

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. L contains Nos. 41 to 49)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6. 00

(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series Vol. L, Thirteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)]

No. 41. Wednesday, May 3, 1989/Vaisakha 13, 1911/ (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1—28
* Starred Questions Nos.	820, 823, 824, 826, 830, 832 and 833
Written Answers to Questions:	29—297
Starred Questions Nos.	821, 822, 825, 827 to 829, 831 and 834 to 840
Unstarred Questions Nos.	7795 to 7819 and 7821 to 7963
Papers Laid on the Table	297—301
Messages from Rajya Sabha	301—305
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	305
Sixty-sixth Report — <i>Presented</i>	
Rules Committee	305
Third Report — <i>Laid</i>	
Committee on Petitions	305—308
Ninth Report — <i>Presented</i>	

* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

Matters Under Rule 377	308—317
(i) Demand for opening Post Offices in all villages	308
Dr. Phulrenu Guha	
(ii) Demand for reconsidering the proposal for constructing Sanchar Bhawan building on the playground plot on Sea shore at Prabhadevi, Dadar (Bombay)	308—309
Shri Sharad Dighe	
(iii) Demand for early clearance to the pending irrigation projects of Maharashtra	309—310
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	
(iv) Demand for central assistance to Teesta Barrage Project	310—311
Shri Ananda Pathak	
(v) Demand for setting up sugar mills in backward area of Gujarat	311
Shri U.H. Patel	
(vi) Demand for restoring 5 per cent cut in cash compensatory support to export of sports goods	311—312
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	
(vii) Demand for STD facility in Bolangir district of Orissa	315
Shri Nityananda Misra	
Railways Bill and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1986-87	318—378
Motion to consider	
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	319—320 373—377
Shri B.B. Ramaiah	321—325

Shri T. Basheer	325—327
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	327—333
Shri N. Tombi Singh	333—336
Shri Narayan Choubey	336—341
Shri V. Krishna Rao	341—344
Shri. George Joseph Mundackal	344—346
Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq	346—348
Shri C. Janga Reddy	348—351
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	351—356
Shri Satyagopal Misra	356—358
Shri Harish Rawat	358—360
Shri P. Appalanarasimham	362—364
Shri Damodar Pandey	364—368
Shrimati Usha Choudhari	368—370
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	370—373
Clauses 2 to 200 and 1	377
Motion to Pass	378
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1989	378—381
Motion to introduce	378—380
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	
Motion to consider	379
Shri Madhavrao Scindia	
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	380—381

Motion to Pass

381

Shri Madhavrao Scindia

Discussion Under Rule 193

381—429

429—446

Communal situation in various parts of the country

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

381—386

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

386—391

Shri Zainul Basher

391—394

395—397

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi

397—401

Shri Ram Pyare Panika

401—406

Shri Indrajit Gupta

406—421

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas

421—425

Shri Ataur Rahman

425—429

Ch. Sunder Singh

429—432

Shri Syed Shahabuddin

432—437

Shri Rajiv Gandhi

437—446

Re: Half-An Hour Discussion

429

Business Advisory Committee

446

Seventy-first Report— *Presented*

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 3, 1989/Vaisakha 13,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

News Captioned "Societies Resent DDA Policy"

*820. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA†:
SHRI D.P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published in "the Hindustan Times" dated 4 April, 1989 captioned "Societies Resent DDA Policy";

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting land to the Housing Cooperative Societies;

(c) the number of societies and their members affected by such delay; and

(d) the date by which land in Papan Kalan area is likely to be handed over to the Societies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 1285 Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi have been sponsored by him for allotment of land. Keeping in view the limited availability of land with DDA and large back-log of registrants, it has been difficult to meet the requirements of Cooperative Group Housing Societies. To the extent possible the requirements of these Societies will be considered in the allocation of land in Papankalan Project which is scheduled to be implemented in the near future.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first thing is that the hon. Minister had told me on April 19, that the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies is 1218. While today she says that this number is 1285. How has this number increased? Secondly, you had said in your reply to my previous question that Papankalan would be exclusively reserved for these 1281 Group Housing Societies. I was also told that the total acquired land is about 7500 acres while the land required for these 1281 societies is just about 2000 acres. I am unable to understand what this the hindrance in your way. You have acquired 7500 acres of land whereas only 2000 acres have to be given to these societies. The previous chairman of DDA Shri Om Kumar had ensured to clear the entire back-log within the period of five years. But now my colleague does not want to reveal the actual facts. Now you must make it clear why this land is not being provided to the societies.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Shri Ramoowalia has raised the

issue of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which play a significant role in Housing Schemes. We accept this fact and it is our utmost effort to provide land to fulfil their requirements. Land has already been provided to about 518 societies so far. So far as Papankalan is concerned, it is true that about 4728 acres of land has already been acquired there. You know that the area covered in any project is never a totally residential areas. When the project is developed, some of its area is covered in roads and parks while some part is meant for commercial complexes and the other is meant for residential purposes, and all these areas together form a project. The Government sticks to the previous statement that out of these 1200 Societies maximum number would be adjusted in Papankalan as soon as the project gets approval. So far as the backlog is concerned, I think, that DDA has committed a serious mistake by registering all the applicants from the beginning till now, making it evident that houses would be provided to all of them. At present DDA has to clear the back-log of about one lakh 20 thousand houses, out of which about 50,000 are under construction but they don't have more land for more construction. So the Government owns the responsibility to provide land to the remaining registrants. And it is due to the priority given to these registrants that the Cooperative Housing Societies have been refused the allotment of more land. But in spite of all this, I accept that land should be given to these societies and it should be our effort to adjust them in the best possible manner.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that DDA had committed a serious mistake of registering the applicants indiscriminately. But I would like to draw here attention to another mistake which has been committed. Even though land has not been allotted to the already registered societies more societies are being registered. One society was registered on October 21, 1985, the other on September 10, 1987 and still another on October 26, 1987. I have got a complete list. 9 more societies have been

registered in all since then. The most important thing is to find out why more societies are being registered when the previous ones have still not been allotted land. Registration is being done indiscriminately once again. The Government and DDA will have to bear the consequences ultimately. Moreover, I would like to get the detailed information of 9 societies which were registered afterwards.

I think that DDA is losing its authority. You had said that people have encouraged on 6500 acres of DDA's land. On the one hand the Government is incapable to take action against the encroachment of land by people, while on the other, more and more societies are being registered. Besides, the land acquired is not being allotted. All this is creating a lot of confusion. My question is whether the Government intend to constitute a committee to deal with this matter. Housing problem is aggravating.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I would like to make it clear to the hon. Member that there is no confusion at all. No more societies have been registered after the year 1983. The registrar is dealing with registration work. The Registrar registered about 1500 Group Housing Societies before 1983 out of which 1285 were recommended to the DDA for allotment of land. The registrar has got the authority to recommend any number of societies which are already registered with him. According to certain norms and laid down guidelines he certifies these societies for the allotment of land. I can assure you that no new society has been registered.

Registration has been opened specially for those who are already registered with DDA under different Housing Schemes. We offered them to form their own cooperative Housing Societies and to construct houses, for which land would be allotted by the Government. I am ready to see the complete list if you kindly send it to me. The LG has given a special permission to the registrants which DDA to form Group Housing Societies in order to clear the back-log. Special permission would be granted to them to construct houses. No new society has been

registered. The Registrar recommends only those cases to DDA which are already registered with him.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cooperative Housing Societies are framed to provide houses to the poor people. This is a good provision. But in major cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jaipur etc. people from higher income group have formed cooperative societies. They somehow manage land at cheap rates and then sell it to the people at high cost, thus amassing huge sums of money. I would like to know whether similar practice is being followed in Delhi as well and whether similar societies have been working here too. The genuine buyers and deserving people are deprived of land or houses. Has the Government investigated the matter and tried to identify the societies in which persons of higher income group are members. Poor people are not member of these societies.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The societies which are registered, are supposed to follow certain rules and regulations and the Registrar keeps a perfect record whether the members belong to high income group or low income group. Only those cases are registered as Group Housing Societies which suit the set norms. The Government cannot intervene in the matter. But the primary motive of the Government is to provide land to the people of weaker sections. So far as the people of middle income and higher income groups are concerned a number of cooperatives have already been formed to take care of their interests. But so far as the Government is concerned, it gives priority to provide land and construct houses for maximum people of weaker sections. A number of developed plots have been given to the people of weaker sections in Delhi and they have constructed their houses there.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Out of these 1200 societies how many societies have persons belonging to high income group as members?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I don't know which societies cater to the high in-

come group and which to the lower income group.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: In the year 1983, some societies came into being and these were allotted land. The MP's Society is also one of them. But some people went to the court and the case is pending there. I understand that the case was being heard by Justice Pathak who is now selected to the International Court of Justice. I would like to know whether the judgement has come.

Secondly, more than 1200 societies are waiting in queue for the last six years. I had earlier requested the Minister to expedite the allotment. At that time it was felt that the allotment might be given by 19th November 1988. But it was not done. We were told that because of the price which was fixed at Rs. 450 per square metre, some revision was going on. If the revision goes upto 2000 AD, some of the members of those societies may even die and justice will not be done. Are you going to expedite the matter at least before the Lok Sabha elections and see that land is allotted to the Societies in Delhi.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The hon Member is asking about some particular societies. The matter is in the court. The matter is held up because we have no land with us. But now we have acquired land in Papan Kalan and the whole project is before the Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: But we understand that construction has already started in Papan Kalan.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: No Please, not at all. The project is before the Delhi Urban Arts Commission. As soon as they approve the plan, we will try to give some land to the cooperative societies.

Provision for new Hospitals in Second Master Plan of Delhi

*823. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:**

SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

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

(a) whether any provision has been made for new hospitals in the Second Master Plan of Delhi to cater to the needs of the increasing population of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Draft Master Plan prepared by Delhi Development Authority for perspective - 2001 A.D. includes, inter-alia a proposal for reserving land for 114 hospitals of varying capacities in order to cater to the needs of the increasing population of Delhi.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the reply. Lots of people are suffering in Delhi itself and there is no accommodation for patients, particularly poor patients coming from very remote places. Even for a very minor operation in the AIIMS, people have to wait for months together. The Minister has not said as to when these proposed 114 hospitals are going to be started. Also, which of the places have they selected for the proposed hospitals in Delhi? Will these hospitals be ready by this century or are we to wait till the next century?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: There is a long list. I would just like to mention in the House that the Master Plan has been submitted. As soon as it is approved, I think we will be able to give you an exact answer on this aspect.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I want to know whether the Ministry has taken any steps to expedite the matter. When will this Master Plan be approved? When will these hospitals be constructed and started? We do not know any details on this matter. But the people are dying and what is your commitment to the people who are suffering?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Homage. I

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I know there are certain areas where we should really do something immediately.

I would like to mention here about Delhi.

For providing medical care facilities at the door-step of the residents of Delhi like the J.J. Colonies, the Delhi Administration has already introduced a fleet of 20 mobile dispensaries with effect from 18th February, 1989. There are 16 teams each consisting of one Medical Officer, one Nurse, one Pharmacist, one Dresser and one Attendant. Each team visit one J.J. Colony on a fixed date. In this way, nearly 120 J.J. Colonies are covered up till now. By means of this scheme, we are able to provide curative medical facilities to a population of about 15 lakhs. Each day about 100 to 150 patients are examined whenever they visit the J.J. Colonies. All the medicines required are of course supplied free of cost to the patients as and when the teams visit J.J. Colonies in Delhi.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am rather astounded to hear that there is a plan to build 114 hospitals in Delhi. I think that will make Delhi and the rest of the country on par and Delhi will have the same number of hospitals as in the rest of the country. What is now happening is that people are coming from 50 kms. to 60 kms. away to be treated in Delhi. When these hospitals are established, people will have to come from 1500 kms. away to be treated in Delhi. That is the situation you are going to create by this kind of unequal development of the country. I think, the Health Ministry should have a look at what kind of medical facilities are available in other parts of the country and see that there is an equalization and not concentration in Delhi. What is the Minister's reaction to this?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very genuine question. But that is only on a long-term basis. I just mentioned here about Delhi

because Delhi being the Capital of the country I thought I must give a clear picture of it.

Wasteland Development Centres

*824. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres set up by the Wasteland Development Board for the development of wasteland in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the financial assistance given to the

State Government for the purpose;

(c) the areas of land developed in the State during the last two years and the amount utilised so far; and

(d) the details of the programme chalked out in this regard for the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) No centre has been set up by the National Wastelands Development Board in Andhra Pradesh for development of wastelands.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) The area covered under the afforestation programme and the amount utilised thereon in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years is given below:-

Year	Area Covered (In lakh hectares)	Amount Utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	1.43	3436.01
1987-88	1.52	3172.03

In 1988-89 the total reported coverage upto March 1989 is 1.42 lakhs hectares and the outlay provided was Rs. 3538.00 lakhs.

(d) Details of programme to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period cannot be indicated at this stage. Plans are approved on a year to year basis.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my Q. No. 747 on 26th on the same subject the hon. Minister had stated that no projects from Andhra Pradesh were pending and the 7 projects received from Andhra Pradesh had been rejected. And now in reply to part (a) of my question it has been stated that no centre has been set up

by the National Wasteland Development Board in Andhra Pradesh for development of Wastelands. Reply to part (b) is does not arise'. In which case does the question arise? Let your Government tell us what should we ask. Whichever project we may seek, whether it pertains to agriculture, industry or health your stock reply is always no. Has your Government ever responded in the positive. What does your Government want ? We may act accordingly. Our strength in the House is 30, what reply should give to the public ? What crime has been committed by the public, what is their fault ? You tell us when will you give a positive response.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has prefaced his supplementary question and speech with

a reference to the reply to an earlier question that the projects from his state were rejected. Obviously the present question is in no way related to that question. So, I don't consider it proper to answer it. The hon. Member wanted to know the number of centres set up in Andhra Pradesh under the Wasteland Development scheme. We replied that no centre has been set up, as there is no provision of setting up such centres under that scheme. Nowhere in the country we have set up such centers. If the hon. Member had read the answer further down, it would have become clear to him that even though no centre has been set up, during 1986-87 Rs. 3436 lakh were provided to Andhra Pradesh and afforestation was done in 1.43 lakh hectares of land. During 1987-88, the centre provided Rs. 3172 lakhs and afforestation was done in 1.52 lakh hectares of land. Somewhat similar is the position during 1988-89. Thus, the reply is specific about the amount given to Andhra Pradesh and the achievement made.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on what basis and to whom, the amount stated by the hon. Minister, has been given. Has it been distributed directly to the farmers or through certain individuals or officers? On what basis...*(Interruptions)*... what do you want. What is the problem with you? Please tell me. I am seeking information, what is your problem...*(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: In this way the time of the House is being wasted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I asked about the details of the programme chalked out in this regard for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The reply is that it can not be indicated. I want this information...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We feel the pinch.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: When they do not get anything, they feel the pinch. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that on what basis and to whom the money was given for

waste land development. All the waste land could be developed under the schemes which were rejected. No details of programme included in the Eighth Five Year Plan have been given. Please enlighten the house in this regard.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have very clearly said that money has been provided to Andhra Pradesh i.e. A.P Government, they have already been provided Rs., 34 crores and Rs. 31 crores and this year Rs 35 crores will be given for afforestation programmes. Not it is left to the discretion of the State Government to utilise this money according to their policy for their schemes of planting trees, replantation of existing forests, wasteland development. etc.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA; Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waste land development is national problem. After 1980 A the country had to face a very serious problem. Every year, 1500 hectares of land was demanded of forests, but now it has been reduced to 150 hectares only due to the efforts made by the Government to check it. I do not agree with Shri Tulsiram. As you have stated, money is being given to the voluntary organisations for afforestation on the wastelands. But lakhs of hectares of land is yet to be brought under afforestation programme which has become barren. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he will make some changes in the wasteland development scheme and ask the board to set up agencies to take up afforestation since the voluntary organisations in the country were not working properly? So will you make some changes to turn vast forest waste land into green forests?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the hon. Member has a misconception that all the sums in the form of grants by the Wasteland Development Board are given to the voluntary organisations under its various programmes. The voluntary organisations are of course provided some money but only a small fraction of the total funds are distributed through them. A major proportion of the funds is provided to the State Government by the Centre. There are forest departments

under the State Government which are working quite efficiently. They are manned by trained personnel. They play a major role but we welcome the participation of voluntary agencies, the number of which is quite large but they are given very little money. The funds are mainly provided to the State Governments. The hon. Member is quite right in saying that the condition of forests is serious. In view of this, it was envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan to strengthen this Board. There are many other schemes for further afforestation. I hope that much more extensive programmes will be prepared for the Eighth Five Year Plan, so that some solution is found to this serious problem.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has received a representation from the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association for allowing them in Darjeeling to raise tea plantations in the forest waste and fallow land under the Forest Department; if so, what action the Government is going to take regard to their representation ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The plantation do not come under our Ministry . The Ministry of Commerce deals with it. As regards reserved forest tea area or other area, it is according to the policy of the State Government.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: A representation has already been made to the State Government and the State Government says that they have already referred the matter to the Central Government. That is a problem.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I want a separate notice for that.

Campaign Against Spread of AIDS

*826. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Virology (NIV) and Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) have jointly undertaken a coordinated campaign in the Pune city against the spread of AIDS:

(b) whether Union Government propose to launch similar campaigns in other big cities in coordination with the National Institute of Virology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The National Institute of Virology jointly with the Pune Municipal Corporation had collected blood samples from prostitutes to conduct tests for HIV infection. The results of the tests were communicated to the Pune Municipal Corporation, who will issue health cards which will enable the prostitutes to obtain medicare and treatment facilities periodically. The National Institute of Virology is also screening the blood of persons belonging to other high risk groups such as blood donors and patients suffering from sexually transmitted diseases by obtaining blood samples from hospitals managed by Government and the Corporation.

Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with the State Governments has established 40 surveillance centres in 30 cities. These surveillance centres are also screening the blood of persons belonging to high risk groups for detecting HIV infection. It is also proposed to establish clinics for medicare and counselling facilities in metropolitan cities in areas where prostitutes reside in large numbers. Priority is given to four big cities for screening of all blood donations and facilities for blood screening are under expansion in these cities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some four-five years ago, AIDS was unheard of in India. Some four years ago a report appeared in the newspapers that one case of AIDS was detected and later, it was discussed in the House also. As far as I remember, it was said that foreigners visiting the country might have brought AIDS and he might be the source of this disease. It seems it is going to spread widely. Every day we read in the newspapers about the death of a number of people due to this disease. Many cases have been reported in Bombay also. May I know the nature of investigations carried in Pune, the number of people examined and the number of cases of AIDS detected in Pune? What preventive steps the Government is going to take to check the spread of this disease?

[*English*]

KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has asked what we have been doing in Pune. The facilities we have earmarked for Bombay will be made available to Pune City. The facilities for testing will be available at the following four institutions.

- (1) The National Institute of Virology, Pune;
- (2) B.J. Medical College, Pune;
- (3) Armed Forces Medical College, Pune; and
- (4) S.T.D. Centre of Pune, Municipal Corporation area.

The routine area surveillance activities will be increased with the help of the above four Service Centres. One additional STD Centres will be established in Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) out of the proposed four new STD Centres to be sanctioned for Maharashtra State. Regarding the control of the disease and the steps taken by the Government, I would like to mention it here that the Government have taken a number of

steps to control the disease for preventing the import of this disease in the country. As I have mentioned just now, on Surveillance of AIDS Programme for screening persons belonging to high risk groups work was started in the country in the year 1985. It has also been intensified by public education, through mass media and expansion of surveillance activity and training of workers to build up capacity to detection, diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases. Presently 40 Surveillance Centres and four referral centres are functioning in the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: No reply has been given to my pertinent question. I wanted to know the number of persons examined and the number of cases of AIDS detected. It is necessary to find out the causes first before finding its cure, as it will facilitate to find out the cure. First of all, you should find out as to how AIDS came to India. Four years ago, no one heard of it, but now it is fast spreading. So this disease can only be cured, when its causes are known.

