration of credit

2. The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts has been set up, which has a separate panel for Zari, lace and embroidered goods.

3. Necessary facilities for import of requisite inputs required for production of handicrafts including Zari and Zari products are available under Duty Exemption Scheme.

4. A sales-cum-study team is proposed to be sponsored to Middle East Countries during 1990-91 for exploring export potentials for handicrafts including Zari and Zari products.

(c) Exports of Zari products are as under:—

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs (Provisional)
1986-87	223.96
1987-88	270.09
1988-89	592.76

Water Logging Problem in Bihar

4582. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take steps to check water logging in North Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which these remedial measures are likely to pay dividends; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the drainage affected areas of the Gandak Basin 5 drainage schemes prepared by Government of Bihar have been techno-economically appraised. In addition to the provision from the State's plans for the flood affected areas of North Bihar, Central assistance for strategic flood proofing measures has been provided for in the annual plan of the Ministry for 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Loan from Scheduled Castes and Land Development Corporation, Punjab

4583. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the high official in the Government of Punjab have obtained the bulk of the loans and grants from the Social Welfare Department for Scheduled Castes and Land Development Corporation, Punjab,

(b) if so, the details of such influential high officials;

(c) the purposes for which such grants and loans were given to these high officials; and

(d) the steps being taken for the recovery of such loans?

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

(a) No such case has been reported by the Government of Punjab.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Grants in Aid to Institutions for Welfare of Scheduled Castes

4584. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the private institutions, trusts and individuals receiving grants-in-aid from the Punjab Government for social welfare and for welfare of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint that some influential persons have cornered these grants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are satisfied about the working of this scheme; and

(e) if not, the proposals for the change?

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

(a) to (e). Information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the table of the House.

Relaxation in Rule About Prepaid Travel Advice to Indians going Abroad for work

4585. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have secured Prepaid Travel Advices during 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw or relax the rule requiring Indians going abroad for work to acquire Prepaid Travel Advice;

(c) whether any representations for such withdrawal/relaxation have also been received by Government; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is under consideration of the Government.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, you all, please sit down. I shall call all of you one by one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, sir, bombs have been exploded in Delhi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I shall allow all of you.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today you start from this side.

MR. SPEAKER: First all of you, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. speaker, sir, this Government is backing out of its promise of constituting Vidhan Sabha for Delhi and our leaders are sitting on Dhama at the Boat Club.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. First of all, I am calling Kumari Uma Bharati.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already given you a notice of calling attention on the situation arising out of the murder of Shri H.L. Khera and others in Jammu and Kashmir. We want that the House should discuss it immediately and a statement be made by the Government. This incident is more shameful for the Home Minister because it is he who has started a new practice.

(Interruptions)

we feel that after this incident the Home Minister has no moral right to continue in the office... *(Interruptions)* It is a very serious matter and the Home Minister should be directed to make a statement in this regard.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now you sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NATHU SINGH: We have given

not one but two notices and the second notice is about the bomb blast in Delhi. Will the Home Minister make a statement in this regard? Sir you ask him to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point and now you sit down. I have called Shri Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you also.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am arising today in sorrow and pain to bring to your notice and through you to the notice of this House and the country the growing loss of life in this country on account of terrorism. It is not our intention to take up the time of the House every day on this issue. There are very many other important issues pending before the House and the country but we cannot keep silent when the lives of people in this country are threatened and this threat is continuing to grow day by day. There is terrorism in Kashmir. There is terrorism mounting in Punjab. The emerging terrorism is growing in Assam. And I would not be surprised if this moves to the south and we have something in Tamil Nadu also. The difficulty is that this Govern-

ment is totally unaware of the gravity of the situation. And I say with certain measure of sadness that the killings are mounting; within the short period that this Government has come in power, over 700 innocent lives have been lost by killings due to terrorism apart from policemen and others who may have been killed. And yet, the Home Minister glibly says, "militants under pressure." Who is under pressure? Every citizen in this country now is under pressure. It is not the terrorists who are under pressure. Sir, you would have seen this morning a remark that has been made by the son of Mr. Khera. He has said, and I am quoting from *Indian Express* of this morning...*(Interruptions)* This is exactly the situation I wish to bring to your notice that the leaders of the ruling party and their members have lost totally any sensitivity towards killing. And they do not permit an issue like this to be brought in this House in all the seriousness that it deserves. I am quoting just two lines from the newspaper...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why not say it extempore instead of quoting?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am only referring to the contents of what has appeared. I am not quoting. Here he has said that five terrorists were released to save the life of the daughter of the Home Minister. We have nothing against saving the life of the Home Minister's daughter. But what happens to other peoples' fathers? What is the message that this Government has sent? And how does this Government wish to bring a stop to this matter because this is only the beginning/I am surprised that instead of trying to find a solution to deal with this matter, each time the Government asks for consensus of the Opposition. Consensus for what? Allowing the terrorists to kill more people? Have they come forward with one single proposal as to how they want us to cooperate with them in stopping the killings? I would not wish to take up any more time. I would request you to give some thought as to

how..(*Interruptions*)

SHRIVASANT SATHE (Wardha): Bomb blast also.

MR. SPEAKER: Dineshji, I think, the entire House agrees to condemn terrorism. I think, the Government also takes note of it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Only yesterday there have been two bomb blasts in the police stations. The police are unable to defend themselves under this Government. What are you going to do about it? I would request you to give some thought to this matter and arrive at some solution...(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House is concerned and the Government, I believe, is taking note of this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I can not understand why a suo motu statement is not made by the Government in the House when such a serious incident has taken place in Kashmir. Shri Khera and others who disappeared, have been murdered. Bombs have exploded at two places in Delhi. The Government should make a suo motu statement. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: MR. A. K. Roy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Please sit down.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): I thank you for calling me for the first time. You always look either to the right or to the left but you never look to the front. I fully agree with the sentiments of the House that the Govern-

ment should come out with a statement on the things which happened there. But there are other issues also. I wrote to you and I gave you a calling attention motion. In Dhanbad industrial belt something is happening which the entire House should know. Bokaro Steel Plant has released thousand tonnes of furnace oil polluting the entire river of Damodar and stopping the water supply there. The Bihar Government had to warn the West Bengal Government to stop water supply there also. This is also a big act of sabotage and this crime is no less severe than any other crime...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Government to ascertain the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): 'Fishermen plead ignorance of territorial limits', this is one title in The Hindu. The other title in The Hindustan Times is 'Demarcation of boundary line urged'. Fishermen plead their ignorance of the territorial limits of sea-water. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has informed the Assembly that he has urged the Central Government to demarcate clearly the maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you raise Assembly matters here? The Assembly is there. Let us not raise issues which pertain to the Assemblies.

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHAN: Even the Chief Minister is not sure of the territorial limits of sea waters. What will happen to the poor fishermen who are ignorant of the sea water limits? Under the pretext of trespassing LITE people are terrorising our people. They will take them as hostages to Sri Lankan Island and confiscate their trawlers. This is a very serious matter. Government must make a statement thereon. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Poojary.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, you are trying to say that the entire House is concerned with it. Not only this entire House, the entire nation is concerned with it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you repeating what Mr. Dinesh Singh has said? He has already made the point. Don't repeat what others have pointed out.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, we are not interested in the mere statement of the Government, we want action today. The Prime Minister is on record saying that there is a healing touch...*(Interruptions)*. Today the entire nation is under fear and anger. No word of the Prime Minister is going to give them the healing touch. Today, healing touch for the people is required, healing touch for the nation is required...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Ishwar Chaudhary...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have called Mr. Ishwar Chaudhary...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in the entire country has gone from bad to worse. On an

average 5-7 people are being killed not only in Kashmir, Delhi, Assam and Punjab but also in Bihar. There is an atmosphere of terror in the whole country. If the Home Minister is not able to tackle the situation, it is better for him to resign. ...*(Interruptions)* In Delhi also there is an atmosphere of terror. A statement must be made in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nathu Singh Ji, you sit down. I have called Mr. Upendra.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. P. Upendra.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. It is not necessary that I must call you to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Upendra please...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nathu Singh, please take your seat first...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First, obey the Chair. Take your seat first...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. You must obey the Chair, Mr. Nathu Singh. Please take your seat...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Upen-
dra to speak.

[Translation]

Nathu Singh ji, you sit down.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on rec-
ord...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on rec-
ord. Mr. Nathu Singh please take your seat...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down The
Speaker is on his legs. I request all the
Members to allow me to conduct the busi-
ness of the House with decorum and disci-
pline.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.
The Speaker is on his legs. Don't show red
eyes when the Speaker is on his legs...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should know how
to behave in the House. The Members must
know how to behave properly in the House
when the Speaker is on his legs. Yes, Mr.
Upendra...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is for every Mem-

ber of the House, whether on this side or on
that side...

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): We
want the Home Minister. Has the Home
Minister resigned? Where is the Home Min-
ister? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to respond to
what Mr. Dinesh Babu has said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think he wants to re-
spond to what the hon. Member has said.
Yes, Mr. Upendra.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivagang):
Under Rule 372... *(Interruptions)*. Sir, please
ask him to sit down. I am making a point of
order. *(Interruptions)*.

[Translations]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): If the
Home Minister could not attend the House
then at least Shri George Fernandes who is
incharge of Kashmir Affairs also should have
been present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi Ji, I have not
called you. Sit down please.

*[English]**(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, under
Rule 372, a Minister may make a statement
of public importance with your consent. If the
statement relates to a subject under the
Home Ministry..

MR SPEAKER I don't know

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM has the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs taken your permission to make the statement? The Home Minister must be here there is no other House

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed him to make any statement But he has to respond to what the hon Member has said

(Interruptions)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Where is the Home Minister, Sir? Under Rule 372 if any statement made by a Minister relates to the subject

MR SPEAKER He is not making a statement

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Then what is he doing?

MR SPEAKER He is trying to respond to what the hon Member said

(Interruptions)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Under which other rule he is making the statement?

MR SPEAKER I don't know Unless I hear him, I cannot make out

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Where is the Home Minister Sir? The Rajya Sabha is not sitting Where is the Home Minister?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He is trying to say what he has to

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. I do not know All Members are standing at the same time How can I hear? You are standing, they are standing I don't hear anything

(Interruptions)

SHRI T BASHEER (Chirayinkil) Sir, this has become the usual practice in this House The Prime Minister will not come the Home Minister will not come for his subject That has become a permanent feature in this House and you are the Presiding Officer of this House And the Deputy Prime Minister also will not come for his subject *(Interruptions)*

The Home Minister is not coming for his subject

(Interruptions)

PROF P J KURIEN (Mavelikara) Sir this shows the callous attitude of the Government

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Let us hear Mr Somnath Chatterjee

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) Sir, I have been patiently waiting to get a chance I think the hon Members will give us also the chance because we did not disturb when Mr Dinesh Singh spoke Sir, we are all concerned about the situation that is now prevailing in Kashmir We are very very sorry because of the tragic incidents that have taken place The statement of the son of the slain General Manager of HMT is also pathetic, no doubt about it We all want a statement let the Government come out *(interruptions)* The question is whether we want a statement from the Government or trying to create difficulty, because the National Integration Council is meeting today Everybody knows that I would request the

Government to come out with a statement; rule 372 has no operation in this case; the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is going to make a statement and he is fully competent to do so. So, I request the Government to come out with a statement as soon as possible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Jaswant Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my esteemed senior colleague, the hon. Member from Pratapgarh Dinesh Singhji and my colleague Somnathji have expressed the concern, anger and anguish of the totality of the House. My colleagues from here have demanded the resignation or the presence of the hon. Home Minister. It is not out of any personal sense of aggrievement against the person of the hon. Mufti Sahib that such an exaggerated or excessive demand has been made, but it is the reflection of the agony of the House and we share that agony. I do assert that in addition to sharing the agony the Government of which we are a part because we support the Government we have a responsibility towards all of you and towards the nation to provide answers to the collective agony of all of us. Indeed, the hon. Member from Pratapgarh is well within his rights to say that, if you want a consensus on as important as issue as Kashmir, do come forward and tell us what is that contour map into which you wish to fit that consensus. We share that. I do not think there is anyone in the Government or amongst those of us that support the Government that does not share in totality the spirit of what you have said. But there is a practical difficulty. Indeed before the Zero Hour began, I appealed to the senior members of the Cabinet to say that they should please inform the House as to what are the facts about what has recently taken place in the Valley.

The House is well within its rights to ask. Indeed if the Opposition and the Members of the Opposition ask, "We want to know", where else are they going to ask but in the House? What else will the Government do but to inform the Members that this is what has happened? The issue, whether it is bombs in Jaipur, or a bomb blast in Delhi, whatever, it is the concern that is expressed about the totality of the law and order situation.

All that I wish to make, as an appeal both to the Government and to the Opposition—I do not stand as a referee. I am not a political referee between the Government and the Opposition. I share in totality the concern that you have voiced. I share the responsibility of what the Government is doing, or not doing, because we are part of the Government, as supporters of the Government. Of course, we are there as critical supporters but that critical support is not mindless support, is not irresponsible support. It is a part of the sharing of the concern and the sharing of the totality of the responsibility. Therefore, I make an appeal to the government, please let us know what are the facts of the case. I make an appeal to the Opposition that if the government comes forward and says that if hon. the Home Minister is currently occupied in a different committee meeting of the National Integration Council, perhaps give a chance, give an opportunity to hon. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Everyday, this is happening.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Why don't you listen to us?

They have not allowed us to speak

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the entire House is concerned with the spate of killings and the death of the General Manager of HMT in Kashmir and also recent happenings, bomb blast and all that:

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar): Even Vice-Chancellor has been killed.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

I think, you leave it to me. If the Minister wants to make a statement now, I think, if the House permits him, we will allow him to make a statement. If he wants to give any information to the House about what the Government intends to do, for that also, we must give a patient hearing to the Minister.

I think, this is the minimum thing that is expected of us. Well, you have made your point. Let us hear the government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He can say something now and he can make a detailed statement afterwards.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House, when the hon. Members were on this side, several issues were...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Do not get into that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): What is it? Try to be serious. Otherwise we will not allow him to speak. (*Interruptions*) Do not try to say, "We did like that..." (*Interruptions*) Please try to be serious. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: We want the Home Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Several people have been killed in Jammu & Kashmir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to all of you to take your seats. I ask the Members to be tolerant and respect each other.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you stand up? Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Government is taking note of the concern of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think Government takes note of the concern of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the Opposition to allow the Minister to have his say and the Minister is also concerned about this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would call upon each and every Member to take his seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I again call upon every hon. Member to listen to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister because Parliamentary Affairs Minister is close to all of you and he is in charge of Parliamentary Affairs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow the hon. Minister to speak. He has taken note of what is happening in the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelibora): He should be serious.

(Interruptions)

Sir, you please ask him also to be serious.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Mr. Basheer, why don't you take your seat? Please allow him to proceed further

SHRI T. BASHEER: I will sit. We will obey your orders. But he must be responsible. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is a responsible Minister. He knows his duties. He is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: When the hon. Members raise the issue, they should have some patience to listen to what I say. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: As a responsive Government, we always take note of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. What I wanted to say was that though the previous practice was not to respond on the

spot to the points raised by the hon. Members, this Government has been responding to the points raised by hon. Members every day. *(interruptions)* Let me complete. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete. You allow him to reply. Every time you are doing like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My point is that we must allow him to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt the Minister. I am on my legs. Again I would like to tell you that we are all responsible Members of this House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? What are you doing here? You are always interrupting. My point is that everybody is a responsible Member of this House. The Ministers are expected to be more responsible. I do not understand how the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not allowed to speak. Before the moment he finishes his sentence, everybody gets up. My point is that since he is the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs and closest to you all, I request you and urge upon you to give a patient hearing. Please don't interrupt till he finishes his speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. This is not the way.

*Not recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is also, as you have rightly pointed out, as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs...

MR. SPEAKER: You are close to the House.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Not only close...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What is this?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: All of them are my good friends. But I am also supposed to take note of the points they make in the absence of other Ministers and convey it to them. That has been the tradition. It is not that I arrogate to myself the powers of all the Ministers. That is why, Sir, I have been responding every-day. (*Interruptions*)

They are not controlling their own hon. Members.

(*Interruptions*)

We have been sharing with the House all the information the Government is getting from time to time on every issue raised by the hon. Members. On the just demand of the hon. Members *suo motu* statements are being made on various issues. In this session itself, we had discussion on Kashmir thrice and on Punjab more than twice. We are not refusing to discuss any subject or concealing anything from the House. Today they are demanding the presence of the hon. Home Minister. And they also know that an important conference is taking place today. (*Interruptions*)

What is this? They do not allow me to complete. What is this? Why don't you wait till I complete? (*Interruptions*) An important

conference is taking place wherein eminent people from all walks of life from all political parties including the main opposition are sitting there and discussing the very subject and trying to find a solution to that. The Home Minister is the convenor. He is there to respond to any question that is put. If they want any information, I can share with them or if they want only a formal statement from the Home Minister, it will be made later. Let them decide, Sir. I am prepared to share the information with the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want any information, he can share with the House. He wants the permission of the House to share the information with the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has some information which he can share with the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If he has any information which he wants to share with the House, I think, the House should have no objection.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: If they want the information, I can give the information whatever is available with me. If they want a formal statement from the Home Minister, it will be made later. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want a full statement from the Home Minister. You ask the Home Minister to come here. What is this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: If they want a statement from a particular Minister, it will be decided according to your orders. If they want information, any Minister can give the information of behalf of the Government. They cannot press that a particular Minister

should be there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you, please sit down. Let us hear Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): As the Home Minister is attending the National Integration Council meeting.... (*Interruptions*)... at this juncture it is not less important; the situation that the National Integration Council is discussing is not less important... (*Interruptions*)... to day before the House adjourns the Home Minister will come and make a detailed statement.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): How does he know?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want this message should be sent to the Home Minister... (*Interruptions*) ... If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has any information, let him share it with us. The Home Minister will come and make a statement later on. We want to hear what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has got to say if he has any information on the Kashmir situation (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already told the House that I will communicate the sentiments of the hon. Members...(*Interruptions*)

As I have already told the hon. House, there are two alternatives. I have some information with me. If the hon. Members want, I can share it with them. Otherwise I will communicate the desire of the hon. Members to the Home Minister and at the earliest opportunity he will come and make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is better that let him share the information which he has got with him now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, now, the House will agree that as has been told by the Minister to the House that...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Ramtek): Sir, I am coming from the meeting of the National integration council. I am Absolutely certain that it was not difficult for the Home Minister to Take a few minutes off and come Here and Take the House into confedenece (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not confuse the issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Amar Roypradhan, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister said is quite fair, that we will try to have some communication with the Home Minister. But, it should be decided by him as to whether he can come out of the meeting and make a statement, at the earliest. Before that, if we do not agree to have the kind of information that he is having with him now to share with the house, let him not make it. (*Interruptions*) We should not grudge this any more and should not devide this House on this matter. The Home Minister should find time possibly today to come here and make the statement. So simple it is. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already said that the Government will come with a statement to the House at the earliest. I think, if the Minister has any information with him, which he wants to share at the moment, let him do it. So, two things are there. One, the statement is there and second, the information which he has got, to give to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand as to what is the objection.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Let the Home Minister come and make the statement at 2 O' Clock. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are all unanimous that the House should not be divided on this issue?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is going to give the statement at the earliest.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us allow the Minister to share the information which he has already got with him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let the Minister give whatever he wants to give, to the Home Minister. Let us have a full statement from the Home Minister at 2 O'Clock.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I think the House agrees that the Home Minister be called to the House to make the statement, at the earliest.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Review of the working of and Annual Report of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., New Delhi for 1988-89 and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1988-89 and the statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I beg to lay 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:—
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/90]
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New

Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-643/90]

- (2) **Two Statements (Hindi and English versions)** showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642-643/90]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, 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 Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/90]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, 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 Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645/90]

Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for 1990-91 of Employees' State Insurance Corporation; Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): On behalf of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan: I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for 1990-91 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-646/90]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, 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 Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, 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-647/90]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No LT-648/90]

Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and other Posts) Amendment Regulations, 1990 and Notification under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRINATHURAM MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and Other Posts) Amendment Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1990 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.

243(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1990 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 251(E) dated the 31st March, 1989 issued under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-649/90]

National Capital Region Planning Board (Amendment) Rules, 1990, Punjab Housing Development Board (Accounts Submission of Reports and Returns) Rules, 1989 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1990 under section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 [Placed in Library See No LT-650/90]

- (2) A copy of the Punjab Housing Development Board (Accounts, Submission of Reports and Returns) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 6/P A 6/73/S. 98/89 in Punjab Gazette dated the 13th January, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 98 of the Punjab Housing Development Board Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab [Placed in Library See No LT-651/90]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts

*Important Policy decisions to
boost Export and Export Earnings*

(Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1987-88.

- (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-652/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Human Resources Development for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): On behalf of Prof. M.G.K. Menon, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-653/90]

13.00 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its

sitting held on the 10th April, 1990, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368, of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th April, 1990."

- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th April, 1990, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1990, in the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1989:—

Enacting Formula

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Fortieth" *substitute* "Forty-first"

2. Page 1, line 4,— *Clause* 1

for "1989" *substitute* "1990".

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Certain Important Policy decisions to
boost Export and Export Earnings**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): Sir, I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of the House of certain policy decisions taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in the areas of Cargo Operations, Air Charters and Air Taxis.

[Sh. Arif Mohammed Khan]

I. CARGO OPERATIONS

1. We had earlier extended the "Open Sky Policy" for foreign cargo carriers for a period of three years ending December, 1992. In order to facilitate cargo carriers to make their investment decisions and undertake commitments on a long term basis, it has been decided to place this "Open Sky Policy" for cargo operations on a permanent basis.
2. Government will give favourable consideration to foreign airlines who may wish to operate additional passenger frequencies to India if such additional frequencies are operated by passenger-cum-cargo combination aircraft on a terminator basis.
3. Government will give favourable consideration to private operators, associations of exporters etc., to run air cargo operations on their own or on a consortium basis through purchased or leased freighter aircraft.
4. In the fleet acquisition programme of Air-India in future, preference would be given for the augmentation of the freighter capacity of Air-India.
5. Experience has shown that unless the rates are remunerative, cargo carriers would hardly have any incentive to operate cargo services from the country and to augment their cargo carrying capacity from the country. Government has therefore decided to allow IATA rates as the floor rates and leave it to the carriers to charge the actual rates according to the demand and supply situation. This will also obviate the need for Government giving approvals to

cargo rates on a case-by-case basis. Government have also decided to abolish the mandatory rates which were applicable only in the case of Air-India and which being lower than the IATA rates were causing heavy losses to Air-India.

6. In order to remove the current backlog of cargo piled up at the airports, Air-India has started operating additional 747 freighter flights to Europe/USA. Air-India will also explore ways and means to supplement capacity into the USA through joint services with other international carriers.

II. AIR CHARTERS

1. At present, there are eleven destinations in India to which air charters can be operated from abroad. This list will be extended and more tourist destinations will be added to it on a liberal basis.
2. At present, air charters are allowed to operate only between the point of arrival and the point of departure within India in the domestic sector. This restriction will be abolished and the charter will be allowed to operate in the domestic sector to all the destinations included in the above mentioned list. This will facilitate charter operations to more tourist destinations within the country. However, this facility will be confined only to the charter passengers brought from abroad by the charter operator.
3. At present, the list of passengers on a charter flight is to be provided in advance and the original list can be substituted with new passengers only to the extent of 20% of the original list upto 24 hours of the departure of the charter flight.

All these restrictions will be abolished. Henceforth, the list of passengers of a charter flight would need to be submitted by the charter operator to the Director General of Tourism within 24 hours of arrival in India.

4. At present, the price of the package, including ground arrangements for seven days, of the charter flight should not be less than the published excursion fare to India. This restriction will be abolished.
5. To ensure a certain minimum level of foreign exchange earnings for the country, the minimum payment to the Indian tour operator by the foreign charter operator will henceforth be US \$ 350 per charter passenger as against US \$ 200 at present. The duration of the charter operations will however continue to be a minimum of seven days.

III. AIR TAXIS

1. At present, air taxis can operate to 55 specified airports in the country. This limitation will be abolished. Air taxis will be permitted to operate to all the airports in the country which are open to scheduled operations subject, however, to prior approval of the authorities of the airports where such approval may be required.
2. At present, there is a ceiling of 50 seats on the capacity of the aircraft that can be operated under the scheme. This ceiling will be abolished. However, to ensure that the scheme contributes to the augmentation of capacity for genuine tourist and public passenger traffic, the minimum seating capacity for air taxi operations will henceforth be 15 and the ac-

tual physical configuration of the aircraft should ensure this minimum seating capacity. Approvals already given for aircraft with a lower seating capacity will however not be reopened.

3. At present, there is a limitation that air taxis should operate two hours before or after the scheduled time of the flights of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot. This restriction will be abolished.
4. Air taxi service can be operated both as a charter or on a non-charter basis. The schedule of operations of the air taxis can be filed in advance and it is not necessary to take approval for each flight separately from the DGGA.
5. At present, there is a restriction that air taxi operators should not charge fares lower than those of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot on a pro-rated basis. This restriction will be abolished.

These decisions have been taken in order to give a boost to the export and tourism earnings as well as to enhance air cargo and passenger capacity of the country. I would welcome the suggestions of the Hon'ble Members for further improvement in this area.

Thank you.

13.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

First Report

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
 (Bellary): Sir, I beg to present the First

[Smt. Basava Rajeswari]

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to Shift Cantonment from Nahan district in Himachal Pradesh to some other place

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla):

There is a military cantonment in District Nahan in Himachal Pradesh. It is called cantonment in Nahan. The entire population in this cantonment comprises of Gorkha people who are serving the defence forces of the country in the capacity of soldiers and small and big officers. The better part of the population of Distt. Nahan consists of Ex. servicemen. These people have been living here since the times of former rulers. The major part of this area has now been covered under cantonment area which is causing great hardship to the people living in civil areas. This cantonment known as Cantt. is a source of great hardship to them. On an earlier occasion also, I had reminded the Prime Minister and the former Defence Minister about the difficulties faced by these people. Thereupon the Defence Minister of India had directed the Government of Himachal Pradesh to see that these people are not put to any difficulty. They should acquire alternate land at some other place in place of the land, in question. Since a decision in this regard has not been taken by the Himachal Pradesh Government so far, people are not permitted to carry out additions and alterations and undertake repairs in their respective houses. They are not permitted to carry out new construction work as well. The Government of India is, therefore, requested to direct the state Government immediately not to put these people to any difficulty and the land which is in their possession should be allowed to be retained by them as usual.

In case the Government requires any land for cantonment, land for that purpose might be acquired at some other place. It is hoped that Government of India will immediately address itself to hammer out a solution to this complicated problem.