[*English*]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: About the first part of the question, I would like to mention here that the National Institute of Virology, Pune and the Pune Municipal Corporation have jointly carried out a survey of prostitutes in the red light area of Sukrav-arpet, Pune between 24th and 30th March, 1989. During this period the blood samples collected and examined were as under:

Number of blood samples: 147

Number of prostitutes
Sero positive: 3

In Bombay out of 1,649 blood samples of prostitutes up to December, 1988, 763 found to be sero positive. These prostitutes pose of potential threat to public health. They can transfer the disease to a large number of persons. HRE positive women can transmit

the disease to the people and the National Institute of Virology is also testing wood donors and STD patients. The results of surveillance at the NIV, Pune up to 321st March, 1989 are as follows:-

Blood samples:	11,550
Sero positive:	69
Prostitutes:	6
STD patients:	29
Blood donors:	22
Foreign students:	29
Total	69

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: My question is regarding advertisements about AIDS. It is very important to educate the people. In Delhi in the buses the advertisement reads like this; "Ajnabi mard our Paraiyee aurat se sampark na karen"

Now, the objectionable thing is here, why the women has to be *Paraiyee*? The women has to be somebody else, either your own or somebody else's? Can it not be their own? It is a wrong kind of understanding we are giving to the people in the society. *Mard* has got to be *Ajnabi*, *Aurat* has to be *Paraiyee*? This is a wrong thing and you try to change it. This is my request.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: It has been the endeavour of my Ministry to arouse maximum public consciousness in this regard. We will examine the suggestion made by you.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Mr. Speaker, is it a fact that one of the sources of spreading of AIDS in Pune city is foreign students coming for studies in the University of Pune? About one hundred rupees is being charged

for medical test, but no tests are held upto now. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not only AID but external AID ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRISHARAD DIGHE: Therefore, may I know from the Minister whether the Government will take steps to compel Pune University to take medical test of foreign students before their admission to this University?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member has brought to my notice something about the Pune Hospital. I can assure the House and the hon. Member also that I will definitely look into the matter.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the flow of the House, we have several times discussed about the genesis of AIDS and how it is more a dangerous disease than third grade cancer. People are not aware of this danger. And the Minister is regularly telling that it is much more susceptible only to the prostitutes. I want to know, whether in our country the persons who are coming from the endemic and epidemic areas of the western land are being test for presence of antibodies and HIV virus. If not, whether the Minister will contact the External Ministry and conduct this test regularly.

We must test and screen the blood of the prostitutes and blood donors. At the same time, I would like to know, whether the Minister is aware of the fact that in Pune and Bombay, gammaglobin which has been produced by the nine multi-national companies, where the tests sterility, and hepatic virus is positive or not and AIDS virus in the serum is present or not, has not been done. It is learnt that those companies have been closed. I would like to know from the Minister any prosecution has made against those nine culprits.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: With regard to the last part of the question. I would like to mention here that the whole stock of

the concerned companies have been destroyed.

Sir, regarding the foreign students, the hon. Member was asking...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: For all the persons. Though we cannot totally agree with Dr Paintal's recommendations, we have to do it. Or else, the country will go to dogs ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: We have already issued the guidelines for screening the foreigners for AIDS test. For foreign students, I have got a very long list. If the hon. Member is interested, he can come and discuss with me about this. I will circulate the list to him and to this House also.

Facilities for Detection and Treatment of Cancer

*830. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing facilities for detection and treatment of Cancer in different parts of the country are adequate; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment these facilities, especially in cities where the incidence of the disease is rising very high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the cancer control programme facilities for detection and treatment of cancer are being augmented in different parts of the country. Government of India are providing financial assistance for the following:-

(i) nine Regional Cancer Research

and Treatment Centres for the purchase of equipments.

(ii) Government and non-Government institutions engaged in provision of cancer treatment for purchase of Cobalt Therapy Units.

(iii) for setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres and PAP Smear Testing Units.

Computerised Tomography Scanners have been provided in 1985-86 under the Japanese Aid programme, to Cancer Institute, Madras; All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and K.G. Medical College, Lucknow. Five more C.T. Scanners are being provided, under the same programme to S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar; S.M.S. Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur; Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior; Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad and M.N.J. Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute, Hyderabad. Under another project, sophisticated equipments are to be supplied with Japanese Assistance to Cancer Institute, Madras.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, Computerised Tomography Scanners have been provided under the Japanese Aid Programme to some of the Cancer Institutes in the country. Kidwai Memorial Institute, Bangalore is one of the best institutes where a number of patients are being admitted and treated. But unfortunately, Bangalore Kidwai Institute has not been mentioned in the Minister's reply. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that she will supply the Computerised Tomography Scanners to Kidwai Cancer Institute also?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: If the State Government of Karnataka approaches us we will definitely do something in this regard.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: A number of

patients suffering from cancer are dying in rural areas because of lack of proper diagnosis. There are hospitals in urban areas only. Will Government make some arrangements to detect cancer in rural areas by sending some vans or having some other arrangements?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Government is always trying to provide health facilities not only to urban areas but to rural areas also. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any particular instance, I will definitely look into the whole thing.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Has the Ministry received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to upgrade MNJ Cancer Hospital to Regional Cancer Centre; if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard? Is the hon. Minister considering of setting up of an Early Cancer Detection Centre and PAP Smear Testing Unit in Andhra Pradesh; if so, name of the place?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I need a separate notice for this question.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Are there any arrangements in Cuttack Medical College, Burla Medical College and Behrampur Medical College for detection and treatment of cancer; if so, whether any attempt has been made to upgrade that organisation?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: There are two places in Orissa i.e. Cuttack Medical College and Behrampur Medical College where testing facilities are there.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Has any attempt been made for upgradation of that?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: If the State Government asks us, definitely we are there to provide all the facilities to the hospital.

Closing of Plasmodium Falciparum Containment Programme in Orissa

*832. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**

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

(a) whether "Plasmodium Falciparum Containment Programme" involved in research on malaria is being discontinued;

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the date from which the programme will be discontinued;

(c) whether the employees, technical and non-technical, employed in the programme would be retrenched; and

(d) if so, the number of such employees and the steps taken or being taken to absorb them in other departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Plasmodium Falciparum containment Programme under National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched with financial assistance from Swedish International Development Authority in 1977. The present agreement between Government of India and SIDA to support this programme will expire on 30.6. 89. 365 personnel comprising officers and technical and administration staff are working on per diem basis under this project and their services will not be required after the expiry of the agreement.

The employees of the P. falciparum containment programme engaged on daily wages are not Government employees. The question of their absorption does not arise.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Hon Speaker, Sir, the Plasmodium Falciparum Containment Programme was implemented in 1978 under the Director, National Malaria Eradication Programme, with the technical guidance of W.H.O. and the financial support of the Government of Sweden. Primarily, for Zonal Headquarters were set up to control operation in different States, namely;

Zone—I	Shillong (Converging North-East States);
Zone —II	Bhubaneswar (Covering Orissa and Andhra Pradesh);
Zone —III	Ranchi (Covering Bihar and West Bengal):" and
Zone — IV	Bhopal (covering Madhya Pradesh and other States).

The organisation has a staff capacity of 365 . For the last twelve years, the Programme has made considerable impact in bringing down the Plasmodium Falciparum incidence in hardcore areas of the country. Moreover, the Programme has successfully conducted some research works. The Programme, as stated by the hon. Minister, expires on 30.6.1989. The 365 staff members will be out of employment. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these 365 employees, including research staff, will be absorbed in the NMEP and IMRC? Whether the Government is considering this aspect or not, I would like to know from the hon Minister.

KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, there are 365 persons, comprising eighty officers and 281 technical and administrative officers in the Project. I have already stated in my main answer that they are working on *per diem* basis under this project and they are not Government employees. Further, on humanitarian consideration, it has been proposed to circulate the bio data of these personnel among the subordinate officers of this Ministry and the State has directed for their possible absorption against vacancies available with them.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Sir, my second supplementary is that as per the "The Journal of Communicable Diseases, Special Issue on Malaria Review Orissa has the highest percentage contribution by the States to the total Plasmodium Falciparum cases in the country. In Orissa, it is about 35.9 per cent, which is the highest in the whole country. In 1976, it was 27.9 per cent; in 1981, it was 39.8 per cent and in 1985 it was 35.9 per cent. This programme was

implemented in the Adiwasli districts of Phulbani and Koraput. Therefore, my submission to hon. Minister is that if these adivasis are deprived of getting this facility, they will suffer most. I would therefore like to know whether the plasmadium Falcipuram Containment Programme will be continued in Phulbani-Koraput districts where the Adivasis are living, after the expiry of this programme.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member was mentioning about Orissa. I would like to mention here that in regard to this epidemic position, a comparative picture of incidence of Falciparum for the period 1984-88 has been given in my main answer. Still I would like to mention here that in Orissa, the incidence is declining nowadays. In 1984-88, if you see the figures given, you will find that the decline is quite noticeable as a result of the programme and we would like to give a lot of support to this programme in Orissa State.

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY: Sir, as malaria and filaria diseases have not been eliminated completely, Government has however stated that it is declining in Orissa and in other States. I would like to know that even after the aids from the foreign agency is stopped, why not the Government of India along with the State Governments continue this programme independent of foreign aid so that this programme can be continued and also the foreign dependence can be eliminated.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, we are trying our level best to continue this programme all over the country, specially in West Bengal. I may however mention here

that if you see the figures of 1984, you would know that the incidence of this particular disease in West Bengal is declining.

National Wage Policy

*833. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any specific steps for the evolution of a uniform National Wage Policy keeping in view the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference held during 1957 which accepted the need to take into account the following 5 criteria for fixing the minimum wage viz. each family unit of 4 with 3 consumption units, 2700 calories per day accepted by the U.N. Organisations, Standard housing and cost of housing, 70 metres of cloth per family per year and 20 per cent of total minimum wage for other expenditure like children education etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to minimise the differences between wages paid to the workers at the lowest level and the highest executive in the Union Government and to fix the minimum wages for a worker in view of a consensus among all trade unions of the country of this point?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference in July, 1957 on the question of fixing a minimum wage have been overtaken by subsequent examination and consideration of the question. It may therefore, no longer be relevant to recall the recommendations of the 1957 ILC.

2. The 15th ILC had laid down certain norms on which the need based minimum wages had to be fixed. The quantification attempted by the ILC raised basic issues, i.e. whether need alone should be the criterion for wage fixation. The Second Pay Commission (1957-59) examined in detail the Resolution of the 15th ILC, and took into account the needs of the Govt. employees in fixing the minimum remuneration. The Second Pay Commission, however, felt that more important than the fact of quantitative definition of minimum remuneration was the content of what was defined (by the 15th ILC). The wage Boards which reported after the Second Pay Commission tried to work out the money equivalent of the norms suggested by the 15th ILC, as also the National Commission on Labour. The NCL's Committee on the Functioning of the System of Wage Boards reported that a majority of the Wage Board had not found it feasible to fix the need-based minimum wage (on the basis suggested by the 15th ILC), because of one or more of the following reasons:

"(a) it would be beyond the capacity of the industry to pay, (b) it would unduly affect the relativity of wages among industries in the same region, (c) it would result in excessive and abrupt increase in wages, and (d) it would be extravagance at the cost of the consumer on whom the burden of increased wages and salaries would fall."

3. The National Commission on Labour, in its report submitted in August, 1969 stated as follows:

"Far from leading to ease and

effectiveness of administration, we apprehend that the fixing of a national minimum wage with a necessarily wider coverage may bring in its train number of difficulties. Because of the vastness of the country and wide differences in the levels of development in industries and regions, a uniform national minimum wage will be untenable. Lack of coordination which is attributed a sectoral system is also not such as could not be tackled. A greater measure of coordination can be achieved through Minimum Wage Advisory Committees at the Centre and in the States. Experience in other countries also does not encourage us to recommend a national minimum. We, therefore feel that a national minimum wage, in the sense of a uniform minimum monetary remuneration for the country as a whole, is neither feasible nor desirable. If one is fixed, the dangers are that there will be areas which will not afford the minimum if the minimum is worked out somewhat optimistically. And if calculations are allowed to be influenced by what a poorer region or industry can pay, the national minimum will not be worth enforcing. While, therefore, it is true that a national minimum, whatever its content, may provide workers, organisation with something on the basis of which they could create public opinion, the inherent difficulties in fixing the minimum cannot be ignored. It may be possible, however, that in different homogeneous regions in each State regional minimum could be notified. In fact, such regional minima seem to be called for in view of the wide variation in the rates minimum wages fixed under the Act even within a small geographical region. An effort should be made to fix such regional minima. And this can as well give workers' organisations the necessary means to build up public opinion in favour of not allowing any employer to go below the notification minimum. In due course, the region itself could be widened to cover the whole State. But, widening of the area for fixation of minimum wage beyond a

State may be impracticable and also not in the best interests of the workers."

4. The Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1985 recommended that whenever there is wide disparity in wages in a particular scheduled employment covering two or more States, efforts should be made by all concerned to reduce disparity.

Subsequently the 28th ILC (1985) discussed the need for a National Minimum Wage. It felt that till such time as this becomes feasible, it would be desirable to have a regional minimum wage, in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. These guidelines have been finalised and circulated among all the State Government/Union Territories Administrations.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Sir, from the statement it appears that the National Labour Commission has suggested that each State should have some regional minimum wage and the National Wage Policy is not likely to be implemented in view of the some difficulties faced. May I know from the hon. Minister whether most of the States have adopted any regional minimum wage as recommended by the Labour Commission.

[Translation]

SHRIRADHA KRISHNA MALVIYA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, it is the job of the states to fix minimum wages and the National Wage Policy is a very wide issue. Some directions were issued by the Government and the issue of laying down a national wage policy was discussed from time to time, but it was not found feasible to fix need based minimum wage.

The matter was examined in 1957-59 by the Second Central Pay Commission, in 1969 by the National Labour Commission, in 1983 and 1985 by the Committee of Secretaries, in 1985 by the group of Labour Ministers of States, and in 1985 again by the 28th Indian Labour Conference. Recently, in November 1988, it was discussed in the Labour Ministers Conference, in which we requested the Government to fix the minimum wages at Rs. 11/-.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Loss due to expiry date of Drugs

*821. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras has suffered any loss due to time expired medicines during the last three years;

(b) if so, the item-wise and year-wise loss suffered;

(c) whether the time expired medicines were also supplied to hospitals and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether such medicines were replaced and if so, the loss suffered on this account, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Life expired medicines were not supplied to any hospital by the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras.

(d) Obtaining replacement from the manufacturers free of cost is a continuous process and no loss occurs to the Government on this account.

Handloom Industry in Kerala

*822. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:
SHRI . V.S. VIJAYAR-
AGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of

the problems of the handloom industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be provided to the handloom industry in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). The main problems which have been confronting the handloom industry in Kerala as in other States are rise in prices of hank yarn and the inability of the handloom sector to market its products due to competition from the powerloom sector.

(i) Government have taken a number of steps to ensure adequate supplies of yarn to the handloom sector at reasonable prices such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, 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, setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector. In order to safeguard the interests of the decentralised sector, certain corrective measures have also been taken to check the recent rising trend in yarn prices:-

(1) Import of cotton against export of cotton yarn on duty free REP/Advance Licence basis has been permitted.

(2) The export of hank yarn in count groups 1 to 60s is not being allowed.

(3) Import of one lakh bale of medium/long staple cotton,

duty free, for production of hank yarn for supply to handloom sector has been permitted in 1987-88 cotton year.

- (4) Rate of subsidy on janata cloth has been increased from Rs. 2.00 per square metre to Rs. 2.75 per square metre w.e.f. 1.3.1988.

- (ii) A number of fiscal concessions have been provided to the handloom sector in order to mitigate the hardship faced by it vis-a-vis the powerloom sector. Further 22 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector through the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Government of India have also provided financial support to the Government of Kerala for setting up of an enforcement machinery in Kerala.

- (iii) In order to develop the handloom industry and improve the socio-economic and living conditions of handloom weavers, Central Government is implementing the following schemes in all States of the country, including Kerala:-

- (1) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol them as members of cooperative societies;
- (2) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (3) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

- (4) Market Development Assistance Scheme which has replaced the erstwhile schemes of Special Rebate, Share capital assistance to State Apex Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations and Managerial subsidy to Primary Societies.

- (5) Janata Cloth Scheme;

- (6) Thrift Fund Scheme;

- (7) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

Financial assistance under various schemes is provided to all States, including Kerala, on the basis of the proposals received from concerned State Governments every year.

Regularisation of Settlers on Forest Land in Kerala

*825. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had decided earlier to allow regularisation of settlers in Kerala who had occupied forest land prior to 1977; and

(b) if so, by what time the regularisation would be made?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of India had agreed in principle to consider regularisation of occupations prior to 1.1.1977 of forest lands. Subsequently, the Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for diversion of 28588.15 ha of forest land for assignment to agricultural occupants in 5 districts including Idukki district in Kerala. The Kerala High Court has stayed all proceedings for assignment of forest land in Idukki district. In view of this further consideration of the proposal has

been kept in abeyance.

Financial Assistance to Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital

*827. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state:

(a) whether Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital is facing acute financial crisis and its building is in a very bad shape;

(b) whether the T.B. Association of India has passed a resolution showing its inability to run the hospital and requested Union Government to take over the hospital and run it as a Government Institution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

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

(c) A proposal for Government take-over of the Hospital is under consideration in this Ministry.

Survival Rate of Trees under Social Forestry Scheme

*828 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survival rate of trees planted under social forestry scheme is quite low; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to ensure higher survival rate to achieve the objective in view?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to a special study organised recently by the National Wastelands Development Board in five States, the survival rate of plantations done between 1983-84 to 1987-

88 has been as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Average survival percentage</i>
Gujarat	63.64
Karnataka	79.39
Tamil Nadu	60.57
Uttar Pradesh	60.69
West Bengal	67.56

Thus, it cannot be said in a general way that the survival rate is quite low.

(b) With a view to securing higher survival rates, the implementing agencies have been advised to pay greater attention to choice of proper species, planting technique, after-care, promoting people's involvement, special protection measures. etc.

Setting up of New Medical Universities

*829. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical universities functioning in the country and their location, State-wise;

(b) whether any Medical University has been opened as recommended by the Medical Review Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). Two such Universities have been established, one at Vijayawada by Andhra Pradesh Government and another at Madras by Tamil Nadu Government.

(c) The recommendations of the Medical Education Review Committee as accepted by the Government of India were

forwarded to the State Governments in June, 1986 for necessary action. So far as information is available, the Andhra Pradesh Government established the Andhra University of Health Science in April, 1986 whereas the Tamil Nadu Government established the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in September, 1987. Both these Universities are autonomous Statutory bodies. Their functions include maintenance of uniform standards of medical education, coordination between various educational and training institutions of the modern and Indian systems of medicine, nursing and other para medical training, to improve the standards of medical education and Research, etc.

Price Adjustment Clause for N.T.C. Contractors

831. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractors for civil works engaged by NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta from time to time are given 'price adjustment clause' as practised by the Reserve Bank of India and other Government departments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether some of the contractors of the corporation have been asking for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There is no 'Price adjustment clause' in the terms of civil contracts entered into by NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. Calcutta. Instructions have been issued by NTC (Holding Company) to invariably follow local PWD pattern in matters relating to the effect of rise in costs of material used by the contractors in civil works, while keeping in view the actual terms of the contract.

(c) One of the civil contractors has been asking for price escalation on RBI formula for

the completion of unfinished portion of civil construction work in the Bengal Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills No. 2. NTC has not agreed to this request.

Losses in National Textile Corporation (WBABO) in 1988-89

*834. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the National Textile Corporation (WBABO), Calcutta, during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether the losses for the year 1988-89 have substantially increased as compared to the losses incurred by the subsidiary during 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The net loss incurred by NTC (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta, during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1987-88 (Audited)	28.16
1988-89 (Provl.)	30.82

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There has only been marginal increase in the losses during 1988-89 (Provisional) as compared to the losses incurred during the previous year. This marginal increase in losses is mainly due to increase in cotton cost, drop in utilisation levels in spinning, power cuts, excess labour force, absenteeism and inadequate modernisation etc.

Dog Bite Cases

*835. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dog bite cases reported to the various hospitals in Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise number of dog bite cases and the number of deaths reported on this account;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on treatment, hospitalisation including cost of rabies vaccine imported/sera, year-wise, in the country during the above period; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred on extermination of stray dogs in Delhi and elsewhere for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The number of dog bite cases reported to various hospitals in Delhi during 1986-88 are:

1986	1987	1988	
Safdarjang Hospital	10,708	10,972	10,775
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	3,529	3,456	3,415
Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital	352	356	359
MCD hospitals/PHCs/dispensaries	16,357	16,254	21,318

Information on State-wise and Year-wise number of dog bite cases and number of deaths reported on this account is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha. Also the information on the total yearly expenditure incurred on treatment, hospitalisation including cost of rabies vaccine imported/sera, in the country during the

above period is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

The annual expenditure incurred by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal committee on extermination of dogs is given as under:-

1986	1987	1988
Rs. 5,73,516	Rs. 7,55,791	Rs. 7,67,712

The information in respect of the States and other Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Award so far; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

[Translation]

Implementation of Palekar Award

*836. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of newspapers in Bihar which have not implemented the Palekar

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The State Government is the authority responsible for implementation of the Palekar Award under the provisions of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Condi-

tions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions, Act, 1955. According to the Government of Bihar 10 Newspapers have not implemented the Palekar Award. The Bihar govt. have prosecuted four newspaper establishments. The Bihar Government have also appointed a State Level Advisory Committee to look into the implementation of the Award.

Employment of Children in Occupational Injury prone Industries

*837. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the industries where children suffer most due to occupational injuries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or contemplated to prohibit employment of children in such industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the provisions of Article 24 of the Constitution, employment of children is statutorily prohibited under various enactments. In factories, any one under the age of 14 years cannot be employed while in mines, the minimum age for employment is 18 years. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the Beedi and cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, also lay down prohibition regarding employment of children under the age of 14 years. The State Governments have generally prohibited child labour being employed under the Shops and Establishments Acts pertaining to their respective States, though the ages specified range from 12 years and upwards.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, further specifies, in the Schedule thereto, occupations and processes in which a child below the age of 14 years cannot be employed or permitted to work.

Besides the prohibitions contained in these various enactments to protect children from occupational injuries and hazards to health, a Technical Advisory Committee has also been set up under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. This Committee has been entrusted with the work of identifying occupations and processes which are hazardous to children below the age of 14 years, and in which their employment should be prohibited. In its first report, submitted in July 1988, the Committee has identified the following occupations and processes:-

- (i) Employment in shops with temporary licenses to sell crackers and fireworks.
- (ii) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (iii) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (iv) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as Lead, Mercury, Manganese, Chromium, Cadmium, Benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

A preliminary notification of Government's intention to add these occupations and processes to the Schedule contained in the child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, had been issued.

[Translation]

Afforestation Programme in U.P.

*838. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been making any annual appraisal of the afforestation programme being implemented on the barren land in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to prepare a comprehensive ambitious programme for afforestation on the barren land on collaboration with State Government; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on this programme during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) While no annual appraisal of afforestation on barren lands is carried out, regular monitoring is done of the various afforestation programmes with reference to the targets which are fixed annually for all State and Union Territories, including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Year-wise progress of the afforestation programme in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period is as follows:

Years	Targets (Area in lakh hectares)	Achievements
1985-86	1.62	1.77
1986-87	2.25	2.43
1987-88	2.10	2.21
1987-89	2.55	2.65

(c) The target of coverage of afforestation programmes is expected to be substantially stepped up in the Eighth Plan period.

(d) The total outlay for the afforestation programme in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90 is Rs. 95.73 crores, as compared to Rs. 75.89 crores in 1988-89.

Utilisation of Funds by DDA

*839. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RA-
WAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Budget allocation for the DDA for

1988-89;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred there against during the year;

(c) the amount which remained unspent and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the expenditure during the last few months of the year was more in comparison to the earlier months; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e). Since the accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1989 are still in the process of being compiled and completed, the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Setting up of Mountain Biosphere Reserve

*840. SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned any financial assistance to Government of Maharashtra for setting up a Mountain Biosphere Reserve at Ahmednagar in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a scheme for the project has been sent by the State Government for clearance from the environmental angle; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Field Kit to Detect Drugs

7795. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a field kit to detect drugs has been developed indigenously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether commercial production of the kit has started;

(d) whether the indigenously developed kit is comparatively cheaper than the kit available in other countries; and

(e) if so, its scope for export to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): As per the information received from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) the reply is given below:

(a) to (c). A drug identification kit for use by the enforcement agencies, for on-the-spot identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has been indigenously developed by the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. The Technical know-how has been transferred to M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune who have undertaken commercial production of the said kits for use by various drug law enforcement agencies in the country.

(d) to (e). While specific information about the price of such kit in other countries is not available, it compares well with the price of the United Nations Drug Identification Kits and is cheaper than that of Czechoslovakia. As regards the scope for export, the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs have been suitably addressed in the matter.

Borotone Ointment

7796. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Borotone ointment, an Homoeopathic antiseptic cream, is a basic formula of Homoeopathic composition, which has been duly licensed under the homoeopathic Drug Licence;

(b) whether the manufacturers are showing the product as Ayurvedic and thus permitting sale thereof without obtaining the necessary drug licence and cheating the gullible public; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the erring manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Rules-made thereunder, the Drug Controller of West Bengal is the Licensing Authority in the case. The Borotone ointment under the Licence No. HL. 605 M was manufactured by KMP Ayurvedic Research Centre, 1 Burman Street, Calcutta-7 as a Homoeopathic Anti-septic cream till 5.2.88. The formula of this cream given on the packing is as follows:-

" Each 5 gms. contains

Boric Acid	:	1% W/W
Zink Oxide	:	3% W/W
Berberis Aquifolium	:	1 x - 0.05 ml
Calendula Officinalis	:	1 x - 0.05 ml.
Sulphur Iodatum	:	3 x 0.025 ml.
Alcohol	:	4% V/W
Lanolin & Paraffin	:	Q.S."

The ingredients, namely, Boric Acid and Zinc Oxide were used in the crude form and as such this could not be called a formula of homeopathic composition. The firm surrendered the said licence on 10.2.88 and subsequently obtained endorsement of Borotone under Ayurvedic Licence No. AL.604-M on 14.9.88.

(c) Information is being collected.

Works Committee in DDA

7797. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Works Committee has been constituted by the Delhi Development Authority under clause 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) It has not so far been considered necessary to constitute the Works Committee because the Delhi Development Authority has made rules/regulations for regulating the service conditions of all categories of its employees and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily. Additionally, there is a large number of Union in the Delhi Development Authority and it is not possible to decide from which union (s) representatives should be taken on the Works Committee. Delhi Development Authority has already referred this matter to the Delhi Administration.

Authority of Secretary to call for meeting of Cooperative House Building Society

7798. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi has taken a decision

that the Secretary of a Cooperative House Building Society is authorised to call meeting of the Managing Committee of the Society without consulting the directly elected President of the Society;

(b) if so, the rationale behind this decision;

(c) whether the Registrar has given permission to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Pushpanjali Enclave, Delhi to conduct fresh elections in May, 1989 after a gap of 20 months between the two elections when elections are to be held every year as per rules;

(d) whether the Registrar allowed the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the above society to hold their office for more than two consecutive terms in violation of the prescribed rules; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) No, Sir. The meetings of the Societies have to be held when necessary and are to be called by the Secretary on receipt of requisition from 3 members or 1/3rd members of the Managing Committee, whichever is more, or from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or any person authorised by him.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

Encroachment of DDA land in Janakpuri

7799. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA land originally earmarked for a nursery school in A-2 Block Janakpuri, adjacent to the Asalatpur Village, has been encroached upon and unauthorised dairies and jhuggis have been set up thereon; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to clear the encroachment and to allot the land to the educational institution?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to remove the unauthorised encroachment and thereafter the allotment will be made to an educational institution.

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Cooperative House Building Society
Limited**

7800. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Cooperative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi was registered under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972;

(b) the dates on which elections to the Managing Committee of the said Society were held since its inception;

(c) the term of office of the office bearers of the Cooperative House Building Societies;

(d) whether the Office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the above Society have been allowed to remain in Office for more than two terms consecutively, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the next elections of the Society are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The Society was registered under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi on 5.9.60. According to Section 92 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 every Society registered under Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 as in force in Union Territory of Delhi, shall be deemed to be registered under the corresponding provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act and its bye-laws shall, as far as the same are not in-consistence with the express provisions of that Act.

(b) As per the information supplied to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Society had held the following elections since its registration in 1960.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Date of Election</i>
1.	9.5.60
2.	October, 1961.
3.	31.7.63
4.	14.5.65
5.	15.7.67
6.	15.4.69
7.	29.12.70
8.	22.3.73
9.	30.8.77
10.	12.6.80
11.	26.12.81
12.	3.8.83
13.	15.11.85
14.	7.10.87

(c) The terms of the office bearers of the Society is governed by Section 31 (3) of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and

Rule 62 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Society has intimated the Registrar of Cooperative Societies that the process of holding the election of Managing Committee has started and the elections would be held shortly.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Employees in DWS and SDU

7801. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether clerks, fitters and beldars are working on daily wages for the last 8-10 years in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking and their services have not been regularised as yet;

(b) the number of employees regularised, category-wise during the last two years and the number of such employees who have completed three years of service but are still working on daily wages; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue orders to regularise the services of all such employees working on daily wages who have completed 240 days of service?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is as under:

- (i) 345 Class IV employees and 10 LDCs, working on Muster Roll have been appointed on regular basis.
- (ii) Number of employees who have completed 3 years service and are still working on daily wages:-

LDCs - 195;
Fitters - 47;
Beldars - 4197

(c) Case of the remaining employees for regularisation will be considered as per Rules of the Undertaking.

[English]

Import and Export Performance

7802. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the import and export performance with regard to textiles, cotton, yarn, jute and silk item-wise during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Statement I indicating export of textiles, cotton, yarn, jute and silk during 1988-89 is given below.

Statement II indicating import of these textile items during 1988-89 is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Export of Textiles during 1988-89

Item	Provisional	
1. Cotton Textiles (Rs in crore)	1092	
2. Cotton Yarn (Rs. in crore)	237	
3. Cotton (Raw) (in bale)	16130	(during cotton year 1988-89 starting September '88)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Provisional</i>
4. Jute (Rs. in crore)	225
5. Silk (Rs. in crore)	327

SOURCE: EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS/COMMODITY DIVISIONS/ OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.

STATEMENT - II

Import of Textiles during 1988-89 (April-December)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Provisional</i>
1. Textile Yarn, Fabrics & Made-up articles (Rs. in crore)	203.87
2. Raw cotton (in bales)	0.90* lakh bales (during Cotton Year 1988-89 starting September '88)
3. Raw Silk (Rs. in crore)	33.00
4. Jute	NIL

SOURCE: DGCI & S, Calcutta/Commodity Division.

* This figure excludes import of cotton against export of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups under Advance Licencing Scheme.

PF Accounts of Employees of Birla Institute of Technology

7803. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provident fund of the employees of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi is governed by the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(b) whether due to non-compliance of Government order to transfer the Provident Fund accounts of the employees of the Institute to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar in 1982 itself, the families of the employees who expired during the intervening period (1982-till now), have been

deprived of the benefits of Family Pension and Deposit linked Insurance;

(c) whether the existing Provident Fund rules of the institute have numerous shortcomings and lacunae and provide forfeiture of the provident fund including the employees own contributions on trivial pretexts; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the protection of the employees interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Institute is reported to be coverable under the EPF & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

w.e.f. 1st April, 1982.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Institute is however, reported to have since agreed to remit the family pension contribution etc. from the due date, so as to facilitate payment of family pension and deposit linked insurance benefit. They are also reported to have since amended their Provident Fund Rules, so as to bring it at par with the statutory provisions.

(d) It is the duty of the R.P.F.C. to ensure that the benefits available to the employees from the private provident fund are not less favourable than the benefits available under the statutory scheme. The interest of the employees thus stands fully protected.

Diversion of Edible Oils to Soap Units

7804. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of vegetable oils in the country due to diversion of edible oils to soap manufacturing units; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of vegetable oils in the country primarily because of the growth in production of oilseeds not being commensurate with the growth in population. The possibility of diversion of edible oils to the soap manufacturing units to some extent cannot be ruled out, but in any case, this contribution to the shortage situation is not significant.

New Branches of Super Bazar

7805. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the old Delhi colonies where Gov-

ernment propose to set up branches of Super Bazar during the year 1989-90; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open Super Bazar branches in rural areas also, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Cooperative Stores Ltd., (Super Bazar). Delhi. proposes to open branches in the following areas of old Delhi, during the year 1989-90:-

1. Trinagar.
2. D.E.S.U. Colony, Tripolia.
3. R.P. Pocket, Pitampura.
4. Bara Hindu Rao Hospital, (Grocery Store).
5. Income Tax Colony, Pitampura.
6. Vaishali, Pitampura.
7. Gita Colony (Trans Yamuna).
8. Swasthya Vihar (Drug Outlet).

(b) The Super Bazar, is in possession of a plot of land each in Alipur and Palam Villages. A branch each in these villages may be opened by the Super Bazar in due course of time. However, the 5 Rural Special Mobile Vans of the Super Bazar, Delhi, continue to cover 76 villages in the 5 Rural Blocks of Delhi, to meet the requirements of the local people.

Effect of Aspirin on Cataract Patients

7806. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aspirin has been found to reduce the risk of developing cataract as per the study conducted at the Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences of the AIMS;

(b) the recommendations of this study with special reference to public awareness and preventive measures; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the problem of the increase in demand for cataract operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public awareness is being promoted.

(c) The problem of increasing demands for cataract operation is being tackled with the help of Central Mobile Ophthalmic Units, District Mobile Ophth. Units stationed in various states, and by organizing eye camps in different States/Union Territories, through Voluntary Organisations.

Shifting of Government Offices Outside Delhi

7807. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of offices/subordinate offices of Union Government which were decided to be shifted outside Delhi as a part of decongestion/decentralisation drive;

(b) when such a decision was taken and the particulars of offices which have already been shifted;

(c) the particulars of offices which have not been shifted as yet and the reasons therefor;

(d) the criteria adopted for such shifting;

(e) the details of new offices opened/shifted from outside to the capital since the decision was taken and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps contemplated to ensure that offices functioning in New Delhi for a

long period are not shifted to avoid the problem of rehabilitation of large families?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) to (f). The information is being Collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Sickness in Textile Industry

7808. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sickness in textile industry is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of textile mills which were closed down by the end of 1986, 1987, 1988;

(c) the effect thereof on the production and export of textile goods; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to save the industry by taking over such sick mills and restart them after renovation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The sickness in the Organised mill sector has been increasing.

(b) The number of closed mills at the end of 1986, 1987 and 1988 was 84, 133 and 138 respectively.

(c) The over-all production and export of all textile items have been growing over the years 1986 to 1988.

(d) Takeover by the Government of sick textile units does not provide a solution to the problems of sickness and Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases, where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable within a reasonable period of time.

Export of Handloom to USA

7809. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the estimated amount of export of hand-

looms to the USA per annum for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): According to Handloom Export promotion council, the export of cotton fabrics and made-ups to U.S.A. were Rs. 81.74 crore in 1987 and Rs. 100.93 crore in 1988.

Forced Sterilisation in Capital

7810. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of forced sterilisation operations in the Capital have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the year, 1988-89; and

(c) the punitive action taken against persons responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such report has been received in this Ministry from Delhi Administration.

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

Cheating of Indians by Foreign Recruiting Agencies

7811. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies which undertake construction work abroad, are sending Indian workers to different countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some cases of fraud by these foreign companies have been noticed, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the action taken against such companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mobile Units for AIDS Test Facilities in Delhi

7812. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of testing blood for AIDS infection is very cumbersome and the facilities for it are not easily accessible in Delhi;

(b) whether it has made it unattractive for people to voluntarily get themselves tested for AIDS;

(c) if so, the steps are being taken to arrange for easily accessible and adequate testing facilities in all cities and district towns;

(d) whether Government propose to draw a scheme to provide mobile AIDS testing centres for a year all over the country to identify and test major sections of the population; and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take on an emergency basis to test highly vulnerable section of the people for AIDS immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No. The process of testing of blood for AIDS infection is neither cumbersome nor difficult. 4 surveillance centres including 2 reference centres are already functioning in Delhi in National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Maulana Azad Medical College, All India Institute of Medical Sci-

ences and Institute of Pathology. So far 40 surveillance centres have been established by Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with State Govts, in 30 cities all over the country for screening blood of persons belong to high risk groups for HIV antibodies.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to provide mobile testing centres. AIDS Unit for clinical management for AIDS cases have been/ are being established in Medical College Hospitals at Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Jaipur, Cuttack & Srinagar. Similar facilities will be extended to other large cities in a phased manner.

Procedure by H.P.L. Ghaziabad for Drugs Standards

7813. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3918 regarding Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Ghaziabad and state:

(a) the procedure clinically and otherwise obtained by Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad to formulate

the standard of Homoeopathic drugs; and

(b) the details of research and evaluation work which has been done by them on *Cineraria Maritima* Succuss in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The procedures are obtained from Physico-chemical, pharmacognostic, phytochemical and pharmaceutical studies of clinically established drugs to achieve a set of data which when applied become the standards of the particular drug. The procedures vary from drug to drug depending upon the constituents of the drug and its possible adulterants.

(b) Research and evaluation work on *Cineraria Maritima* Succuss in the fields of physico-chemistry, pharmacognosy, phytochemistry and pharmaceuticals of the raw material, juice and the eye-drops were conducted including comparative studies from different sources and the net result of the findings as approved by Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee have been published in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India Vol. V, a copy which is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India

Cineraria Maritima (*Cin. Mar.*)

Bot. Name	:	Senecio cineraria D.C.	Family : Compositac
Synonym	:	Cineraria maritima Linn.	
Common name	:	English : Dusty miller.	
Description	:	A perenial shrup up to 75 cm high, branching from the base, very white woolly throughout, especially under the leaves. Leaves pinnatifid with oblong and obtuse segments. Head usually radiates 0.6 to 1.25 cm high, disposed in small compact cyme. Ray florets yellow, but the colour is eclipsed by the whole plant which appea r as	

whitish bloom.

Part used	:	Whole plant
Microscopical	:	Leaf, epidermal cells covered with cuticle, lower epidermal cells covered with thick growth of long unicellular trichomes. Upper epidermis followed by 2 to 3 layers of palisade cells. Below palisade is present spongy parenchyma. In midrib the lower epidermis is followed by chlorenchyma tissue. Vascular bundles encircled by sclerenchymatous bundle sheath. Ground tissue parenchymatous. Petiole cordate in outline bearing palisade like epidermal cells, radially elongated with heavy thickenings on outer tangential walls. Trichomes numerous, uniseriate, whip-like forming a web-like covering on epidermal cells. Collenchyma 6 to 7 layered at the ridges; chlorenchyma 1 to 4 layered present at furrows; vascular bundles in a ring in parenchymatous ground tissue; stone cells with pits numerous, scattered throughout the ground tissue.
Identification	:	Evaporate 10 ml of succus on water-bath to remove alcohol, extract the residue with 10 ml chloroform after making it alkaline with strong ammonia solution and separate the chloroform layer. Carry out TLC of chloroform layer on silica gel 'G' using ethanol : ammonia (100 : 1.6 v/v) as mobile phase, two spots appear at R _f 0.93 and 0.95 on spraying with Dragendorff's reagent.
Acidity	:	Near neutral.
Assay	:	Take 25 ml of succus and evaporate alcohol, extract with chloroform making it alkaline with ammonia; evaporate combined chloroform extract and dissolve it in 10 ml 0.1N hydrochloric acid. Titrate the excess hydrochloric acid with 0.1N sodium hydroxide. Each ml of 0.1N hydrochloric acid will be equivalent to 0.0134 mg. Total alkaloid with reference to senecelonine should not be less than 0.085 percent weight by volume.
Distribution	:	Mediterranean region. Also being cultivated in India.
History and authority	:	Boerliche : <i>Mal. Med. and Repertory</i> ; 9th Ed., 210., Clarke : <i>Dictionary of practical Mat. Med.</i> Vol. I, 525.
Preparation I.	:	(a) Mother Tincture, Drug strength 1/10
		Cineraria Maritima 100 g
		Purified Water 400 ml
		Strong Alcohol 635 ml

To make one thousand millilitres of the Mother Tincture.