[*English*]

(ii) Need to clear the proposal to set up a Refinery and Petrochemicals Project at Mangalore

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, the proposal to set up a Refinery and Petrochemicals Project at Mangalore in the West Coast of Karnataka State, initiated in 1980 is still pending with the Government of India.

MRPL submitted the project report in April, 1989 to the Government of India. According to the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Project authorities, the final clearance for the implementation of this project should have been given in July, 1989.

The Project authorities have also tied up the most appropriate and the latest technologies for the various processes in the refinery and the Naptha Cracker Complex. MRPL is in a position to implement this project within a period of 42 months from the date of obtaining final clearance. I appeal to the Government of India to take decision in the matter urgently.

(iii) Need for giving financial assistance to Orissa Government for early completion of Chiroli Dam Project in Sambalpur district

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Sir, Padampur sub-division in Sambalpur district of Orissa is a backward as well as a perennially drought prone area neglected since the British days. The only hopes of the farmers is an irrigation project on the river Ong at Chiroli which will irrigate about 2.68 lakh acres of land.

The Government in 1979 launched the project at Chiroli as the site was selected considering the cost benefit factor. But later on, the said project was stalled and the site was changed to Pujharipali. The farmers are opposed to setting up of a project at Pujharipali and instead they want the project to come up at Chiroli.

Farmers are facing great difficulties due to lack of irrigation facilities in the whole of the area. I urge upon the Government to provide adequate financial assistance to the Orissa Government to complete the Chiroli Dam Project at the earliest.

(iv) Need for formation of Statutory Development Boards for Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Marathwada and Vidarbha are backward regions of Maharashtra State. These areas have remained backward and neglected in terms of industrial, educational and overall development. The Maharashtra State Assembly and Legislative Council have unanimously recommended in 1984 formation of Statutory Development Boards for Marathwada and Vidarbha as per provisions of Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. A similar recommendation has been made for backward region of Konkan. The Boards have not come into existence even after six years of recommendations of the Maharashtra Government to the Union Government. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister have made public pronouncements in Nagpur and Bombay respectively that these Boards will be formed in the near future. May I request the Union Government to expedite Cabinet decision to form the Statutory Boards and fulfil the long standing demands of these regions. A suitable amendment to the Constitution may be undertaken to include provisions of Board for Konkan under Article 371(2) of the Constitution.

[Translation]

(v) Need to retain Scheduled Tribe Status of Manjhi tribe of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE (Jabalpore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while kir community has been declared as tribal community in some districts of Madhya Pradesh, Manjhi, Majhwar and Vijhwar communities have been declared tribal communities in the entire state of Madhya Pradesh in terms of statutory orders 1956 and 76.

Through the notifications of the Madhya Pradesh Government issued during the period from 1982 to 1985 Manjhi and Kir tribes are being deprived of the material benefits available to them by virtue of their belonging to these tribes by declaring them backward classes equivalent and synonyms of those belonging to fisher men sub communities known as Dhiwar, Kewat and Kahar etc.

Indian caste system is based on birth and ones occupation. A community may be known by several names. According to the judgment of High Court, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpore delivered on 14.2.89, the petitioners belonging to fisher men community admittedly belong to Manjhi tribe. Their certificates are valid and the order does not permit for making any distinction about them. Madhya Pradesh Government defines Manjhi as backward class while it defines Majhi as tribe. But in both the English and Hindi versions of the schedule relating to tribes both these words have been used for one and the same serial member and community.

In the article titled 'Majhwar' of the Thesis titled 'The tribals of Madhya Pradesh' published by the Madhya Pradesh administration, the communities of majhwar and majhi have been recognised as one community i.e. fisher boatman tribe. There is no difference between Manjhi and Majhi. Dictionaries of all the languages define Manjhi as a

[Sh Baburao Paranjpe]

fisherman community which includes its various synonyms

If is, therefore urged that the controversy over the question of Majhi, Majhwar and fishermen community as contained in the schedule relating to tribes should end now. Actually Manjhi is the fishermen community and the fishermen community is known as Manjhi, so these names should be deleted from the list of backward classes and the minor difference of a matra involved in these should be done away with. Orders should be passed to extend various benefits to the Manjhi community of Madhya Pradesh with immediate effect and the controversy in this regard should be settled by including this name in the Reservation Bill, under consideration

[English]

(vi) Need to augment production of pig iron in the country

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly)
Acute shortage of pig iron has been the cause of a major irritant in our foundry and engineering industry for the last few years. Several steps have been suggested to overcome this problem. The total requirement of pig iron estimated at over two million tonnes should be taken care of by the indigenous production of SAIL plants and by imports

The recently announced decision to allow import of pig iron under Open General Licence will not solve the problem although such steps may ease the situation to some extent

Proper distribution of pig iron is another matter which requires urgent consideration

I would urge upon the Central Government to initiate urgent steps to augment

production of pig iron to meet the requirements of our country while resorting to increased import of pig iron as an interim measure

(vii) Need to utilise surplus water of Krishna Basin in Karnataka

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur)
In Krishna Basin there is surplus water upto 90 T M C. This would feed the drought prone areas of Karnataka i.e. Chitradurga Tumkur, parts of Kolar and Bangalore districts. The Karnataka people of this drought prone area, are urging for the implementation of this project on top priority basis. This is a very long pending project

Hence, I strongly urge upon the Government to take up this vital project immediately and save the people who are in distress

[Translation]

(viii) Need to set up a yarn factory in Jahanabad district of Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad)
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, district Jahanabad of Bihar has been declared a sensitive district several years ago. The unemployment problem is very acute there. This district is one of the most backward districts of Bihar. There is not even a single small or major industry in this district. No irrigation facilities have been provided in this district so far, as a result of which this district remains a backward district as far as agriculture is concerned

There are a large number of handloom cooperatives in district Jahanabad, but due to the non-availability of yarn almost all the weavers have been rendered idle. It is, therefore, requested that a cotton spinning mill should be set up there to spin yarn for these cooperatives.

13.18 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91**

Ministry of Industry

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 51 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry for which 8 hours have been allotted.

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 15 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 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.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in 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 Demands Nos. 51 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

STATEMENT

Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
51. Department of Industrial Development	95,38,00,000	68,40,00,000	286,15,00,000	205,21,00,000
52. Department of Company Affairs	2,25,00,000	1,00,000	6,74,00,000	—
53. Department of Public Enterprises	12,63,00,000	74,68,00,000	37,87,00,000	224,03,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry. Sir, I would like to avail of this opportunity to place before the House, through you, certain views which I have been trying to propagate for the industrial growth—an all round balanced industrial growth—of our country. Irrespective of which Government is in power, the objective is same, and we all are seriously concerned about taking a view of the entire planning since our independence. No one should fight shy of a spirit of introspection. If we have gone wrong somewhere, let us see, where we have gone wrong. If we have laid a proper foundation, let us see, if we can build on that foundation. Let us see, whether we can do that. It is in this spirit of a totally holistic approach to this entire problem of industrial growth that I make my submissions today.

If we see, soon after independence, the whole concept of planning was put forth by our first Prime Minister Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was also the author of the Industrial Policy resolution of 1956. Both planning concept and the Industrial Policy Resolution was visualised so that we could take measures to bring about development of infrastructure facilities, without which, not only industrial growth but even agricultural growth would not be possible. After independence,—because of the colonial past—India was in a situation, where hardly a pin could be produced indigenously. The entire things had to be imported and India which had rich raw material resources, was badly exploited by the colonial masters. It is in this background that we had to make a start. That is why Panditji had visualised that the first priority was to set up infrastructure industries, such as big irrigation projects. Because, without irrigation, agricultural growth could not come about. The first and foremost requirement for agriculture is water, irrigation. Therefore, it was necessary that our rivers were harnessed in order to ensure sufficient irrigation to our country's

agriculture. Along with this, was the need for another major infrastructure and that is electricity. There also, it was essential that we have these major projects—hydel projects, thermal projects and later on, as he was the pioneer, even nuclear power plants—so that we could harness energy for getting electricity for industrial growth and agricultural growth of our country. It is in this vision that the whole planning process was started. Now, let us consider this. The idea was that we have infrastructure inputs, such as power, not only for agriculture, but also to help agro-industries. Later on, he also had a plan, i.e. development of infrastructure inputs, such as, the development of steel plants. It was in his period that major steel plants of this country—Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai—were visualised. The concept was that unless we have basic inputs, industrial growth will not be possible.

What is our concept of planning? What is that we want for a balanced growth? We want to provide remunerative employment to maximum work-worthy citizens of this country, particularly to the youths of this country. Most of our young men are in the rural area. If we want to provide jobs to them, how can we do it? On which avocation can we provide jobs to them? It is obvious that agriculture alone cannot accommodate the growing population. It must be admitted that since independence our population has grown beyond all expectations. All efforts to curtail and contain population explosion by family planning measures unfortunately have not succeeded. The result is that the population which was about 360 million in 1947 today it is 820 million. If the population had been contained, with the growth that we have achieved today, probably the whole scenario would have been different. Unfortunately, we could not contain it. It is not only a question of additional mouths but of additional two hands per individual; and if those two hands do not get a job, then those angry young men who do not know what to do with those two hands, can become frustrated; those two hands can be misused. This is the plight that we are in today.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): It is all due to your family planning

SHRI VASANT SATHE That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I began by saying that, we in a spirit of introspection, have to understand where we have gone wrong; where we have fallen short. where the whole planning process has failed

Mr. Joshi, I beg your pardon. I cannot go on speaking once in Hindi and once in English. If you use the translation system, I think that will help you. (Interruptions) So, we are in agreement on that point. I am very sorry to say that

I was saying that the scenario today is that we have such a big population, majority of whom as was seen in the last election, are young people, below 40. Now what is the way to provide employment to these people and which type of employment? As I said, agriculture by itself cannot accommodate all. We say that we must get modern techniques in agriculture like tractors, thrashers, etc. By having them, the manual labour gets curtailed. On the one hand, we are trying to mechanise agriculture, on the other there are no other avenues of employment available in the rural area. By proper planning I mean the best utilisation of available material and human resources to achieve the maximum wellbeing of the population. If this is the concept of planning, unfortunately, we find that 80 per cent of our population live in the rural area and we are not able to provide productive work to them. I emphasise the word 'productive employment', just employment under some employment guaranteed schemes such as we have sometimes to

build the same road over and over again or do similar thing. O.K. That can be done. But, that is not really productive in terms of producing consumer goods. After all, the quality of life improves only by having consumer goods which fulfil the necessities of life.

That is what improves the standard of life. And, who will produce these consumer goods? The main question is, are we going to provide purchasing power to maximum number of our people in rural areas to buy even the minimum necessities of life? If that purchasing power is to be provided can you do it by agriculture? That is not possible. Then you have to find out alternate employment. Alternate employment can be only in industry, and industries which, in rural areas can at best be agro-industries, small scale industries which can produce consumer goods that can be sold in the rural areas itself. The idea is that 80 per cent of our population must become the market. Today the trouble is that the market is only of the 20 per cent people

I often say, in a light hearted manner, that India today stands further divided. One division was when Pakistan was created. But now we have two Indians, one is India of the affluent, urban class of hardly 10 per cent or 15 per cent of our population and another is Bharat, Bharat of the 85 per cent of our people, Bharat of mostly agricultural society which is exploited. Much of that Bharat which has come to urban pockets like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, because there is no work in Bharat to this India, to live in slums and on the footpath. This is the life. If you are seriously concerned, and I again beg of this House through you. Forget this party matter. This is not a party issue. This cannot be treated as a party issue. This is a national issue. What is our approach? What direction do we want to give to this country in industrial growth? If this is to be considered, it must be considered dispassionately and get to the very root of the problem.

I am driving at a very important basic point. If you want to provide balanced growth and employment to majority of our people in

their own habitat, you will have to provide infrastructure inputs. No industrial growth is possible, without it one cannot think of any industry even in a rural area. Can you think of an industry even without a small machine? And of what material will that machine be produced? Can it be produced without having steel, a basic metal required or copper or aluminium or other metals or now plastic products?

What I am saying is, I feel very much concerned and I would like the hon. Minister for Industries, Ajit Singhji, to kindly consider this. Where have we gone wrong? Today, after 40 years if the per capita production of steel in this country is just 16 kg—sixteen—I would like to know from any economist, any industrialist in the world, with this 16 kg per capita how can you industrialise a country of 840 million people? In developed countries the ratio is 400 kgs or 300 to 400 or 500 kgs. In India it is 16 kgs! And that too is a misnomer. Because, if we divide it, in terms of population in rural area and in urban India you will find that in rural India, the per capita availability of steel is less than 3 kgs. In urban India it becomes 50 to 60 kgs. Okay fine. It is only fifty to sixty kg. in Calcutta, Bombay and other urban areas. What is the meaning of that?

Another input is power. If you see the scenario, we can say with pride that since Independence we have brought about a growth which can be considered remarkable for any developing country from less than 1300 megawatt to 60000 megawatt of installed capacity today. Okay fine. We are not here to score debating points. I may appear cruel. We can, with a justification, always plead that we have achieved targets, etc. I am not on that point. It is not the question of the present Government saying, 'your Government did this, what did you do. etc.' In forty years, we have to see what could have been done and where today we need to go. Even now that direction needs to be changed. We have 200 kilowatt hour per capita of electricity against 7,000 kilowatt hour per capita in any developing country. In Europe, it is 7,000 kilowatt hour per capita; in Amer-

ica it is 10,000 kilowatt hour per capita; in Sweden and other countries it is 12,000 kilowatt hour per capita. I am not comparing with them. We have only 200 kilowatt hour per capita. That too, for 80 per cent of our population, it is less than 30 kilowatt hour per capita. I had given these figures even as a Minister. I had written in my books also. No one has contradicted them up-till now. I would again say in this Parliament, to go on record, when we have 30 kilowatt hour per capita for eighty per cent of our population, can you ever think in terms of industrialising our rural areas, where eighty per cent of our population live? What kind of industries will you start there? Therefore, basic infrastructure growth has to come about in a much bigger scale. I am not saying this for the first time. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had invited an eminent economist, futurologist Mr. Pitambar Pant. Shri Pitambar Pant and Dr. Vaidyanathan, who is in Planning Commission today, had produced a paper on 'Future projections of Planning' in 1964. That report is available with the Planning Commission. I had quoted the chapter in my book on Public Sector. If some hon. Members want to have a look at it, they can see it. The projection was—Shri Ajit Singh to note—in regard to steel, by 1985 we should have been producing 80 million tonnes of steel; by the same token, by 1990 we should have been producing 100 million tonnes of steel. In regard to coal, by that report, we should have been producing 400 million tonnes of coal in 1985 and by 1990 we should have been producing atleast five to six hundred million tonnes of coal. In regard to power, by that report, we should have been producing installed capacity of one lakh megawatt or 500 kilowatt hour per capita, which is again far behind in the world. That was the projection. You will find that all these projections have been belied. I will tell you, why? This is what we need to concern. Major production of the infrastructure was brought into public sector units. Public sector units were created with the objective of utilising public investment for faster, bigger, quicker growth of infrastructure because it was visualised that this sector would not be exploited. No personal gain would be involved, no profit motive would be

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

involved of any individual and, therefore, public money will be utilised in the most efficient manner. This was visualised in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Yet in that very Resolution in para 16 Jawharlalji had spelt out that public sector must be run on commercial basis, it must generate surplus for further development and further capital formation and investment. He also said: "Yet there may be some areas like Defence where profit may not be the main consideration and there self-reliance or some other social objective may be an important factor." Now what happened? People took this sentence out of the context. And we thought that public sector need not make any profit, need not generate surplus, social objectives can be served, have maximum employment even in the public sector units, do not bother about the norms of production and profit is not the concern and therefore, surpluses need not be generated. When this mis-conception came, as it is public sector had a monopoly situation—steel except Tatas, coal mines after nationalisation, power because of the Industrial Policy Resolution most of the power units were in state sector. The result was a monopoly situation and inefficiency creeping in. How does efficiency come about? This is an elementary thing. Efficiency or excellence comes about only by competition. In life, anywhere, in any field, unless there is an element of competition, unless you have some norms which you want to excel, whether it is running a race or other things you want to excel some mark, some target, things will not improve. The word 'excellence' pre-supposes excelling. Therefore, competition is the most elementary requirement of any healthy growth if you want to excel. Competition in what? Not only internally but internationally. I would beg of you to consider this very seriously. This House must give a thought to it. Today the world, as the hon. Minister of Industry must be knowing, is shrinking into what is called a global village. Distances are getting annihilated fast. Technological changes are taking place at such a faster pace that every three

years, four years all technologies become obsolete. This is the exponential growth that is taking place in the field of industrial development, technological development, scientific development. Is our country going to keep pace with this or are we to live in a small island? Can we afford to live in an island isolated from the world outside? Is it possible? Today if our production of steel, our production of coal, our production of power, energy, fertiliser and all these things, are uncompetitive, how can you produce consumer goods or end products which can compete in the world market, which would be sold in the world market, which would be bought in the world market? I can give you a small example of South Korea. I deliberately give this example of South Korea. It was poorer than India in 1954. It was importing even rails and railway engines and other things from India. It was importing textiles and other things from India. It was a small developing country at that time which has come up in the world. It is a lesson for anyone. They got assistance from America and USA and all that. Fine. We also got assistance from USSR, from America and everywhere. The question is how did they utilise that assistance. Take an example of steel plant. And this I came to know when I was dealing with the Steel Ministry when I found out that in South Korea, a plant at Pohang was set up with the same technology, identical technology as was used in Durgapur in India. Although we started in 1956 and Pohang started in 1969, in that plant within ten years they reached a level of producing ten million tonnes of steel. And how many people did they employ? Fourteen thousands. They produced steel, the cost of which was less than Rs. 4,000 a tonne. With that steel they were able to compete with other countries of the world, producing ships, producing all other goods based on steel and exporting them to the world outside. They earned maximum from exports. Kindly consider, Sir, we in India have employed two lakh people, two hundred thousands. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): May I interrupt for a minute?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not now. Not at this stage. Please don't disturb me.

SHRI A.K. ROY: It will help you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All right.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, this is a common practice to believe that because of the large employment, our industry is losing in competition. May I know from the hon. Member, who is a knowledgeable Member also, what is the price of steel in USA compared to us? Is it not a fact that with all technology, all automation, everything, U S steel is the costliest steel in the world?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For this information, Sir, unfortunately, Indian steel today is the costliest

SHRI A K ROY: No I challenge

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now Sir, this is again a fallacious argument. It is good that my friend has raised it. Sir, you must consider the purchasing power of the people in a country when you consider the price. In USA, the per capita income—Mr. Ajit Singh will correct me if I am wrong—is about \$ 17,000. It is like a banana (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he was the Minister of Coal. He knows and he should tell me what is the price of coal in India and what is the price of coal in Australia, from which you are importing. Simply automation, removal of man, does not make the things cheap.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I will meet Mr. A.K. Roy's point immediately. No problem. Sir, price is always relevant only to the purchasing power. Otherwise it has no meaning. In America, if a banana costs one dollar, then to say that in India we can afford to sell a banana for Rs. fifteen, because the exchange rate of one dollar is now equal to Rs. fifteen or Rs. seventeen, would be ridiculous. How many people in India, even in urban society, in Delhi or Bombay, can afford to buy a banana at Rs. 15 a piece? So, it is

absurd to compare costs and prices in different countries. What is relevant is again what is your OMS in coal. You talk of efficiency. You have rich raw material resources. What is the output manshift? These are the parameters. And what is the ultimate cost of power? At what cost will you use it for industrial production? If one rupee per unit becomes the cost of thermal generation, at what cost will you give it to the industries and what end product cost will there be? How will you sell that end product? To whom will you sell it? This is the point to be considered. All I am saying, Sir, is that I am in favour of large-scale employment, but see where it can be realised. I will give an example. If you like, you can also give other examples also. Sir, one million tonnes of steel creates an employment for two-and-a-half lakhs people downstream. If we are producing today as was projected by the Pitamber Pant Committee, 80 million tonnes, of steel, how many millions of people you could have employed? More than 10 millions of people you would have employed today in this country and downstream in small industries spread out in the rural areas. Instead of doing that, I have some friends suggesting that we should get stuck at six-and-a-half million tonnes of steel in six steel plants, we should get stuck there and be happy and have steel produced at Rs. 8000 a tonne. And which is the purchasing class? In urban areas those who have unaccounted money, that parallel economy. 60 per cent being the Government itself and the rest of 40 per cent being the parallel economy class—is this the India that we are having now? Is this the India or Bharat of my friends who want to justify stagnation by saying that this should employ seven lakhs people to produce 180 million tonnes of coal, whereas in Australia 30,000 people produce 150 million tonnes of coal? On the one hand you want mechanisation also to be done in India and on the other hand you want the best equipment from Russia, from Germany, from Poland and from all other countries, Australia, USA and others. Yes, but why don't you say 'dig it only with hands, as was done in China?' But these very trade union leaders, Sir, would want the best equipment to be brought. Open cast mine, and then I

[Sh Vasant Sathe]

would also say, 'How can you do open cast mine with kick are shovel? Open cast mines can only be had with draglines dico machines, excavators and others. Therefore all these people who claim in the name of socialism—I am very sorry to say, socialism and communism—talk in the name of obsolete economy stagnant economy. That is what is happening there all over the world. Let them learn a lesson, all the big countries also the leaders of the Communist world, have discarded this philosophy of stagnation because they were not able to compete either in China or Russia not able to compete with the developed world. America and others. That is what they are asking, and my good friend, Mr. A. K. Roy and his like are still talking in terms of that. They are basically there and those in the corridors of power who also were in favour of the same economy have been responsible for this. You must see that I am asking them a simple question. All right, all right, I am willing to accept for the sake of argument if you say continue to employ two-and-a-half lakhs people we have cheap labour, continue all this. My good friends, do that. But please produce 80 million tonnes of steel. All that I am asking is find some miracle. Why could you not do it? Then they say we are not responsible. The Government is responsible. The Government does not have a magic wand. Therefore, Sir, you will always find that these friends will not let you do it in this country.

All I am requesting every serious thinking man is improve efficiency be competitive, you cannot survive without competition in this world. Unless we are competitive in the areas of cost quality and price we will be thrown back in a world which is moving at a much faster pace in technology in computerisation, in space technology and in optic fibre technology. We will lag behind and nobody in the world is going to have mercy for us. So I beg of this Government to have a policy in the corridors of Planning Commission. If you are going to be satisfied with the bureaucratic framework as to how much

investment is to be made in this area and how much little cut is to be made here and there, then it is alright, we will continue with the same thing. So, unless directions change, we will lag behind in the world and you will not have a magic wand of providing employment.

[Translation]

Can anybody or Mr. I. K. Rai tell me how can an industry be provided to somebody in the village where the per capita production of steel is only 3 Kg. Let it be explained.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Baukura)
Why you could not do it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I have already explained, we could not do it because we chose not to become competitive. On the other hand people like you destroyed the socialist movement instead of building it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is your idea of socialism?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To me it is balanced development of entire society.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): It is your policy of building a socialistic society that helped Birla, Tata and R. Parshuram to become billionaires in the post independence era while they were just ordinary people before independence. They minted money like any thing during the post independence era.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: None of my explanation is going to satisfy these people. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand their interruptions. It seems that they intend to achieve the same thing in 40 weeks what we could achieve in 40 years. On that analogy do they wish to see as many murders committed in their 40 weeks rule as were committed in our 40 years rule. I fail to

understand these people's line of thinking. It is the country which concerns me. We have to change the direction even now. There should be large scale production of energy, iron and steel in the country in order to cater to our private needs.

[*English*]

Sir, I do not want to enter into argument with my communist friends, particularly who are a frustrated lot, who have been defeated in their own motherland and fatherland; they do not have any right to argue in their field of economy. So, I need not get into argument with them. I am on a more serious point. Infrastructural growth is a must to provide gainful and productive employment to our brethren and young men in rural areas. That alone will give them the remunerative work; that alone will give them purchasing power and with that purchasing power they will be able to purchase consumer goods. Then only their life can improve. If you want to break this vicious circle, you must have faster and bigger production.

Sir, what pains me is this. Why are we stagnating in production of steel? We also did the same thing. But I cannot be blamed because I have said all this as a Minister. We are exporting rich iron ore from Orissa, Baladilla and Goa.

14.00 hrs.

All beautiful, excellent iron ores with highest Fe. content are being exported. 2 tonnes of iron ore that you export would give you about Rs. 600 worth in foreign exchange. But if you were to convert it into steel—two tonnes of iron ore is equal to one tonne of steel. All right, if you do not want to use steel in this country and suppose you export it, you will earn more than Rs. 4,000 a tonne. What should be the economics? Shall we gloat with figures? Shall we give figures to this country that even now we are exporting iron ore even to China? They have entered into an agreement. About South Korea, of course, it is understandable. There is Paradeep Port and they have agreed to develop it on short-

term and long-term basis. They will export iron ore to South Korea from Orissa. Is this not suicidal? Shall you export our rich raw materials or you convert them into value added product. Even if you do not want to use it, you can export it. Where does the wisdom lie?

[*Translation*]

My friend, on that side are again and again asking what you did. We did nothing that is why we are sitting on this side. Now you should amend yourself, otherwise you will also come to this side very soon. If you want to do something for the country then do something for its betterment and do not fight each other. I am talking about the unity of the country. If you want to take the country towards the path of balanced progress, you will have to fulfill the basic requirements with a great speed. There is no alternative to this. For example, take the case of automobile industry. It generates such a large amount which could be treated as parallel economy. Other day I said that parallel economy of Rs. 50 thousand crore is being controlled by less than 50 thousand people. According to income tax statistics of Government, the number of such persons is less than 50 thousand whose income is more than rupees one lakh. These are the people who are behind this parallel economy. You cannot even touch them.

(*Interruptions*)

In West Bengal Communists are requesting Birlas and Ambanis to install industries. There Jyoti Basu Dada requesting Chhabaria to establish industries in West Bengal. You should not talk of socialism. You have destroyed whole of Calcutta and West Bengal.