- (b) Potencies :2 to contain one part Mother Tincture, three parts Purified Water, six parts of Strong Alcohol; 3 and higher with Dispensing Alcohol.

II. : Succus :

Extracted juice	87 per cent
Strong Alcohol	8 per cent
Glycerine	5 per cent
Phenyl mercuric nitrate	0.0001 percent.

House Building Loans to Beedi Workers in Orissa

7814. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers in Orissa at present;

(b) the details of schemes available for providing house building loans to the beedi workers;

(c) the total amount of loans sanctioned to the workers during the last two years; and

(d) the number of beedi workers benefited under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAK-

ISHAN MALVIYA): (a) According to the information available, there are approximately 1.0 lakhs beedi workers in Orissa.

(b) The 'Build Your Own House Scheme' and the 'Group Housing Scheme' for beedi workers 'provide for grant of Rs. 1000/- as a subsidy and Rs. 6000/- as interest free loan per tenement. The loan is recoverable in monthly instalments in a period not exceeding nine years. The benefits under "Build Your Own House Scheme" are available to an individual beedi worker. For benefits under "Group Housing Scheme for beedi workers a registered Co-operative Group Housing Society formed by at least 50 workers of the beedi industry is eligible.

(c) and (d). The total amount of loans sanctioned under 'Build Your Own House Scheme' and the number of beedi workers benefited under the Scheme during last 2 years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>No. of beedi workers benefited</i>
1987-88	Rs. 6000/-	1
1988-89	Rs. 2.40 lakhs	40

Health Benefits Scheme for Pensioners In Madras

7815. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health benefits scheme for Union Government pensioners have been extended to persons residing at Mysore city;

(b) whether any dispensaries under the control of Union Government are functioning at Mysore; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up such dispensaries there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Central Government pensioners who were eligible for CGHS facilities while in service have the option to get their name registered with any of the CGHS dispensaries in the cities where the Scheme is in operation irrespective of the fact whether they are residing in that city or not.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Parameters for Monograph of *Cineraria Maritima succuss*

7816. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given on 29 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3747 regarding Monograph on *Cineraria Maritima Succuss* and state:

(a) the details of parameters prescribed by the Expert Committee of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC); and

(b) whether these parameters have been evaluated by the World Health Organisation, if so, when and if not; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The parameters prescribed by the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee for preparing monograph are given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir. These parameters have been formulated on the basis of established pharmacopoeial norms, which are followed by Indian Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmacopoeia etc. and as such it is not considered necessary to have them evaluated by the World Health Organisation.

STATEMENT

Botanical Monographs for Raw Materials

1. Drug name and its abbreviation
2. Botanical name.
3. Family.
4. Synonym, if any.
5. Common names-English, Hindi, French, German
6. Description
7. Part Used
8. Macroscopical.
9. Microscopical
10. Identification.
11. Distribution.
12. History and authority.
13. Preparation
14. Caution, if any.

Projects of N.B.C.C.

7817. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects have been undertaken in Libya, Iraq and Yemen by the National Buildings Construction Corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of such Projects; and

(c) the number of engineers on the

payrolls of NBCC and the number of engineers out of them working in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) (i) Engineers on the payrolls of NBCC - 810

(ii) Engineers out of the above working in foreign countries - 53

as on 31.3.1989

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Description of Project	Value of Contract
1	2	3
<i>(Values in MLD)</i>		
LIBYA		
1.	Construction of Runway Taxi-ways and Aprons for New Ghat Airport and Constn. of 22 KM approach road from New Ghat Airport to Ghat Town.	11.387
2.	Construction of :	
	i) 1000 houses at Beniwalid	11.8%
	ii) 305 houses at Ghat	5.984%
3.	Construction of 120 Bed Hospital at Ghat	7.294%
4.	Constn. of Airport at Brak	6.810%
5.	Constn. of Terminal Bldg. at New Ghat Airport	1.809
6.	Variation Order No 2, 3 & 4 comprising of Turning pads 3 Bed room accommodation and Airforce Camp in respect of New Ghat Airport	2.346

Sl.No.	Description of Project	Value of Contract
1	2	3
(Values in MLD)		
7.	Constn. of 10 School bldgs. Beniwalid	3.315
8.	Design and Constn. of Social Security Centre at Beniwalid	1.525
9.	Design and Constn. of Social Security Centre at Ghat.	1.242
10.	Constn. of Utility Services at Beniwalid	3.670
11.	Constn. of 2 school bldg. and Hostel at Ghat	2.150
12.	Constn. of Temporary Facilities at Secondary Runway at New Ghat Airport.	0.300
13.	Constn. of Mosque at Ghat	0.300
14.	Road Illumination work at Beniwalid	1.482
15.	Road Illumination work at Tawargha	3.500
16.	Constn. of Nurses Trg. Centre Hostel and 60 Doctors Residences at Ghat	6.369
17.	Constn. of Roads & Street Lighting at Bergain and Idree (Al-Shati) Nagar Brak	2.174

Sl.No.	Description of Project	Value of Contract
1	2	3
		(Values in MLD)
18.	Constn. of Health Centre at Barkat	0.587
19.	Constn. of 12 Houses at Tunin	0.465
20.	Constn. of 12 Houses at Kalala	0.465
21.	Constn. of 54 Houses at Ghat	2.592
22.	Constn. of Post Office and Telephone Exchange building at Ghat	0.660
23.	Construction of Stadium at Barkat	0.500
24.	Ancillary works for Schools at Ghat	0.338
25.	Constn. of dispensary at Fivet.	0.040
26.	Planning and Designing of Roads for Ghat Town	0.40
27.	Planning and Designing of 304 Houses Utility Services at Ghat	0.025

MAY 3, 1989

Sl.No.	Description of Project	Value of Contract
1	2	3
	IRAQ	(Values in MLD) (All Values in MID)
1.	Design and Construction of Prestressed Concrete cast-in situ shutait Sewerage Project Baghdad.	1.402
2.	Constn. of structural concrete works for Baghdad University	1.980
3.	Constn. of 2 flyovers across Airport Road at Baghdad	2.000
4.	Constn. of Four Star International Hotel at Mosul.	8.750
5.	Constn. of 100 Bed Tourists Hotel at Ukan	2.650
6.	Constn. of Road work for Council of Ministers Buildings at Baghdad	0.576
7.	Finishing Items of Baghdad University	0.293
8.	Constn. of Brine Storage Reservoir at Kirkuk	1.796
9.	Constn. of Water Treatment Plant at Kirkuk	1.747
10.	Finishing items of the Bldgs. for the Baghdad Al-Qaim-Akashat Railway Project	20.862
11.	Constn. of Passenger Bldg. Engine Shed Sick line etc. at Kubaisa	1.228

Sl.No.	Description of Project	Value of Contract
1	2	3
		(Values in MLD) (All values in MYR)
	YEMEN	
1.	Constn. of 774 Houses in Dhammar (Sanna)	59.366
2.	Construction of Culverts and Crossing on Fardah-Al-Hazra Road.	9.407
3.	Shifting of Temp. Hutment at MAREB.	1.000

Note:

1. MLD = Million Libyan Dinar
2. MID = Million Iraqi Dinar
3. MYR = Million Yemani Ryal.

Memo submitted by Joint Action Council of Service Doctors

7818. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Action Council of Service doctors in Government organisations has lately submitted another memorandum for an early decision on their demands, including a higher starting salary raising of the age of retirement and Non-practicing Allowance etc.;

(b) if so, their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands relate to higher pay scales, time bound promotions, allowing private practice or granting N.P.A. @ 50% of basic pay without any ceiling, enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 62-65 years, Grant/enhancement of various allowances viz. risk Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Contingency Allowance, Post Graduate Allowance, Teaching Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Rural/Difficult Area Allowance, antedating for Medical Officers, Gounting for Residency service of all States for service matters, same pay scales and promotional avenues for all service doctors, all promotion/placement benefits to the effective from 1.1.1986, ad-hoc number of posts of SAG level, pay for strike period, extending the benefits to all the constituents etc.

(c) Their demands are under examination.

Newsitem Captioned "Case of Missing Rohini Registrants"

7819. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report captioned "Case of missing Rohini registrants" published in the "Hindustan Times" dated 12 April, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of registrants whose names were not taken into account while preparing the priority list by means of a draw;

(c) whether Government propose to scrap the priority list so drawn and prepare a new list incorporating the names of all the registrants for a redraw; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (d). In some cases, the applications submitted by the registrants through Banks in 1981 were received from the Banks after the preparation of the priority list. The names of these persons could not be included in the priority list of the registrants at the time of the draw of lots because their names and applications were not available with the Delhi Development Authority. After the preparation of the priority list, the aggrieved registrants approached the DDA and it has been found that so far the number of registrants whose names are missing from the priority list is about 300 but no firm figure has yet been arrived at. Exercise for physical check up with the computer and with the Banks is being done so that the genuine registrants could be given their appropriate place in the priority list.

High Rise Buildings in Delhi

7821. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit high rise buildings in Delhi in violation of the Master Plan;

(b) if so, the particulars and date of the new guidelines;

(c) whether the new guidelines have been approved by the Delhi Urban Art Commission; and

(d) the particulars of the High rise buildings approved for construction since the coming into force of the new guidelines and the FAR allowed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The guidelines about multi-storeyed constructions had been issued on 8.2.88. Clarifications to these guidelines were issued on 27.7.88. Copies of both the communications are laid on the table of the House as Statement I and II [Placed in library. See No. LT-7968/89]

(c) Views of Delhi Urban Art Commission were taken into consideration before issue of the guidelines.

(d) No building plan for a high rise building with the increase FAR, proposed by the new guidelines, has been sanctioned.

Master Plan of Sarva Priya Vihar

7822. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plan of Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi has undergone many changes over the years and land usage has been altered frequently by the Sarva Priya Vihar Cooperative House Building Society;

(b) if so, whether the prior approval of the MCD, DDA, Delhi Urban Arts Commission and L&DO was obtained and if not the reasons thereof;

(c) whether some community areas and roads have also been encroached upon by the said society; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) DDA had got the approval of DUAC in regard to construction of flats in Sarva Priya Vihar. L&DO & MCD were not concerned.

(c) Encroachment by one of the plot owners has been noticed.

(d) Show-cause notice was issued by DDA to the owner of the plot. He has submitted a no-objection certificate from the Society that encroachment will be removed as and when desired by the competent authority.

Free Medical Aid Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

7823. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme of free medical aid to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is being implemented in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and backward classes being benefited by the scheme in Punjab; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such a free medical aid comprehensive scheme in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Free Medical Aid is available at Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres set up in the State to all including Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The infrastructure norms fixed is 30,000 population for a Primary Health Centre and 5,000 popu-

lation for a Sub-centre.

Inclusion of New Towns of Karnataka under I.D.S. & M.T. Scheme

7824. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received for approval any proposal from Government of Karnataka for inclusion of new towns during the year 1989-90 under the scheme for the Integrated Development of Small; and Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Statewise allocations of towns is made on Plan to Plan basis. For Karnataka, seven towns were allocated for inclusion under the Scheme during 7th Plan and all the seven towns have been included. Besides, it has been decided to include one more town out of the towns identified by National Commission on Urbanisation for Priority development.

Proposal to Link Wages with productivity in N.T.C.

7825. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to link wages with productivity in the National Textile Mills is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether the measure is proposed to be introduced with a view to cut down the losses in the NTC mills; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir. The Government do not directly intervene in the finalisation of wage patterns which are determined on region-cum-industry principle.

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

Merger of Telephone Operators with Clerical Cadre in Lady Hardinge Hospital

7826. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal has given its judgement in the case of telephone operators of the Lady Hardinge Hospital in November, 1986 thereby merging them with the clerical cadre;

(b) whether inspite of this neither the seniority list has been finalised nor the arrears of wages consequent to promotion have been given to the telephone operators; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take to implement the judgement in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A combined seniority list in the Clerical Grade after the merger of the Telephone Operator in Clerical grade is in the process of finalisation. A proposal for grant of arrears of wages to the Telephone Operators after their merger in the Clerical Grade is also under consideration.

Blood Bank at ESI Hospital Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi

7827. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no arrangement for blood bank at the ESI Hospital, Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for not having such a life saving arrangement at the Hospital;

(c) the manner in which blood is arranged in cases of emergency, particularly in accident and burning cases;

(d) the details of the private blood banks from where blood was arranged in serious cases during the last six months and the details of the patients who had adverse effect from the blood obtained from the private banks; and

(e) the steps being taken to set up a blood bank at the said hospital, expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (e). The ESI Hospital, Jhilmil was commissioned in November, 1988. It has at present 72 beds; which does not justify the opening of a separate blood bank. The ESI Corporation has, however, made necessary arrangement for supply of blood, free of cost, to its beneficiaries through a private blood bank organisation, which is duly licensed for the purpose by the Drugs Controller. During the last 6 months, blood was obtained on 23 occasions. Till now no adverse reaction consequent on the administration of blood has been reported in the hospital.

Posts of Faculty and Academic in National Institute of Urban Affairs

7828. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Faculty and Academic posts are lying vacant presently in the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; category-wise and area-wise;

(c) the time by which they are likely to be filled in; and

(d) the number of Faculty and Academic posts expected to be created for future needs?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) It will depend upon flow of fresh research assignments.

Purchase of Polyester Staple fibre by NTC

7829. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received complaints regarding the purchase of polyester staple fibre by the NTC-Bombay at a higher rate and much in excess of the required quantity;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NTC is reported to have suffered an avoidable loss of about Rs. 6.35 lakhs as a result of excess purchase of polyester staple fibre. Legal proceedings have been started against the concerned officer for recovering this amount.

[Translation]

Production and Smuggling in Synthetic Fibres

7830. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of synthetic fibre has gone up considerably because of less production and high prices in the country resulting in loss of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to suitably alter the duty-structure and provide inputs at reasonable prices to the manufacturers in order to enable the mills to work full time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) While available reports indicate that synthetic fibre continues to be sensitive to smuggling, it cannot be said that the smuggling has gone up considerably.

(b) There is no proposal at present to alter the duty structure relating to synthetic fibre.

[English]

Inclusion of Kolar under I.D.S. & M.T.

7831. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Kolar Town in Karnataka under the Scheme for integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses in I.S.B.T.

7832. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter State Bus Terminus, Delhi is running under loss;

(b) if so, the losses incurred during each of the last three years and the cumulative loss so far;

(c) whether a Committee was set up in this regard;

(d) if so, the suggestion made by the Committee to curb the losses; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there was profit in 1987-88.

(b) 1985-86 (-) Rs. 48.37 lacs.

1986-87 (-) Rs. 8.77 lacs.

1987-88 (+) Rs. 74.76 lacs.

Cumulative loss for the period from 1981-82 to 1987-88 is Rs. 125.07 lacs.

(c) The Finance Member DDA and Secretary DDA went into the functioning of the ISBT.

(d) and (e). A statement will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Targets and Achievement under Family Planning programme

7833. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set during the Seventh Five Year Plan under various Family Welfare Programmes such as couple protection rate, crude birth and death rate, infant mortality rate, immunisation, ante-natal care etc.;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling the targets, if any; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages, inter-alia achieving the following goals by the end of Plan period i.e. 1990.

Crude Birth Rate	29.1 per thousand population
------------------	------------------------------

Crude Death Rate	10.4 per thousand population
------------------	------------------------------

Infant Mortality Rate	90 per thousand live births
-----------------------	-----------------------------

Effective Couple Protection Rate	42%
----------------------------------	-----

Immunisation 85% Infant and 100% pregnant mothers.

Ante-natal care	75%
-----------------	-----

(b) The latest available levels of achievement (Provisional) are as follows:-

Crude Birth Rate 32.0 (per thousand population) (for the year 1987), Crude Death Rate 10.8 (per thousand population) (for the year 1987), Infant Mortality Rate 95 (per thousand live births) (for the year 1987), Effective Couple Protection Rate 39.9% (as on 31st March, 1988).

In regard to immunisation and Ante-natal care, vaccine-wise and year-wise annual targets and achievements made so far in the 7th Plan are given in the statement below.

(c) As the Seventh Plan is not yet over,

it is therefore, early to comment on fulfillment or otherwise of the goals set.

(d) To achieve the targets set under Family Welfare Programme, we have a well defined strategy which lays emphasis on improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community-participation, adopting improved communication approaches, involving voluntary organisations, focussing more emphasis on spacing methods by motivating younger couples and couples with fewer children for adoption of family planning.

STATEMENT

1985-90 7th Plan Immunization Targets & Achievements

		(Figures in lakhs)			
Year	Vaccine	Annual target	Achievement	% Coverage of Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	
1985-86	T.T. (PW)	128.60	103.6	80.6	
	D.P.T.	140.4	151.8	108.1	
	Polio	140.4	131.9	93.9	
	B.C.G.	140.4	66.2	47.3	
(Only below 1 year)					
	Measles	—	—	—	
	D.T.	111.90	125.3	112.0	
	Typhoid	111.90	78.7	70.3	
	T.T. (School Children 10 Years)	55.40	45.3	82.0	

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Vaccine	Annual target	Achievement	% Coverage of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	16 Years)	33.00	30.0	90.9
	T.T. (PW)	152.00	116.60	76.7
	D.B.T	153.00	115.60	75.6
	Polio	153.00	102.60	67.1
	B.C.G.	153.00	111.20	72.7
	Measles	57.00	37.10	67.5
1987-88	D.T.	121.00	108.00	89.2
	Typhoid	121.00	78.4	64.8
	Y.T. (10 yrs.)	67.0	52.8	78.7
	T.T. (16 yrs)	41.0	34.8	84.8
	T.T (PW)	169.31	146.06	86.6

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Vaccine	Annual target	Achievement	% Coverage of Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	
	D.P.T.	172.09	165.22	96.2	
	Polio	172.09	143.67	83.7	
	B.C.G.	172.09	172.21	94.5	
	Measles	112.09	99.89	89.3	
	D.T.	130.00	104.68	87.5	
	Typhoid	130.00	74.26	62.6	
	T.T. (10 yrs.)	78.00	63.90	88.7	
	T.T. (16 yrs.)	48.00	41.49	92.7	
1988-89	T.T. (P.W)	226.88	139,023	61.27	
	D.P.T	180.47	155,116	85.95	
	Polio	180.47	145,231	80.47	

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Vaccine	Annual target	Achievement	% Coverage of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
	B.C.G.	180.47	158.08	87.59
	Measles	157.66	105.49	66.90
	D.T.	189.395	90.37	47.71
	Typhoid		Discontinued	
	T.T. (10 Yrs)	97.48	55.913	57.35
	T.T. (16 Yrs.)	60.116	36.087	70.02
1989-90.	T.T. (P.W)	252.748		
	D.P.T	192.086		
	Polio	192.086		
	B.C.G.	192.086		
	Measles	192.086		

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Vaccine	Annual target	Achievement	% Coverage of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
	D.T.	188.945		
	T.T. (10 years)	182.515		
	T.T. (16 yrs)	174.14		

PW: Pregnant Women

Selective Modernisation of NTC (WBABO)

7834. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has submitted comprehensive proposals for selective modernisation of a few of its losing units;

(b) whether the proposals were approved by the Board of Directors before asking for institutional finance; and

(c) the efforts made to ensure that the earlier modernisation schemes of NTC are fully implemented before embarking upon the new programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): ((a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of financial constraints, some of the expansion programmes under the modernisation scheme were pruned down. Presently, there is no proposal to implement these schemes.

Increase in Prices of Flats by DDA

7835. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has increased the prices of flats under self financing scheme;

(b) if so, the justification therefor;

(c) whether some demonstrations were

held recently in front of Vikas Sadan and a memorandum in this regard was also submitted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). DDA had issued provisional demand letters which were objected to by allottees. Some delegations submitted memoranda about the matter. DDA have decided to issue final demand letters in about a month's time after examining their calculations and making necessary adjustments etc. DDA is taking all possible steps to expedite finalisation of the calculation of the cost of the flats and issue of final demand letters.