[*English*]

Maharashtra is much better than you in industrial growth. No industrialist wants to go from Maharashtra to West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe ji, you have made good points. You have said,

infrastructure should be developed. You have said, raw materials should not be exported. You say that black money should be used. These are the three points.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you distinguish between two hundred rupee notes and say this is black and this is white? There is no distinction. You must ensure that this money comes for productive purposes. I have suggested boldly one way of doing it. Abolish income-tax, introduce heavy expenditure tax and tell them "Bring out your money for productive purposes. Invest it in banks. If you do not do it, we will catch you and take you to task and get the tax from you." Do away with this distinction. Why have they put money in Swiss banks and other places? Allow them to put it for growth, for housing, building bridges, having power plants and steel plants. Let there be competition. Why cannot we have a car to be produced of 500 cc? 500 cc car in Japan and all over the world today covers per litre about 27 KM or 30 KM. Why cannot we introduce in India this car and allow some private sector to go in for this? This is how you must allow growth-oriented approach. Our experience is controls and more controls has led to more corruption. Adopt single window approach. Be bold. Tell people "You do not have to fill up all these Forms etc. You set up an industry as is done in Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and all other places in South Korea. Let people invest for growth. That alone will create employment for young men. Angry young men in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Kashmir get diverted to populist movements. Instead of that, generate employment opportunities. That will divert their attention to creative work. I beg of you that industrial policy is not a short term thing like just approval of Budget for few rupees here and few rupees there. We need a directional change. I am placing this before you because as the saying goes in Maharashtra from Jnaneshwar.

[*Translation*]

We should not fight each other. This, I said

earlier also. Just like you we have also given a thought to it. God has given thinking power to human beings. Thus it is the only difference between human being and animal. God has also given us mind to think. If we do not use it, whose fault is this? God cannot do any thing more.

I request the House to think over it seriously. If you do not change your way you will not be able to face the challenge of the present day world. Instead of creating more opportunities of job, if we go on accusing each other, we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment and production.

I again say that no country in the world have ever progressed with 30 kilowatt per-capita power and three kilogram per-capita steel. This is the situation at present in India. We will have to change the direction. It is necessary to change the present set up of administration, because it is the bureaucracy which implements the policies. It should be made result oriented. The Indian Administrative Service should be changed into Indian Development Service. Officers should be given a target and asked to fulfil it. If they fail in doing their job, they should be asked to go away.

[*English*]

Make their service, after a particular stage of Join Secretary, contractual.

[*Translation*]

This change should be brought.

[*English*]

The fault is not on the individuals. They are the best people. They are the pick of the country. It is not their fault. The fault is of the system. This system is not result-oriented. That is why I have been constantly saying to introduce Authority, Continuity and Accountability, ACA. Please introduce this *mantra* if you like to call it or this formula and then you will find a revolutionary change both in the public sector and everywhere. In the public

sector and in all the industrial sectors if you really want growth, bring about participatory work culture. The only way you can enthuse the working class is to make them full partners, not by just appointing one or some members on the Board of Directors. They should be full partners in the very process of production and growth. If you do this, the *Trimurthi* culture, as I call it, and if you introduce that in your industrial field, in your business and economic activity, I will tell you still you can make this country self-reliant. It has got excellent talent in the field of Science and Technology. There are brilliant young people and scientists in our country. Therefore, if you introduce this, you can still make this country not only self-reliant but also competitive with any developed country of this world. With this aim, if you go in for a structural change in the wheel of industrial growth, industrial production which is the very crux, very heart of the progress of this country, you can achieve a lot. I would plead with this Government one thing. I beg of you not to have debating or scoring points and not to finding fault with this side or that side. Let us see where we have gone wrong. I have myself given example of where we have gone wrong. So, if the matter is taken in the right spirit, I am still hopeful that we will find a new era emerging in this country.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
(Jahanabad): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a cement factory by the Cement Corporation of India in Jahanabad district of Bihar] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish leather industry in Masaudhi sub-division of Patna

district of Bihar] (7)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-open the closed unit of Fatuha Scooters located in Patna district of Bihar] (8)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-open the closed unit of Dalmia industry in Rohtas district of Bihar] (9)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare Jahanabad district of Bihar as 'no industry district.'] (10)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up industries in Jahanabad district of Bihar.] (11)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide loans to poor villagers of jahanabad district of Bihar for setting up village and small industries] (12)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide loans to unemployed youth of Jahanabad district of Bihar for setting up village and small industries.] (13)

"That the demand under the Head

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Department of Industrial Development
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide grant-in-aid to
Bihar Government for setting up
cycle industry.] (14)

"That the demand under the Head
Department of Industrial Development
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide grant-in-aid to
Bihar Government for setting up
cement industry.] (15)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I
beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head
Department of Industrial Development
be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to encourage Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes
people for starting industries.] (62)

"That the demand under the Head
Department of Industrial Development
be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to boost agro-based indus-
tries.] (63)

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Cha-
tra): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was listening to the
speech of hon. Member Shri Sathe very
attentively. When he was mentioning indus-
trial policy of 1956, I felt that he will press for
it, but after listening to his speech now I think
he is feeling sorry for the 1956 policy and
feels that that policy was wrong. Pandit
Jawaharlal Nehru said very clearly that big,
medium and basic industries should be under
the control of the Government and they
should be kept in public sector.

14.16 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in
the Chair]

Pandit Nehru wanted a controlled economy.
He wanted that economy of the country
should not be in the hands of few persons.
So in 1956 an industrial policy was formu-
lated, which was the best policy after inde-
pendence. But it was not implemented and
the result is before us. Sathe ji is very much
worried about the poverty and unemploy-
ment in villages. There is no employment in
villages these days. In villages the traditional
artisans are out of job. The implements
which were made by them are now being
manufactured by Tata. The black-smith,
carpenter, potter and washerman of the vil-
lages have lost their jobs and they have not
been provided any alternative employment.
Earthen pots etc. are not being produced in
the villages. They are being produced in
plastic or paper factories. A washerman was
washing clothes in the villages with a very
little capital. He was using an ass for trans-
portation of clothes. But now big laundries
have come up and big capitalists are control-
ling the entire trade. A washerman has lost
his livelihood. Similarly the poor fisherman
were using a simple net and a small boat to
catch fish. But today big costly machines
have been introduced in that field. In this way
the fishermen have been made jobless.
Similar is the case of weavers who have
been rendered jobless. Gold smiths do not
have any land or any other employment and
are engaged in their ancestral work are also
facing the same fate. Machines have been
imported from Italy, Germany and Japan to
manufacture ornaments and thus lakhs of
people have been made jobless.

Machines has also been introduced in
the field of carpets. Hand made carpets were
sold in the international market. The artisans
who were engaged in this trade, do not know
how to face this attack?

Our planners think that U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
and England are very prosperous and want
to make India prosperous like U.S.A. and

U.S.S.R. But there is difference between India and U.S.A., U.S.S.R. etc. We have less land and more population. Now India has a population of 80 crore and 50 lakh and we have only 32 lakh square kilometre land. Russia has 224 lakh square kilometre land against the population of 27 crores. U.S.A. has a population of 22 crores and land to the tune of 94 lakh square kilometre. Those countries have more land and lesser population while in India we have lesser land and more population. Here in our country machine is costly while the labour is cheap. In those countries labour is costly while the machines are cheap.

After seeing towards these countries we also thought of making India like U.S.A. and Russia. But it is not possible. This led to deterioration of our condition and people lost their livelihood. In the villages where *Pattals* (plates made of leaves) were made by hand, machine has also reached there. Bids are also being manufactured by machines. Machines have snatched employment from their hands. This led to unemployment in villages. You cannot imagine the impact of poverty there.

Now the people in Bihar are being taught that only ballot cannot improve your lot. Your fate cannot be decided unless you use bullet.

Our Planning is defective. We claim that production has increased. But in reality it is not so. Best quality of mica is available in Bihar. But the mica industries are being destroyed there. In 1972, two lakh labourers were engaged in mica industries. But after the creation of MITCO in 1972 the condition of the industries went on deteriorating. Now only 500 labourers are working in this industries. In this way 2 lakh labourers became jobless.

In the recent report it has been stated that mica worth Rs. 28.73 crores was exported. But this would have been to the tune of Rs. 200 crore if export had been done with the usual pace. Previously, 600 mines were in operation. Today, only 35 mines are work-

ing and only 700 workers including 200 officers are employed in these mines. Out of these 2 lakh workers, who have been rendered jobless, 75 thousand belonged to Bhuria and Mushar castes, who are most backward and poorer than even harijans. Even if the past growth rate had been maintained the export would have been to the tune of 17-18 thousand M.T. instead of 200 M.T. as at present. The backward labourer are being told that when legal and non-violent means are not available, then the only means available is the means of bomb. I want to say that a dangerous situation like Punjab and Kashmir is also coming up in Central Bihar. If you ponder over these two-four-five issues you will realise that injustice has been done to them and they have been rendered jobless. They have been made jobless and no alternative means of livelihood have been provided to them, which will worsen the situation. When these young educated doctors, engineers and scientists go to their homes and see their parents and family members in hapless condition there they lose their balance of mind and take guns into their hands and attack banks. At present 90% of the bank dacoities are being committed by educated youth. The unlettered youth in rural areas and lirting with jobs. This situation needs immediate attention. The situation is deteriorating very fast. The means of livelihood are no longer available in rural areas. Your schemes, whether they are wrong or right, are not being implemented. In a country schemes are made for utilising the resources of the country, to provide jobs to unemployed youths and to bring equality in the society. But here the implementation of the schemes in making the things worse. It is regrettable that five year plans have resulted in worsening the unemployment problem instead of solving it. In the world India is the most indebted country. Unemployment has increased. Diseases have increased. We have not made progress in any field. This shows that shortcomings are there in one field or the other. How to remove this? You are right when you say that administration should be set right. I remember that in 1966 an inquiry committee was constituted to enquire into the corrup-

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

tion in Railways. Among others this committee consisted of justice Shri Mathew and Shri Vindhyawasni Prasad. In the report of that committee it was clearly stated that corruption in railways has assumed so alarming proportion that if it is eradicated we can have railway tracks made of silver instead of iron in next ten years. This is the condition in other industries also. All our industries are running in loss. It is all due to rampant corruption from top to bottom in the society in all the fields of life.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: The reason of this corruption is the use of money in politics. Unless and until influence of money, muscle power and castism remains on politics we cannot have clean political set up. Industries and agriculture also cannot progress. With these words I support the demands for grants.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Hon. Chairman, Sir now I...on demands relating to Industries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Joshi, speak in Sanskrit as you have started in Sanskrit.

SHRI DAV DAYAL JOSHI: People will not understand and the reporters will also have difficulty. Sanskrit is the simplest language. Computer have also provide this.

A change has come in the country. We may thank Bofors for this. Today each and everybody in the country knows about it and believes that they have received kickback. You may give credit to Bofors for this change, but one thing cannot be forgotten that Rajiv Gandhi made a blunder of his life by reducing the age of voting to 18 years. This brought

a doom for congress rule, because youths were very angry on account of the policies of congress. The moment they got voting right, they used it against the ruling party, because they were of the view that they are the people who are responsible to put them in the category of unemployed. Alongwith other problems, unemployment is the biggest problem of the country. In reply to a question on 20-3-90 Minister of Industries informed the House that at present there are 3 crore 27 lakh registered unemployed in the country. Mr. Sathe, I am surprised to note that you criticised socialism and communism and praised the policies of your own party, but unemployment also increased in a great way during your rule. There is no country in the world where Planning Commission decides the policies and targets which will be achieved during that five year plan or this five year plan. We are going to start eighth five year plan and will prepare the 9th plan after a short period. So, Sathe Saheb, is it not correct that the shortcomings of our planning, which you have accepted, should not be criticised. But this is not the question before us at present, question before us is that why a thought was not given to those shortcomings on account of which the number of unemployed went on increasing every year. I would request my Congress friends to think over the reasons of increase in unemployment. There is no country in the world where revaluation is not done after achieving the targets of plan. But my friends made a fun of the youths of this country and they are facing the result of the same. In the previous Vidhan Sabha elections in Kota an youth put a slip in a ballot box, stating that we have elected Dau Dayal Joshi and Lalit ji, we are also electing you. They did not elected him only, but elected us in Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar Lok Sabha seats and we won all the 18 Vidhan Sabha seats from Jhalawar and Bundi and vanished Congress from there. He also wrote that if you will not be able to check unemployment and will not be successful in providing jobs, then remember we can do the same with you also. I want to say hon. Ajit Singh, son of a great leader of farmers Charan Singh, who tried to give a new direction to the country, and Sharadji to

start such industries which may provide employment to the unemployed. If you want to constitute any committee or commission and want to prepare any industrial policy for providing jobs to the youths, we are ready to give you cooperation. Ajit Singh Saheb, please think over it seriously. If you will not give a serious thought to this, you will also have the same fate which congress had in Kota.

You did not prepared correct policies. My friends from congress say that this Government is a Government of Commissions. I would like to tell the hon. members that this Government is neither the Government of Commissions nor of Committees. This is our moral duty to correct your wrongs. We discuss different matters in separate expert committees. For example, for the first time a health consultative committee have been constituted, in which out of 11 members 10 are doctors and one member is a Vaidya. I am a member of that committee. If 11 members work with hon. Health Minister, then it is sure that something will be done. You never thought about the ability of the members appointed in the consultative committees.

Mr. Chairman, I was saying that industrial policy should be village oriented, it should be agriculture oriented, so that more persons can be engaged in it. I request that Tata should not be allowed to manufacture steel, salt and other things, because if these items are produced by Tata, who will buy them if they are produced in villages? Who will buy the things manufactured in the villages if Dalda, sunlight, lifebuoy, lux etc. are produced by Hindustan Lever Ltd. So ban should be put on them. If rose brand match-box comes in an attractive packet who is going to buy the match-box produced in the villages? I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to ban the production of these items in big industries. A decision regarding this will have to be taken. Government should think over it very seriously.

Last time Shri Ajit Singh informed the House that more than Rs. 576 crore as

central excise duty is due on 22 big industrial Houses, who were supporters of congress policies. It is very strange that this amount has not been realised from them so far. These industrialist evade so many taxes and do not pay income tax to the Rajasthan Government as well as the Central Government. This arrear of Rs. 576 crore should be realised from these big industrialists including Tata, Birla, J.K. Synthetic, D.C.M. etc. Force should be used to realise this amount. This amount was not paid on the basis of election donations under the influence of red-tapism and bureaucracy even after the decision of the Supreme Court. I would like to request you that strong steps should be taken to realise this amount. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that how big industrialists were encouraged in this country. Up to last five years Birla set up 235 industries one after the other. They were following the rule of getting back the amount invested, with in three years of the establishment of the factory. In this way they set up 235 factories. After that Government had to put a ban on the expansion of Birla industries. now the time has come when Government should think how to promote cottage industries and agriculture based industries in the villages in a big way. You will have to finalise a policy in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, I want to draw your attention towards my constituency, Kota, which is an important district so far as industries are concerned. But now all the industries there are sick. They have been made sick in a very calculated way. Government give subsidy to sick industries. After getting it they run for an year or so and again becomes sick and again demand subsidy. I am unable to understand why big industrialists are being paid subsidy in the name of farmers. Government should think seriously about the Kota type sick industries.

With the exception of 3-4 industries nearly all the industries in public sector are running in loss. They have shown loss of crores of rupees. What is the use of such trade which continuously gives loss. We should, therefore, give a second thought to

[Sh. Dayal Singh]

our industrial policy. All such officers who are responsible for these losses should be dismissed immediately. Hon. Minister for Industries should have the will power of his great father, who reached to the post of Prime Minister on account of his will-power. All those industries of public sector which are running in loss and in which Government had invested millions of rupees, should be closed and if you dismiss few officers who get Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 thousand salary and travel in Impala Cars, you can revive all the sick industries.

Ayurved medical system is not getting recognition in railways and public sector. Those who want this treatment, are not getting it.

Mr. Chairman, Shriram Chemical Industry of Kota is not providing any facility of chemical industry to its workers. Workers are agitating for that since long and about 150-200 workers have been removed from service. If I get time to speak on the demands in respect of Ministry of Labour, I will tell in detail about it. In Kota and Rajasthan we have big mineral deposits. The marble available there is considered to be the best in world. This marble was used in Taj Mahal. But it is not being extracted in a scientific way. If it is done in a scientific way we can come out of that difficult situation in which previous Government left us and have to resort to over-draft. The previous Government has left empty coffers. Government should pay attention towards the exploitation of minerals in Rajasthan. An intensive survey should be conducted in this respect. If it is done, Rajasthan can alone remove the poverty of India. There are rich deposits of silver, gold, zinc and iron ore in the Arawali ranges of Rajasthan. With these words I conclude.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Speaker had informed the House today that the Home Minister would make a statement at 2 O'clock

in the afternoon. We are waiting for that statement leaving all our engagements, but the Minister has not turned up and he is yet to make his statement. Is it because he is afraid of some thing? Why he is hesitating to come before us? It is requested that he should come before the House and make his statement.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): We are also waiting for his statement.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): It was assured that the statement will be made by the Home Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the time was not 2 O'clock. Presently he is busy in a meeting, he will come in due course.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelipura): The understanding was that at 2.00 P.M., the Home Minister will make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The Minister says that he will come as early as possible. Let us wait.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: At least, somebody should be serious about this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think it is a very serious matter...

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): You are not serious, though the

matter is very serious.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think the hon. lady member has much better sense and sensitivity than the Member who has interrupted just now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: We have seen their rule and the sense both.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Try to learn from them. I would like to submit that this House has been waiting since this morning to hear from the hon. Home Minister the very-very reprehensible, serious and shocking matter that has taken place, i.e. the brutal murder or assassination or massacre of our people in Kashmir-Mr. Kher of the H.M.T. and how we learn, even the Vice-Chancellor and his P.A. has been killed

Sir, is this not serious now? This House is supreme. The tradition of this House is, this House has always been treated as supreme and no other business can hold a Minister to say that he cannot come to the House. By how, this must have been communicated to him. If he is busy with a meeting there, can't he come here for some time?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: It is a matter of shame that the people, who were not moved by the murders of the Ex-Commander in Chief of the country and that of the then Prime Minister of India. We now showing these anxiety over this matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It did move us, that is why Government did it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the friends from the Janata Dal justifying the killing of Mr. Khera and the Vice-Chancellor in Kashmir by the terrorists?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the morning some of the hon. members had suggested that the Home Minister should come before the House, but no time was fixed by the Chair. Now the Minister present in the House says that the Home Minister will come at any time. So, we will have to wait for some more time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): The Chair said that the hon. Minister would come at the earliest. At the earliest means within 10 minutes. Now he is in the Vigyan Bhavan. It is an utter negligence on their part. The House is supreme. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: A telephonic message has been received just now stating that a bomb has been lobbed on a train in Malad section of Bombay, as a result of which some 30 to 40 people have been killed. It is strange that despite such serious incident, hon'ble Home Minister choose to stay away. Anything may happen till evening today, we should not shield ourselves on the plea that since Congress people made a mistake thereby we are also entitled to commit the same mistake. This is no argument. We should avoid such arguments and call a spade a spade. The Chairman is requested to exercise his full powers and direct the Home Minister to report to the House immediately.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Now that this House has been left to the confidence of the Home Minister, at least the Home Minister should show us the courtesy

[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

of saying when his presence could be expected in this house because all the members would like to be present here to listen to the Home Minister. So, at least, he could show the House this courtesy that he could inform the House when it will be convenient for him to come. I am saying this only because we have been experiencing a strange practice in this House. Never before did we have a situation in which the House was held up because of the convenience of a Minister. In the past, right from the Prime Minister, downwards to members, whenever the house summoned them, they came instantly. But now we have a government where the Home Minister's convenience has to be awaited by this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right. The problem is that the hon. Speaker had announced in the morning that the home Minister would come as early as possible. But, at the same time, the Speaker was not competent to fix up the time. Now I request the Minister present here to ask the Home Minister to come before 4 O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): He will come after attending a meeting.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Parliament cannot be taken so lightly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the Parliament cannot be subordinate to any other meeting. So, you kindly send a word to the Minister requesting him to come before the House before 4 O'clock.

Mr. K.S. Rao.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: That is what I said. He will come before 4 O'clock.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANNAN

(Mukundapuram): I want one clarification. Is it 4 P.M. or 4 A.M.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 4 P.M.

(*Interruptions*)

15.00 hrs.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Industry is one of the or the most important sector or instrument to decide about the growth or prosperity of any nation. I wish the hon. Minister pays some attention towards my speech.

Apart from the policies of the Government it is also the concept, the vision, or the dynamism of the Minister that plays a role. By virtue of his being a youngster probably an ambitious and knowledgeable person, I think, Mr. Ajit Singh must be able to do at least some thing, if not rise totally to the expectations of the countrymen.

It may be the case in regard to the undeveloped countries that agriculture plays a major role. But in a developing country or a developed country, industry takes the cake. And we, having achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains it is time for us to concentrate more on the industry. An industry can be agro based, an industry can be manufacturing, transport, anything. So, industry has got to play a vital role in every sector.

Unless there is production we cannot think of distribution. Unless the wealth is generated, we cannot think of rational distribution among the people. So, we have to concentrate necessarily on production, which will in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry.

Keeping this in our mind the policies of the Government the decision making of the Government plays a very key role. Apart from that, time also is very important.

The policies of the Government —of the previous Government —clearly give us an impression that the growth in industrial pro-

duction is substantial compared to even international standards also. And the policies adopted by the earlier Government, the decisions taken by the earlier Government not only in one year, in all the last five years or even earlier also prove that the growth is substantial except perhaps of the year 1979-80 when it went to the minus side of 1.7 per cent. In 1988-89 it was 8.8 per cent, and it must be only going up and not coming down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about the last year, 1989-90?

SHRI K.S. RAO: In the last two to three months, we do not know. But earlier, certainly it was better and usually even the statistics reveal that industrial production was more, growth rate was more in the last two quarters. Unfortunately the last quarter, or the third quarter, is with you. You can see the statistics. If there were to be something wrong in the last three months it will be with the policies of the existing Government and certainly not with the earlier Government.

Productive employment is the major criteria and the key for industrial success is power generation. We know that there is shortage of power in the country. There is always a deficit in almost all the States in the country. To think of industrial growth or industrial production the Minister should first think of power, though it does not fall within his Ministry. He must have a dialogue with the Ministry of Energy, he must have a dialogue with the Ministry of Commerce without which there cannot be a guaranteed achievement. So, while it is our experience in the past also, wherever we raise a question in Parliament about the shortage of achievements in any sector the single answer used to be shortage of resources. How will the resources come? The resources come only when there is production. How will the production come? Production come only when the capacity of the individual is more, or the skill of the individual to generate wealth is more. So, basically the concentration must be in improving the skills of the individuals of the countrymen. In this regard, I have a suggestion to the hon. Minister to

think of insisting or bringing a Statute by which every major industry must have a training school or college or institute by which they can give good training not only in their products which they are manufacturing but also several other connected things. The country today is short of skilled workmen though in number we claim that this country has got the biggest technological manpower in the world. Given an opportunity, our engineers and technologists have proved much better than the technologists in any of the most developed nations of the world. But at the lower level or at the floor level we have to take adequate care in training them, in improving their skills, by which the cost of production can go down, the efficiency of an individual can go up and the prices will not go up. All these things will be added benefits.

I always oppose the import of many of the items which can be produced in this country including oilseeds. In regard to the import of technology, from wherever it is, whichever part of the world it is, there need not be any hesitation. We have umpteen number of Non-Resident Indians living in developed countries, who are waiting very eagerly to see the policies of our country, to see the dynamism or the decision making of this Ministry, wherein they can not only utilise their financial resources but also their technical skills in starting major industries, which can mainly act as import substitutes. A number of items, which we are importing today can be produced in our country itself. Because of that import, we are losing very valuable foreign exchange. It has become a matter of serious problem of balance of trade. So, this can also be sorted out. Our experience in the past also indicates that our technologists have got enough knowledge to adopt any latest technology available in the world; not only adoption of technology but also research and development. But because of the inadequate resources available in regard to the research and development, though not much has been done by our technologists in this regard, they have come to a stage where they can adopt any latest technology in no time. Japan is a concrete example before us. In Japan, there

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

was not much research and development compared to United States, but still today Japan has become a threat even to United States by its ability to adopt the latest technology and by hard work. Similar can be the situation in this country. We can also in the same way come up as what Japan has done and prove our mettle our confidence in this regard.

Basically the policy of the Ministry should be such that it must take care of motivation. Unless the policy adopted by the Government motivates an individual or an industrialist to come forward with some conviction or with some assurance from the Government, the production will go down. We can take the example of the recent decision of the Finance Ministry in withdrawing the Investment Allowance. What are they doing with the Investment Allowance? Why is it allowed? The industrialist is allowed Investment Allowance only to expand his industry or start a new industry. Presuming that the wealth of an industry or a corporation or a company is going up and he is avoiding tax payment, still the tax is not going into his coffers. It is being used only for expanding his industry. That is a type of incentive for him to start more and more industries. The Government can think in terms of how to treat accumulated property or wealth of a company. I have suggested earlier in Parliament that unless there is a motivation an individual to generate wealth, the prosperity of the nation will not come up. But the question comes: how long can we permit the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals? Can we not think in terms of treating this property after certain minimum levels or after certain fixed levels, as a trust property for which he is trusted? In which case we are not discouraging an individual to generate more wealth and at the same time, we are ensuring that he will not misuse that property for wrong ends. He will increase not only the company's wealth but nation's wealth. He will be increasing not only his own production but also the country's production. He will also be

helping the prices not to go up or in certain times prices to come down. A concrete example before us is cement production. Cement, when there were controls in this country, was selling at Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 per bag even 7 to 8 years back. But when the controls are removed, when the production is encouraged, the prices have come down to Rs. 50 to Rs. 54 per bag. I agree that it has gone up now. But I am telling that with sufficient knowledge and authority. Maybe it may not be so in a remote part where cement is not produced. But in places like Andhra Pradesh where cement is manufactured in ample quantities and where prices had gone upto Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 per bag; these have come down to Rs. 50 and Rs. 52 per bag. Why I am giving this instance is that with proper policies of the Government not only production can be increased but even prices can be brought down. I request the hon. Minister to think in a very detailed manner, assess the situation, make a thorough study and identify the areas where that type of policies can be used to achieve these objectives.

In regard to power, it is a common knowledge that several of the SEBs are causing heavy losses apart from not generating power required to start industries or for other purposes in the State. The thinking is going on for a long time of allowing the private sector to enter into power generation. I do not say that power generation must be accepted straightway to be taken up by the private sector. But when the Government did not have funds, when the Government cannot cater to the needs of the country or industrialists or the people, I do not understand what is the harm in allowing the private sector to come and start power generation which can be a substantial help in promoting not only the power industry but other industries also. I did find in some corners that the Government is thinking in terms of allowing core sector also to be taken up by private sector. Similarly, in the case of newsprint, I read the other day that the Government has come up with a very liberal attitude in regard to the import of newsprint. I do not say that it should not be done. But it

could have been done without wastage of foreign exchange and by encouraging some local industrialists to start newsprint industry in our country. We are not short of raw material or technology. We have tried it successfully in Tamil Nadu. I know a good number of industrialists are prepared to take up newsprint manufacture provide the Government comes up with a long terms policy.