Auction of Wheat

7836. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the auction of wheat was undertaken with a view to increase its availability in the open market and thereby reduce its prices;

(b) if so, the places where auction was conducted, state wise;

(c) the outcome of these auctions; and

(d) the details of the review made, if any, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Since August, 1988 roller flour mills are being supplied wheat by calling tenders from among them.

(b) and (c). Auctions have been conducted on a monthly basis in all the States

including Union Territory of Delhi depending on the availability of wheat. 5.1 lakh tons of wheat was supplied to roller flour mills through auctions during August, 1988 to March, 1989 period.

(d) Policy is under review on month of month basis. From October, 1988 onwards, during lean period, larger quantities of wheat were offered. In March, 1989, 3 lakh tonnes of wheat was offered for sale to the mills through auctions. Auctions had a positive impact on the availability and prices of wheat in the open market.

Non-Utilisation of New Machines in N.T.C.

7837. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of new machines and equipments purchased by the subsidiary corporations of the National Textile Corporation Limited have been kept idle in most of the units; and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether as a result of non-use, most of the new machines and equipments have become unworkable; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that large number of machines and equipments purchased by the Subsidiary Corporations of NTC are lying idle in most of the units.

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

[Translation]

R&D Work on Family Planning in Indian System of Medicine

7838. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research and development work is being undertaken for Family Planning in Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani systems of medicines; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has undertaken studies to evolve non-steroidal oral contraceptive agents. Clinical screening studies have been carried out on single drugs as well as on compound formulations. The studies on some of the drugs like 'Pip-playadi-yoga' and a few compound formulations have shown promising leads. However, these drugs are still under trial.

Regarding Homeopathy, the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy had undertaken studies to assess the antifertility activities of some of the Homeopathy drugs. However, as the results of the experiments were not found to be reproduceable, the council came to the conclusion that none of the Homeopathic drugs possess any appreciable anti-implantation effect. As such, further research work on this aspect has been given up.

Regarding Unani Medicines, The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has also taken up clinical screening of Unani oral contraceptive agents. Some of the compound formulations of Unani drugs under trial have shown some increase in the inter-pregnancy period.

[English]

Hudco Loan to Cooperative Societies

7839. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has provided any loans to the cooperative group housing societies in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the total loan provided to Karnataka during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, HUDCO has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 92.83 lacs as loan to cooperative housing societies in Karnataka during the year 1988-89.

Birth Rate in Tamil Nadu

7840. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth in birth rate in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(b) whether the statistics show improvement from the previous years; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to check the birth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The latest provisional estimate of birth rate for Tamil Nadu-as obtained from Sample Registration System (SRS) is 23.6 births per thousand population for the year 1987. The estimates of birth rate for the last five years for Tamil Nadu are given below:—

Year	Birth Rate (Per 1000 population)
1983	27.9
1984	28.0
1985	24.7
1986	23.8
1987 (Provisional)	23.6

(b) While the Births Rates remained almost static around 28 during the years 1981 to 1984, in subsequent years there has been a steady decline.

(c) To bring down the Birth-Rate, we have a well defined-strategy which lays emphasis on improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying Population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches, involving voluntary organisations, focussing more on spacing methods, motivating younger couples and couples with fewer children for adoption of family planning.

Growth of Population and Economic Growth

7841. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate of growth of population during First to Seventh Five Plan periods and the corresponding rate of economic growth during the Plan-periods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rates of growth during the plan periods were upset by the high rates of population growth; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Average annual rate of growth of population and the economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product and factor cost during various plan periods is given in this Statement below.

(b) One of the major constraints faced by the economy, particularly in regard to its

per capita rate of growth, has been the high rate of growth of population. India's population growth rate of 2 percent and more has meant that the economy's annual per capita growth has been 1 to 3 percent.

(c) Through successive Five Year Plan, efforts are being made to increase the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and achieve reduction in population growth rates through Family Welfare Programme.

STATEMENT

Annual Rate of Growth of Population & Economy

<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Population growth %</i>	<i>Annual Average Growth rate of Gross Domestic product (GDP)%</i>	<i>Real increase per capita GDP (%)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
First Plan 1951-56	1.83	3.55	1.72
Second Plan 1956-61	2.00	4.19	2.19
Third Plan 1961-66	2.25	2.69	0.44
Fourth Plan 1969-74	2.29	3.46	1.17
Fifth Plan 1974-79	2.27	5.15	2.88
Sixth Plan 1980-85	2.16	5.57	3.41
Seventh Plan * 1985-88	2.03	4.58	2.55

* Estimated for the first 3 years of the Plan.

**New State to be Covered Under
C.G.H.S. Scheme**

7842. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Central Government Health Scheme is in operation at present;

(b) the new States proposed to be brought under the CGHS during the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce this scheme in different places in Assam, including Guwahati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The Central Government Health Scheme is in operation in the following States:

- i) Andhra Pradesh
- ii) Bihar
- iii) Gujarat
- iv) Karnataka
- v) Maharashtra
- vi) Orissa
- vii) Rajasthan
- viii) Tamil Nadu
- ix) Uttar Pradesh
- x) West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) and (c). The draft Eighth Five Year Plan proposal in respect of Central Govern-

ment Health Scheme has not so far been finalised.

**Criteria for SC/ST Engineers in DWS &
SDU**

7843. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria, rules and directives adopted for promotion from Junior Engineer (E&M) to Assistant engineer (E&M) in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking;

(b) the number of Junior engineers (E&M) promoted as Assistant Engineer (E &M) since 1985 each year, the number of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes persons among them and the backlog of reserved posts to be filled in as yet;

(c) whether Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Junior Engineers (E&M), with eight years of service have not promoted so far;

(d) whether some Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Junior engineers (E&M) have represented for promotion to the next higher post, if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter; and

(e) the special measures taken to fill up the backlog of reserved quota of Assistant Engineer (E&M)?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is following the Recruitment Pules which prescribe the criteria for promotion from Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical) to the Post of Assistant Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical) as given in the Statement below.

(b) 1 Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical) was promoted on ad-hoc basis in 1985 and 2 in 1986. No Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate was eligible for promotion during the year 1985-86. The backlog in promotion quota for scheduled castes Scheduled Tribes in 2 & 4 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir, There is one such person who has completed 8 years of service.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. S/Shri Darshan Naru, Surajpal Singh, Yesh Prakash have completed requisite experience and their promotion for vacancies in future depends if they come under the zone of consideration.

STATEMENT

Name of the Post	Category	Scale of Pay	Whether Selection Post or non-Selection Post.	Age limit for Direct Recruits	Whether benefit of added years of service admissible under Rule 30 of CCS (Pension Rules 1972.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assistant Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical)	B	Rs. 650/- Rs. 1200/-	Selection	Not existing 30 years relaxable for Govt. Servant & employees of MCD upto 5 years in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government.	NO

Education Qualification	Period of Probation	Method of Recruitment	In case of Recruitment by Promotion/deputation/Transfer Grades from which promotion/deputation/transfer to be made.	If a Department Promotion Committee exist, its composition.	Circumstances in which UPSC is consulted in Rules.
7	8	9	10	11	12
i) Diploma in Electrical & Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University.	2 years	i) 50% by promotion failing which by direct recruitment ii) 50% by direct recruitment	Promotion: Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical with 3 years regular service in the grade in the case of those possessing degree in Electrical & Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or equivalent 7 years regular service in the case of those possessing diploma in Electrical & Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University/Institution or Equivalent.	1. Chief Engineer (Works), Chairman. 2. Assistant Commissioner (W) ... Member 3. Accounts and Finance Officer, Member.	(i) Consultation with UPSC is necessary while amending any of the Provisions of the Regulations. ii) By order and in the name of the L.T. Governor of Union Territory of Delhi.

Training to the Graduates at Forest Research Institutes

7844. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curriculum at Forest Research Institutes/Academies for the trainee graduates and others include realistic appraisal of lower level forest problems.

(b) whether such graduates trainees are given adequate exposure to actual conditions in the field during the training period; and

(c) the steps being taken to tone up the course syllabus so as to ensure more interaction between the trainees and the lower level experts?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The curricula at the Forestry Training Institutes viz. Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy and State Forest Service and Rangers Collages give due emphasis to the problems of lower level forest functionaries. Adequate field visits are arranged for the trainees as part of their training. The course contents and curricula are updated to incorporate new knowledge and advances in

forestry techniques.

Bonded Labour

7845. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state to the amount allocated and utilized, State-wise during the Seventh Plan period so far, for release and rehabilitation of bonded labour under Central and State Sectors, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, funds are released as and when the proposals are received from the State Governments, subject to the observance of certain guidelines such as submission of Utilisation Certificates in respect of amounts released in the past as also the minutes of the District Level Screening Committee approving a particular Scheme for rehabilitation. The amounts released to the various State Governments, being the Central share during the First four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, as also the amounts for which Utilisation Certificates have been sent by the State Govts are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Central Share Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount for which Utilisation Certificates have been received (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.88	129.60
2.	Bihar	64.31	46.84
3.	Gujarat	0.62	0.62

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	—	—
5.	Karnataka	562.98	386.42
6.	Kerala	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—
8.	Maharashtra	8.25	3.27
9.	Orissa	239.53	693.34*
10.	Rajasthan	5.80	13.33*
11.	Tamilnadu	3.52	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	242.75	206.27
Total		1353.64	1479.69

*State Governments of Orissa and Rajasthan have submitted utilisation certificates of the periods relating to sixth plan period also. Details of amounts utilised during the seventh plan only are not available.

Deaths Due to a Mysterious disease in Bihar

7846. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least 50 people died recently due to a mysterious disease in different areas of the Tonto Block in Singhbhum district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the lives of the people in the tribal dominated areas of South Bihar;

(c) whether Union Government propose to send any medical team to South Bihar; and

(d) if so, the allocation made for the

purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) As per the information received from the Bihar State Health authorities, 28 deaths were reported during 1989 (upto 14.4.1989) due to Meningococcal meningitis in Tonto block of Singhbhum district of Bihar.

(b) The control measures for Meningococcal meningitis consists of the following:—

- early reporting of cases by para-medical health personnel so that all suspected cases are treated in hospitals; constituting medical teams to visit the affected areas to detect and diagnose cases;

- treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Penicillin and Chloramphenicol;
- vaccination of medical and para medical personnel who attend patients in hospitals and casualty departments.
- providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving them Sulphadiazine.

(c) A team from National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi visited affected areas in Bihar to render technical guidance and investigation of outbreaks and suggest appropriate measures for control of the disease.

(d) The State Government bears the expenditure on control activities of Meningitis.

Development of D.C.M. Land

7847. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given for development of land belonging to the Delhi Cloth Mills after the court order allowing the mill owner to close the mill;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal for redevelopment of the said land; and

(c) the total area of land and the land out of it proposed to be used for public purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). After the Court's Orders no such scheme for development of land of Delhi Cloth Mills has been submitted by them to

the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval under Section 313 of DMC Act.

Transfer of Government Tax Book presses

7848. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to transfer Government Text Book Presses to any other Government Agency and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Post and Telegraph department has shown its inclination to take over the Presses and if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether presses have recorded improvement in their performance and are ready for expansion; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether infrastructural and functional inadequacies have not been removed so far and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken on the P & T Department proposal or proposal from any other agency in this regard.

(c) No parcertible improvements in productivity have come to notice. No proposal for expansion is under consideration.

(d) She removal of infrastructural and functional inadequacies is a continuous endeavour on the part of the Government.

Registration/Allotment of Flats under Various Schemes of DDA

7849. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered under the various housing schemes scheme-wise, and the amount of payment received from them by the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of flats so far;

(b) the time by which the registrants were to be provided flats under various schemes and how many of them have actually been allotted the flats so far;

(c) the registration money and interest

thereon lying with the Delhi Development Authority as at present under each scheme; and

(d) the total number of registrants who are still awaiting allotment of flats by the Delhi Development Authority under each Scheme, separately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a).

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Total No. of Registrants</i>	<i>Amount of Reg. Deposit Received (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1.	1st Registration 1969-70	10866	2.90
2.	IIInd Registration 1971-72	20385	6.56
3.	Scheme for Registration for Retiring Public Servants 1972	834	0.04
4.	Spl. Regn. - 73	5453	0.45
5.	New Registration - 1976	27190	12.03
6.	New Pattern Registration 1979	171272	33.23
7.	Spl. Regn. for retiring Retired Public servant 1982	3440	2.53
8.	Spl. Housing Regn. for Retired/Retiring Public Servant Scheme, 1985	4370	4.52
9.	Ist Self-Financing Regn. Scheme 1977	2743	2.73
10.	IIInd Self-financing Registration Scheme, 1978	4393	4.39
11.	3rd Self-Financing Registration, 1979	3616	4.75
12.	4th Self-Financing Registration, Scheme, 1981	8615	11.03
13.	5th Self Financing Housing Registration scheme, 1982	34631	44.30
14.	Spl. Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme for Retiring/Retired Public Servant Scheme (i) 1981 (ii) 1983	3242	1.44
15.	6th Self-Financing Regn, Scheme, 1985	17805	21.62

(b) No time limit was fixed for allotment of flats. The position about the allotment is as under:—

(i) All the registrants under Schemes 1 to 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question have been allotted flats.

(ii) Further 70881 and 2738 persons have been allotted flats under Schemes 6 and 7. A total of 44412 have been allotted flats under various self-financing schemes.

(c) Registration money and interest thereon is detailed below below:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Registration money as on 1-4-88</i>	<i>Interest as on 1-4-88 (Crores)</i>
Self- financing schemes	34.51	8.47
New Pattern Scheme-79	23.36	14.02
Central Housing Schemes R.P.S. Schemes	1.08	1.54
Earnest Money for flats	4.66	0.85
Earnest money for flats under	0.84	Nil
Special housing scheme	0.15	Nil

(d) The total number of registrants awaiting allotment is as under:—

(i)	New pattern Scheme -79	94613
(ii)	General Housing Scheme RPS- 1985	1586
(iii)	Self Financing Schemes	23909

Complaints About DDA from Residents of Vikas Puri

7850. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the residents of MIG flats in Vikas Puri, New Delhi alleging that the DDA authorities are not attending to their complaints regarding carrying out of repairs in their flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes, Sir, DDA have received representations from the residents of Pocket DG.II MIG Flats Vikas Puri and DDA have attended to the complaints.

(c) The complaints are generally about defective plastering, seepage and defective slope in flooring.

(c) A complaint register is kept by DDA

at the site and the residents enter their complaint in the register which are attended to by DDA immediately. Frequent checks are conducted by the Project Engineer to avoid any delay in attending to the complaint. Personal contacts are also made with the allottees at site to remove their grievances.

Indian Workers Working with Construction Companies in Gulf Countries

7851. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers from Orissa sent abroad during the last four years by various construction companies situated in Delhi;

(b) whether proper procedure for sending these workers abroad was followed by these construction companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Statistics of workers sent abroad are not maintained State-wise.

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

Allotment of Shops to Scheduled Tribes by Estate Office

7852. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops are allotted to the Scheduled tribes by the Estate Office by inviting tenders in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of shops allotted during the last one year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) There is a reservation of 22.5% for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for allotment of shops, by inviting tenders limited to these categories.

(b) One shop and one platform have been allotted to Scheduled Caste persons as no one belonging to Scheduled Tribe applied therefor.

(c) Question does not arise.

Sanitary Conditions in Resettlement Colonies

7853. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 9 April, 1989 regarding the dismal sanitary conditions prevailing in the resettlement colonies in the capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for the callousness and neglect of the sanitary standards by the concerned civic authorities in the resettlement colonies and other areas in the city?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it is taking utmost care that proper sanitary conditions are maintained in the resettlement colonies. For this purpose the following action is being taken:

- (1) Proper maintenance of community lavatories and other public facilities.

- (2) Maintenance of roads, improvement to the drains etc.
- (3) Monitoring of the above activities at bigger level.
- (4) MCD has also constructed 5,942 seats of Sulabh Sauchalayas at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.84 crores.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has prepared a plan for the following activities estimated to cost Rs. 211.23 crores.

- (a) Construction/improvement of roads and drains.
- (b) Augmentation of sewerage and water supply.
- (c) Construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas and improvement of existing toilet blocks.
- (d) Improvement/construction of parks and other horticultural works and community halls.
- (e) Improvement to street lighting.

Proposal to Takeover Land of Textiles Mills

7854. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Cloth Mill and Bombay Textile Mills possess a huge area of land;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to takeover the land by paying suitable compensation to these mills; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):

(a) The Central Government do not maintain information regarding land holdings of private sector textile mills.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Mangrove Forests on Coastal Areas in Orissa

7855. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mangrove forests on coastal Orissa are depleting every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken to save the mangrove forests in Orissa from depletion?

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Conversion of mangrove forests for paddy cultivation, prawn culture and cutting of trees for fuel wood and timber are the main reasons for depletion of mangrove resources of coastal Orissa.

(c) Both Bhitarkanika and Mahanadi Delta mangrove areas have been included in the list of 15 mangrove areas selected for conservation and preparation of management action plan. Action plans have been sanctioned for both these areas during 1988-89 involving an outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs and Rs. 7.00 lakhs respectively. These cover survey and demarcation of area, fencing, trenching, restocking of mangroves and

setting up of monitoring-cum-watch towers.

Fittings/Fixtures in Government Quarters in Bengali Market, New Delhi

7856. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of fittings and fixtures in the Type IV Government quarters in the Bengali Market area, New Delhi;

(b) whether the quarters are bereft of even sinks and wash basin micors; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the prescribed scale of fittings and fixtures and provided in the side quarters?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) As per statement given below.

(b) Wash basing have been provided in these quarters, but kitchen sink and mirrors have not been provided

(c) Fittings and fixtures as per yardstick will be provided, subject to availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Scale of Fittings/fixtures in Type IV/D' Quarters

Sl.No.	Description	Scale
1	2	3
1.	KITCHEN	
	i) Open shelves in tiers not more than 400 mm wide along one wall 1" thick	Yes
	ii) Sunken floor (in kitchen) In addition a white glazed kitchen sink be provided with drain board of same material as working plate form.	One
	iii) Dado 1' — 0" high along working platform and upto window Cill level around sunk floor	Yes
	iv) Built in cup board with shelves & shutters (300) mm depth) below window cill level of cooking platform along one wall.	One
	v) Cooking platform standing	Yes.
2.	OTHER BOOKS	
	i) Built in open cupboard with shelves not exceeding 1100 mm in width	One line living room
	ii) Built in cupboard with wooden shelves & shutters not exceeding 1100 mm in Width	Two in 2 bed rooms

Sl.No.	Description	Scale
1	2	3
iii)	25 mm thick shelves not more than 400 mm wide (in store room if provided)	Yes
iv)	Storage Space above cup board in bed room open)	One
v)	Judas eye in front door	One
vi)	Curtain rods	Yes with pelmet in Drawing/Dining only & without pelmet for others.
vii)	Set of pags	in bath room
3.	SANITARY FITTINGS	
(i)	Indian type W.C. with overhead flushing	One
(ii)	European type W.C. with high level flushing.	One
(iii)	Wash basin with one tap each.	One
(iv)	Tap (kitchen, bath & W.C.)	3+1 (for sink)
(v)	Showers	One

Sl.No.	Description	Scale
1	2	3
(vi)	Towel rail	One
(vii)	Mirror	One
(viii)	Glass shelf 24"x5"/or nitch depending upon thickness of wall where constructed	One
(ix)	Soap rack (nitch in WC/Bath) Nitch	One
(x)	Storage tank	One
4.	ELECTRICAL	
(i)	Light Point	12 Nos.
(ii)	Fan Point	5 Nos.
(iii)	Ceiling Fan	4 Nos.
(iv)	Light plug	5 Nos.
(v)	Power Plug	3 Nos.

Sl.No.	Description	Scale
1	2	3
(vi)	Call Bell	1 No.
(vii)	Electric Meter	1 No.
(viii)	Power Meter	1 No.
(ix)	Phone Connection	1 No.

**Electrical Fittings in Government
Quarters in Bengali Market Area, New
Delhi**

7857. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrical fittings in Government quarters in Bengali Market area, New Delhi are old and pose a great danger to the lives and property of the residents;

(b) whether it is a fact that the meter boards are broken, there are not cut-outs and the wires have been connected directly to the meter thus posing a great danger to the lives of the residents especially children; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide conduit pipe fittings, proper meter boards with cutouts and encase them to save the children and adults alike from the risk posed by such rickety fittings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Although the wiring in the Government quarters in Bengali market area is old, it does not pose any danger to the lives and property of the residents.

(b) The meter boards are neither broken nor without cut-outs. Whenever a meter is found defective or the cut-out damaged, these are got replaced. These have been provided at a sufficient height out of reach of children so that they do not pose any danger to their lives.

(c) Conduit wiring will be provided whenever the quarters fall vacant, or, with the consent of the tenant, as the work could

cause inconvenience to the occupants.

**Promotional Prospects of General Duty
Officers**

7858. SHRI WANGPHALOWANG: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government declared a package of interim benefits to Service Doctors on 30 July, 1987 for promotion of Senior Medical Officers with 12 years of service to Chief Medical Officers;

(b) whether a Gazette Notification was issued saying that promotion to Chief Medical officers would be subject to availability of posts and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the promotional prospects of General Duty Officers who have completed 10 years of service have been protected and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The package of benefits announced for the doctors in July, 1987 provides that Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) are to get promotion to the next grade of Chief Medical Officer (Rs. 3700-5000) with a total of 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' provided they have put in 2 years service as Senior Medical Officer on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(b) and (c). The Gazette Notification published on 27.2.1989 contains the provision that promotion to the post of Chief Medical officer will be on the basis of selection on merit. A Senior Medical Officer in the Central Duty Sub-Cadre with 5 years regular service in the grade is eligible to be considered for promotion to the post of C.M.O subject to availability of vacancies.

Supply of Water by Private Water Trolleys in Delhi

7958. SHRIMATID. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of drinking cold water by private water trollies has been banned in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of this move with background thereof;

(c) whether there is scorching heat in the Capital during May to August every year;

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangements to open temporary public hydrants or 'Pios' on the wayside during the period to enable weary persons to quench their thirst; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has banned sale of drinking water through private water trollies in its jurisdiction. Similar information from the New Delhi Municipal Corporation is awaited and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when it is received.

(b) Water being sold through refrigerated water trellier was found not safe from health point of view on bacteriological examination.

(c) Summer months of May and June are usually very hot but there is some relief from the scorching heat in the monsoon months of July and August.

(d) and (e). Temporary permissions are

being granted to Social/Charitable/Religious organisations to put up 'Pios' for providing drinking water to the general public during summer season.

Illegal Consumption of electricity From C.P.W.D. Meters

7860. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints had been received during the month of January, 1989 by Chief Engineer (Vigilance), C.P.W.D., New Delhi regarding illegal consumption of electricity from C.P.W.D. meters by residents for playing games after evening hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (c). Two complaints were received in January 1989 from one Shri Umesh Kumar Sarin, resident of 71-H CPWD Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi regarding, inter alia, illegal connections taken from the staircase lights by the residents for playing badminton. These complaints were investigated by the Executive Engineer (vigilance) in the presence of the officials concerned and the complainant. No illegal connection from the CPWD meter was found. It was, however, reported by the Assistant Engineer concerned that some tenants were found using electricity from CPWD meter for playing badminton some time back and the same had been immediately got disconnected.

Instructions have since been issued to disconnect the staircase lights in case of any illegal tapping of electricity from the CPWD meters.

Health Insurance Scheme

7861. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers engaged in construction work are exposed to serious dangers and not covered under any Health Insurance Schemes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The employment in construction work is included in the list of hazardous employments specified in Schedule II of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the construction workers are entitled to compensation under the Act in case of disablement or death due to employment injury. There is, however, at present no statutory provision for providing medical benefit to the construction workers.

(b) There is no specific proposal to bring forward a legislation for extending medical benefit to the construction workers.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of New Blood Substitute

7862. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an entirely new blood substitute, which can be given to all patients, regardless of blood type, is likely to be introduced in the world markets soon;

(b) whether its shelf life and facilitates, for stocking to meet the large scale requirements in emergencies such as multiple accidents of natural disasters has been studied;

(c) whether animal testing of the new blood substitute carried out by the American firm has been successful;

(d) whether tests on human beings have also proved successful; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the new blood substitute in the country after successful pharmacological trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). Research is in progress for to produce a substitute for blood. Till date, it has not been possible to incorporate each property of blood in these substitutes.

Polymerised human haemoglobin is one of the experimental products which is at trial stage.

Ban on Sale of Non- Iodised Common Salt

7863. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the sale of edible common salt in Delhi and replace it with iodised salt, without any increase in the prices over and above the common salt;

(b) if so, the time by which the change is contemplated;

(c) whether import of iodine for the manufacture of iodised salt is being under-

taken and if so, the foreign exchange expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Delhi Administration have issued Notification to ban the sale of non-iodised salt in the Union Territory of Delhi w.e.f. 1st June, 1989.

The Government is providing 100% subsidy towards the cost of Potassium Iodate, the chemical used for iodisation of edible salt to the iodised salt manufacturers. Iodised salt is available in the market at marginally higher prices as compared to those of common salt of similar quality and packing. A quantity of 1.66 lakh tonnes of iodised salt has been supplied to Delhi during 1988.

(d) The Govt. of India is not importing iodine for manufacture of iodised salt. However, crude iodine is being imported by actual users on production of essential certificate from the Salt Commissioner under Open General Licence Policy of the Government.

Assistance for Development Projects in Kerala

7864. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Kerala State for setting up development Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

However, the State Government has informed that an urban development project is under preparation for World bank assistance. The project is expected to be taken up in the 8th Five Year period at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crores and would cover Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut.

R & D work on AIDS in Homoeopathy

7865. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research and development work is being carried out in Homoeopathy for treatment of Aids; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken to take advantage of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No organised research and development work is being carried out for treatment of Aids under Homoeopathy at the moment.

However, Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy have drawn up research protocols for carrying out research and treatment on AIDS and sent these to ICMR. Homoeopathic drugs which might be useful for treatment of material AIDS have been procured as also the relevant background material on AIDS and its treatment through Homoeopathic System of Medicine.

Anti-fly and Mosquito operation in Delhi

7866. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fly and mosquito menace has increased in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same;

(c) the number of times anti-mosquito and anti-fly operations have been carried out in Delhi during the last six months; and

(d) the further steps contemplated to eradicate mosquitoes and flies from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No. The mosquito and flies show seasonally prevalence. In Delhi, mosquitoes are on increase during spring and Autumn seasons.

(b) to (d). Regular anti-larval measures and focal insecticidal spray is being done on weekly basis through out the year by Municipal Corporation Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee, to prevent breeding of mosquito. These measures are further geared up during the peak season periods. Further measures undertaken to contain the spread of diseases and to reduce the morbidity due to mosquitoes and flies are as under:-

1. Weekly antilarval measures in urban areas using:—

(a) Mosquito larvicidal oil (b) Fen-thion (c) Phytosene oil (d) Temephos, (e) Parisgreen.

2. Three rounds of residual insecticidal spraying with BHC in rural areas and labour huts.

3. Focal spray with pyrethrum of houses in and around positive cases of malaria.

4. Periodical fogging with 5% malathion with vehicle mounted TIFA fogging machines.

5. Biological control with larvivorous fish.

[Translation]

Contract system for journalists in Newspapers

7867. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that correspondents and journalists, are engaged on contract basis in some of the big newspapers establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to abolish this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). A representation has been received in the Delhi Administration from a Union of Working Journalists complaining against the managements of two newspapers for appointing Working Journalists on a contract basis thereby denying them the benefits to which they are entitled under law.

(c) The Delhi Administration, the appropriate Government in the matter has advised the representatives of the journalists to raise an industrial dispute as appointment of journalists on a Contract basis is not prohibited.

[English]

Major Penalties against D.D.A. Officials

7868. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.D.A. officials facing charges for major penal-ties for more than two years;

(b) whether there are cases which are pending since 1973;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether charge-sheets can be withdrawn beyond certain period on the basis of judgements of different High Courts and Supreme Court of India?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) 108.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

[Translation]

Encroachment on DDA land in Motia Khan

7869. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the DDA land in Motia Khan, Delhi, the area of land which was lying vacant two years back and the area lying vacant at present;

(b) whether encroachments have been made on the DDA land in Motia Khan; if so, the particulars of persons who have made encroachments on the DDA land since 1987;

(c) whether the owners of the godowns and sheds are the owners of that land; and if so, the proof of such ownership;

(d) if not, the name of person/agency which is realising the rent of godowns and

sheds constructed on the land around Government quarters; and

(e) the criteria for charging damages from the encroachers and the reasons for not removing encroachments from the said DDA land?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Total area is about 426 acres out of which two acres have been lying vacant for the last two years.

(b) There are encroachments but particulars of the persons who made the encroachment on land since 1987 have not been collected by the DDA.

(c) Some encroachments on the land of the Delhi Development Authority have been made in the form of godowns/sheds and these have been rented out although the leases in this area stand determined with effect from 1-4-1955.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the following persons are recovering rents for godowns/sheds constructed and let out by them near double storey quarters:—

(1) Shri Bashir Ahmad

(2) Shri Bakshi Awtwar Singh.

(3) Shri Awatar Singh S/o Shri Mehar Singh.

(4) Shri Siv Charan.

(e) Damages are assessed and recovered under the provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 194. Circumstances in which these encroachments have not been removed are being ascertained from the DDA.

Stock of Edible Oils*[English]*

7870. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) the stock of edible oils at present; and

(b) the reasons for such heavy accumulation of stocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A quantity of 2.25 lakh MTs of imported edible oils on Government account was in stock with STC as on 30th April, 1989.

With the Government's decision to discontinue the allocation of concessional oils to the Vanaspati industry, the arrival of a bumper crop of oilseeds and the resultant decrease in the allocation of imported edible oils through the Public Distribution System the stocks available with the STC are at a higher level than required.

Aid Loan to Housing Development Finance Corporation

7871. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Development Finance Corporation of India (HDFC) has received a long term loan of 35 million from the Agency for International Development (AID);

(b) if so, the terms and condition of the said long term loan; and

(c) how the HDPC propose to invest the amount in the housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) has been authorised to borrow an amount of US \$ 35 million from the US Capital Market under the US Housing Guarantee Programme. This amount is the last tranche of the long term funds aggregating to 125 million US Dollars so far raised.

(b) The terms and conditions of the loan are as under:

(i) Rate of interest:	:	A spread of 70 basis points over US 91 day Treasury Bill rate, interest payable quarterly.
(ii) Final Maturity	:	15 years
(iii) Moratorium	:	12 years
(iv) Repayment	:	In four equal annual instalments at the end of 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th year.
(v) Security	:	Guarantee of US AID
(vi) Fees	:	0.38% of the amount raised as one time front-end payment.

In addition, the guarantee fee of 1/2% per annum and front-end fee of 1% are payable to USAID. The HDFC is also to pay 'paying and transfer agents fee' which is 20,000 US Dollars at disbursement and 3000 US Dollars as administration fee payable annually.

(c) The fund is used for financing the housing requirements of 1 income families including those in the industrially backward area.

Steps taken for improvement in working of cottage industries emporiums

7872. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cottage Industries Emporium is an important centre of tourist interest and foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for imparting proper training to the workers and better supervision at all levels to reduce delays and long queues at various counters which attract criticism from the tourists and other customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes sir.

(b) Central Cottage Industries Corporation (CCIC) conducts both in-house training programmes and depute its personnel at all levels on other training programmes from time to time. The Corporation has been taking necessary steps for reducing delays and for providing efficient services to customers. The Show Rooms have been divided into zones for ensuring better control and supervision. During the rush period, additional staff are deployed at the counters to avoid inconvenience to the customers.

Installation of Cornish Boiler in Government Medical Store Depot at Madras

7873. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cornish Boiler has been installed at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras; if so, when;

(b) whether the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance was obtained after clearance of the proposal by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Cornish Boiler was installed at Government Medical Store Depot Factory, Madras and it started functioning from 7.1.1985.

(b) Concurrence of Finance was obtained in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Value of Indents Received by Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras

7874. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of indents received by the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details thereof under different heads such as 'Sri Lanka Supply' and other supplies; and

(c) the recoveries made from the hospi-

tals against the supplies made during the above years?

(Rs. in lakhs)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The value of indents received by Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras during the last three years was as under:

1986-87	379.00
1987-88	495.00
1988-89	585.00

(b) The details are given below:—

Year	Sri-Lanka	Central Govt. Instt.	Tamil Nadu	U/T Pondicherry	Others
(Rs. in lakh)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986-87	—	137.05	33.01	27.17	31.42
1987-88	72.72	92.85	58.99	49.46	46.35
1988-89	34.66	160.06	87.67	68.41	50.54

(c) The recoveries made from the hospitals against the supplies made during the last three years were as given below:—

Southern Railways from Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(Rs. in lakhs)	
1986-87	325.91
1987-88	313.06
1988-89	341.44

(b) the value of stores purchased by Pondicherry State and Tamil Nadu Government during the above period; and

(c) the total amount of stores purchased by Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras and the total amount spent on purchases from the private firms during the above period?

Value of stores purchased from Medical Stores Depot, Madras by Southern Railways and others

7875. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stores purchased by the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The value of the Stores purchased by Southern Railways during the last three years was as under:

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
5.50	1.79	Nil

(c) The value of stores purchased by Pondicherry and Tamilnadu was as under:

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Govt. JIPMER,	57.17	49.46	60.41
Pondicherry	41.43	30.02	51.41
Tamil Nadu Govt.	33.01	58.99	87.67

(c) Total amount of stores purchased by Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras during last three years was as under:—

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
192.70	313.22	356.76

Both Central and local purchases were made from private sources.

Revision of minimum wages of Agricultural workers

7876. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments for revising the minimum wages for agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have revised the

minimum wages as per directions of the Union Government and the details of wages fixed, State-wise; and

(d) the State which have not revised the minimum wages so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). Each State Government, being appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, assesses its

local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing minimum wages. The State Governments have been advised to take into consideration all relevant considerations including poverty line while fixing minimum wages. The 36th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May 1987 acknowledged that minimum wages fixed under the Act should bear a relation to the concept of "poverty line". After discussion, it was generally felt that level of wages not lower than Rs. 11/- per day should be fixed. The available information in respect of rates of minimum wages is given in the statement below.

The 37th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in November, 1988 considered a suggestion for revising the minimum wages for agricultural labour from the level of Rs. 11/- per day accepted in the last Conference to a higher level in May, 1989, when the two year period recommended by the 31st Conference 1980 would run out. Also a further suggestion that the level of minimum revised wages to be notified in May, 1989 should be protected against inflation by some mechanism linking it to the rise in the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour was considered.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Minimum wage per day
1	2	3
States:		
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.2.87	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 11/-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1.9.86	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 18/- according to areas
3. Assam	1.7.88	Rs. 19.00
4. Bihar	16.10.86	Rs. 10/- or 5 Kg. paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value plus one time Nasta.
5. Goa	1.7.86	Rs. 12/-
6. Gujarat	5.2.86	Rs. 11/-
7. Haryana	1.10.88	Rs. 17.87 with meal or Rs. 21.87 without meals

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Minimum wage per day
1	2	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	14.4.87	Rs. 15/-
9. Jammu & Kashmir	24.3.89	rs. 15/-
10. Karnataka	21.7.88	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 17
11. Kerala	1.6.84	Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 15
12. Madhya Pradesh	1.5.88	Rs. 11
13. Maharashtra	1.5.88	Rs 12.00 to Rs. 20
14. Manipur	1.12.88	Rs. 23.70 for area other than Hill area and Rs. 26.70. for Hill area.
15. Meghalaya	1.3.87	Rs. 15.00
16. Mizoram	1.1.87	Rs. 15.00
17. Nagaland	6.5.87	Rs. 15.00
18. Orissa	10.2.89	Rs. 11.00

<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Date from which effective</i>		<i>Minimum wage per day</i>
1	2	3		
19. Punjab	1.10.88			Rs. 18.86 with meal and Rs. 22.86 with out mealn.
20. Rajasthan	1.3.87			Rs. 14.00
21. Sikkim	1.10.87			Rs. 14.00 (Wages has been fixed by an executive order)
22. Tamil Nadu	3.4.89			Rs. 14.00
23. Tripura	8.8.86			Rs.14.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	28.5.87			Rs.11.50 to 12.50
25. West Bengal	1.10.88			Rs. 19.65 without meal and Rs. 16.45 plus 2 principal meals.
UNION TERRITORIES				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.8.86			Rs. 18.00 to Rs 19.00

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Minimum wage per day
1	2	3
2. Chandigarh	1.4.87	Rs. 18.48 (without meal) Rs. 15.48 with meal
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2.87	Rs. 11.00
4. Delhi	16.3.88	rs. 21.60
5. Lakshadweep	1.9.88	Rs. 20.75 (wages have been fixed by executive order)
6. Pondicherry		
i) Pondicherry region	3.12.83	Rs. 7.00
ii) Mahe Region	7.4.87	Rs 12.00
iii) Yaman region	5.4.83	Rs. 10.00
iv) Karaikal region	16.5.86	Rs. 8.00

Assistance to Orissa for IDSMT

the towns for the year 1989-90?

7877. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) A statement is given below.

(a) the details of the small and medium towns in Orissa selected for development under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns; and

(b) Central assistance under the Scheme of integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is released in instalments depending on the progress of implementation of projects. No State-wise or town-wise allocation of funds is made.

(b) the amount earmarked for each of

STATEMENT

Statement showing town-wise release of funds under IDSMT to Govt. of Orissa.

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Till the end of 6th Plan	During 7th Plan till 31.3.1989	Total
<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>				
1	2	3	4	5
<i>6th Plan</i>				
1.	Balasore	40.00	—	40.00
2.	Dhenkanal	30.00	10.00	40.00
3.	Jeypore	28.00	12.00	40.00
4.	Puri	37.00	3.00	40.00
5.	Rourkela	40.00	—	40.00
6.	Sambalpur	37.50	—	37.50
<i>7th Plan</i>				
7.	Baripada	—	46.00	46.00
8.	Bolangir	—	45.00	45.00
9.	Keonjhar	—	38.00	38.00
10.	Koraput	—	20.00	20.00
11.	Paradeep	—	18.00	18.00
Total		212.50	192.00	404.50

DDA land under illegal occupation of Hotels

7878. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority land is under illegal occupation of some of the five star hotels in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Increase in Diabetic Patients in Capital

7879. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted recently regarding the number of patients suffering from diabetes in the Capital;

(b) whether the disease is showing increasing trend;

(c) whether Government have sought the opinion of experts to know the main causes thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) A survey was conducted in 1986 in Darya Ganj locality of Delhi, in which 6878 residents were screened for diabetes.

(b) There is no definite evidence to show that the incidence of diabetes is showing increasing trend. However, an analysis of data indicates an increasing trend only in non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus which is one of the three categories of clinical diabetes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The main causes of diabetes are the following:

1. Overweight (Obesity).
2. Consumption of high caloric diet.
3. Consumption of greater proportion of refined carbohydrates in the diet.
4. Consumption of a greater proportion of fat in the diet.
5. Lack of physical activity and physical exercise.
6. Changing life styles.

Implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme

7880. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 February 1983 to the Unstarred Question No. 178 regarding implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme and state:

(a) the percentage of population covered by regular urban water supply, urban sewerage and sanitation in Class I, Class II and other towns as on 31 March, 1989, keeping in view the target of 100 percent coverage of population by March, 1991 for water supply and 80 percent for sewerage and sanitation;

(b) the State-wise break up of the targets achieved in terms of these two items as on 31 March, 1989; and

(c) the total outlay for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation utilised during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the allocation for the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) As per the information furnished by the State Government and Union Territories, the percentage of population covered by urban water supply and sanitation is 79.24% and 40.37% respectively as on 31.3.87.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the targets achieved in terms of these two items as on 31.3.87 is given statement-I below.