Licensing is one barrier in promotion of industries. It is an eye sour to all of us to see the pathetic conditions of any industrialist in getting his project cleared which is delayed by some years sometimes. Though time and again, this Parliament has been discussing this subject of simplifying the procedures and it has been promised by successive governments that it will do so but still much more has to be done. A day has come when the Government or the concerned officer representing the Government must go to the house of an individual where he finds that here is a potential industrialist or a candidate who can undertake this industry. It is not that the industrialist or the person who wants to start an industry, must crawl before some officers or must go from door to door, from table to table, for months and years together in the offices, but the culture must be changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, the time allotted to the Congress member, Mr. K.S. Rao is only ten minutes and that too has been singed by the Congress Whip, Mr. K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the time allotted to our party is two hours forty-five minutes. This might have been incorporated by somebody else, not by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is signed by Mr. K.S. Rao. Anyway, you have taken much more time, please conclude.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the procedures should be simplified, cutting down red-tapism. If red-tapism is allowed in any activity, it is causing more than twenty per cent. That means, wasting the national resources, manpower and everything. So, I request the

hon. Minister that while simplifying the procedures, he must also think in terms of time value, cut down the red-tapism and also think in terms of decentralising the power of giving licences. I am happy that the Government has started regional offices of DGTD or the licensing authorities in various parts of the country. This facility can be extended further and regional offices can be started in every State headquarters of the country so that people need not come to Delhi every time and waste their time and energy, or depend upon some middleman in getting the licences.

With regard to our products being exported to various parts of the country, we have ample potential. But the normal complaint is that the quality must be improved. This can be done if only the Government insists on maintaining certain standards in various products. If it were to have some rigorous checks on eliminating such industrialists who are not maintaining the accepted standards, not only we will get the potentiality of exports improved, but the image of the Indian industrialists and the image of the products of the country will go up in the international sector. This will help in the long-term.

Coming to public sector, much has been said by my senior colleague, Mr. Sathe earlier. When public sector was thought over earlier by Jawaharlal Nehruji, and was thought as a product of socialism, I do not think Nehruji had ever conceived that socialism means distribution of poverty or losses. He must have felt that by encouraging public sector, instead of allowing the benefits of the industry to go to a few hands, they must go to more and more hands. But this will happen only when it gets dividends, when it gets profits, and not when it gets losses. If the public sector were to incur losses, distributing these losses to the people is contradicting the very aim of it. So, the fear that if public sector were to be discouraged, the Government will get a bad name, or by investing more and more in the public sector only, the Government will get good name, should be removed. I do not discourage the Govern-

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ment from investing more in public sector, but they should invest more only when they could ensure that the public sector gets the profits. This is possible only when workers' participation is allowed at every level, not only at the management or the board level but even at the floor level. We can see our own practical experiences. The moment nothing is secret to a worker working in an industry, the moment he comes to know that the particular industry in which he is working is incurring losses, he will not make any allegation against anybody. But today, he is kept in the dark. He is of the opinion that it is because of the wrong policies of the management or because of the corruption at the highest level that the losses are being caused and not because he is not working. So, if things are known to him, if he were to be a party to everything that is going on in the industry the problems can be sorted out and this public sector, where Rs. 70,000 crores of public money are invested, can yield substantial dividends, generate more wealth, reduce the prices and be competitive to the private sector. Sir, I wish the hon. Minister to concentrate more on the public sector and also ensure that the heads of departments, heads of industrials are men with commitment, men with integrity, men with efficiency and also be accountable. If these are ensured, public sector will be a success and the real goal set for the public sector will be achieved.

Sir, coming to the export-oriented units, I would like to point out that on many occasions it has come to our notice that in spite of the policies and the promises made, the export trade zone promised in Vizag has not taken the shape in reality. The sanction of the Government for opening a unit in Vizag for export purposes has already been issued. But so far nothing has been done in this regard. Vizag is one place where the potentiality for export of many items is available. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this becomes a reality and implement the scheme already sanctioned for Vizag.

Sir, the other day, I had been to USSR. I found that the potentiality there was high, running into lakhs of crores of rupees and when I had a discussion with the Ambassador and also other senior officials there, I came to know that the proper discussion in coming to conclusions was the main delay particularly in regard to tax matters and other things as to how to repatriate them, etc. I think this should not be the problem because it can be a barter trade. There are lot of equipments and heavy engineering goods including aircrafts which can be imported from the USSR and in turn we can export to that country consumer goods, etc. I would therefore request the Minister to create a special cell particularly to take care of these things so that the trade between the USSR and our country can be increased and if necessary the Government can give encouragement or give incentives to the industries which come forward to take up production of export-oriented goods to the USSR.

Sir, the Government is thinking of giving lot of incentives and subsidies to those who start the industries in the backward and no-industry areas. As has been mentioned earlier, the Government or the Finance Minister can think of permitting those people who come forward to start industries with their unaccounted money. The can be permitted to start industries in the backward areas or no-industry areas by which the Government can, to some extent, solve the problem of finding resources. They can also save the money which is given by way of subsidy to those industries by withdrawing the same.

Sir, another point is that housing is a major industry, if you consider it as an industry. I know that the Government did consider housing as an industry and it has been mentioned time and again that there has been shortage of dwelling units to the tune of 20 million in this country. If the cost of construction of each unit is taken as Rs. 20,000, it would entail a cost of about Rs. 40,000 crores for providing those 20 million dwelling units. The industry requiring such a huge amount for the construction of 20 million

dwelling units can be started with the availability of indigenous materials and manpower within the country. This way a very hectic activity by employing thousands of people can be started. Sir, this country has got very good potential in increasing the agricultural production, but because the farmers are not getting remunerative prices, agro-based industries do not take initiative. If the Government takes initiative or encourages the agro-based industries by giving enough incentives to those starting industries in those areas, not only our products can be exported to other countries but the farmers will also be able to get remunerative prices for their produce. If the farmers are assured of remunerative prices, they will take keen interest in increasing their production. For example, oil seeds and other agricultural produces can be increased. Similarly, fruit processing activities can be brought under agro-based industries.

Sir, regional imbalance is one reason for backwardness of many areas. While there were differences opinion or some petty tendencies of regionalism or language are coming up, some of the people can be provoked in certain parts of the country. It is basically because regional imbalance. When they find that the people living in a particular area are better off, Compared to them, naturally a type of jealousy or some kind of dissatisfaction sets in their mind and this will be taken advantage of by some vested interests and put them in the wrong path by which the nation has to face so many problems which we are facing today in different parts of the country. So, by avoiding these regional imbalances we can sort out those problems also. It is a common knowledge, Sir, that a lot of industrial development corporations are there in every State, but to tell you the truth, not one corporation or not one official working in those corporations could advise the promoters well as to which industry can be started first. The promoters are left to their fate and many a time when they could not get the right industry, the industry is failing and public money is put to loss. So, a proper survey must be conducted by the Industries Department and suggestions should be given

or advice should be given to the prospective promoters.

Coming lastly to Andhra Pradesh, Ajit Singh Sahib, Vijayawada is a place where colour picture tubes are contemplated since 4-5 years and a lot of injustice has been done to that place in Andhra Pradesh by not clearing the colour picture tubes, for which they have applied earlier, but certain other parts where they applied later, that licence was cleared and not this in spite of the rich resources and potentialities both in manpower and inputs in Vijayawada. So, I request the hon. Minister to clear this colour picture tubes proposal in Vijayawada immediately, without any loss of time.

Similar is the case with soda ash factory, which was contemplated a long time back in my constituency, Machilipatnam. The sea coast is there, there are a lot of facilities for producing the salt. Everybody, even the Government felt, the industrialists felt that that is the right place to start a soda ash factory. For reasons not known it is not coming up and I request the Minister to look into it. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the gas and oil has been strict in abundance in Andhra Pradesh, in Krishna-Godavari basin, and instead of transporting that oil or gas elsewhere to distant parts, I request the hon. Minister to think in terms of starting an oil refinery in the Krishna-Godavari delta to ensure that the cost of refining the oil and then supplying it to the other parts of the area will be less and also there will be an economic activity in that part.

Similarly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was seeking the permission of the Central Government to start gas-based power generation. I say that if the hon. Minister or his Government were to take an early decision to accept the power generation in private sector, there are umpteen number of people in Andhra Pradesh even to start the power generation based on the gas available.

My last point is, the Khadi and village

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industries is one area where the employment can be generated in abundance in rural areas. It is unfortunate that though it is being said time and again in the Legislatures and Parliament about the KVIC and its proposals, not adequate publicity was given in the rural areas about the facilities that are being given by the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation and the allotment of funds also is very meagre. So, I request the hon. Minister to multiply the allocation to the Khadi and village industries, start training centres in rural areas, link it up with KVIC and also the financial institutions by which lakhs of unemployed poor youth who are in rural areas need not feel desperate and the employment can be generated with less cost and there will be peace in the rural areas also by which we will be checking the urban migration. So, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to concentrate on these matters and also encourage self-employed people by allocating more funds.

I express my thanks to the hon. Minister as well as the Chairman, and I will be more thankful if these things are brought into action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Basudeb Acharia, the total time allotted to your Party is 27 minutes and three names have been given from your Party.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, it is not three; only two names have been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, please conclude in 15 minutes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problems of industry in our country cannot be discussed in isolation because it has a link with the financial institutions and the Ministries of Steel and Energy. Since the Ministry of Steel is not supplying pig-iron, the engineering industries of West Bengal are suffering very

much. Due to shortage of pig-iron, many of these industries have been closed down and even some farm pipe manufacturing industries have been closed down due to shortage in the supply of pig-iron. Sometimes, we come across problems in rehabilitation of the sick industries due to non-cooperation of the financial institutions also. So, the role of the financial institutions should also be discussed when we discuss the problem of industrial situation of our country. The industrial scenario of our country is still bleak and we do not see any ray of hope. With very meagre allocation this year, I do not know how the Government will be able to tide over the problem which the country is facing today in the industrial field. The allocation for last year was Rs. 683 crores and this year the allocation is less than what was the revised allocation of last year. It is about Rs. 662 crores. So, with less allocation, the problems of industry—closure and sickness of industries—cannot be solved.

Sir, there is a necessity for change in the direction and change in the policy. Why there are so many closures? Why a large number of small, medium and large industries have fallen sick? There was an Industrial Policy Statement in the year 1980. That Statement was based on the Industrial Resolution which was adopted in the year 1956. Therefore, the 1956 Resolution formed the very basis of the Statement which was adopted in the year 1980. What was the main feature of the Industrial Policy of 1956?

What are the main features of the Industrial Policy of 1956? It is based on socialistic pattern of society. The main emphasis was laid on public sector undertakings. The major industry would be public sector undertakings. But the statement of Industrial Policy of 1980 is a clear departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution which was adopted in the year 1956. The door of our country was wide opened. Import liberalisation policy was adopted. We have seen in the last 5 years, the policy of self-reliance which was the basis

of 1956 resolution was given a go-by. Indigenous industry was given a go by. It is not only technology was imported by raw materials were also allowed to be imported and we have seen how the jute industry which is one of the very important industries of West Bengal, which alone employs about 2,50,000 workers, with more than 40 lakh peasants and agricultural workers engaged in the cultivation of jute, was ruined because of the import liberalisation, because synthetic granule was allowed to be imported and synthetic bags were allowed to be manufactured.

Import liberalisation policy was further liberalised. We have seen how thousands of industrial units were closed down in the year 1984. 62,000 small, medium and large industrial units were closed and this number was increased to 1,72,000 in the year 1989, within five years. We have seen how an important industry of West Bengal remained closed for 18 months although there was a demand for the product of that industry. That industry produces boiler for thermal power station, ACC Bapcock. That industry remained closed for 18 months because of the policy of import liberalisation. The boilers were allowed to be imported from foreign countries and now indigenous industry was deliberately made sick.

There are problems in taken-over units also. Some sick units were taken over. But taking over a sick unit will not solve the problem of that unit unless the working capital is provided to make that unit viable.

We have seen how, without arranging to make them viable, those units are denotified and being liquidated. We have been the case of Bengal Potteries. Bengal Potteries is an important industry of West Bengal which employ 4,500 workers. There was an agreement. Tata Consultants submitted a report. The report is that with an investment of Rs. 10 crores for diversification and working capital for Rs. 5 crores, this industry can be made viable. But this proposal was rejected in the year, 1987

and it was then denotified and the trade union went to High Court and that notice has been stayed by the High Court and still it is hanging. Similar is the problem of Mohini Mills. It was taken over unit and Government, without nationalising it, and making it viable, it has been denotified. Then the problem of nationalised units like Cycle Corporation of India. The Cycle Corporation of India, the Sen Raleigh was taken over nationalised but working capital is not being provided. Raw material is not given and deliberately these two units in West Bengal, have become sick and some day, Government will take decision to sell these, just like Scooter India Ltd. I do not know what will be the fate of Scooter India Ltd, because a decision was taken by the Cabinet to sell Scooter India Ltd.

For the rehabilitation of sick industries, a Board was constituted, BIFR and the Board has four benches in Delhi itself. There are more than 1,100 cases, more than 600 sick industries which have got themselves registered. But, this Board has started functioning since 1987 only. This Board could dispose of 36 cases. From West Bengal, more than 200 cases have been referred to this Board. So, there is a proposal for setting up of a bench in Calcutta because for each and every case, say for one industry, which has been referred to BIFR for hearing, the representatives from State Government, trade union, from the management side, will have to come and appear. For every hearing, they will have to come to Delhi for hearing. So, there is a proposal by the Government of West Bengal that there should be a separate Board in Calcutta as there are large number of cases from West Bengal to be referred to BIFR and BIFR is taking much time to dispose of the cases and the purpose for which this Board of Industrial Reconstruction has been constituted is not being served.

But this Board is meant only for the large industries, for the big industries. But the sickness is in the Small-Scale Industries. As per the Report of the Reserve

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Bank of India more than three lakh industries have failed sick. In terms of percentage it is 95.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): As long as your Government will continue in West Bengal, more number of industries will be closed down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Of this, 95 per cent belong to the small industries. For the small industries, for their rehabilitation, for their revival, there is no such Board. The function of BIFR is only for the large industries, for the big industries. There is some inter-Institutional Body. But the functioning of that body is not to make any proposal for revival or for rehabilitation of the small industries. So, there should be some separate body, high-powered body which can make proposal for rehabilitation of the small industries, sick industries because a large number of sick industries are there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will make them sick and somebody else should take care of that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is because of your policy. I have already explained that. You were not here. I have already explained why the industries have fallen sick. Then, there is the problem of ancillary industries. To remove the problem, Ancillary Industries Development Programme should be taken up. In West Bengal itself there are as many 85 public sector enterprises which can play an important role in the ancillary industries development.

Out of the 85, only 15 such public sector undertakings have constituted Plant Level Committees. Those Committees also do not meet regularly. Even the public sector enterprises awarded ancillary status

to about 200 small-scale units. Many of the ancillary industries have constant complaints that the public sector undertakings are not placing orders on them in accordance with the BPE guidelines. So, these big industries and the public sector industries can play a big role in developing the ancillary industries in and around the big industries. As the modernisation of some Steel Plants like Durgapur and IISCO will take place, in and around them there are a large number of industries. The big Steel Plants can play a big role in developing these ancillary industries so that hundreds and thousands of unemployed youth can get employment. The unemployment problem and industrial problem cannot be discussed in isolation because of its relation with our land reforms. Purchasing power cannot be increased without having radical land reforms. Mr. Sathe, you were saying that if we have industries, if we can increase the number of industries, if we can have our infrastructure then we can increase the purchasing power. But 30 per cent of our people have no lands. Unless we give them lands, unless their purchasing power is increased, nothing can be achieved. Of course, we can have industries. But similar problems will be there. So, those problems have to be solved. Therefore, this cannot be discussed in isolation.

Sir, there are a large number of industries in West Bengal. We met the Industries Minister and suggested to him that there should be a meeting with MPs from West Bengal because there are a number of problems, there are a number of sick industries. A large number

of industries have been closed down.

The units which have been taken over have been de-notified. So, I again suggest that there should be a meeting with MPs of West Bengal so that the problems of industries of West Bengal can be discussed and as there are acute problems, we can solve some of the problems of industries of West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the the budgetary demands for grants for 1990-91 presented by the Minister of Industry. I would like to put forward my suggestions with regard to the Government policy towards a solution of un-employment problem in the country.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. In such a country development of a comparatively large number of small scale industries is required, because it is not possible to provide employment opportunities to farmers and the poor through big industries. Eighty percent of the population of India live in villages, but as far as the development of villages is concerned, their participation in the industrial sector is quite negligible. It is seen that the big industrialists who are given loans to run the industries, do not run them properly. They have a tendency to close down these industries after showing losses for two or three years. Government lacks any such machinery which could recover money from them. It has to continue itself with accepting the items of machinery and other things whatever the industry might have in its possession.

It is imperative to provide employment to our manpower. If we fail to provide employment to them, it will give rise to unemployment and frustration. A frustrated youth is prone to be misguided and attracted towards unsocial activities. So it is necessary that special attention is paid to the setting up of small scale industries in villages. My experience of the last few years show that there is a large scale propaganda about providing employment to the people by means of computerisation. But quite on the contrary. I have seen that that it has bad to unemployment among the youth of the country. Computer should be adopted only for such tasks which can not be performed by man. No computer is required where man can do the job. More are affect to instal computers at compara-

tively smaller Railway Stations. These should be installed only at such places where it is impossible to do without them. Excessive computerisation will only lead to further unemployment. It will make our youth idle.

One more thing that we see to day is that big industries are depending more and more an automatic machines. Automatic machines should not be used in jobs like taking reading or arranging things properly which can be handled manually. Today even the electric bills are being prepared with the help of computers. Computers sometime, prepare inflated Bills say if it is for Rs. 100/- it will show Rs. 10,000/-. Complaints to rectify such mistakes remain unattended to in the office. They plead that such the bill was prepared by computer, it can not be wrong. I have also received such an inflated telephone bill. The same argument is being advanced that such the bill was prepared by a computer, it is bound to be correct. If the same would have been prepared manually. The person concerned might have admitted his mistake and could have rectified the mistake several aggrieved parties would admit it that no clerk or officer would agree to correct the mistake. Ultimately one is forced to resort to bribing to get the needful done. By adopting unfair means one can get ones work done.

Mahatma Gandhi the father of the nation, had advocated the promotion of cottage industries for a prosperous India. He was of the opinion that unless we promote our cottage industries, poor sections of our people cannot prosper. There plenty of such raw material in the villages based on which a number of small scale industries can be set up in the villages. The villagers do not stand to gain anything, in case, such industries are not set up there. You must have observed that the sugar mill norms have evolved a system under which only one sugar mill can operate with in the range of 40 KM, which means that no licence for setting up another sugar mill in the radius of 40 KM, will be permitted. It

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

leads to exploitation of the farmers. He will have no option but to sell his sugar cane to the sugar mill of the area concerned. It will be observed that only 35 per cent of the total sugar cane production of the country is procured by the sugar mills for creeshing, while arrangement for creeshing of the balance production of 65 percent of sugar cane has to be made by the farmer himself of the 35 percent production of sugar cane, the recovery of sugar by sugar mills is 10.5 per cent which the recovery of Gur etc. by creeshing of sugar cane by Kolhu etc. comes to about three and a half or quarter to three percent only. From this the extent of loss suffered by the country as a result of creeshing of sugar canes by Kolhus etc. Can very well be judged. If we can make arrangement for creeshing 100 percent of sugar cane by sugar mills, we can increase our sugar production three times and we can avoid sugar imports. Due to the faculty policy of the Government our farmers are not benefiting from the same and there is misuse of the entire public money. We are trying to import sugar from foreign countries. We can set up many small scale units in villages based on bagasse, the waste product of sugar mills. We can set up card board or paper manufacturing units there which can use this bagasse as raw material. Thus we can provide employment opportunities to our youth to a great extent. But we have not given a thought to this aspect so far.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, you have given a direction to the hon. members that before 4 P.M. The Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two-three minutes more: wait.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Chairman, I was submitting how the setting up of sugar mills will benefit the farmers and

ultimately the Country. There should be relaxation in the matter of of sugar industries. The absence of more relaxations in the matter licensing, will discourage setting up of sugar mills. The benefit will be restricted to a elected number of people only. So the attention of the Industry Minister is invited towards the loss suffered by the country and the farmers on this account.

Similarly automation has given a serious blow the handicraft industry of the country. Today we see that industries have entered even the small occupations like blacksmith. These small occupations provide employment to the poor. We should not grant any licence in these small occupations to ensure work to the poor.

The Railway Minister deserves our thanks for the instructions he issued to the Department of Railways to stop using tumblers made of plastic and to use earthen pots in their place. It is no doubt a great thing for it would provide employment to lakhs of our people.

It is strange that waver as the cotton is grown in villages cotton industries can not be set up there. Thus the village people have been deprived of industries by this policy. Here my suggestion would be to encourage the growth of handloom and Khadi Villages in an effective manner. This inturn will provide employment opportunities to the poor in the prices of manufacturing of cloth in the Khadi Village industries. With the expansion of the handloom sector and with more opportunities to the people, our poor weavers, will get an opportunity to strengthen their economic and social status. They can achieve better place in the society. We will have to keep in mind a minus point in this regard i.e. while the cotton is grown in villages its industries are located in cities. We will have to rectify the position in this regard. Though there is rural and urban involved in this. The way the industrialists of this country have influenced the Government in this regard will have to be undone.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is 4 O'clock and it is time to take up Discussion under Rule 193. Has the hon. member finished his speech?

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: No Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue tomorrow.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, you have given a ruling that the Home Minister will come and make a statement.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Patel, you can continue your speech tomorrow.

Now, it is 4 O' clock. It is time to take up the discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, you have given a ruling that the Home Minister will come and make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 4 O' Clock. It is quite unfortunate that the Home Minister has not turned up.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is contempt of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, as the House was informed, the Home Minister is busy.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. (*Interruptions*)

prof. P.J. KURIEN: Are you not ashamed of this? The House is supreme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Let me completed first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Poojary, let him completed first.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, at least let me complete the sentence. Sir, I have just now received the information. (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister has already approved of the statement. The statement is to reach here. It will reach any minute and as you have directed, Sir, the statement will be read.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: No. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBERS: By whom?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: By a Minister.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: No. (*interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Why you are making unnecessary hue and cry. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is quite unfortunate that the Home Minister is not here. In the morning itself, when the Speaker was in the Chair, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister was prepared to make a state-

ment. But the House was not prepared to accept it. That was why, the Speaker ruled that the Home Minister will be coming as early as possible. And at 3 O' Clock from the Chair, I said that the Parliament is not subordinate to any other body or any other Meeting. So, I wanted the Home Minister to come before the House, before 4 O'Clock. Now, if the House is satisfied with the statement, I have no objection.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, may I make a submission? My submission is that I will immediately convey to the Home Minister whatever you have expressed. Now, the House shall take up the discussion under Rule 193, on Gujarat riots. In the meantime, whatever you have said, will be conveyed to the Home Minister. I will convey it now, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I request you to allow me to speak? (*Interruptions*) As my friend, Shri Harish Rawat said, if I remember correctly, the ruling was that the Home Minister should come at the earliest opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was in the morning.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: If I remember correctly-my friends Shri Dinesh Singh may correct me, if I am wrong-there was a time when Dr. Radhakrishnan called even the Prime Minister to come and address the House. So, may I request Shri Arif Mohammad Khan to convey this feeling to the Home Minister and request him to come to the House at the earliest opportunity that he gets? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Madam now.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVIN
CHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House has certain dignity, practices and traditions. Though hon. Speaker had desired the Home Minister to be present here to make his statement, he is not present, this is contrary to the established traditions. Nothing can be above this House. He should come here and make his statement. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I yield to my senior colleague, the hon. Member from Pratapgarh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question that the hon. Minister, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, tried to say was in relation to statement. The question never was of the statement. Since this morning, the House took exception to the Home Minister not being present here when such an important issue was being raised and when something so serious like this has happened yesterday.

Now, the Speaker directed that the Home Minister should be here as early as possible only taking into account that message should be sent to the Home Minister, he should prepare the statement and come here. Apparently, the Home Minister thinks that his business elsewhere is more important than his business in the House. We are not willing to accept that. I hope that no Member in this House will subscribe to this position that Parliament is not important. The day we do that, democracy will come to an end here and all these Ministers will sit in their houses, and there will be no accountability to this House. Sir, it is because of that that we have brought to your notice that we would wish to know at what time the Home Minister would find it convenient from his various other activities to spare some time for this hon. House. You were pleased to direct that he should come here before 4 O'clock. For him, I could have understood that the statement

was not ready. He should have been here to tell the House, "The statement is not ready. I shall take another 10 minutes, 15 minutes or whatever the time." I am sure the House would have shown him indulgence. Instead he has arrogance not to be here before 4 O'clock. When you had directed two Ministers sitting here—who are still sitting here—you had directed them to convey it to the Minister of Home Affairs that he should be here. I am amazed that a person like Shri Arif Mohammad Khan has tried to mislead this House by saying that some kind of statement is floating and it is about to land in this House any moment minus the Home Minister. What are we going to do with the statement? (*Interruptions*)

I would beg of you to consider that this is the contempt of the House and we will not be willing to listen to the Home Minister if he behaves in this manner. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear you. Why don't you leave it to the leaders? Now, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had earlier in the morning also submitted that we are part of the Government because we support the Government. And in as much as we support the Government, we share the responsibility of the Government. The hon. Member from Pratapgarh, my esteemed senior colleague Raja Dinesh Singhji, has chosen to call it a contempt of the House. I am sure, that is a measure of his extreme concern not just about the incident itself that has taken place in Kashmir but also about the fact that the hon. Home Minister has, despite a directive from the Chair, has not been able to appear here. I would like to assure you, Sir, and to all my esteemed colleagues in the Opposition that such a thing would be the farthest in the mind of the hon. Minister. I am sure, it is not out of any consideration of neglect or any other consideration—leave alone contempt—for the House. The House is sovereign. The House is

supreme. No other business...

MR. CHAIRMAN: And yet not subordinate to any other meeting or any other business.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is not. The House is not subordinate in its convenience and in its sovereignty to any other business anywhere else and the proceedings of the House do indeed have precedence. All that I wish to make as an appeal to my friends in the Opposition is that it is possible that there is miscarriage of information. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Poojary, let him complete.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I can understand that hon. Shri Poojary is so unrestrained as to be incoherent. But the point is, Sir, we cannot under the circumstances... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Please say something as to when he will be available so that we can be satisfied.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am going to say. I wish to make an appeal to you and to all my colleagues in the Opposition that we may give another hour to the Union Home Minister and I am sure that he will present himself in the House, without meaning any disrespect to the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let some Minister say at what time he will be available. Kindly fix up some time. Indefinite time is not satisfactory to the hon. Members. You say that he will come at 4.30 PM or so.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I totally agree with what you have observed that no other meeting can have precedence over the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Two of your colleagues were sitting here and they were told by the Chairman to pass this message. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have come here for the discussion which is to be taken up at 4 P.M. Immediately I went to the lobby and have sent the message to the hon. Home Minister, as directed by the Chair, and I am sure that he will be here at the earliest opportunity. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN LAL LODHA (Pali): Sir, this is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please contact him and tell me as to when he will be available.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In the morning, in the wisdom of the Chair, it had been directed to the Government that the Home Minister should come to the House as early as possible. At that time, Mr. Mirdha was here and he stated that he will convey this message to the concerned Minister. Now also, Mr. Mirdha, a Minister in the Cabinet, is here. You can ask him as to whether or not he has conveyed this message to the concerned Minister. This is nothing but irresponsibility on the part of the Government. They cannot take the House so lightly. They should have regard and respect for the House. They do not have any responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government and my colleagues understand the seriousness expressed by hon'ble members in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you conveyed it to him or not?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Yes, I have. I have honestly conveyed it to him. Am I telling a lie? All the Chief Ministers, and other big people and leaders are participating in that meeting. He will come here as soon as he finds an opportunity to come here. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is so, he should have at least come within the lunch hour. He had not come during lunch hour also. The meeting was there afterwards (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Has he any regard for the House?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I have already conveyed to him. He has respects for the House. He attaches great importance to the House. He does understand your feelings. We very well understand your feelings. It seems that you have allowed this stubborn attitude of yours to overtake you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister you are not in a position to say as to when he will be available.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I request the hon. members to kindly listen to me.

[*Translation*]

You are all very senior colleagues. Please shun this attitude. He will definitely come and will reply to you. He will hear you. No doubt democracy demands it. (*Interruptions*)

He very well understands what the democracy demands. We have all respect for you. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Poojary, please resume your seat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think, the hon. Minister, Shri Mirdha has compounded the matter by saying that he had conveyed the message and the directions given by you and also by the Speaker to the Home Minister. He compounded it by saying that he is busy in that meeting and cannot be disturbed.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I never said so; do not put words in my mouth. I said he may be coming (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): He said that he was busy with the Chief Ministers and others and that he knows the responsibility. If it is agreed that this House is supreme, then there is no problem: from today meetings of the National Integration Council or tomorrow there may be some other meetings, Cabinet or any other meeting, will get precedence over the Parliament in spite of the ruling, then it is a different matter. If this is accepted that he was busy somewhere and, therefore, he cannot come here, as he said..(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Nothing is above this House. We all understand this thing.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is he not coming?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have already conveyed to the Home Minister. I would like to emphasise that no other meeting, no other business can get

precedence over the business of the House. There is no question of that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The problem even now is that you are not in a position to say when he would be available. It is only as early as possible...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: He will be here in an hour's time. In the meantime let us take up the Ahmedabad incident, issue pertaining to the Home Minister can be discussed later. What is the hurry. Can't you wait for an hour even?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: The House should be adjourned till the time the Home Minister comes...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): No business should be transacted until the Home Minister shows some respect to the House (*Interruptions*). Till the Minister of Home Affairs comes, there should be no business transacted...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Shri Mirdha has personally gone. I am sure, the Home Minister must be on his way...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It is extremely shocking that despite the observations and the directions of the Chair, the Home Minister is still playing truant. It is not merely irresponsibility, but I must say it is the height of irresponsibility. There is a further point to be considered. You are also enquiring from the Treasury Benches about the time when he can be expected to be in the House. I, therefore, presume that you think that even the Ahmedabad and Gujrat violence question could be debated in his absence. Sir, the question of violence in Gujarat is of equal importance and the Home Minister ought to be present here even for that discussion

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

also. Mr. Chairmen, Sir, I can understand that as far as the Kashmir question is concerned, certain developments took place without prior intimation and, therefore, perhaps the Home Minister is not here—though that is not the excuse—but as far as the discussion on communal violence in Gujarat is concerned, it was decided by the Business Advisory Committee that it should be taken up today at 4 O'clock on the 11th day of April, 1990. I am sure the National Integration Council meeting must have been decided at least a week or 10 days before the Business Advisory Committee took a decision to hold the discussion on communal riots on the 11th of April. But, Sir, it is unfortunate that even the Treasury Benches were not careful, even in the Business Advisory Committee, to point out that the date on which the discussion on communal violence is being kept in the House may not be suitable to the Home Minister. That shows the utter callousness with which the Treasury Benches are working and that shows the callous manner in which the business of the House is being taken. The business of the House is being taken in the callous manner. At least today at 4 O'clock, the Home Minister ought to have been present for the discussion on communal riots, as decided by the Business Advisory Committee. But even that he has deemed fit to violate. Therefore, the matter is serious. Whether it is the question of Kashmir or whether it is the question of communal violence in Gujarat and other places, for the purpose of constructive, meaningful and purposeful discussion, the Home Minister must be present in this House. That is our demand.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): I had been listening to these things quite attentively. No doubt that the Kashmiri students are heart reading. Our heads hang in shame over these inci-

dents. We have no words to disturb them. It is a matter of shame for all of us that the General Manager of H. M. T. and the vice Chancellor of a university were brutally done to death. These incidents are no doubt heart rending. But to create bedlam all the issue that the Home Minister is not present here in the House to make a statement can not be justified ours is a democratic Government where Collective responsibility is there. Other Ministers are present here to represent the Government, in this situation acting against the decorums of the House and interrupting its proceedings over the issue of Home Minister's absence from the House, can not be said to be a correct thing. In this connection I recollect an incident of Gujarat. During a certain Parliament session of 1985-86. The then Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi did not attend the proceedings of the House for even one minute in that entire session. He absented himself for the entire session.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF P. J. KURIEN: You were not a member then. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Honble Sathe ji was in the Cabinet then. Beside him Sarvashri Janardhana Poojary, Narasimha Rao and Dinesh Singh were there. These gentlemen did not consider such thing wrong then and they refrained from saying that the Prime Minister should be in the House while its proceedings are on. Infact collective responsibility is the main thing. Coming by that in a similar situation that we are facing today, it was not proper to utter a single word in this regard. In view of this it is not proper to interrupt the proceedings of the House as we know that the concerned minister is likely to come to the House any moment. Gujarat care also be discussed here. The Ministers present here can note down the points and pass there on to the Govern-

ment and the Minister concerned on the basis of that Government will answer those points and for that matter any minister can reply to them. He can also reply with as much responsibility as the Home Minister would.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shastri Ji, you have made your points.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: I would only take to submit that the proceedings of the House should not be interrupted and the baseless allegations being made against the Minister should cease.

[English]

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the news outside is that the Home Minister has resigned. Have you received any communication in this regard?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, regarding the incident which had taken place in Kashmir, we had been asking for a statement actually from the Minister since yesterday, and not today. Yesterday, in the newspapers, this news had appeared. So, since yesterday, we had been actually demanding a statement from the Minister. But, he never turned up to this House. Now, this has become a usual phenomena that the Ministers are not coming to the House. At 4 O'clock, we had to start a discussion on communal situation in Gujarat. For that also, as Mr. Banatwalla has correctly put it, he should have been present in the House. You know, on April 9th, i.e. Monday, the Minister made a statement on communal situation in Gujarat, in this House. Who was the Minister who made statement, then? It was Mr. Upendra, who made the statement. On that day also, he was not present in the House. On behalf of the Home Minister, Mr. Upendra made a statement, on that day.

This is the way, in which this Government is conducting the business in this House. It is very unfortunate. This House is supreme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, There is no doubt about it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I want to make a submission.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You have already spoken. Let me make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, the Leaders have got some priority. I will hear you, after he makes his submission.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, you please hear the hon. Member from Dhanbad.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation may not be so serious in the House, but it is very serious outside. We should not waste time-regarding statement or formality or issue which we are raising now-on any of these non issues.

Yesterday, a news came that the General Manager of HMT was killed. Today, I was just now informed about the dead body of the Vice-Chancellor. This news has just now come in. Many people have gone there. So, the situation outside is very serious. In order to keep or maintain the routine decorum, we should not waste any time on any of the non-issues and the discussion should proceed immediately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On what?

SHRI A. K. ROY: On communal situation in Gujarat. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): All these questions should be addressed to the Government. The Cabinet system functions on the basis of the principle of collective responsibility.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, there is some substance in what my esteemed colleague hon. Banatwallaji has said. Let us separate the two the anguish and anxiety of the House about Kashmir and the demands that the House had made on which the Chair had given directions. So far as communal rioting in Gujarat is concerned, there is an aspect of collective responsibility of the Cabinet. If there is a Cabinet Minister, who is handling it, then I would appeal to you that, let us proceed with the discussion on Gujarat and after that let us go in for other aspects.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, all sections of the House wanted an early discussion on the situation in Gujarat. It is necessary since the matter had also been decided by the Business advisory Committee let us start the discussion. It was to start at 4 O' (Interruptions)

I am not trying to exonerate the lapse on the part of anybody in the House. That is not the question. The question is whether a discussion on an important subject will begin or not just because of the absence of a particular Minister. That is the point. Therefore, I would request, let the discussion start. It is very vital. It will take time. Many Members are willing to speak and the Minister can certainly reply to their points.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The time should not be wasted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister says that Mr. Mirdha has gone to fetch the Home Minister.

16.30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have just heard a strange phenomenon. A Minister has gone to fetch the Home Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you really serious to discuss it or not?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: My senior colleague, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, has gone to meet the Home Minister personally so that he can convey the feelings of the hon. Members of the House and the observations of the Chair. This is what I have to say.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is strange that a Minister has gone to fetch the Home Minister. In this country, it has been only customary for brides to be fetched by others but not Ministers to be fetched by others. It is a serious matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is wholly unnecessary. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have said this only because the Government has made a mess of the whole thing. I am surprised that the senior member sitting next to me is trying to denigrate this House even further by suggesting that we can discuss it in the absence of the Home Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are aware of the rules of this House. If the concerned hon. Minister had to be absent, he should have taken your permission to be absent. If he has not taken your permission, it is a further insult to this House; and I am surprised that the senior member subscribes to the denigration of this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us start the discussion. The Minister will give a reply later. (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You are not showing concern... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know your concern.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: We are here to discuss the communal situation. We have already decided about the discussion. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would humbly submit that we are supposed to proceed with discussion on communal violence, which was included in the Business Advisory Committees proposals accepted by us. A Minister can be reprimanded and admonished for not coming to the House but to get into dispute over such conduct of a certain Minister is something which should not be utilised to block the proceedings of the House. I would humbly request that we should proceed with the discussion on communal violence which is a very important matter. So, if the opposition wishes to play the role of active opposition and wants to discuss the communal violence, it should shun these tactics and refrain from wasting the valuable time of the House, so that the discussion can be started immediately. There is no censure or no confidence motion before the House regarding the conduct of Ministers. So let the House proceed with its business.

[*English*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have received information that the hon. Home Minister is on his way and he will be here at any moment.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): A little while ago, we had agitated that the Home Minister should be here and he should make a statement as directed by the Chair. I am surprised to hear from certain senior members, who till last year were insisting upon the Minister being present whenever a discussion was to be taken up, that we should start the discussion in the absence of the Home Minister. I can understand if the members sitting in the middle are trying to support the Government and they covertly and overtly criticise the absence of a particular Minister in

a particular way. We are not hypocrite; we want to say things straight. If Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, a good friend of mine assumes the charge of the Home Minister, we are willing to listen to him. (*Interruptions*) But it is not so. What we have been seeing here in this House is, any Minister can handle any portfolio. That has been the tradition of this government. For the last three months I have been seeing this. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You have also done it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have not done that. (*Interruptions*) We have not done that. Now, the question is, now we have heard another thing, that there has been an explosion of a bomb in a local train in Malad in Bombay. We have heard this. We do not know what is happening in this country. Even at this moment some thing may be happening. Is the Home Minister really concerned with this? Is this government really concerned with this? What do we expect? (*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister is there in Delhi, the Deputy Prime Minister is in Delhi, the Home Minister is in Delhi, the Minister who is in charge of the affairs of Kashmir is in Delhi, but all the four are not here today. And still the honourable senior colleagues on that side want to discuss things. I do not know what they want to do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Should it be discussed in your presence?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Yes, that is what I say. Mr. Somnathji, I know that you have been insisting on the presence of Ministers, I know it personally. But today you are on a different tone. We do not do that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are you following us?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We do not do that. Sir, the House should not take up any other business except this and es-

[Sh. B. Shankaranand]

pecially in the presence of the Home Minister. We demand the presence of the Home Minister and the communal situation and the Kashmir situation will only be discussed in the presence of the Home Minister himself. Otherwise the House cannot take up any other business.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: The concern is played by a lot of Members here in defence of the principle about time being wasted of the House, is relevant. I would like to make one submission: That somebody should compute the time that has been wasted because of the basic irresponsibility, whether it is on the constitution Amendment Bill or whether it is on a day like this then the most basic decencies of the House have not been observed and thereby the time of the House has been wasted. (*Interruptions*)

PROF RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): I would like to draw your attention to the words used by the hon. Member, that "Ministers have gone to fetch the Home Minister". I think here in a lighter vein the Chairman has said it. But again and again these words have been used here in ridicule. I feel that the sincerity which the Hon. Members have been told that Mr. Mirdha has already gone there should be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. That was the point you wanted to make.

SHRI RAM GANESH KAPSE: Here we are not concerned with Kashmir at this time. But the Chairman has ordered that today before the end of the day there should be a statement. Now, about Gujarat, the Minister dealing with Kashmir is not present. You have already mentioned about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Let us be more sensitive to the

tragic situation and the extremely serious situation that prevails outside this House. (*Interruptions*) First point is, the Chair should record its displeasure and the displeasure of the whole House for the manner in which the Home Minister has treated this House. The Chair may record or express the displeasure of the Chair and of the House that the conduct of the Home Minister is really not insensitive to the importance of the debate and then perhaps we should start again. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translations*]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): It is a matter of regret that our friends in the opposition are not aware of the happenings in the various parts of the country. The Home Minister could not come here due to some compulsion. But such a petty thing should not be utilised by the opposition to create bedlam in the House. In this way they are wasting the time of the House. Earlier they wasted one day of the House by bringing in Adjournment Motion. Same thing they are repeating today. The tactics adopted by them to waste the precious time of the House can not be said to be proper.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. I want your ruling. As we know the government is a collective thing and any Minister can be allowed... (*Interruptions*) I want your ruling... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES): Hon'ble Home Minister has since come in the House...(Interruptions).

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Where?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: He is coming in ten minutes...(Interruptions).

16.43 hrs.

Shri Vasant Sathe, Prof. N. G. Ranga and some other hon. Members then left the House

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question is not about the collective responsibility. In fact the Chair has given a ruling that the Home Minister should come to the House at 4 P.M. So, it is a clear violation of that ruling...(Interruptions) I also lodge my protest and I am walking out.

16.44 hrs.

Shri P. C. Thomas then left the House

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Sir, I want your ruling (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving the ruling, you please sit down.

I would like to inform the House that two letters were written by the Home Minister to the Speaker. The first letter was written on 10th of April and the second letter was written on 11th of April. In the first letter he had written that because of the meeting of the National Integration Council he might may not be able to

attend the business in the House on 11th and so no business should be fixed on 11th. On 11th he had written that if any business comes up it would be handled by Mr. Arif Mohammed, another Minister in the Council of Ministers. There are signatures of the officers and maybe Speaker. On the letters I presume that he has been allowed to remain absent from the House because of the National Intergration Council meeting...(Interruption)

Please sit down. If you want some discipline to be maintained in the house, you help the Chair in doing so. I have not completed what I have to say. Do not clap also. It is not a business on which you can do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope, you are not over-ruling the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not over-ruling the Speaker. I am not over-ruling any body, not even Mr. Sathe. (Interruption) I am not doing anything. If you pay a little attention, we will resolve this issue.

In view of these two letters and in view of the importance of the NDC meeting, it seems that the hon. Speaker had allowed Mr. Arif Mohammed to handle the business of the Home Ministry... (Interruptions) You should not get up unless I complete. If you have any doubt about it, you can raise it afterwards but not when I am saying something... (Interruptions)

I am informed that the request in the first letter i.e. letter written by the Home Minister on 10th of April, 1990 was not accepted by the hon. Speaker. Hon Speaker said that the business of the House will not be adjusted on the request made by the hon. Minister.

The request in the second letter that Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan should be allowed to handle the business was accepted and that is why he was in the National Integration Council's meeting. In spite of this, I think the Chairman, who

was sitting in the Chair, had directed that the Home Minister should come here and the Home Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please. Why do you do that every moment? So, the Chairman had directed that the hon. Home Minister should come to the House in deference to the wishes, in deference to the decision taken in the House. And I think if the matter was conveyed to him and if he was free there, he could have come here and he could have spoken himself or given the statement over here.

Now, this is the position as far as the letter is concerned.

One more important point of order which has been raised by an hon. Member over here is whether that is a joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers or not. I have been trying to search whether there is any rule, whether there is any provision in the constitution which makes the Minister to come here to answer the questions and the matters which are raised and which are to be answered by him alone. Up to this time, I have not come across anything in the Constitution or anything in the rules which says that the Minister has to come here to answer it. I think the work in the Ministries is allocated I think the work in the Ministries is allocated to different Ministers and they cannot be answered by other Ministers. So, the convention is that generally the Ministers come here to answer what has been raised on the floor of the House, and if any other Minister has to reply to the questions raised, that is done with the approval of the Presiding Officers in the House. If the approval is not given, they do not do that. In the present circumstances, I think the situation has developed in such a fashion that something has happened yesterday in Kashmir and everybody is serious about it...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, Why do you raise these things? Why is it necessary? You please keep quiet. You please allow the Chair to handle. and Mr. Antulay is right if he is standing there. If I am standing here, he will not move in the House; he will stand where he is. So, kindly bear with me. Please take your seat, Mr. Antulay. So, I think that a situation has arisen here and the hon. Members were very right to know from the Home Minister as to what has happened in Kashmir. The hon. Minister was certainly interested in seeing that the big personalities, Chief Ministers and other Ministers, who have come in the National Integration Council, are also informed about the situation. In deference to the directions given by the chair, he could have come here and he could have explained. Probably there was a gap in between and probably he could not come here. I would not pass any judgement against the Minister, nor against the Members, but I would like to say in the House that this House is supreme and no other business can take precedence over the business in this House, and in future we all will remember it. But this is not a judgement against the Minister, in view of the fact that he had written the letters and in view of the fact that he was attending the meeting over there. So, please understand the situation and let us carry on with the business.

Yes, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I think it is necessary that we have the records straight. Unfortunately, this morning when this matter was raised and when the entire House expressed its concern, the hon. Speaker himself was pleased to observe that the Home Minister should come to make a statement on this important matter and that he would be coming at the earliest. This was the impression given by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to the hon. Speaker that he would convey it to the Home Minister and he would be coming at the earliest. Now, Sir, earliest means earliest. Sir, kindly see that 'earliest' does

not mean writing a letter. (*Interruptions*) Kindly see that you referred to some letter of 11th, that is, today, saying that because he is busy somewhere, he could not be present here. He is busy in the National Integration Council Superseding the Parliament work, which is according to you, yourself, Sir, not accepted. Otherwise, if he says that he can be permitted to be somewhere else and allow some other Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall take up that after this item if finished.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: My point of order relates to the question as to whether your ruling can become the subject matter of discussion after the same has been given by you. When you have already given your ruling, it cannot be challenged. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order. What you have said is quite correct. No ruling of the chair can be discussed in the House. Perhaps he is not speaking on the ruling it seems he is expressing himself on facts. I hope he will state his point of view in one minute.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am talking of facts and I am not talking of your rulings. I beg of you to see that the Speaker was good enough to say that he would be coming here at the earliest. There is a discussion at 4 O'clock on a subject for which he would have been normally expected here. We thought that at least before that he would come. Now, Sir, unfortunately, at no time, he told that he would be coming at a particular time or hour. If that has been conveyed, probably we would know that he is coming at 5 O'clock. Sir,

we have been waiting for the whole day for the Home Minister to have the pleasure of coming here and making a statement. Sir, this is really very serious. the Chair is Chair. You will appreciate this. Then, the Chairman sitting in your seat directed positively at 3 O'clock that before 4 O'clock, the Home Minister should be here. This was also conveyed through a Minister who is no less a person than Shri Mirdha. Sir, don't you think that this matter has been taken lightly and for the hon. Home Minister not to come here means that he is showing discourtesy to this House and also to the directives of the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, the hon. Minister has heard the feelings of the Members and he would appropriately react to what you have said and I think at the end of what I said before and what has happened here, are taken note of by the hon. Home Minister also. I think everybody agrees including the Ministers and the Members that the rulings of the Chair are not flouted, the instructions from the Chair are not flouted and the instructions from the Speaker are not flouted and I don't think there was any intention of flouting of any ruling or there was any desire to do so, but because of some difficulty it might have happened. But we express our views in an appropriate manner so as to assuage the feelings of the Members.

17.00 hrs

Again I am told that the Chairman had expressed his desire that he should come.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is the desire of the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay. Let us not go into it. The spirit of the discussion is understood by the Minister and the Minister is quite capable of appropriately reacting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Allow the Minister to say what he has to say. It is not necessary now. We will take it up later on

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't complicate the matter. He understands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I want to say that the Chairman said that he will come as early as possible. So, it may mean any time before 6 p.m. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will go wholly by the record, we will take it up. Please sit down

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Definitely they want to disturb the proceedings of the House *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you rightly said, the National Integration Council Meeting was scheduled on 11th. So, on 10th I wrote a letter to the hon. Speaker requesting that on this day there should be no business in my name. Even I spoke to him on telephone, he assured me that on 11th there will be no business. I was in the House, I did not know that the Speaker has not accepted my requesting. I received the message at 3.50 p.m. I was busy, I was conducting the National Integration Council Meeting. I came rushing. I offer my apologies to the hon. Members of the House, I don't mean any disrespect or discourtesy to the Members of the House. I know, the matter about which I am making the statement is very important, it is the concern of the whole nation. Therefore, again I offer my apologies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the

matter should end here. Please allow him to make the statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, he was busy with the National Integration Council Meeting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They never bothered about that Council. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There was no meeting of the National Integration Council in the last five year. *(Interruptions)*

17.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Murder of Shri Mushirul Haq and his Personal Secretary, Shri Ghulam Nabi

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): It is with great sorrow that I have to further inform this House that the abductors have killed Shri Mushirul Haq, Vice Chancellor, and his Personal Secretary Shri Ghulam Nabi. Their bodies were recovered from Lasjan area on the outskirts of Srinagar city around the midnight of April 10/11, 1990. At about 11.30 PM a telephone call was reportedly received in the Police Control Room informing that two bodies were lying in the area. The police went to spot and recovered the dead bodies, which were, later, identified. The bodies bore mark of bullet wounds. It appears they were shot in the back. We convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families; and strongly condemn this dastardly act of the terrorists. We reiterate our resolve to relentlessly pursue and bring the cowardly groups of criminals to book.

These murders confirm the views expressed in both the House of Parliament

yesterday (10.4.90) that Amanullah Khan's statement in New York on 9.4.90 was virtually an instruction to the abductors to carry out these despicable crimes. Pakistan Government's support to Amanullah Khan and the fact that Pakistan agencies have been aiding and instigating the militants in some parts of our country is sponsoring terrorism in the adjoining areas of our country.

The State administration will continue its intensive drive against the terrorists and misguided secessionist elements in the Valley.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): I know that it is not usual to permit clarifications on such occasions. There is just one small question that I am to ask. I am given to understand.

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura East): I would not mind it, but I have also a question to ask. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then I can't because I can't break the convention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): This is not a *suo motu* statement. This is a statement at the request of the House. So, you are welcome to ask clarifications. (*Interruptions*)

17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Communal riots in Gujarat and other parts of the Country

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is discussion under Rule 193. Shri Harish Rawat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am initiating this discussion with a heavy heart. Tolerance and endurance have been the rare characteristics of our culture in the world.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I want to attend the National Integration Council. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Again, it would be a serious mistake Mr. Home Minister. You cannot give an excuse of another meeting to leave the House. You can walk out, we have no objection. But if you say that you have to go to the National Integration Council meeting, we will not permit you to go.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Home Minister has since arrived in the House and wishes to go to the National Integration Councils meeting with permission of you all.

[*English*]

I am allowing time to go.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, the Prime Minister is already there in that Conference. I do not think the Home Minister should also be present there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: you are starting a wrong practice in the House. You would be divagating the House. Let me be very clear about it that by according such permission. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

Minister are already there. If the Home Minister is not going to be here, we are walking out. (*Interruptions*)

17.07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Vasant Sathe and some other hon. Member left the House

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) Sir, this is most unfortunate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. It is not my ruling. The hon. Speaker has allowed Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan to handle this issue. It is not my ruling only.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, at least the Home Minister should have the patience to listen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) Sir, the Home Minister has sought the permission of the Chair and only after getting the permission of the Chair he left the House (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The Speaker has allowed Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan to handle it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, until and unless my colleagues do not come here I will have to keep mum. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, please understand that you cannot keep mum and keep standing like that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT. Sir, it is a very important matter. He should have the patience to hear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please understand that he came here; he apologised and the Speaker has allowed him already to leave the House. He sought your permis-

sion. If you had put the matter to the vote of the House, majority of the Members would have said that let him go. He sought the permission and we have allowed. That is also important matter. Why do you stretch it too much?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would not have minded it, if the Home Minister had waited for 5 minutes. It is not fair for the Home Minister to leave the House.

17.10 hrs.