(c) The total outlay for urban water supply and sanitation utilised during the first four years of the Seventh Plan is given in Statement- II below. The allocation for the final year of the Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Status of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Population Coverage as on 31st March, 1987

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March, 1987	Coverage as on March, 1987				(Population in thousand)
			Water Supply		Sanitation		
			Population	%	Population	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	14900	9301	62.42	2376	15.94	
2.	Arunachal Pr. *	120	120	100.00	120	100.00	
3.	Assam*	2347	881	37.53	369	15.72	
4.	Bihar	9669	6140	63.58	3712	38.40	
5.	Goa	480	391	81.45	136	28.33	
6.	Gujarat	13146	12272	93.35	10415	79.22	
7.	Haryana	3211	3211	100.00	1135	35.34	

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March, 1987	Coverage as on March, 1987				(Population in thousand)
			Water Supply		Sanitation		
			Population	%	Population	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8.	Himachal Pr.	393	365	92.87	73	18.57	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1615	1534	94.98	111	6.873	
10.	Karnataka	12742	12579	98.72	7628	59.86	
11.	Kerala	5495	3606	65.62	1627	29.60	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12478	10043	80.48	1214	9.729	
13.	Maharashtra	26027	25951	99.70	16196	62.22	
14.	Manipur	530	400	75.47	50	9.433	
15.	Meghalaya	287	142	49.47	60	20.90	
16.	Mizoram	140	26	18.57	2	1.428	

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March, 1987	(Population in thousand)			
			Coverage as on March, 1987			
			Water Supply		Sanitation	
1	2	3	Population	%	Population	%
17.	Nagaland	161	32	19.87	10	6.211
18.	Orissa*	3573	1326	37.11	959	26.84
19.	Punjab	5308	3778	71.17	2709	51.03
20.	Rajasthan &	7667	4181	54.53	695	9.064
21.	Sikkim	146	98	67.12	38	26.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	17604	15534	88.24	8344	47.39
23.	Tripura *	3344	184	53.19	39	11.33

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March, 1987	(Population in thousand)					
			Coverage as on March, 1987		Population	%	Population	%
			Water Supply	Sanitation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21687	15029	69.29	3034	13.99		
25.	West Bengal	16221	11078	68.29	6424	39.60		
Total for States:			138209	78.39	67477	38.27		
UNTION TERRITORIES:								
26.	A & N Islands *	69	69	100.00	69	100.00		
27.	Chandigarh	613	613	100.00	613	100.00		
28.	D & N Haveli I	19	14	73.68	7	36.84		
29.	Daman & Diu I							
30.	Delhi	7166	6950	96.98	6995	86.44		

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March, 1987	(Population in thousand)				
			Coverage as on March, 1987				ERR
			Water Supply		Sanitation		
			Population	%	Population	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
31.	Lakshadweep N			ERR		ERR	
32.	Pondicherry	373	373	100.00	144	38.69	
Total for UTs:		8240	8019	97.31	7028	85.29	

Remarks: * The States are yet to furnish the information of coverage of urban water supply and sanitation for the ending 31.3.87. Figures as on 31.3.86 are adopted.

& In case of Rajasthan the figures furnished for coverage of urban sanitation is higher than that of urban water supply. The State is yet to furnish reconciled figures.

I Information included in Goa State.

N No urban area is in the U.T. of Lakshadweep.

I The States are yet to furnish reconciled figures for the period ending 31.3.87

STATEMENT- II

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Outlay ' Expenditure -7th Plan (Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2296.00	2244.00	2800.00	3145.00	4400.00	3961.05	4500.00	4900.00				
2.	Arunachal Pr.	110.00	150.01	150.00	167.54	250.00	267.87	119.00	188.00				
3.	Assam	690.00	302.00	400.00	254.25	400.00	386.00	389.00	391.00				
4.	Bihar	1294.00	1213.00	1400.00	1965.00	1530.00	1177.17	980.00	930.00				
5.	Goa	737.00	662.32	825.00	715.51	950.00	1102.41	950.00	1578.42				
6.	Gujarat	2845.00	4214.88	3255.00	3357.35	3593.00	3584.23	4850.00	4209.00				
7.	Haryana	361.00	265.78	271.00	267.85	712.00	362.17	712.00	712.00				
8.	Himachal Pr.	169.00	149.19	210.00	136.06	350.00	233.93	213.00	530.00				
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1420.00	1273.55	1700.00	1013.00	1525.00	2138.77	1439.00	1986.21				

Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	1725.00	1204.59	1925.00	1216.01	3850.00	2473.62	2589.00	2785.00
11.	Kerala	719.00	863.62	1100.00	747.30	600.00	808.81	485.00	557.00
12.	Madhya Pr.	2548.00	1881.00	2088.00	2868.00	2900.00	2481.25	2700.00	3223.48
13.	Maharashtra	13954.00	14471.72	19105.00	14431.58	171477.00	10174.63	18978.00	18942.45
14.	Manipur	270.00	205.00	223.00	244.03	295.00	269.00	245.00	245.00
15.	Meghalaya	456.00	385.00	300.00	196.00	317.00	232.30	273.00	272.00
16.	Mizoram	296.00	418.00	200.00	448.00	385.00	382.32	371.00	371.00
17.	Nagaland	213.00	81.24	200.00	125.54	246.00	206.90	270.00	260.00
18.	Orissa	495.00	494.02	675.00	503.33	640.00	649.92	641.00	656.70
19.	Punjab	677.00	499.50	586.00	547.00	600.00	545.00	396.00	501.00

		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Rajasthan	1346.00	1055.00	1275.00	1275.00	2100.00	1563.44	2650.00	2780.00
21.	Sikkim	179.00	233.00	185.00	185.00	200.00	182.50	175.00	175.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	7532.00	6645.00	9000.00	4183.41	12589.00	6326.63	13405.00	11189.38
23.	Tripura	233.00	164.92	225.00	213.34	215.00	217.37	215.00	215.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1729.00	2123.98	2237.00	2812.59	3425.00	2938.96	3773.00	2954.00
25.	West Bengal	600.00	705.00	800.00	823.00	580.00	689.92	543.00	659.00
26.	A & N Islands	127.00	123.00	68.00	69.47	73.00	109.01	75.00	75.00
27.	Chandigarh	501.06	548.00	501.00	501.00	338.00	338.00	345.00	345.00
28.	D & N Haveli	9.00	8.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	8.00	8.20
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	127.78	152.00	148.10

		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
Sl.No.	Name of States/UT	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Delhi	4511.00	4338.00	5373.00	5130.00	6164.00	5917.00	6934.00	6894.00
31.	Lakshadweep	4.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondichery	113.00	74.72	107.00	82.00	102.00	151.38	106.00	97.00
Total		48159.06	\$47197.78	58272.00	*47405.16	66480.00	49969.34	69481.00	68778.22

\$ Includes Rs. 1379 Lakhs for Rural Sanitation also.

* : Includes Rs. 866 Lakhs for Rural Sanitation also.

Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

7881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 August, 1988 to starred Question No. 354 regarding implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act and state:

(a) whether the amendments in the definition of certain terms used in the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regularisation) Act, 1976 like family, vacant land, apurtenant land and delegation of certain powers to the State Governments have been identified by the States for proper implementation of this Act;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the suggestions for undertaking a comprehensive qualitative review of the amendment of the Act;

(c) if so, the exact details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether any efforts are being made to arrive at a broad consensus on the solution of the identified problems and the difficulties in the implementation of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (d). The question of making amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 is under consideration of the Government.

Increase in Female Infanticide due to sex Determination Tests

7882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in trend of female infanticide consequent upon the sex determination tests;

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard as on date;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to check this disturbing trend during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). No such information is available. However, the Govt. is aware of reports and advertisements relating to sex determination tests appearing in papers.

(c) and (d). Government have under consideration enactment of a Central Legislation to regulate the use and to prevent the abuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques leading to determination of the sex of the foetus.

Woolen Janata Cloth Scheme

7883. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide woollen Janata Cloth to some of the States at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the date from which it is proposed to be introduced;

(c) the names of the States and the quantity of cloth proposed to be provided to each during the current financial year; and

(d) whether provision would also be made for the remaining States, especially, hill States and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). In pursuance of the provisions in the Textile Policy 1985, Government of India have announced a scheme known as 'Woollen Janata Cloth Scheme' with a view to ensure adequate availability of woollens and blankets at reasonable prices to economically weaker sections particularly those living in the hill regions of the country. The Scheme is also intended to provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed handloom weavers in the hill areas where production of woollen handlooms takes place. This scheme is to be operated as part of the existing Handloom Janata Cloth Scheme w.e.f., 1st April, 1989. It has been decided to start implementation of the Woollen Janata Cloth Scheme initially in 9 States, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. Other States where woollen handloom cloth is produced will be covered in consultation with the State Governments in due course. For the year 1989-90, the tentative target of production of woollen janata cloth has been fixed at 1.40 million square meters for the country as a whole. Statewise break-up of the above tentative targets are as below:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Target for 1989-90 (in million square meters)</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.10
2. Gujarat	0.10
3. Haryana	0.10

1	2
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.10
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.20
6. Karnataka	0.10
7. Punjab	0.10
8. Rajasthan	0.10
9. Uttar Pradesh	0.50
Total	1.40

Production of five woollen items, viz., shoddy blankets, plain shoddy shawls, plain pure wool shawls, loi/pattu or gents' shawls and woollen cloth in running length are currently permitted for production under the scheme. The implementing agencies are to produce the woollen janata cloth through weavers' cooperative societies or directly enrolled weavers by making available the yarn required for production. The entire year requirement of the weavers under this scheme, should be met by the implementing agencies. The other parameters of the scheme will be the same as those governing the existing guidelines for the implementation of cotton janata cloth scheme. The Central Government subsidy towards production of the above woollen products will be Rs. 11/- per square meter.

Pre-fabrication material for low cost housing

7884. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in construction cost per year;

(b) whether Western countries rely

mostly on pre-fabricated material for reducing the cost of construction; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to popularise the use of fabricated building material?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The wholesale price index numbers for the major building materials for the period

from 1986 to 1988 and as on January 1989 are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The industrialised housing system with pre-fabricated building materials has been extensively used in the developed countries. The applicability of pre-fab technology to Indian economic/climatic conditions is being examined by the various organisations of the government but no final view has been taken as yet.

STATEMENT

Statement of wholesale price Index numbers for the major building materials for the period 1986 to 1988 and as on January 1989

<i>Item</i>	<i>Annual 1986</i>	<i>Annual 1987</i>	<i>Annual 1988</i>	<i>January, 1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Bricks	843.8	892.8	965.6	1035.0
Tiles	501.7	574.8	578.6	614.6
Sheet Glass	448.8	457.3	465.0	549.3
Sanitaryware	400.0	396.5	404.2	414.0
Cement	470.4	475.3	484.8	457.7
Bars & Rods	581.0	582.7	665.8	685.8
Structurals	544.2	545.1	593.5	609.4
Bolts & Nuts	535.4	567.2	840.0	1140.1
Logs & Timber	873.8	907.3	1124.4	1186.5
Paints & Vanishes	440.07	492.8	537.1	564.7
Plywood	367.5	367.5	415.4	421.0

[Translation]

Labour Engaged in Manufacture of Kolhapuri Chapples

7885. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee constituted in 1965 with a view to improving the lot of labour engaged in manufacture of famous Kolhapuri Chappals have been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to improve their condition keeping in view the plight of the labour engaged in the occupations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour is not aware of the existence of such a Committee.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Power Projects from Uttar Pradesh

7886. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects submitted by Uttar Pradesh which are pending clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) the details of power projects which have been accorded environmental clearance during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

A. Names of Power Projects of the State of Uttar Pradesh pending clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 31.3.89

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Koteshwar dam
2.	33 KV D/C electric line from 132 KV Surajpur sub-station to Uttar Pradesh Industrial Corporation at Surajpur

B. List of Power Projects from Uttar Pradesh which have been accorded clearance during 1988.

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Katapather Hydro Electric Project

Use of Helicopters for Controlling Forest fires

7887. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual loss due to forest fires;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared for use of helicopters to put out and control the forest fires; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) During the last three years, an estimated area of 14.36 lakh hectares was brunet on an average annually causing an average loss of about Rs. 390 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A UNDP assisted 'Modern Forest Fire Control' project is being implemented in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh since 1984 to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires using helicopters. An amount of Rs. 14,18,569 lakhs has been spent on it upto 31st March, 1989.

Condition of Handloom Industry in U.P.

7888. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on textile industry has evaluated the condition of handloom industry in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the conclusions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE

ALAM): (a) and (b). The report of the 8th Plan Working Group on textile industry has not yet been finalised.

System of Procurement of Rice

7889. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether there has been a record production of rice during the Kharif season, 1988-89 ;

(b) if so, whether procurement of rice/ paddy by Government agencies was lesser than the previous year, despite record production;

(c) if so, the quantity of paddy/rice procured during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, respectively;

(d) whether rice was imported from abroad due to low procurement during the above period; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to change the existing procurement system keeping in view low procurement despite more production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) According to present assessments, a record production of around 62.7 million tonnes of rice is expected during Kharif, 1988-89;

(b) No, Sir.

(c). Marketing Season
Procurement of rice

(Including paddy in terms of rice)

(In lakh tonnes)

1986-87	91.16
1987-88	68.94
1988-89 (as on 28.4.89)	70.70

(d) No rice was imported during 1986-87 and 1987-88. A quantity of 6.84 lakh tonnes of rice has been imported during 1988-89 as the buffer stock had come down due to low procurement of rice and great pressure on the public distribution system during 1987-88 on account of the sever drought of 1987.

(e) No, Sir.

[English]

Wasteland Development Centres in Maharashtra

7890. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres set up by the Wasteland Development Board for development of the wasteland in Maharashtra during

the last two years;

(b) the total forest and agricultural areas developed by the Wasteland Development Board in the State separately, during the above period; and

(c) the financial assistance given by Union Government during the last two years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No centres have been set up by the National Wastelands Development Board in Maharashtra for the development of wastelands. The programme of wastelands development is carried out in the State through the State Government agencies.

(b) The programme of the Board is currently focussed on wastelands development through afforestation. The progress made in Maharashtra during the last two years is as give below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>(area in lakh hectares)</i>		
1987-88	1.30	1.53
1988-89	1.65	2.05

(c) Financial assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra by the Union Government for the afforestation programme in the last two years in given below:-

Year	Outlay (Rs .in lakhs)
1987-88	1403.50
1988-89	1245.63

Sale of Junk Foods

7891. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the name of health foods, more junk foods are entering the market;

(b) to what extent the benefit out of the food processing industry is reaching the farmers and to the middlemen, food processors, marketeers and exporters;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a analytical report on Junk Foods in Health for Millions (October 1988) brought out by the Voluntary Health Association of India, Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a), (c) and (d). Govt. has seen the article on sale of Junk Food which appeared in the October, 1988 issue of Health for Millions. The Food (Health) Authorities of the States/ U.Ts exercise quality control on all food articles under the provisions of Perversion of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(b) As per information collected from the Ministry of Food Processing, the farmers are benefited by the Food Processing Industries by the sale of their 'Cull' fruits, excess fruits and vegetables in glut season. Fruits not having uniform colour, shape and size or damaged by hail-storm are also sold to the Food Processing Industries. Middlemen and transporter are able to earn their living by bringing fruits and Vegetables from farmers to processing factories. Food processors are able to provide job directly to labourers, technical persons and administrators. They are also able to earn for their families and families of partners and directors. Wholesalers/retailers earn their living by selling processed fruits and Vegetables throughout the year to hotels, restaurants etc. Exporters earning foreign exchange are able to get benefit of export incentive and able to earn their living for benefit of their families.

In addition to farmers, middlemen, food processors marketeers, transporters and exporters, shipping agents also earn their living from these industries.

Machinery for Monitoring and Immunization Programme

7892. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any machinery established for monitoring, surveillance, evaluation and overseeing various immunisation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to involve voluntary organisations in this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is being monitored at district, State and at national level. The officials of the Ministry visit the State Hqrs. to review the Immunization Programme. Coverage Evaluation Surveys are periodically undertaken. In addition, in-depth reviews have been carried out in Kota, Thane, Sagar, Bharuch, Hasan, Kurukshetra and Madurai Districts. National Review of the entire programme is also being organised by National Institute of Health & Family Welfare and approximately 50 districts covered under the programme will be visited by teams of independent experts to assess the quality of programme implementation.

(c) Government welcomes the association of voluntary and non-government organisations in this takes.

HUDCO Assistance to Karnataka for SC/ST Hotels

7893. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought financial assistance from HUDCO for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State"

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought;

(c) the number of hostels proposed to be constructed;

(d) whether HUDCO has sanctioned any loans for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the amount sanctioned and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) No, Sir.

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

National Ayurvedic Centre in Karnataka

7894. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurveda has become very popular in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a National Ayurvedic Centre in Karnataka in order to encourage the Indian System of Medicine, particularly Ayurvedic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The facilities for Ayurveda available in Karnataka i.e. 8 colleges, 17 hospitals, 507 dispensaries and 9952 Registered Practitioners show that this system is popular in Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ownerships Rights to Allottees of Shops in NDMC Markets

7895. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give ownership rights to the allottees of shops in NDMC markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) There is no proposal to transfer the ownership rights to the allottees of shops in NDMC markets.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

**News-item " Women up in Arms
Against Family Planning Policy**

7896. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in Delhi edition of "The Hindu" dated 1 April, 1989 captioned "Women up in Arms against Family Planning Policy" highlighting the manner in which planning policy is being implemented'

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Some women associated with Sabla Sangh, a women's Organisation, held a demonstration outside a Government dispensary in the resettlement colony of New Seemapuri against allegedly 'Oppressive family planning programme of the Government'. The demonstrators, according to news-item, complained that doctors start motivating the women visiting the dispensary to undergo sterilisation operation. The paper, *inter-alia* reports that a study conducted by Sabla Sangh says that attention is not paid to health problems, the women develop after sterilisation operation and women are coerced to undergo sterilisation operation.

Delhi Administration has reported that nobody has been forced to undergo sterilisation-operation and the programme is being pursued on a voluntary basis. Allegation of denial of post-operative care has also been

denied.

Funds for N.C.R. Plan

7897. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the funds provided during the year 1989-90 for implementation of the National Capital Region Plan and the allocation thereof Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A sum of Rs. 8.00 crores (Rupees eight crores) has been provided in the budget estimates for the year 1989-90 for implementation of National Capital Region Plan. The allocation to the participating states would be made on project basis after their evaluation.

**Reservation of Post in MD/MS Courses
for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled
Tribes Candidates**

7898. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to the MD/MS courses;

(b) the percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various medical institutions for admission into MD/MS courses;

(c) whether the policy is being followed strictly; and

(d) whether Haryana medical College does not have such a reservation policy if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (c). There is no provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to the MD/MS course in the recommendations of the medical Council of India on Postgraduate medical education. However, as a matter of policy, the Central Government had advised the State Governments that 15% and 7.12% of seats may be reserved for SC/ST candidates respectively for admissions to various courses of studies including Postgraduate medical education courses.

(d) No such information is available.

Proposal to Change the Legal Definition of Death to Facilitate Transplants

7899. DR B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to change the legal definition of death in India to facilitate organ transplants from cadaverous;

(b) if so, its implications in the context of the guidelines laid down by the International Ethical Committee and the Indian social and ethical conceptions; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (c). The Government is contemplating the enactment of a legislation to facilitate organ transplants. On the question of changing the legal definition of death, no decision has yet been taken.

Death Due to Contaminated Fluid in Safdarjung Hospital

7900. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) the outcome of the enquiry conducted by the Medical Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi into the death of a youngman on the 8 April, 1989 after he was administered an allegedly Contaminated intravenous (IV) fluid;

(b) if so, the manner in which the order was placed with this firm and whether and test was taken before accepting the supply;

(c) the action taken against the Indore firm manufacturing and supplying the IV fluid, Ringer Lactae; and

(d) the measures contemplated to prevent the use of such sub-standard and spurious injections in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (d). Preliminary enquiry was made by the Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. according to this report one patient named Shri Ashok died in the Safdarjung Hospital but his death is not attributed to administration of I.V. Fluid or Ringer lactate.

AIDS Cases Treated in Rajasthan, Gujarat and U.P.

7901. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS cases treated in the various hospitals of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the rate of accuracy of AIDS cases in

the hospitals in these States, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). So far, 4 cases of AIDS have been reported from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during the last three years. One foreigner who was detected to have AIDS in Rajasthan, was deported.