Shri Harish Rawat then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rasa Singh Rawat

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to rupees my condolences to the families of the victims of recent communal riots in Gujarat and other Jail of the country. The following words are spoken about our country

"Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan
Hamara
Ham Bulbulen Hain Iski ye gulistan
Hamara"

Poet Iqbal has further stated:

"Majhab Nahin Sikhata Apas Main Bair
Rakhna
Hindi Hain Ham Vatan Hindustan
Hamara"

But unfortunately, after the partition of India the persons who unled the country adopted the policy of appeasement towards a particular community and created differences and tension between various religious. They created a communal mentality in the society which was responsible for the partition of the country and migration of millions of people from one country to the other country. Even after independence, mentality of communication grew in the

country. The people of our country believed in the following principal:

*Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina Sarve Santu
 Niramaya
 Sarve Bhadrani Pashyanti Ma Ka-
 shchid Dukhbhog bhavet*

Let there be good to all, kindness to all and benefit to all. Despite having faith in such high principles, it is a blot on our country that communal riots, are taking place in the country even after 42 years of independence. Congress Party has been defeated during the last election in Gujarat and I feel that due to irritation and inferiority complex caused by their defeat, some Members of Congress Party have tried to destabilise the coalition Government of B.J.P and Janata Dal by creating Communal tension. Pakistan agents in collusion with anti-national elements have created communal tension in Gujarat. I would like to submit that on 10th of March 1990, Cinema tickets were being sold in black market at Patan in district Mehsana in Gujarat. When some persons came forward to check black marketing of Cinema tickets, the black marketeers incited communal riots. At another place when some gentleman came forward to check eve-teasing by goondas, those goondas gave it a communal colour. All the hon. Members may identify people of such mentality. A goonda would always remain a goonda whether he is a Hindu, Muslim or from any other community. The people of such mentality and Pakistani elements, which were not being controlled by the previous Government went to create instability in the country. I would like to make it clear that lakhs of Hindus have migrated from Kashmir, but the members of congress party do not protect at all against if and shut their eyes. But when some incident takes place against any other community or Muslims, they raise a bogey of communalism. This mentality has to be checked. Such a mentality gives rise to communalism. There should be

[Translation]

Justice should be provided to all and whoever is a criminal in he society and whatever religion he might be following, if he has committed the crime... But the Members of the congress Party were arguing, if they might have had any feeling in their heart for the Kashmir situation and any concern for it, they would not have resorted to walk out from the House after the apology of the hon. Minister. But it appears that they wanted to shed the crocodile tears and with a view to gain cheap popularity and to destabilise this Government they want to say something in this House and the press. They do not have any love and affection for the families of General Manager of HMT, Shri Khera and Vice Chancellor of Kashmir University. Had they any love for them, they would not have walked out in this manner after the ruling of the hon. Deputy Speaker.

I would like to submit that the communal riots in Gujarat and other parts of the country are really very unfortunate and painful for our country. Today 40 lakh Muslims in Kashmir are looking towards Pakistan and they want to merge with Pakistan. In this way, they want to create a feeling of suspicious about all the Muslims in India. It is the duty of 10 crore Muslims of India to come forward and persuade their Kashmir brethren and their leaders to continue to live in India like other 10 crore Muslims throughout the country. We all are residents of this country and we are sons of the Mother India. We are born here and we should not look towards Pakistan. But they have not said anything today and they have remained silent. If secessionist force in Kashmir raised their heads, the innocent Muslims living in other parts of the country would be looked with suspicion. Some people in Punjab raised the slogan of Khalistan and members of the community continued to be murdered, but some people did not openly oppose Khalistan. This has created a feeling of suspicion about every such living in the country and such an atmosphere has been created in the country. When bombs are thrown on Ram Navami Procession and when houses are been not to ashes on a

[English]

justice to all, appeasement to none.

Communal riots in Gujarat &

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

minor incident during Holi Festival. Which is a festival of joy and happiness and innocent people are murdered and it is a matter of concern that much incidents are taking place not only in Gujarat, but Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and other parts of the country. The Government should punish the persons of much mentality with a very heavy hand. The earlier Congress Government in Gujarat was formed on the basis of 'KHAM' and effort, were made to drive away the Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi and Muslims from the mainstream of the country and we are now forced to taste the bitter fruits of those efforts. 48 persons have been killed and 203 persons have been injured in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bharouch cities in Gujarat, and if Congress Party would have been in power, they would have made false allegations against us. President of Vishwa Hindu Parishad of Khera was kidnapped and murdered. The people were taking out a procession regarding Kashmir raising slogans that Kashmir belongs to us and it is an integral part of the country. Some persons started quarrelling about it, which created tension in District Khera, Liquor smugglers in Ahmedabad and Bharouch, mafia gangs and anti-social element patronised by the previous Congress Government, Pakistan intruders coming from the other side of the border who are out to create the problem of law and order in the country, have created this communal frenzy in the state of Gujarat. We should think it seriously that when blood is shed by a Hindu or by a Muslim, it is not the blood of a Hindu or a Muslim it is the blood of an Indian and if we have love in our hearts, we should think that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Christians are all brethren and the sons and daughters of Mother India. We live in one country, have one history and one common culture. We have one model and one constitution. Therefore, the persons who is killed may belong to any part of the country in first of all, an Indian. Through you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would humbly request to the Government and the Home Minister to crush the unruly elements anti-social forces and goonda elements with a

very heavy hand with looking to their religious faith. We would have to completely abandon the policy of appeasement. I am fully aware that the Janta Dal Government formed under the leadership of Shri Chimanbhai Patel in Gujarat has got the support and co-operation of B.J.P. also. The state Government is very stable and is capable of dealing with every situation. Even then the members of the Congress Party are encouraging gooda elements. They should desist from this habit and with a view to end communalism stringent action must be taken against every such persons who indulges in goondaism irrespective of the fact whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim or from any other religion. It is the duty of the state Government as well as that of the Central Government to make necessary arrangements, for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons and to provide necessary help to the families of the riot-victims and the persons who have suffered in the riots. I would also like the Government to pay its attention on strengthening the borders. If the Gujarat Government has sent a request for additional CRPF personnel, some companies of CRPF should be sent there and efforts should be made to remove the feeling among the people that they are Hindus and others are Muslims. All of us should feel that we are Indians first. If we do not that feeling, we would always continue to quarrel among ourselves in the name of religions and faiths.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we may talk anything on the political platform or in the education in Gujarat and schools in other part of the Country, but cordial atmosphere would be heated between various sections of the society. There is a very beautiful hymn in vedas, on the basis of which we can bring about unity in our country. The hymn is of follows:

'Sahridayam, Sammanasyam, Avidwesham Krinomeeva'

This human means that we should true love for each other. There should not be any difference in our words and deeds. If the politicians sitting in the opposition continued

to play this sort of politics. There might be disunity and hostility between various communities in the coming instead of Unity among them. Therefore, what is required today is that we should have love for each other and have a feeling of fraternity to each other, because we have faith in one Almighty God. We should not have a feeling of eny of malice to anyone. We should be amiable and friendly to all. We should have pious thoughts in our mind and should love each other. Before concluding I would like to say:

"Baha do Prem Ki Ganga, Dilon Main
 Prem Ka Sagar,
 Hamen Apas Men Mil Jul Kar Prabhu
 Rahana Sikha Dena"

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA
 (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Communal riots in Gujarat are very shameful incidents for all of us, because the land of Gujarat belongs to Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi and Iron. man of India, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. If any type of tension is created between Hindus and Muslims in that pious land and preparations are made to kill each other, it is shameful not only for Gujarat, but for the entire country as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many much discussion have been held recently in this august House and many conclusions have been drawn and the Government has paid its attention to this problem. It has been the endeavour of the Government to see to it that no tension is created in any part of the country. Many steps have also been taken but such circumstances are created that this problem arises at one place or the other place. The House is discussing this problem once again. I would like to submit to the Government through you, Sir that it should give previous thought to this matter and such steps should be taken so that communal riot, donot render in future and communal tension is not created. Communal riots do not take place like there happened in Gujarat.

Sir, it is my presumption and I would like to tell the names of the persons behind the

communal riots. Lok Sabha elections were held and congress party was defeated very badly. Assembly elections were also held and Congress party was defeated very badly and when Rajya Sabha election were held candidates of congress party were defeated. The members of the Congress party could not bear this defeat and the very next day on 30th March, a situation of tension was created and communal riots took place. Shri Girish Bhai Patel, Chairman of Hindu Parishad was going to Bhalji Village in District Khera. There was no procession no meeting and no tension there, but he was stabbed to death. This all happened due to severe defeat of congress party. This is the first reason. I would like to tell the second reason. The second reason is the release of anti-social elements and 150 TADA detenus by the then Congress Government and the Chief Minister just before the Assembly elections. Thirdly, when the coalition Government of Janta Dal and B.J.P. was formed in Gujarat and good action were taken by the Government, the people were satisfied that Government is functioning well and public Welfare programmes are being undertaken. This Government took effective steps for the first time for prohibition. Many bootleggers and members of Congress Party were adversely affected due to prohibition. The members of Congress Party, bootleggers and anti-social elements created this Communal tension to destabilise the State Government by creating a rift between Janta Dal and B.J.P. and to defame the Government. I must say that the manner in which the chairman of Vishwa Hindu Parishad was murdered is not by Coincidence. It has been said here that 'a' "Save Kashmir" procession was taken out. It is not correct. First of all, Shri Girish Bhai Patel, Chairman of Vishwa Hindu Parishad was murdered and then violent incidents took place. I would also like to explain as to why and how communal tension increased. Slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad" were written on the walls in Baroda, which further worsened the situation. We have been drawing the attention of the previous Government for the last many years that Pakistani elements create the problem of law and order in Gujarat by intruding from Kutch border from Paki-

Communal riots in Gujarat &

[Sh Kashiram Chhabildas Rana]

stan Many a times incidents of bomb blast have taken place many bombs have been seized Pakistani nationals have been found to be involved in many communal riots. Riots cards of 140 Pakistani nationals were seized. The infiltration of Pakistani nationals in Gujarat is responsible for communal riots. With a view to divert the attention of the people from Kashmir and to create communal tension slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad" were written on the walls. A further incident took place. Ramnavami procession was attacked and stoned. A victory procession to celebrate the victory of Shri Gopal Bhai Solanki who had won the Rajya Sabha election was taken out in Godhara. When procession was passing it was stoned. I am narrating all these incidents because frustrated politicians do not want that prohibition should be successful. Anti social elements who were released just before the Assembly elections and who had a link with the Congress Party wanted to destabilise the State Government and wanted to create a rift between Janta Dal and Bhartiya Janta Party. I would like to tell you one more thing. Some times it is said that the Ministers from B.J.P. Party did not get good portfolios, that is why they are creating communal tension. I would like to say in very unequivocal terms that B.J.P. is not a party which should extend support to the Government in the hope of getting good portfolios. People know it well that B.J.P. is supporting the Government at the Centre without participating in it and all the 86 M.P.s are supporting the Government. Similarly there would never be any animosity between Janta Dal and B.J.P. in Gujarat. These are all wrong excuses. I am going to narrate an incident which would show as to who is behind these communal riots. This would make it clear that powerful Pakistani elements are behind these communal riots. A very horrible incident took place in Baroda. The population consist of 90 percent of Hindus and 10 percent of Muslims. There was cordial atmosphere but a baby girl of one and a half years of age was burnt alive and later on her parents were burnt alive. 90 percent of people will never

speak a lie. A priest of Jagannath temple in Ahmedabad was murdered in broad daylight. Even then Hindu Community maintained peace and law and order. There was a building adjacent to Sudeshwar Mahadeo temple. Private firing took place from that building. Twenty five shots were fired from that building. Many persons were injured and two persons were murdered. The persons who are responsible for this firing incident should be arrested and they should be given exemplary punishment so that they may not indulge in such activities in future. Some people in Jamnabai Hospital in Ahmedabad had turned mad and they tried to create anarchy and disturbance with a view to increase tension between Hindus and Muslims. Jamnabai Hospital is meant to cure the patients and bring happiness to them but a sudden attack was launched on that hospital. A patient was murdered on his hospital bed and 13 other persons were injured. All these incidents make it clear that the members of B.J.P. or Sangh or the Sangh family are not behind them. The enemies of the country and the persons who are against the principles of Gandhi and Sardar Patel and do not want the friendliness between B.J.P. and Janta Dal as also frustrated politicians, anti social elements and Pakistani nationals have created disturbances in Gujarat.

Sir when attack is launched the post mortem report shows as to which vital part of the body have been attacked. In my view the persons who attacked the people might have been very trained persons. More than 50 persons have lost their lives and about 250 persons were injured. The Government should expose those elements which are behind these riots. If the Government is not able to control these elements, the situation may turn even more serious. If someone works in the temptation of coming to power, he is working against the humanity. These are handful of persons who want to create a rift and dispute between Hindus and Muslims. The persons who are indulging in anti national activities can never be pardoned.

I want that Gujarat problem should be

the last problem in this country We have been sent here by the people to bring about a change People want that there should never be communal riot and any tension between Hindus and Muslims in the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel Gujarat Government should be provided all sorts of help which it requires, to control the situation The elements which want to murder the people and indulge in communal riots to to destabilise the Government should given exemplary punishment Even the highest persons should not be spared Even if they are required to be sent to the prison the Government should not hesitate Such instructions should be sent by the Central Government to the State Government Such an incident should not be taken lightly All our friends are aware of the situation in Kashmir You should see to it that this communal fire does not spread to other parts of the country Such incidents have taken place in Gujarat in the last few days The Central Government should give very serious thought to it I would like to request the hon. Minister that most stringent action must be taken to do away with those anti-social elements who are inciting people and are out to create disturbances and the problem of law and order at the instance of Pakistan

In the end I would like to express my thanks to you

[English]

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir we know that recently communal riots have taken place in Gujarat, where Mahatma Gandhi preached non-violence, practised non-violence and gave the message of non-violence to mankind There he lived in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad from 1915 to 1930 One of the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi was communal harmony Sir, we hang our heads in shame because more than fifty innocent persons have been killed brutally and several innocent people were seriously injured during the communal disturbances in the State of Gujarat

17.40 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

The trouble started on 10th of March in Patan—which is my constituency—in Mehsana district, on a minor issue of black-marketing in cinema tickets in a cinema owned by a member of the minority This led to stone-throwing on the cinema house, followed by stabbing arson and damage to property The violence continued on 11th of March during which five innocent persons died and 41 persons were injured The damage to the property was to the extent of Rs. 15 lakh I visited that place I must say that the Government headed by Shri Chimanbhai Patel took prompt action by imposing curfew in the sensitive areas, by maintaining intensive patrolling, by arresting anti-social elements and by registering cases against those who indulged in stabbing arson and damaging the property

As a result of these measures, the situation in Patan is normal and peaceful After that communal disturbances took place in Broach in some villages of Kera district, in Palanpur, in Baroda and in Ahmedabad On 7th and 8th of April I visited the disturbed areas of Rajpur and Gontipur of Ahmedabad city I was told by the families there that two youngmen belonging to the scheduled caste community were shot dead by private firing in Saliawali Chawl of Rajpur locality by anti-social elements belonging to the minority community They demands that those who killed these two youngmen should be arrested at once I do not know whether they have been arrested by now or not They demanded that in between the Muslim locality and the Harijan Chawl, a police post should be set up as early as possible There is no doubt that there was a police point between the two localities They want a permanent solution because it is a sensitive area They also demanded that the ex-gratia payment should be increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 100000 Just now, the Government of Gujarat gave the ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20000 The Minister of State of the Ministry of Water Resources (Shri Manubhai Kota-

Communal riots in Gujarat &

[Sh. Khemchandbhai Somabhai Chayda]

dia): It has been raised to Rs. 40000. Shri Khemchandbhai Somabhai Chavda: But they demand one lakh rupees per family. The first victims of these calamities are the poor people whether the calamities are natural or man-made. I take this opportunity to congratulate the voluntary agencies who have worked for these people in the form of relief measures. Honourable Prime Minister has condemned communal violence and appealed to the people of Gujarat to follow the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. What are the principles of Mahatma Gandhi? They are non-violence and communal harmony. If we want to live in peace, then there is no alternative, according to me, than to follow these principles. What are the root causes of this communal violence and communal tension? It has been said on the Floor of this House during the last Session and also in this Session that communal riots take place in the States where there are Congress (I) Governments. Immediately after Chimanbhai Patel Government came into power, this communal violence and disturbances took place. What does it show? They want to defame the coalition Government, this Government of Janata Dal and the Bharatiya Janata Party. They want to create a ridge between JD and BJP. I think they will not succeed. I entirely agree with Mr. Rane.

With these words, I complete my speech.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few observations on the issue which is being discussed here. To begin with, I not only condemn in the severest term at my command the widespread communal violence in Gujarat but also like to remind the Government as well as all the political parties, social organisations and patriotic citizens of the country about the enormous responsibility that they have in this respect.

Though it is the land of Gandhiji, I am constrained to say that Gujrat is one of the States in the country where recurrence of communal violence is frequent. It has be-

come an yearly affair. In the current violence, according to press, more than 50 people, about sixty people, mostly poor people have lost their lives. A larger number have been wounded, many of them are struggling with death in the hospitals. Normal life has totally been paralysed. Two days earlier, UNI reported that at least thirty-eight people had lost their lives in Ahmedabad city alone in the six-day communal frenzy.

As reported in the press, clashes started a month back between two communities in different parts of Gujarat, Patan in North Gujrat, Bharuch in South Gujrat, Bhalej, Anand and Samocha in Central Gujrat. And that month-long clashes culminated into widespread riots from the third of this month. A vast area of the State, including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Anand, Palanpur witnessed ghastly killings and limitless vandalism. The whole atmosphere of the State has been vitiated. What has been happening in Gujrat is nothing but a naked invasion of barbarism. The Minister in his statement mentioned about the anti-social elements. But what was the role of the police? What role did the communal politics play in intensifying the whole game? It is true that the anti-socials and hoodlums of both the communities—Hindus and Muslims—took the upperhand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must caution the Members that it is customary not to read newspapers in the House. You may now continue.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: But according to the press, they were backed, by the police, as we have seen in the earlier occasions also. At the same time, the communal forces who thrive on the anti-social gangsters, I am constrained to say, have been playing a mischievous role. Places of worship have been used for that.

Two hon. Members of this House belonging to our party have come back this morning after visiting the riot affected areas and through their reports, we have come to know that the special feature of this year's riot which has not yet been fully subsided, is

that the professional goondas of both the communities were used in a calculated manner. People of both the communities were killed and sustained injuries.

Muslim Railway porters of Shaharkatra have left their homes and have taken shelter in the railway station. About 150 families are there. They are demanding to open a government camp in the station. A large number of Muslim families from different places have migrated to Amanchak of Bapu Nagar. On the other hand 125 Hindu families of Araban Nagar have migrated to Azad Chowk. Government is providing ration only to the people who are living in the station. In Aman Chak Muslims are looking after the Muslims and in Azad Chak the RSS is looking after the Hindus. Naturally the fundamentalists of both the communities are taking advantage and this may create more danger in the near future. Both the communities are alleging against the police that they did not take earlier step to arrest the anti social elements.

The Gujarat Government have awarded Rs. 20,000 per family to the victims who have been killed in these riots. But in the case of Punjab and Bhagalpur the compensation was about Rs. 1 lakh. I request the Government to consider my suggestion to raise this rate of compensation. The Government has not yet declared any compensation for those who have been injured. I request the Government to consider this point also.

Sir, as I said earlier the communal violence has become a yearly affair in Gujarat. It may be made clear if we look at the communal situation during the last one decade in Gujarat. In 1969 Ahmedabad witnessed a large scale communal massacre. In 1985 not only urban areas but a number of villages also were affected by communal violence. Communal violence was repeated in 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989. This also it has raised its ugly head.

Communal violence is not an isolated incident of Gujarat alone. It is an all India phenomenon. I would like to cite an official

figure which in my opinion does not reflect the real state of affair. Even then it would be seen from the figure that during the last 13 years—from 1977 to 1989—the number of communal incidents is not less than 4970. Ghastly killings of Malliana and Meerut are still in our memory.

18.00 hrs.

We have witnessed the brutalities on the eve of the last Ninth Lok Sabha Elections in Bhagalpur. Sir, Life has become very cheap in our country. Thousands of people had to lay their lives, not for any noble cause. The water of Ganga and Yamuna has become red. It is not for furthering the national interest nor for the development of the Indian Civilization. This is a shame for all of us for the entire nation that communal violence, communal passion, has become an inseparable part of our culture. This is one of the basic maladies of the society.

But Sir, who is responsible for this? This is the direct outcome of the policy pursued by the rulers of this country since independence. They have compromised with all sorts of communal and obscurantist forces for their petty party interest. They mixed religion with politics thereby creating a favourable situation to communalise politics and ultimately politics has become criminalised.

Much has been said about communalism but little has been done to tackle the basic malady over the past four decades. Shamefully, we have continued to indulge in double talks and deception. It is high time that struggle against all shades of communalist ideology in various spheres of life has to be understood and fought as a long-term struggle.

In conclusion, I shall request the national Front Government that they must take a comprehensive programme to fight back communalism, to eradicate communalism from politics. They must come forward with a comprehensive planning. Some casual steps will not do. That will not help.

[Sh. Ajay Mukhopadhyay]

So, this is my request to the Government. After 43 years of independence we want to stop forth with all types of communal violence from this country and uphold the glorious traditions of our forefathers. We want to save the democratic values which we all boast of.

With these few words I conclude.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the communal riots in Gujarat—beginning from 10th of March till today, a month long one—is definitely a matter of concern.

Before going into it, I want to make a few remarks. In Gujarat—as has already been said by others and I do not want to repeat it—how this situation could continue for one month? That is the question that I want to ask.

That question should be replied by the Government. In Gujarat, as you know and as others have said, bootleggers and professional goondas are utilised by the fundamentalists from both sides. We cannot lose sight of this fact. On 6th and 7th, when the communal riots took place in Ahmedabad city, I think the administration was unable to intervene. A procession was taken out in the area of the minorities and slogans were raised against them. The police failed to prevent it or did not intervene. No doubt in our country a very serious situation exists today where the communal harmony is disturbed, but the Gujarat administration itself is not in a position to intervene in that. Even the Chief Minister has stated in the Press conference that this is taking place because of political rivalry. When he was asked to explain about the political rivalry, he did not comment on it. It means he is not ready to speak the truth or he has no courage to speak the truth. Apart from the Government's inaction and the administration's inaction, as reported in the Press, the Police Commissioner of Ahmedabad has an impor-

tant role to play. The whole administration is divided. In our polity, there are differences; there might be some differences administration wants to utilise it in their favour just like communalists want to do it. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to tackle this problem.

Yesterday the Prime Minister mentioned about the situation which our country faced with Pakistan, and what East Pakistan was going to do was to disrupt the political life in India. So, in our country, today, those who are trying to play with the communal situation, they are also playing the Pakistan's cards. They might be talking very much against Pakistan, but their actions, at this juncture where our country stands today, are definitely giving a handle to Pakistan to disrupt our political life and weaken our social life.

Gujarat is also a border State. I have no difference with the hon. members who said that slogans in favour of Pakistan are there and Pakistani provocateurs would try to play their role. If we play, if we in our every day life encourage communalism, whether it is Babri Masjid or Ram Janmabhoomi, then how can we forget that Pakistan will not utilise this opportunity? So, a time has come not only in Gujarat but everywhere, for us to think about it. I will thank the Chief Minister and the Government of Bihar for the action taken in Jagdispur when there was a riot during this period. It is the direct intervention of the Chief Minister which could stop the riots from spreading.

So, I will urge upon the Central Government that the differences in the Government there are definitely being exploited by the different factions of administration and also the agents of Pakistan. And at the same time, the differences also play their role. They encourage communalism. This has been our political life for the last so many years. We, for our political ends, do not forget to utilise the communal things for our interest. If we search our heart today, we also utilise it and as an hon. member has said, this communal harmony in India is disappearing.

and the communal tension is growing I think that the political parties are more responsible for it

So, I would say that the time has come when the Government of India must not only advise the Government of Gujarat to strongly deal with the situation but the Government of India should also take specific because the weaknesses that exist there which may be exploited and the Central Government should also help the State Government as others have said it

Finally, I say that the time has come that in view of the aggressive attitude of Pakistan and the worsening situation in the country the secular forces must be strengthened. They have a responsibility to deal with this issue, forgetting party lines. In Gujarat also the secular parties should have joined the Jana Sangh against this communalism. This would go a long way to stop it. Similarly throughout the country a time has come to save the country its unity and the secular forces should come together so that events which happened in Gujarat should not recur lest the the whole country should be engulfed in communal riots. At the present juncture of history I think that will be the best for all of us

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Mr Chairman Sir it is a great national tragedy that even 43 years after Independence communal violence continues to rock the various parts of our country at frequent intervals. We have a very ugly situation in Gujarat. As far as Gujarat is concerned it is shocking that within 25 days of the Janata Dal BJP Government assuming power Gujarat witnessed 136 communal clashes. The hon. Home Minister has told the House in his statement that a total of 48 persons have died in Gujarat with 230 injured. These are the official figures. We hear of much greater number of deaths and injured

Sir, the tragedy of the situation is that for a considerable length of time, one town after another, gradually continued to fall victim of violence and the Government was almost a

silent spectator of this orgy. For example at Patan in Mahesana District, violence flared up on 10th of March. It travelled to Baroch on the 25th of March. Anand and Bhalej towns in Kheda District, Pansura, Ishwarpura, Balapura and other places witnessed violence from the 27th March. Ahmedabad witnessed the communal orgy, the shameful and disastrous communal orgy from the 3rd of April. The communal fires travelled to Baroda on the 6th of April and to Palanpur on the 7th of April. In the meanwhile, planned violence continued in between Ahmedabad and Baroda. We therefore find that the administration almost is helpless to control this most unfortunate and bloody escalation of violence.

Violence was not only in Gujarat but—it is most unfortunate—various parts of our country have recently witnessed violence. In Bihar for example at Samri Bakhtiarpur nearly 122 houses were burnt down. At Gilni in Bihar again we had (Interruptions)

18.18 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) Mr Deputy Speaker I rise on a point of order. Just now the hon. Member has made a mention about Samri Bakhtiarpur which falls under my constituency. I would like to inform him that so many houses have not been burnt there. No communal riot took place there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, There is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV As a mention has been made in the house about my constituency I thought it proper to clarify it.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA It will not do to deny the facts. We have to face the reality

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

so that necessary corrective administrative measures are taken. It will not do to deny the realities of the violence that take place. I was speaking of the place Gilni in Bihar, where we had an unfortunate and very gruesome instances of violence. Jamshedpur also was rocked with violence, shops were burnt, murders took places, and so on and so forth. In Bhagalpur—I am not talking of the earlier riot—again on the 20th of March, ten people were killed people were slaughtered there like animals. Such is the situation. We have to admit and look at the situation rather than try to run away from the facts. We have to meet the realities of the situation in order to be able to as I said, to have corrective measures.

Sir, what have been the main features of the violence that has rocked these various places? It is necessary that a proper and healthy attitude should be taken. We are told sometimes of a foreign hand. I need not comment much upon it because the hon. Home Minister himself in his statement has said that the Government has no information of any foreign hand in these communal violence that have rocked several parts of the country recently. But then it will not do merely by placing the responsibility of foreign hand and trying to escape our own responsibility in the matter. It is good that the hon. Home Minister has already made this point clear, but then a healthy attitude should be taken. For example, we are told and there are speeches outside the House and unfortunately during this discussion also a comment was made about the muslims residing in different parts of the country should tell the Muslims in Kashmir that the responsibilities of the Muslims in Kashmir and so on and so forth. And then a point is often made by saying that if Kashmir goes, the Indian Muslims will suffer grievously and violently. Such intimidation or such threats are there as if Muslims here in India are mere hostages. It is this attitude which is at the base of the hatred that is often created against minority community and hatred in action is violence. It is, therefore, necessary that we

should look at the realities of the situation and have a proper attitude and see the things in the proper perspective.

We find from these riots a total failure and collapse of the administration of the law and order enforcing machinery. Large scale disturbances continue. And we get instances that would put any government, any administration, any police force to shame. It is quite obvious that at various places open general licence seems to have been given to the rioters. In Ahmedabad look at the failure of the machinery, look at the failure of the administration and the police force., We had 45 incidents of stabbing in just two or three days. This speaks volumes about the inefficiency or you may say complicity of the powers that be with the rioters. Look at the extent of the open general licence that was enjoyed by the anti-social elements. Local buses were stopped, people dragged down and then stabbed. An injured patient was stabbed in the hospital. The name of the hospital that I have is Sharda Behn Hospital where the injured had been taken. A group of 150 youth attacked a school. And we are told that there was curfew. Incidents happening, loot, arson murders taking place in the curfew hours. Certainly it is the responsibility of the Government that has failed in such a miserable manner. Despite police deployed mobs continued to attack and set on fire shops and houses. Look at the position in Saraspur in Ahmedabad. Miscreants ran away, miscreants fled on the arrival of the police but then police also left from there and there miscreants returned, resuming their looting, arson and all that. It speaks volumes about the inefficiency of the police and also, as I said, of rather complicity of the police in all these incidents. In another place in Ahmedabad, fire tenders brought fire under control. With all this happening fire tenders bring fire under control and the mob returns and sets fire again—it looks as if to say that the police force, the Government had taken a holiday, giving an open general licence to the anti-social elements. None of the suggestions that we may give here in the House for the eradication of this cancer that is there in our body politics, will ever work, unless

and until the Governments do their primary duty of maintenance of law and order.

Sir, I must emphasis that communal violence is nothing but communal hatred in action. We are, therefore, not to go at the apparent cause. And here these causes are also being placed in a very twisted fashion. We are told that a Vishwa Hindu Parishad leader was killed at Bhalej and, therefore, all the riots started. Sir, before I began I gave all the dates. The killing of that leader, if it took place, it took place on a date quite later than the date when Gujarat had fallen in the orgy of violence. The violence started at Patan on the 10th of March itself, whereas at Bhalej, the so-called murder of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad leader took place around 27th of March when Patan Bharoch and various other places were already in communal fire. If a murder takes place, it is the murderer who is responsible. It is our attitude that for an individual's wrong, the entire community is being held a accused and as culprits. It is this that has brought India, our motherland, to such a sad state of affairs and it is in this fashion, the whole matter is also being pleaded here in this august House. Indeed, when a murder takes place, the murderer has to be brought to book. The act of one individual cannot be ascribed to the entire community. In Bhagalpur also, one notorious person was killed and a rumour was spread that he was killed by a Muslim and, therefore, they must fall upon all the Muslims over there, whereas the fact was that the notorious man had been a victim of the family found itself, of his own family feud. I, therefore, say that a lot of antiminority propaganda today goes on. Here, in Delhi itself, on the occasion of the Ramnavmi, very provocative pamphlets were distributed. I know the rules of the House. I have the pamphlets here with me, in my bag also and in my hand right now, which are highly provocative against the Muslims of India. I know the rules of the House which prevent me from just rushing in any trying to lay it on the Table of the House. However, I will pass it on to the Home Minister. It is this hatred that is there and that is being propagated against the entire community which results, with a slight

instance, into such a contagious holocaust. Sir, firm action has therefore to be taken against these things. Here also, we were told that on the walls, there were slogans like 'Pakistan Zindabad'. Take action against the person or persons who may have written the slogans on the wall. but that does not mean that you fall on the entire community and start looting, arson and genocide. Anybody to play mischief may have written those slogans. But those slogans are no leave or a licence to go and fall upon the entire minority community.

Sir, As I said, there is hatred brought out by this pamphlet hurling, by slogans.

[Translation]

Two places for Muslims-Pakistan or Kabristan (graveyard)

[English]

We have been hearing it. All these things go on building this atmosphere of communal hatred and when this communal hatred turns into action, violence and gruesome instances take place. Look at truesome instances of communal violence at Gilni in Bihar where an eighteen-year old son of one Ameena Khatoon was beaten and given pricks with weapons for one hour before he was killed. In the same place, one 12 years old boy, grandson of Latifa Khatoon, named Munna Jamaluddin, was tortured and both his eyes were first extracted and then killed. So, we have very gruesome instances. It is so gruesome that I do not want to continue to narrate it in this House. This shows the manner in which the hatred has been developed and here we have to take action. Here we have to take action and the Government must see to it.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that the device of communal violence is employed for political ends. In the case of Ahmedabad, now the BJP is coming out in order to show its political supremacy. There is factionalism among the Janata Dal also the Janta Dal Chief Minister belongs to one faction and the per-

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sons of the other faction are trying to create trouble for him. In the case of the BJP Janta Dal Government, to paint the Janata Dal Chief Minister black, the BJP comes out with the repressive tactics of violence merely because they want that the Home Department should be headed by their own man. (Interruptions) Then such methods are used. When the violence continues, BJP V.H.P and all these organisations come out with 'bandhs' and 'dharnas' all post-funeral meetings, vitiating the entire atmosphere. It is generally understood that when there is violence, at least there should not be 'bandhs' and 'dharnas' and post-funeral meetings in order to cooperate with the administration to have proper peace, law and order. But here things continues in this particular fashion. Sir, in the Nizamuddin Kabristhan in Delhi, a wall has been erected on the graveyard land under dispute before the court. And then, the BJP leaders go on saying that there is no power on earth that can prevent them from raising the wall. They defy all norms, all rules, all laws. I ask the Government: Let that wall be demolished and care be taken in order to see that no construction there also takes place till the decision of the court.

Sir, without waiting for your bell I will have to conclude because it is time now for me to break my fast. But then I must also point out the question of relief measures. It is with great sorrow that I say that double standards are there as far as relief rehabilitation measures, compensation measures, are concerned. I plead with the Government that the compensation relief, rehabilitation measures in the case of these riots should be of the same scale, should be at least on the same scale, as were devised for the victims of the violence that rocked Delhi after the assassination of the late lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Time does not permit me, otherwise I would show how even in matters of provision of relief we had one scale for the victims of the Delhi 1984 riots and we have totally another scale which does not stand at all in comparison with the

Delhi scale in the case of the unfortunate riots in other parts. No doubt, even in the case of Delhi 1984 riots there is much room to step up the relief and rehabilitation measures. But then at least this scale should be made available to one and all throughout the country on all occasions. We sitting here have heard the Prime Minister announcing that widows of 1984 Delhi riots after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhiji would get Rs. 1000 per month. Increase the amount, if necessary, if they deserve it, but unfortunately not a paise is shelved out for the widows of Bhagalpur and for the widows of the various other places, and in Bhagalpur I would like to tell the Minister, through you, Sir, to check up from the Government machinery over there. Even what is announced is not reaching the people properly. Time does not permit me to go into all those details, but I am sure that the hon. Minister, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, at least knows how much injustice has been done even in the distribution of the relief in Bhagalpur where not even the announced amounts would reach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will conclude by saying that it was with great agony and anguish that I rose to participate in this debate on communal violence. But this very word 'communal violence' is a misnomer. Wherever this violence has been erupted, it has been in the nature of the genocide of the minority community. I ask the Government to have the political will to fight this menace. There is no dearth of suggestions. We have had several Commissions of Enquiry and there are so many suggestions. Therefore, I need not go on repeating them against and again. In this very House, I have placed several suggestions before the Government. The reports of the Commissions of Enquiry are replete with suggestions to prevent and control riots. I ask the Government to have the political will to eradicate this evil from our society so that India may be a country and should be a country where no person irrespective of his religion, class, caste or creed should feel insecure even for a single second. With these words, I conclude.

18.41 hrs.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):

Sir, due to paucity of time, I shall be very short and I would like to give some suggestions. It is very sorrowful that communal riots and violence is very much on the increase. Unless some stern and practical measures are taken to curb such violence and communal riots at the very root of it, it is prone to spread even with greater velocity. So, I think that it is for all of us and for all the thinking citizens of India to share in finding solutions to such recurring violences. I have one practical suggestion which I think is being practised at least in some portions of India. I have one concrete example to point out which is happening in Kerala. In my constituency, there is a place called Erumely which is enroute to Sabarimala. So many pilgrims go to Sabarimala every year. Lakhs and Lakhs of people are visiting Sabarimala even from the North. Many of these pilgrims, majority of whom are Hindus, go to a place of worship of Muslims to pay homage to the Muslim Mosque there and then proceed to Sabarimala. This is a very concrete example which is being practised. There are other instances also which I can show. There is another place in Kerala where a Christian Church is there and a festival is being held every year there and that is Edatwa in Alleppey district. There also, people from various religions go for the festival and take part in the festival. They also pay homage to the Deity there. Now, such type of communal harmony and examples of practice of secularism are to be practised in other parts of the country and I am sure there are instances throughout the country. We have to give acceleration to such types of practices. So, I think that the Government has to take it very seriously and has to give more attention to it. It has to take more steps in this regard.

I am also suggesting that if not a Ministry, there must be a separate wing in the Central Government to deal with practice of secularism. I think this has to be started, if it is not already in vogue. I think such a Ministry or such a cell will be able to take up such practices and bring it to the notice of the

persons concerned throughout the nation to give concrete example for practice of secularism.

I am not going to speak further on the subject. But I would share the serious concern which has been expressed by many of the Members here. Many of the communal riots are connected very much with political or other activities. As we have heard many of the Members speaking here, it is some political parties who are actually getting involved in the start or at least, at a later stage of many of these communal riots. I think, the political parties have to come to a consensus on this. The concerned political parties in the area, at least when such riots are taking place, have to come to a dialogue. They must give a very serious thought to it, and come to a dialogue. I suggest that in Gujarat and other places where communal riots are recurring, the political parties and other voluntary organisations must take a lead to start a dialogue between each other and this dialogue should continue between the communities.

18.46 hrs.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this communal situation in Ahmedabad is not new. It was my misfortune that I could not visit Ahmedabad. Previously on two or three occasions when Shri Madhava Singh Solanki was the Chief Minister, when Mr. Amar Singh Chaudhary was the Chief Minister, we had gone there with the delegation. After talking with the politicians of all hues, we came across the situation there. We went to the temple also. It was Prof. Madhu Dandavate who was with us at that time. I wish he was here because he was our leader at that time. We were not allowed to go in the curfew area but we said, "We will definitely go." They had to take Rath Syatra at that time. We went to the Mahant of the temple. He appeared to be simple and noble man. He never knew how communal situation had arisen in Ahmedabad. But he gave an account of what at that point of time, might have happened, as he narrated that story. He pointed the needle, the needle of suspicion was just pointing to somebody. At

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that time, it appeared to me, the needle was to Vishwa Hindu Parishad or its main organisation, B.J.P. But it is not that the Mahant would say Vishwa Hindu Parishad or BJP. But he said in his words.

[Translation]

I had said that was it necessary to take out Rath Yatra throughout the city. If there is tension in Ahmedabad, then there is no need for Rath Yatra. I do not know as to what has been said. Every word comes from his heart. They used to say that they would offer prayer. Rath Yatra was taken out on a small route, but these people had come in between.

[English]

Then, I had asked, who were those people who insisted on Rath Yatra and on a particular route. Therefore, that communal situation arose. It happened in 1986; it happened in 1987 and it happened in 1988. Whatever be the reasons, Ahmedabad is a communal situation and I do not know whether this Government will tackle this situation.

The whole Opposition and the whole House, including the BJP Members were agitated. The Home Minister should know what is the National Integration Council meeting. They do not even like to see the history of Parliament. They do not know what norms were established by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. No National Integration Council is superior to Parliament. It is really an insult to this House that the Home Minister remained absent throughout the day. We insisted that we want a statement on Gujarat. The point is the National Integration Council is meeting.

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): You have used a lot of abusive language.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Listen to me. Fix the meeting of National Integration Council at four 'o' clock or Eight 'o' clock. Nehruji also attended the meeting in the morning. You should have gone during the question hour. You should be present here during zero hour.

[English]

In the afternoon, when you have to discuss the communal situation, you could just come. The Prime Minister could come. Now, you see, how many people are discussing the communal situation. In fact, I had not to speak here because I was wanted somewhere else in a meeting. But there was no Member from my Party. I never wanted to absent myself. So, I come forward to speak here. So, there is no interest. Apart from the Members, the Government has to show interest. How many Ministers are sitting here? Arif Saheb is deputising for Home Minister and it is a very important discussion. Another Minister is here. All the benches are empty. Even I do not think whether we have the quorum to discuss that. But I am not raising that. I want this Government to be serious enough to tackle this communal situation in this country because ultimately it is not the question of killing Muslims or other minorities. That you cannot do. You cannot analyse. When I say 'You' it means the people who want to annihilate them. So, firstly I want this Government to be serious because we have enough of reports in the library. There is no system in this country. We have not built it. Nobody goes to the library. Nobody sees those reports. (Interruptions) You see 40 reports are there. This Government should take notice. There was a 15-Point Programme for the amelioration of the lot of the minorities. Did you look into that? Do you know that there was already a suggestion long back that there will be anti-riot force? Why don't you set up? Why don't you come forward? How could Arif Khan Saheb take notes of what we speak? It is not possible to speak many things in 5 to 10 minutes. Much has been written. You institute a Committee or Commission to delve deeper into those reports produced by eminent people. Sufi-

cient research has been done on communal situation in the country and now you come forward because you may control Ahmedabad now—I do not know whether Shri Chimanbhai Patel will do it—but Ahmedabad will come up again. Every year it is coming. Therefore, I want this Government to come forward for action.

At that time when Mr. Amarsinh Choudhary was there, he showed me a graph in his exuberance. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was there. I was there Bapu Kaldate was there. In his exuberance he showed me a graph at this time. "Look here, how police control and they had fired 23 rounds at that time but the toll was ten." I put a question "How many out of these ten, were Muslims." He had to answer that then and there because I told him because I want to know how the bullet works. Nine out of ten were Muslims. It is on record. I presented that chart to this House at that time. Therefore, I raise a question. Why I remember Shri Amarsinh Choudhary? I see a situation cropping up in the country. Unless the Government of India shows guts and will to control violence in this country and a will to control communalism in this country, nothing will happen. Communal situation will crop up. Bhagalpur or Jamshedpur, it will continue to happen. I want this Government to show its will. JD-BJP is a coalition there. Shri Chimanbhai Patel is one of my colleagues because he told me he has apologised what he has said at Vadodra. He had made a statement that BJP is responsible. At least VHP is responsible. But VHP is an outfit of BJP. But he said what he said from his heart but later he apologised.

DR. A.K.PATEL (Mehsana): It is a wrong allegation.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It has appeared in the press. I will show you. You told me that I am mentioning that also. You said he apologised. But he apologised in Ahmedabad. But he said in Baroda that it is VHP. I will conclude. Shri G.M. Banatwalla has spoken at length. I will not repeat. I said my information is that 66 people have died and 59 are reported to be Muslims. Government

will tell me what is there version because Government version is always wrong.

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): What would happen if the all the 59 deceased are Hindus.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The hon. Minister will tell this.

[English]

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan): Out of 66, six were Scheduled Caste people.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The hon. Minister will get information. When last time the Home Minister spoke here, he presented a list of 450 people.

SHRI A.K.ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is this.

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, you should sit when he is raising a point of order.

SHRI A.K.ROY: Division of the casualty on communal line is generally not in good taste. It can add to the tension.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Show me the rule. You have also said it. In a communal situation, the minority community suffers. I will show you so many killings.

AN HON. MEMBER: In the House, don't deny the number. Please tell the number. (Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: This is wrong. I may oblige you this time. Actually, we have to say as to who gets killed. Last time, I presented a figure here. This is on record. The hon. Home Minister said that 450 people were killed in Bhagalpur. But I tell you that *Amarati Shariah Bihar* had published with authenticity the list of 750 people. So, I tell you the correct figure. If I am wrong,

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

please correct me. Similarly, the competent Minister Shri Arif Mohammad Khan will stand up when he has to reply to the debate and he will tell me the exact figure. He will definitely tell me how many Muslims were killed because Muslims are in minority... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I have to convey to the BJP Party one thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should hear me what I have to say. Mr. A K Roy had raised a point of order. Probably there are no rules to say whether certain things will be done or not be done But I do agree with him that we should not say something which can add to the tension.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What can I do? This communal situation in Ahmedabad crops up again and again. We have to be responsible. How do we become responsible unless we tell our friends here? Kindly be responsible because we have to tell this country which has got some eminence.

I would like to tell a word about BJP. This time I see so many good friends are there in that Party. They are knowledgeable. They sometimes question me. They feel that they are patriots. Nobody can deny they are patriots. But they should not deny this privilege to others. We respect their patriotism. But we do not agree with their communalism. I will not waste the time of this House. What kind of a statement they have made in Calcutta? Perhaps, they have to carry some message to the communists there. But those speeches have spread into the length and breadth of this country. They are continuously playing this card which is nakedly a Hindu Card. I want to tell this to Mr. Roy. We want to tell them that this will not pay them because ultimately if their goal is building India, this will weaken India. India will be strong only just like a body when all the limbs are strong. You cannot build India if you want only to build it as the name of Hindus. In Calcutta what have they said? They are adding fuel to the fire. This is a time when there is aliena-

tion in Kashmir. It is because of the communal strife in other parts of India also. Well, there is strife in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. At this point of time they want to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution. Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri A.K. Advani and Shri Vajpayee have said in so many meetings that at this point of time they would not be creating a situation; they shall not press their point so far as Ayodhya problem is concerned and they shall point of view so far as Article 370 is concerned. But why have they raised this point again in Calcutta? This is certainly adding fuel to the fire. This is damaging Kashmir. This is wrong. Don't they accept the Constitution of India? Let us organise a debate regarding Article 370. This is the constitutional position. Neither the President of India nor the Parliament can abrogate this because only the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State could abrogate that and change that. It can never be abrogated unless the people of that State will tell you... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I want a debate on this point. Let us have a debate. I am saying again that neither the President nor this Parliament can abrogate it... (*Interruptions*) They say it should be abrogated. Are you going to abrogate it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, please address the Chair.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I want to say one thing. (*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But in Calcutta, the speeches were nearly communal. As far as abrogation of Article 370 was concerned, it was mischievous.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): You do not bother about Calcutta.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Why not? Is it not a part of India? Therefore, this point

of order was wrong. You are also wrong in telling me not to mention Calcutta. Whatever things I say, I say with a sense of responsibility. Sir, I have given a warning to BJP because they are harming the cause of India. They are jeopardising the unity of India. Since they try to share that they are patriot, I respect them. Therefore, I say that your utterances are detrimental to the unity of India. Therefore, I appeal to you to kindly give up this communally ideology.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, this Professor is quite capable of being effective in being brief also.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Since Banatwallaji has talked about relief, I will not take much time on relief. But my information is that still there are victims in Bhagalpur who have not received relief. And this different scale must be done away with.

Finally, you want me to take my seat. I went to Baroda. Its new name is Vadodhara. It was last year. It was time for Garba. I attended three Garba dance during that beautiful night and I saw men, women and children—old and young going in circle, singing devotional songs in harmony. Why cannot we create such atmosphere? I never saw any muslim or any minority community person disturbing that. In fact, some people told me that they joined the dance. What I saw in Baroda, why cannot such a situation be created in Ahmedabad or in the rest of India, where you can sing those devotional songs and songs of harmony. Why cannot you create that situation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please make the point. I have relate a story to us. There are others who want to speak. I have a long list before me.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I thought that this ruling was not required when I was closing. I said that situation of communal harmony and amity could be created and BJP can continue there. Therefore, I addressed them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kumari Mayawati to speak.

I think, we will continue to sit here until the debate is over.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, so far as the question of communal riots is concerned, Members who spoke prior to me, have expressed their views in great detail on this question. Everybody has stated that the communal riots which took place in any part of the country, were between Hindus and Muslims. It is not a fact. History is witness to the fact that the Hindu-Muslim riots, which have taken place in the country till now did not take place by themselves, but they were caused by someone. They are caused by those who talk of unity and integrity of the country. They are caused by those who ask the people to call themselves Hindus with proud. They are caused by those who tell Indian Muslims that there will not be another Pakistan. No doubt these riots are called Hindu-Muslim riots but scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward people are made scapegoat in these riots. Hatred is spread among Muslims and persons belonging to weaker sections of society. Therefore, we have to understand the reality and if the hon. Members hesitate to bring out reality, a time will come when oppressed people and Muslims will come to know about it. You talk of double standard. On the one hand you talk of Hindus and on the other persons belonging to weaker sections of society are made a scapegoat in the name of Hindus. In Hindu-Muslim riots persons belonging to weaker sections of society and Muslim Community are killed. Such incidents have taken place at a number of places like Meerut, Maliyana, Moradabad and Bhivandi. You talk of secularism, but in the name of secularism people of religious minority communities like Sikhs, Muslims, Charistians, Parsis and Buddhists are illtreated by high caste people in the country. We have to understand their mentality. I would like to tell you that there are organisations in the country which incite communal riots and

Communal riots in Gujarat &

[Kumari Mayawati]

raise slogans like 'Say with proud that we are Hindus'. Such organisations should be banned. I would like to quote an example. I have come from Bijnor district. In areas from Meerut to Lucknow via Moradabad Muslim population is heavy and Hindu-Muslim riots take place there almost daily on a very petty issue. RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal and Siva Sena have a hand behind these riots. In north west U.P. we have succeeded in creating harmony to a great extent among Dalit Hindus and Muslims. In my constituency there is large population of Muslims and backward people. RSS people always try to cause Hindu-Muslim riots there. Last month at the time of Holi festival when some Muslims were offering Namaz in a mosque in Dhampur town of Bijnor, a Hindu procession was passing and with the help of some Balmikis and people going in the procession threw colour on Muslims and the mosque. On one side mosque is situated and on the other Police Station is situated. When C.O. of Police Station was informed about it, he helped RSS instead of doing justice to Muslims. The anti-social elements looted at least 8 shops of Muslims due to which they suffered loss worth Rs. 8-9 lakhs: This is one example of Dhampur. I would like to tell you that RSS had a hand in all the riots that have taken place throughout the country. The organisations like RSS encourage communalism. Such organisations should be banned otherwise communal riots will continue in the country. With these words I thank you although you have given me less time. Whenever I stand to speak, you ask me to conclude within short time whereas other small parties are given more time than our party. While doing field work I have seen that RSS tried to incite Muslims and oppressed persons to fight among themselves in areas where these people are in majority. They tried to engineer communal riots there and harmed Muslims and persons belonging to weaker sections of society. In Maliyana the wounds of Muslims have not yet healed so far. Even today one can see the marks of bullets on walls in Hashimpura Mohalla there.

Although RSS was involved in it, yet efforts were made to defame the youths of Hashimpura with the help of police and P.A.C. in the name of Congress. Government was not given correct information and with the help of police and P.A.C., R.S.S. people and other anti-social elements killed a large number of youths and had thrown their dead bodies in the canal which passes through Muradnagar. If such atrocities are committed on one community only, then unity and integrity cannot be maintained. We will not be able to make this country secular. Unless people belonging to all religions are treated alike, you will not be able to succeed in your aim. With these words I think you.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that the atmosphere in the country is surcharged with communalism, particularly in the context of the riots or communal flare ups which have recently taken place in different parts of Gujarat. It leads one to conclude that communal forces of different kinds, different varieties take advantage of even trivial affairs to convert them into a communal flare up. As for example, the recent dispute across over the black-marketing of cinema tickets in some part of the city. These are trivial matters. But the problem—if you go deep into it and I think the hon. Minister will appreciate—is that the entire atmosphere has been surcharged with the feeling of communalism and communal trends. Unless we remove the feeling of distrust, unless we remove the feeling of hatred, it is not possible to end the communal flare ups in our country.

Sir, I am sorry to take note of certain observations made by some Members in this House, which convey the impression that as if the entire Muslims in our country are pro-Pakistan. I must say, with all the emphasis at my command that it is not so. There are Muslims in our country who are as Indians as we are; they are as patriot as anyone of us here. Therefore to brand an entire community as not loyal to the country would be

nothing but a manifestation of aggressive communalism in our country. Therefore, it needs to fight these forces politically and ideologically. I mention this only for that purpose.

Sir, I heard my friend Prof. Soz saying that sometimes this communal flare up cannot be nipped in the bud because of the administrative lapses. You cannot say that in Gujarat there has not been administrative lapses. I am not enamored of calling bad names to any administration in the country, particularly on the issue of communalism because if we had to fight those communal forces, what we require is unity among the people. We have not to divide the people. We have to unify the people and unify the people for the great cause for preserving the national unity and integrity. The threat to national unity and integrity comes from different sources. I do not like to take this opportunity to describe in detail. But communalism, as such, of all kinds constitute a great threat to the national unity and integrity of our country. I hope the Members of this House should also look at this problem from that point of view which entails upon us not to divide the people but to unify the people on the issue.

Now, about administrative lapses. I think, somebody has already mentioned about the Raghuraj Dayal Commission, Jagmohan Reddy Commission and D.P. Madan Commission. I have mentioned only three out of many who have already pointed out in different contexts, the lapses of the administration. Unless the administration takes proper steps, strict steps, this communal flare-up cannot be curbed or the situation cannot be brought under control-diffused. In this case, I would only like to mention an editorial comment by the *Statesmen* of today. I venture to mention the names of the *Statesmen* because this newspaper, as far as I know, has no political axe to grind. Therefore, the editorial of the *Statesmen* today made two or more very significant observations. I want to quote it because this is an editorial of the *Statesman*. It says:

"Police officers, who had been either given or threatened with transfer orders, did not exert themselves in maintaining law and order in some parts of Gujarat."

Therefore, there have been some allegations of administrative lapses. I do not think that only administration can meet the danger. Political endeavour, political initiative, political action, along with strong administrative measures can meet the situation effectively. So far as West Bengal is concerned, it provides a shining example. The key to this success of maintaining communal peace and harmony in the State of West Bengal does not lie in the strength of the administration or of the police force or of security personnel. It is because of the political consciousness of the people, because of the intervention of the masses to defeat the conspiracies, the machinations of the communal forces. In this case, I also want to mention that politically mass intervention was completely absent so far as Gujarat is concerned. I say this again on the basis of the editorial comment of the *Statesman* of today. To be brief, I quote it because I do not like to explain it in great details: I quote:

"The three-year spell of harmony between the communities in the State-Gujarat would have remained unbroken but for the blatantly negative role played by the BJP and its allies like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad which have been deeply involved in the disturbances in Patan, Palanpur, Broach, Anand, Baroda and Ahmedabad."

I think again I say the *Statesman* has got no political axe to grind against anybody. This also makes it clear that there are administrative lapses on the one hand. There is lack of political initiative on the part of the masses of Gujarat. Particularly, it is a negative attitude. I do not know as to what they mean by negative attitude but it was not at all a positive attitude towards maintaining communal harmony in the State of Gujarat which is the place of Mahatma Gandhi and

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other illustrious sons of our country. In order to fight back and defeat the menace of communalism, what is needed urgently is mobilisation of people for effective intervention against these communal forces of all varieties. Communal harmony is a key to the success of our struggle for maintenance of unity and integrity of the country. I would appeal to all the Members of this House to bear in their mind the dangers which are inherent in this spray of communal feelings in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think at least two Members from each major party have spoken. I have a very long list with me. The points of view, which the various parties had to present, had been presented... (*Interruptions*)...I am only going to call one or two Members from each major party. I am going to give only one or two minutes each. Please see to it that you are brief while speaking. Now, Mr. Ratilal Kalidas Varma may speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, time given is very less. Many Members, who spoke before me, have levelled charges against us. Bharatiya Janata Party and Vishwa Hindu Parishad have given cooperation in Gujarat. In Ahmedabad, Congress goons have a hand behind stabbing cases. If any Hindu dies in those stabbing cases, no communal riot takes place anywhere in Gujarat. They have killed 33 year old young Sadhu of Jagannath Temple, when he was going to fetch milk. 60-year old Mahant told that the young Sadhu had been killed. He wanted that funeral procession should pass through Jamalpur Gate. Being a BJP M.P., I and Shri Ashok Bhatt, Minister of Supplies of Gujarat and Dr. Longdia and VHP have appealed to sadhus not to do so. No doubt we have lost one of our colleagues, but we will not allow the entire Gujarat to be put on fire. We appealed to them with folded hands and were succeeded in diverting the funeral

procession from another route, despite heavy criticism. Does it show that we want unrest in Gujarat? Whenever any riot took place in Gujarat, Jagannath Temple was linked with it. In the beginning when attack was made on a cow and the Temple, riots took place. The purpose of killing the young Mahant of the Temple was to create riots throughout Gujarat. Had we been responsible for this we would have taken the funeral procession from the same area and today the entire Gujarat would have been put on fire. We want peace in Gujarat. We want to make India prosperous. That is why we did not allow the procession to pass through the fixed route despite heavy criticism. No riot takes place between Hindus and Paris. We have to find out the root cause of communal riots. Some people live in India but they talk of Pakistan. When Pakistan wins a cricket match in Gujarat, crackers are burst. Such things happen throughout India. Who creates such an atmosphere? It would have been better if my colleagues here speak truth. While speaking in Parliament the Members belonging to ruling party also keep their own interest in mind.

"Apni Meethi Khand si,
Karni vish si hoye,
Kathni taje karni kare,
To vish se amrit hoye."

They say very good things, but their actions are bad. We are very sad on what happened in Gujarat. When liquor and gambling dens were closed down there, the mischievous elements spread terror there. You should hold an enquiry into all these things. Every body is fed up of these riots.

During Vidhan Sabha elections there two Muslim candidates belonging to the then running party have won. No Muslim candidate belonging to either Janata Dal or Bharatiya Janata Party has won the election there. Except them no other M.P. from Gujarat belongs to Muslim community. Previously, Muslim M.Ps. were there in Rajya Sabha, but today there is none. The Congress people incited them and told them that they will definitely split one day without you and

Congress will come to power again. For the purpose they incited goondas and polluted the atmosphere.

In Municipal Corporation there Bharatiya Janata Party has been in power for last three years, but no riot took place during their regime. There has been no atmosphere of terror. Just now an hon. Member has mentioned about scheduled castes. We have full regards for Hindus scheduled castes or Muslim scheduled castes. I would like to narrate an incident. Two youngmen, who were taking tiffin for their old mother in a rickshaw were murdered enroute. One of them was married hardly two months ago. Their roommates murdered them. Bharatiya Janata Party and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are held responsible for creating such a situation. Muslim league is also one such party. Besides, there are many other such parties also. If an Indian does not call himself a Hindu, then what should he call himself. Should he call himself a Pakistani, American or Chinese?... (*Interruptions*) It is India. It is the voice of the entire country.... (*Interruptions*) —"Sare Jahan se Achcha Hindustan Hamara."

KUMARI MAYAWATI: It is not Hindustan. It will remain Bharatvarsha. In the Constitution our country's name is Bharat and not Hindustan.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: We will have to remain cautious from the persons who mislead the people. We will have to be beware of persons, who bring bad name for Hindustan.... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: In the Constitution of India low caste people are called scheduled castes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: People having faith in different religions live in our country. We do not ask anybody that he should live here being a Hindu only. People are asked to live here as Indians and live like brothers.

Arif Beg, Sikandar Bakht and other big

leaders are there in our party. We will have very high regards for those who sacrifice themselves for the defence of the country. Everybody should be beware of traitors. (*Interruptions*)

In the end, I would like to say that had there not been article 370, such a bad situation would not have arisen there in Kashmir. Thousands of Hindus have migrated from Kashmir. to Gujarat and Delhi. People do not show sympathy towards them, but when 5-10 persons are killed, they raise hue and cry for them. Had there not been article 370, Kashmir would have been heaven of India. Today it has become hell. Article 370 is responsible to a great extent from creating communal riots in the country. We will have to consider over it also.

Thanks for the time given to me.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my opinion is already well known. I am pained to see that such incidents continue to take place and we go on discussing them in Parliament to ventilate our inner feelings. Maharshi Aurobindo had once stated that three things are responsible for all the crisis in the country, viz ignorance, fear and falsehood. Ignorance is that what is termed as communalism and which is often called religion. But we have to see whether communalism is only Hindu or only Muslim. When a muslim talks of communalism, it means that all except him are communalists. Similar is the opinion of a Hindu. This is ignorance. Communalism does not mean Hindu or Muslim communalism. Mr. Arif and Mr. Ansari both were in the Congress party but both were having different views on the same issue. All the fanatics irrespective of any community stoke the fire of communalism. They may pose as revolutionaries but they are communalists. But we are socialists and are disciples of Dr. Lohia. We do not hate any community but what we hate is the present set up. We hate this type of conduct and tendency of the person. Today the type of communalism which we discuss here betrays our ignorance.

[Sh Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

We are afraid of speaking the truth. There are certain forces in the country which are bent upon disrupting the internal situation by generating communal tensions and instigating people to indulge in violence, and conflicts so that the whole power of India may be spent in controlling the internal disturbances. Then certain big power will like to entangle India in some external conflict. There are two types of leaders in every community. One type is envious and the other is flatterer. The moderate leadership was never allowed to flourish. The leadership which cared for all Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Harijans and which enjoyed the confidence of all sections of the society was suppressed by those who had been governing the country and who were dominating the political power earlier. They helped fanatics in every way and their fanaticism is now attempting to eliminate the moderates. Now every moderate will have to come forward. They should fearlessly and unitedly face the communalists. Only then we can eliminate communalism.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday Shri S.M. Hussain and I was in Ahmedabad. We met the people and officials in Ahmedabad. I shall limit my self only to Gujarat because we are discussing that problem.

We visited various mohallas of Ahmedabad. For the first time Gujarat has seen different type of riots. Previously property used to be burnt on a large scale but the number of such incidents in Ahmedabad was small. Riots used to take place in the main city. This time these have taken place in Gomatipur, Bapunagar and Raigarh which are predominantly inhabited Harijans, labourers and other poor people. First time Hindus and Muslims quartered with the Harijans... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAVATI: The qurel was not with the Harijans. The second meaning of Harijan is progeny of devil. Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, the word Harijan is not constitutional. Dr. B.S. Ambedkar used the word scheduled castes for the down trodden. In future the use of the word Harijan should be banned in the House. Otherwise I shall use the words progeny of the devil for the high caste Hindus.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I have said labourer... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): The word 'Dalit' (down trodden) should be used in place of Harijan.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: This time Muslims and the poor were made the tools. I have photos of the people whose children have been murdered. It is surprising that the state Government has not been able to control the riots in which about 23 people have been wounded. These communal riots were engineered through the poor. This was new technique. The capitalists are scheming to make the poor fight with a view to safeguard their interests. We enquired from the people. Had the State Government been vigilant, the riots could have been avoided. Before the elections we used to blame the Congress for communal riots but who is to be held responsible therefor during these days The Janta Dal Government and the B.J.P will have to prove that they are not responsible for these riots. The continuation of riots can cause even the fall of the Government. The Governemnt will have to suppress these riots with an iron hand.

The rioters have no religion. He is neither Hindu nor Muslim. I have seen how they knifed the people. In Gujarat, mostly the poor have been murdered. The condition of the weaker sections is beyond description. The violence should be curbed with an iron hand. If our Government and political parties really want to curb riots then no power on earth can engineer riots. No rioter can flourish. It is our experience that sitting in Parliament we assume the role of self styled sole spokesman of either Hindus or Muslims or of any other community.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to point out two things to the Government. Why are you adopting double standards? If a person dies in riots in Gujarat, only Rs. 20 thousand are paid whereas a same of Rs. 1 lakh is paid if a person is shot dead by terrorists in Punjab. If a person dies in railway accident, and amount Rs. 1 lakh is given and if a person dies in air accident, then Rs. 5-6 lakhs are paid because he belonged to a rich family. Every body should be treated equally. They should be given equal amount of compensation to provide relief to the family. The blood has same colour. The price of blood should not be different for different categories of persons.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Now I come to the injured. We have seen in hospital many persons with deep wounds in the stomach. They have not provided any relief. I request you to provide Rs. 5000/- each to the injured persons. Some organisations are also rendering help. They are doing good work and deserve our gratitude.

Sir, this is our hour of trial. I am neither a Hindu nor a Muslim, I am simply a human being. The Government will be held responsible if any riots take place in any part of the country. They people will not forgive us. It is my friendly advice that we should remove this blot which we have inherited from the Congress party.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this discussion has been quite interesting. Mr. Banatwalla has said that certain mischievous elements might have written slogans on the walls of Ahmedabad city and the whole community should not be blamed for the mischief of any one person. I fully agree with him. There are fanatics in both Hindu and Muslim communities. We must discourage them. Similarly, the entire sikh community could not be held guilty for the deeds of one man who murdered Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The murder of a person must be condemned.

But we are blaming each other. Every body has his own point of view. However it is

clear from the enquiries made so far that R.S.S. has never been behind the riots. The enquiry into these riots should also be held. The guilty must not go scot free. Bad persons are found in every community. I fell sorry when Mr. Soz termed Mr. Arif as 'show Boy' of B.J.P. This sort of remark is not proper. Some other person can call him also as a 'Show Boy' of some foreign country or of any political party of the country.

Pakistani elements are intruding into the areas bordering Gujarat. The population of kutch has doubled during the past few years. These facts were brought to the notice of the Eighth Lok Sabha by Dr. A.K. Patel. This thing should be enquired into. Drugs are being smuggled from Pakistan. One can easily buy these drugs with the help of Pakistani currency.

Communal riots are a slur on the face of Hindustan. We must condemn them. If Pakistan has a hand behind these riots, we must Chop that hand. The border with Pakistan from Kashmir to Kutch must be sealed. Mr. Banatwalla said that according to the Home Minister there was no proof of any foreign hand behind these riots. Then that hand can be of some Indian. It must be chopped. The people living in border areas should be given identity cards to check intrusion. I do not defend Hindus or Muslims. But all religious places should be raided to flush out arms. We must rise above the parochial feelings and should not consider it a struggle between Hindus or Muslims. This is our common problem and we have to solve it unitedly. We must be honest in the Parliament of India. We are all one, we have to think of the future of India. We must try to find out the solution of this problem.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these communal riots have become a regular feature since a long time. We have been discussing them in parliament or vidhan sabhas without any results simply because we ourselves donot want any result. We simply plead the cases. A muslim will point out the number of Muslims injured and a Hindu will

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

give figures of the wounded Hindus. So many enquiry commissions were set up but no culprit had been arrested on the basis of their reports. The culprits are not punished even after their identification. The culprits become bold and indulge in such acts. So special courts should be set up to deal with these types of cases and the culprits should receive punishment within 6 months after trial. At present, the enquiries continue for years together and no witness is available and property worth crores of rupees is destroyed. The main reason for riots is the storage of illegal weapons. But the Government will not dare to unearth these illegal arms. If this is done many big guns will be exposed. They are spoiling the climate in our country. We want to live in peace but these type of people whether they are Hindus or Muslims instigate the people to start communal riots. If we really want to eliminate communalism then we have to expose those people who claim to be the solve representative of their communities and become Maulvis, Saints or Mahatmas just to befool the people and lead luxurious life.

20.00 hrs.

So, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to give an assurance in the reply that the Government would identify the rioters within a fixed period. The amount of compensation should be equal and justifiable for a Hindu, Muslim or a person belonging to any other community who is killed in riots. The amount of compensation should be paid immediately to the injured because they need it more for treatment. We have to identify those forces which are out to destroy our country. Certain people are suffering from R.S.S. phobia. But I am proud of being a worker of R.S.S. and no body can doubt our patriotism. It is totally improper to cast aspersions on a patriot to grind one's own axe. One is free to profess one's religion by no body should have disrespect for the religion of others. We should not be prejudiced towards others. Hindus does not means communalism. So I

request the honourable Minister to reply to these points in his reply. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kutch has figured in the discussion on riots in Gujarat. I represent Kutch and in my constituency there are people belonging to minority communities but no communal riot has taken place there. We live there peacefully. There are certain elements in Ahmedabad and other sensitive areas of Gujarat where these elements can engineer communal riots at their will. Communal riots do not take place in Saurashtra. But in Ahmedabad and nearby areas communal riots erupt suddenly and continue for months together. Some speakers said that the Gujarat Government did not take effective steps but after 6th-7th, prompt and effective steps were taken and no political party adopted any negative attitude. We are going to control these riots and we should all feel concerned about them.

Some speakers have said so many things about R.S.S. Vishav Hindu Parishad and B.J.P. without realising the factual position. But we have to keep the facts in view while trying to find out a solution to this problem. Bharat is our country. We all belong to it. The inhabitants of the country are not going to settle in some foreign country. B.J.P. fully understands this position. We have not asked any body to leave the country. We have never said this thing. Even then certain elements try to raise the storm by resorting to such things. There are certain anti social elements in Ahmedabad who are running illegal distilleries.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, normally I am careful of the practice... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I was saying that normally I am careful of our parliamentary practice of responding in English when some Members make their points in English. But today I will seek your permission. Sir, and indulgence of the hon.

Members who have spoken in English, to speak in Hindi and Urdu.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today were have held discussion on the communal situation in the country, particularly the communal violence which has taken place in Gujarat. The importance of this discussion is more for me because communal feelings in Kashmir were aroused to such an extent that terrorism and violence has gripped the valley and my elder and teacher prof. Mushirul Haq was taken hostage and ultimately killed by the subversives yesterday. I was 6 years old when I joined that educational institution, where he was a teacher. We were associates with his family for a very long time. For the last 3 or 4 days the members of his family have spend most of their time at my house. So, I can not express my feelings in words.

Sir, I agree that this is quite a complicated problem and can not be solved easily. We can not stamp out the evil of communalism unless a public movement is started effectively to check this menace. Some Honourable Members particularly Prof. Soz was giving figures of the Hindus and Muslims killed and these figures were contradicted by some other speaker. But I want to say that our head hangs in shame even if one innocent person is killed. I can give you the number of persons killed but it is all the more dangerous to identify the corpses as Hindus and Muslims, because then the sympathy is also divided on the communal basis. If we feel that the Killed person was an innocent Indian, then the entire Hindustan would feel that what happened was very wrong thing. After the generation of these feelings, we would be able to fight the poison of communalism effectively. I would particularly like to refer to Hon'ble Member from Baramulla. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will you please yield for a minute. You are speaking beautiful Hindi but I shall speak in Urdu and Hindustani. In Hashimpur, Meerut and recently in Bhagalpur the armed constables

sided with one community and murdered many people. You should say with responsibility that you will not allow riots to take place.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I can only say that so long as we all do not feel hurt when a person is killed, the problem can not be solved. This problem is defying solution. The act for the abolition of Untouchability was passed long ago, still that mentality persists. Similarly zamindari Abolition Act was passed long ago but that mentality of zamindari is prevalent in some or the other part of the country. It is a national problem. We must create national awareness. Sir, in 1983 I had worked as a Minister of state in the Home Ministry for 7-8 months. At that time riots erupted in Ahmedabad. I have not seen the old files but I can only recall the things. That riot continued for 2-1/2 months.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: It was of 80 days.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It may be of 80 days. The famous Institute of Management of Ahmedabad conducted a study and the report of this came in this press. That report was also sent to Ministry of Home Affairs. But we generally forget many things. I also read the conclusions of that study and I still remember them. The team of the institution estimated the economic loss in Gujarat during those 80 days' riots of Ahmedabad city. Gujarat suffered a loss of Rs. 2.50 thousand crore during these riots.

Sir, I agree that one may have satisfaction by burning the house of a Hindu or Muslim or by killing a Hindu or Muslim. But in all this Gujarat suffered a loss of Rs. 2.50 thousand crore. If disturbances of 80 days' have caused such a big loss then one can imagine how much loss has been caused during the riots in various cities during last 42 years. We all are sons of this mother land. Who so ever is hurt, for motherland all are equal and she will cry for all of them. How can we minimise her misery? We should try to find out a solution. We must try to find out the root cause of all this trouble. Is it on account of the multiplicity of religion? Communalism

Communal riots in Gujarat &

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do not have any religion. So I believe...

[English]

Religious life is life of duties. Religious life is not a life of privileges.

[Translation]

Various members have expressed various views, but every one of them realised the seriousness of the problem of communalism and said that this problem should be dealt with effectively. This I am saying because religion and communalism do not have any relation. In support of it we can quote number of instances as:

'Darde dil ke vaste paida kia insan ko,
varna taj ke lia kuchh kam na the karro
bayan'

If that "All mighty" have desired he could have made everybody equal in all respect, but he gave us power of thinking and power of discretion. We try to equalise that thing which he never tried to do.

Sir, the traditions of this country have been: 'Truth is one. Sages call it by various names'. Truth is one. There are various way to reach it. In Mahabharat when Yaksh asked Udhishthir "which is the best religion in the world". He answered, "Kindness is the best religion". He did not mention religion as we think about it to-day. Therefore, if we use religion to propagate violence and hatred, this is misuse of relation. A small knife is used to cut vegetable, and if it is used to hurt somebody it is not the falt of knife, it is the falt of misguided mentality.

Sir, I am saying this because I do not believe that religion generates communalism. There is only one religion, faiths can be different. I believe that India is not a religion, it is more than that. Sir, I would like to say that on the dooms day God will ask 'why you have not given food or water to the person who

asked you to give them to him, because he was starving or feeling thirsty. You might have got 'Me' in that needy person.' I believe that the basic concept of religion is to preach to be helpful to each other. We talk of the greatness of India. That greatness was the feeling of helping the weak by sacrificing self interest. We have always given up our interest for the collective benefits. Dr. Radhakrishnan says that in Mahabharat when Ashvastthama killed all the five sons of Draupadi, Arjun tells her out of anger that he will drop the head of Ashvastthama in her feet. On this Draupadi says that she does not want to make the mother of Ashvastthama childless like myself. She does not want that for the sins of the son mother should suffer. In his book Dr. Radhakrishnan says that it was not that voice of Draupadi but that of India itself. It was the voice of the traditions of India. So what is happening to-day-whether in Ahmedabad or in any other city-is not according to the soul of India. It is not according to the traditions of India to burn the houses of others. This is something new which has crept in our society. Here I would like to quote Alama Iqbal, he says:

[English]

Too much community consciousness, too much consciousness about differentiation, he says, it has destroyed several nations.

[Translation]

People in our country are worried about things which belong to them. In this respect they even differentiate between dead bodies. I am afraid that if this consciousness is there it will become more difficult to find the solution of this problem. Sir, the framers of our constitution made special provisions for the religions and linguistic minorities. They were assured of equal rights, irrespective of their number. If we go into the debates of Constituent Assembly we will find that it was hoped that differences between the various communities will vanish gradually. But that hope of the framers of constitution could not be fulfilled. I am of the view that difficulty arises in those cases where efforts were

made to change the religious groups into political parties. The situation becomes difficult when a person decides his political status on the basis of his religion.

I would like to say one thing more. We are worried only when there are riots in some city and say that communalism is increasing. But the moment they subsided we forget every thing about them. In my opinion violence is only symptom; the disease is communalism, the ideology of communalism.

If we want to control these riots, we will have to go to the root cause of violence. If we want to get rid of jaundice, we will have to cure the liver. It is necessary to cure the disease. These communal riots will occur if communalism goes on increasing. But for communalism it is not necessary that there should be communal riots. Here in India communalism has increased even without communal riots. There was not a single communal riot in Punjab from 1947 or 1948 to 1980, but communal forces were active somewhere or the other. So while giving consideration to communal riots we will have to think about this aspect also.

To control communalism we will have to start a mass movement. For that we should not wait for communal riots. It should be controlled before-hand.

What is the source of communalism? Ideology gives rise to Communalism. When a political organisation propagates that the interests of the people believing in one religion are different from others, communalism comes into existence. Where political or social organisations consider religion as basis of equality of rights, communalism takes birth.

Sir, wherever there is communalism, it appeals, irrespective of your status, to the people belonging to same religion that their political, social and material interests are same. Their interests are not only different from other communities but they are also contradictory. I think we must fight against this ideology. Unless we give a fight to this

ideology, we cannot control communal riots. Thus poison of communalism will go on increasing. It is possible that some able officer may be able to control the situation, but it cannot solve the problem. You may control communal riots in one place but it may erupt in some other place. So the basic necessity is to control communalism.

We are going to enter the 21st century. We must understand one thing that if the religious believes of somebody are not upto the mark, by killing him we cannot correct his religious believes. Everybody is free to follow any religion. Secularism is not a concept of 40-42 years old, but is an old ideal of India. Swami Vivekanand said at a place that when somebody uses the words co-religious tolerance, he considers it his insult. It means that his religion is there because of one's tolerance. If a person is religious in the real sense, he must have tolerance. Religious tolerance is just like eating 'Kheer'. If one is offering you Kheer, it does not require to say that it is sweet, because 'Kheer' is always sweet.' This was said by Swami Vivekanand. A religious person must have tolerance. If we have incidents like Ahmedabad, we go away from our traditions, ideals and culture.

I accept that there are crisis and challenges, but we are committed to face the challenges. It has been repeatedly said that communalism has increased, but I say this from my experience that our determination to control this has also increased. I am sure that we will succeed in it. In past also we have faced that challenges with success.

After independence Gandhiji said that our independence will be complete on that day when we will be able to wipe off the tears of every Indian. Gurudev Ravindra Nath Tagore said that our independence will be complete on that day when every Indian will be fearless and will be able to raise his head with pride. At present can we say that we have been able to wipe off the tears of every eye? Can we say that there is no fear in the mind of any Indian and he can raise his head with pride? We should try to create an at-

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mosphere where a common man, who is living under the poverty line, may be able to live safely. Surely, we have not been able to reach our goal, but it is very clear before us. We are aware of the fact that we have not been able to achieve our goal. To achieve it we will have to increase our pace. We are sure that we will be able to face the challenge with success and the future India will emerge stronger and will be able to save her unity and integrity. We will be able to wipe off the tears of every eye, the goal of our war of independence.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want to have information from the Minister about Minority Welfare Resolution to raise a composite police battalion, put up by the Cabinet Committee.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Deputy Speaker, Sir, Soj Saheb raised a point that whether he had ever seen 15 point programme? I would like to say that it has not even been seen, but hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Cabinet Committee to monitor its progress. This programme also include the point raised by the hon. Member Cabinet Committee is holding its meeting 2 or 3 times in a month and an action programme has been prepared for those 15 point setting up separate committees under various secretaries. These committees are holding their meetings at least once a months to monitor it.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Whether you are considering to give Rs. 5000 instead of Rs. 2000? Compensation should not be Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000, it should be given at least on all Indian basis.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You will agree basically on this point that law and order is the responsibility of State Government and State Government decides about it. But Central Government monitor the whole affair and keep a liaison with the State Government. Directions are also given to

them. I have noted the suggestion given by the hon. Member. We will surely raise this matter with the State Governments.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: But Rs. 2000 have also not been paid.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I want to assure the hon. member that what has been announced will be given.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have given the details of long term programme. I do not agree some of its points. But there should be some short term measures also. If something goes wrong is fire-brigade, we cannot keep it as it is. We try to make much arrangements which may not cause fire.

Hon. Minister has not said a single word about the situation in Gujarat and Bhagalpur. Different Commissions have given many suggestions to solve the situation from time to time. Whether Government will consider them and implement them at an early date? There are many lapses and short coming in police and intelligence departments. They should be set right and a Cosmopolitan Police Force should be created, reflecting our population. Increasing communalism in bureaucracy should be removed. Will you prepare some guidelines regarding this? Only one scale should to kept for providing relief and compensation, as multiplicity in scales give chances to corruption and favouritism and creates a misunderstanding. Even to day there are many who have been provided any relief or compensation. I want to know what is being done in this respect?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am giving you the information provided by the Gujarat Government. The kith and kin of deceased are being given Rs. 20,000.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: At one place it Rs. 20,000 when on other it is one lakh. It is simply a joke.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: As a told you before that State Government is

responsible for law and order and a discussion regarding this is taken by them only. If they ask assistance from the centre, we are always ready to provide. This is the information provided by Gujarat Government.

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: If any Government is providing less compensation you should supplement it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am coming to that point. 50 injured persons lying in different hospitals are being given 32 thousand rupees.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: It has been announced that Rs. 32 thousand will be given to 50 persons?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I believe what has been informed by the hon. Member. I am only giving the information provided by the Gujarat Government. They have already been given Rs. 20 thousand and now Rs. 32 thousand have been given to them as lump sum pension. The guidelines suggested by different commissions are already there. In the mean time the suggestions given by the newly appointed commissions are being considered and the guidelines are being revised accordingly. After

finalisation they will be sent to various states. These will be discussed in the meeting of National Integration Council, being held to day. The suggestions given by the hon. Members will be looked into an instructions will be issued.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): The persons arrested in Gujarat after the movement are being punished under T.A.D.A. Information regarding innocent persons should be given to Gujarat Government so as to help them.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have the information at present. The suggestions of the hon Member have been noted and action will be taken.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 A.M.

20.56 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 12, 1990/
Chaitra 22, 1912 (Saka)*