Two persons from Uttar Pradesh were detected to have AIDS infection. Both appeared to have acquired the infection in Africa. Both succumbed to the disease. One case of AIDS was treated in Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad and succumbed to the disease. He was an Indian who appears to have acquired the infection in Africa.

The screening is done by ELISA test and referred to Reference Centre for confir-

mation by Western Blot test, which is adequate.

Export of Coir products

7902. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of coir products exported during the last three years;

(b) the target set for coir export for the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote coir exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The exports of coir and coir products during the last three years have been as under:-

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1986-87	23214	31.44
1987-88	25148	32.20
1988-89	25165 (Provisional)	33.12 (Provisional)

Source: Coir Board

(b) A target of Rs. 30 crores has been fixed for coir exports during the year 1989-90.

(c) The various steps taken to boost coir exports from India include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products, grant of cash Compensatory Support etc.

Leasing/Conversion of Forest land in Kerala

7903. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for leasing/conversion of forest land received from the Government of Kerala under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the details of the proposals which

have been accorded necessary clearance and those that are pending with the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these pending proposals are expected to be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). In all 95 cases have been received so far from the Government of Kerala for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Out of these, as on 15.4.1989, 48 cases have been approved, 22 rejected on merit and 20 have been rejected for non-furnishing of information. 4 cases are withdrawn by the Kerala State Government and 1 case is subjudice and kept in abeyance. Thus no case is pending in regard to Kerala State.

Elephantiasis Cases in Kerala

7904 SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephantiasis cases detected in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the control of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The number of cases detected in Kerala during the last three years is as under:-

1985		1986		1987	
No. of Examined	No. of + ve cases	No. of Examined	No. + ve cases	No. of Examined	No. of + ve case
41122	446	34545	401	48579	664

The information for 1988 is yet to be received from National Filaria Control Programme units.

(b) At present, 203 control units, 27 survey units and 186 filaria clinics are functioning in country including 16 control units, 2 survey units and 11 clinics in Kerala State to control the spread of filariasis in urban areas. The specific steps being taken to control the spread of the disease include:- antilarval measures with weekly application of mosquito larvicidal oil (MLO) Fenthion/ Temephos in the mosquito breeding places to reduce the vector population and night blood surveys to treat macro-filaria carriers and elephantiasis cases.

In addition, source reduction through biological control and environmental control measures are also undertaken.

Sale of Irrational Combinations

7905. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irrational combinations of drugs are being marketed in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such combinations and since when these are being marketed; and

(c) the steps taken for their withdrawal from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Govts. for their respective States grant licence to manufacture drug/drug combinations. There was however no uniformity in granting of licence for manufacture of combinations. In order to Streamline licensing of combination, the Central Government have recently amended the provisions of the Drugs, and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. This step has been taken to safe-guard against licensing of irrational combination of drugs by the licensing authorities appointed by the State Governments and to ensure that necessary technical data is furnished before requesting a combination.

The details of individual licences granted by the licensing Authorities appointed by the State Govt. are not monitored by the Central Government .

A sub-committee of experts appointed by Drugs Consultative Committee is seized with the examination of the Combinations formulations including combinations moving in the market from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality. This is a continuous process.

Based on the recommendations of experts and Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Government have prohibited manufacture and sale of 27 categories of formulations licence by the State Authorities as given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Drugs/formulations banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

1. Amidopyring

2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamin with anti-inflammatory agents and transquinisers.
3. Fixed dose combination of Atropine in Analgesics and Anti-pyretics.
4. Fixed dose combination of strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsenic and Yohimbine.
7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.
8. Phenacetin.
9. Fixed dose combinations of anti-histaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.
11. Fixed dose combination of Vitamins with Analgesics.
12. Fixed dose combinations Tetracycline with Vitamin C.
13. Fixed dose combination of Hydroxyquinoline group of Drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery and for external use only.
14. Fixed dose combinations of corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use.

15. Fixed dose combinations of chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use. Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
16. Fixed dose combination of Ergot. (a) the number of drug companies which do not possess complete testing and analytical laboratories;
17. Fixed dose combination Vitamins with Anti T.B. drugs except combination of Isoniazide with pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B 6). (b) whether Government have done drawn samples of their products; and (c) if so, the number of samples drawn and the details of their test report?
18. Penciling skin/eye ointment. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
19. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations. (a) Available information with the Government reveals that there are 93 units in Maharashtra which do not have their own testing laboratories. Out of these 54 units have obtained stay orders in Bombay High Court against the orders of the Commissioner, Food and Drugs Admn., Maharashtra State requiring them to provide Analytical laboratories.
20. Nialamide.
21. Practolol.
22. Methapyrilene, its salts.
23. Methaqualone.
24. Oxytetracycline Liquid Oral Preparations. (b) Yes, Sir.
25. Demeclocycline Liquid Oral Preparations. (c) 378 samples of these units have drawn out of which 63 samples were found to be not standard quality.
26. Combination of Anabolic Stereids with other drugs. [Translation]
27. Fixed dose combination of Oestrogen and Progesterone (Other than oral contraceptives) containing per tablet oestrogen content of more than 50 m.g. equivalent to Ethenyle Estradiol and of progesterone content of more than 3 mg. (equivalent to Norethisterone Acetate).

Stipend to Apprentices in Delhi

7907. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons sent to factories by the Delhi Administration as apprentices and selected by factories, are not paid the full amount of stipend in accordance with the Apprenticeship Rules and stipend is deducted for the Government holidays;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure payment of full amount of stipend

Testing Laboratories Owned by Drug Manufacturing Companies

7906. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the

to the apprentices;

(c) whether there is a proposal for increasing the amount of stipend, keeping in view the rise in prices in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Delhi Administration had received a few complaints about non-payment of stipend to the apprentices. However, there has been no deduction in stipend for Government holidays.

(b) Action is taken to get every complaint settled and the full amount of stipend paid to the apprentices. Necessary directions have also been issued to the establishments that payment of stipend to the apprentices should only be made by cheques.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

[English]

Pollution in Tamil Nadu Rivers

7908. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted a survey of rivers being polluted in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of pollution caused to these rivers; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has, in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board conducted the Cauvery basin/sub-basin study to identify the pollution sources and assess the water quality of the Cauvery and its tributaries in Tamil Nadu. In addition, monitoring of water quality is being done under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.

As per these surveys and studies, some stretches of the Cauvery and the Tambiraparani are polluted and the water quality is below the desired level.

(c) (i) Standards for river water quality have been prescribed and monitoring is being carried out through a network of water quality monitoring stations.

(ii) Standards have been prescribed for discharge of effluents from major water polluting industries.

(iii) Industries and municipalities have been directed to treat their effluents to conform to the prescribed standards.

(iv) Prosecutions have been launched against the major defaulting units.

(v) A cauvery Action Plan for cleaning of the river Cauvery, its tributaries and other water sources in the cauvery river basin has been prepared. Implementation of the plan would be considered on the experience gained from the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

N.T.C Mills in Kerala

7909. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the mills under N.T.C. in Kerala have been running at a profit over the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such mills with profits earned;

(c) whether Government propose to close down any of the mills under the NTC in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). None of the NTC mills in Kerala earned profit during each of the last three years viz., 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. However, one mills viz., Cannanore Spanning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore earned a net profit of Rs. 3.89 lakhs (provisional) during the year 1988-89.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to Workers of Closed Mills

7910. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers rendered unemployed all over the country as a result of closing down of textile mills; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employ-

ment to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The number of workers on roll of the textile mills lying closed as on 28.2.89 is about 1.85 lakhs.

(b) Apart from the assistance under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund to the workers of the eligible mills the State Governments have been advised to take steps for redeployment/rehabilitation of the affected workers.

Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers in DWS & SDU

7911. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Engineers (E & M) and Assistant Engineers (E & M) in Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the number of those belonging to SC/ST among them, Separately;

(c) Whether quota reserved for SC/ST in each category of posts has been filled, if not, the reasons for the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:-

Category	Total No.	SC/STs
Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical)	154	40
Assistant Engineer (Electrical & mechanical)	63	4

(c) Quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the category of Junior Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical) is complete. In the category of Assistant Engineers, there is backlog of two posts for Scheduled Castes and 4 posts for Scheduled Tribes in the promotion quota. These posts were not filled as no candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes was available for promotion during 1985-86 when the promotion were last made. Two vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes in the direct recruitment quote. Action for recruitment against these vacancies is already in hand.

Export of Handlooms

7912. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of handloom exported from India are kept idle overseas without being cleared by the purchasers; and

(b) if so, the details of the countries to which these handlooms were exported and the quantity of stocks pending clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Migration of Labour From Maharashtra to Gujarat

7913. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article entitled "Migrant Misery" published in the "Frontline" dated 18-31 march, 1989;

(b) if so, the approximate number of

migrant labour from Maharashtra, working in the sugarcane fields of Surat and Valsad districts of South Gujarat;

(c) the steps being taken to stop the exploitation of the migrant labour; and

(d) the details of welfare schemes, including the balwadi scheme set up for the welfare of the children of the migrant labour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While the information about the number of migrant workmen from one State working in other States is not possible to maintain in the Ministry, the migrant workmen derive benefits from various Labour Laws, the Chief amongst them being the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. In addition to providing for prevention of exploitation of migrant workmen at the hands of contractors etc. the Act also has provisions for welfare facilities such as drinking water, first-aid rest rooms etc. to be provided to the workmen. The responsibility for enforcement of the Act rests with the State Government concerned. The Union Labour Minister in October 1988 has written a letter to all Chief Ministers, for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(d) The information is being obtained whether it is a government scheme and if so, the details thereof, which will be laid on the table of the House.

Enhancement of EP Fund Contribution

7914. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-implementation of the provisions of the recently amended Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 enhancing the EPF contribution from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent; and

(b) the approximate number of workers expected to be affected as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1988 provides, inter-alia, for enhancement of the minimum rate of provident fund contribution from 6 1/4 to 8 1/3 of basic wages and for making an enabling provision empowering the Central Government to enhance the rate of provident fund contribution from 8 1/3 % to 10%, after making such enquiry as it deems fit. This amendment was brought into force w.e.f. 1st August, 1988. The question of non-implementation of the provisions of the Amendment Act does not, therefor, arise. However, the proposal for further enhancement of the rate of contribution from 8 1/3% to 10% is under process.

(b) Does not arise.

Contract Labour System

7915. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an increase in number of

contract labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Data relating to the employment of Contract Labour are not collected and maintained. The employment of Contract Labour is regulated under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Workers Rendered Jobless due to Modernisation of Textiles Mills

7916. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile workers rendered jobless because of closure or modernisation of mills during the last three years all over the country;

(b) the number of such workers in Bombay ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to secure jobs to textile workers rendered jobless all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) The number of workers affected due to closure of textile mills all over the country and in Bombay during the last three years is as under:-

Year ending	Workers affected due to closure of Cotton man-made fibre textile mills (in thousands)	
	All India	Bombay
1986	94.3	10.1
1987	171.4	14.0
1988	169.6	16.8

The number of workers rendered jobless due to modernisation is not available.

(c) The State Governments have already been advised to take steps for the rehabilitation/redeployment of affected workers.

Funds for Development of Towns in Orissa

7917. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the town-wise amount released so far for the development of small and medium towns in Orissa;

(b) whether the amount released has

been utilised, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government monitors the amount spent for the development of various towns under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) A statement is given below:-

(b) and (c). The implementation of the scheme is monitored by the Ministry through the Town & Country Planning Organisation & subordinate office. To ensure utilisation of funds, Central assistance is released in instalments. The first instalment is released on approval of the project and subsequent instalments are released normally after the qualifying expenditure exceeds 70% of the Central assistance released and the State matching contribution taken together.

STATEMENT

Statement showing town-wise released of funds under IDSMI to Govt. of Orissa.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Till the end of 6th Plan.</i>	<i>During the 7th Plan till 31.3.89.</i>	<i>total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<i>6th Plan</i>				
1.	Balasore	40.00	—	40.00
2.	Dhenkanal	30.00	10.00	40.00
3.	Jeypore	28.00	12.00	40.00
4.	Puri	37.00	3.00	40.00
5.	Rourkela	40.00	—	40.00
6.	Sambalpur	37.50	—	37.50
<i>7th Plan</i>				
7.	Baripada	—	45.00	46.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Balangir	—	45.00	45.00
9.	Keonjhar	—	38.00	38.00
10.	Koraput	—	20.00	20.00
11.	Paradeep	—	18.00	18.00
Total		212.50	192.00	404.50

Ban on Smoking in Central Government Offices

7918. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has taken a decision to ban smoking in public places in West Bengal, if so, whether Union government propose to impose such a ban in the Union Government offices and public places at least in the Capital to start with;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a suggestion was made at a seminar held in New Delhi during the last month to bring forward an anti-smoking legislation to curb the deadly evil of smoking after discussion the legal, medico-legal and human aspects thereof;

(d) if so, Government's reaction to this suggestion; and

(e) the anti-smoking drive proposed to be launched upon before enactment of the desired legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). With a view to reducing the health hazards of smoking, all State Governments/ Union Territory Administration including Delhi, Central Ministries /Departments have been advised to enforce the existing legislation/instructions concerning non-smoking in different places of entertainment and public transport and extend these to other public places.

(b) Health Minister is not aware of the suggestions, if any made at the seminar held in New Delhi last month.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With a view to creating public awareness on health hazards of smoking and use of other tobacco products, a country-wide comprehensive health education campaign has been undertaken through mass media, cinema slides and pamphlets.

Indian Workers in Kuwait

7919. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first group of about 1,200 Indian workers, many of them heavily indebted returned from Kuwait at the end of an eleven week strike;

(b) if so, the number of workers and the period for which they were not paid their wages; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrange early payment of wages to them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Casual/Contract Labour System

7920. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the casual labour system;

(b) if so, the details together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether contract labour system is still being encouraged; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to abolish contract labour system completely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). there is no Government Policy to encourage casual labour system or contract labour system.

(d) The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 is meant *inter alia* to provide for the abolition of employment of contract labour in certain circumstances and regulate the same in certain establishments. It does not envisage complete abolition of

contract labour system.

[English]

Ban on Manufacture of Anti-D Vaccine

7921. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti -D vaccines produced by three major manufacturers in Maharashtra have been banned, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the corrective and remedial steps taken so far;

(c) whether any other units, small and big, have also been manufacturing similar vaccines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The manufacturers of blood products are not prevented from manufacturing but are required to follow conditions laid down by the Govt. These include testing of each bleeding and pooled plasma so that only blood/plasma free from HIV anti-bodies is used for manufacturing blood products. The manufacturers are also required to adopt Cohn Oncley and other techniques to ensure inactivation of viruses in the blood/placenta preparation.

(c) The names of the units manufacturing products derived from human blood/placenta are given in the Statement below:-

(d) As a matter of abundant caution, the State Drugs Control authorities were directed in March, 1989 that all blood products de-

rived from blood/placenta manufactured till date should be destroyed.

STATEMENT-I

List of Manufacturers of Blood/ Placenta Products

1. M/s. Serum Institute of India, Poona.
2. M/s. Plasma Fractions of India, Bombay.
3. M/s. Haffkine Biopharmaceuticals Corporation, Bombay.
4. M/s. Bharat Serums & Vaccines, Bombay.
5. M/s. Immu Kemia Laboratories, Bombay.
6. M/s. Biogenics (I) Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Curewol (India) Ltd., Faridabad.
8. M/s. Chemtech Laboratories Ltd. Madras.
9. M/s. Ablert Deavid Ltd, Calcutta.

Resistance to Pesticides Amongst Vectors of Human Diseases

7922. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vectors have turned resistant to pesticides in India and if so, the details of the pesticides tested and levels of pesticides resistance found out;

(b) whether Vector Control Research Laboratory, Pondicherry has been working on the resistance amongst vectors of human

diseases like malaria to pesticides and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any remedial steps have been worked out; and

(d) whether malarial parasites have also turned resistance to pesticides; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Out of studies made so far on the nine malaria vectors in the country, three vectors (A. Culicifacis, A. annual rise, A. Sephesi) have been found to be resistant to conventional insecticides in some parts of the country. The insecticides tested are mostly DDT, dieldrin and malathion A. Culcificacies was found resistant to DDT in 261 districts, to DDT and dieldrin in 141 of these districts: and to all the three insecticides in 62 of those districts. A. ancillaries was found resistant to DDT in 45 districts, and to DDT and dieldrin in 7, of these districts. A stephensi was found resistant to DDT in 34 districts, to DDT and dieldrin in 19 of those districts and to all the three insecticides in 7 of these districts.

(b) Yes, Sir. The vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry, under the Indian Council of Medical Research has been conducting tests on sensitivity of malaria and filaria vectors to insecticides.

One of the species transmitting filariasis (mansoniodes) was found to be resistant to DDT, though susceptible to BHC With regard to other major species transmitting filaria, tests are in progress.

The suceptibility study on one of the malaria transmitting vector (Anopheles coulicifacies) found it to be resistant to DDT/ BHC in Koraput District, Orissa.

(c) The remedial measures taken are:-

- change to alternative insecticides such as DDT, BHC, malathion, depending on vector resistance to a particular insecticide.
- emphasis on source reduction methods.

(d) Yes, Sir. The malignant variety of malaria parasite (*P. falciparum*) has developed resistance to the drug chloroquine in certain pockets of the country. In these areas alternative combination drugs are administered like Sulfa Pyrimethamine to treat such cases.

Recognition to University College of Medical Sciences

7923. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

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

(a) whether the University College of Medical Sciences affiliated to the University of Delhi was recognised upto 1985 and the students passing out from this college after 1985 are not getting all the privileges such as permanent registration, admission to Post-graduate courses and practising in India and abroad;

(b) whether the students passing out from similar colleges in other States, especially in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are given full registration and other privileges;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) whether a uniform Policy would be followed by Government throughout the

country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The Student admitted in the University College of Medical Sciences after 1980 and or passing out after April, 1985 continue getting permanent registration of the MCI which entitle them to all the privileges, such as, practising anywhere in the country and abroad and also getting admission in PG courses.

(b) to (d). In accordance with the provisions of the Indian medical Council Act, 1956, the MCI has to maintain a Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith. The MCI discharge their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Finalisation of Vigilance Cases In ODA

7924. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disciplinary and vigilance cases initiated by the DDA during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the number of cases finalised and the number of cases pending with reasons for the delay;

(c) the details of action taken in the cases which have been finalised; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate corruption from the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b)

	No. of charge sheets issued	Cases finalised	Pending
1987-88	120	49	71
1988	45	8	37

Following are some of the reasons for delay:-

- i) Time taken in holding preliminary enquiries and identifying the guilty persons.
- ii) Delay in the service of charge sheet.

- iii) Time taken in inspection of the documents by the charged officials and submission of replies by them.
- iv) Consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and examination of the replies given by the Vigilance Dept.

(c) Penalty imposed:	No. of employees
i) Centre	24
ii) Recordable warning	11
iii) Simple warning	11
iv) With-holding of increments	37
v) Removal from service	3
vi) Exoneration	4

(d) i) Simplification of systems and procedures in departments having public interaction has been undertaken.

ii) Educative and informative booklets for guidance of public containing Do's and Don'ts have been issued.

iii) Local architects have been authorised to issue Certificates of verification on 'C' and 'D' forms under building bye-

laws.

iv) Free access of the public to vigilance officers of DDA has been allowed.

v) Periodic surprise checks are undertaken.

vi) A close liaison is kept with anti-corruption department of Delhi Admn. and the C.B.I.

vii) Public hearings by senior officers.

Permanent Wage Review Body

7925. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to set-up a "Permanent Wage Review Body" to review and revise the pay and allowances of the employees from time to time;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the details of financial implications; and

(d) when the "Permanent Wage Review Body" is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Government has not felt the need to set up a permanent wage review body to review and revise the pay and allowances of employees from time to time.

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

Supply of Raw Silk from China

7926. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has stopped the supply of raw silk to India;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with its Chinese counter-part; and

(d) if so, whether China has given any assurance to continue the supply of raw silk to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Leprosy Control Programme in Orissa

7927. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa where Centrally sponsored leprosy control programme is being implemented;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to extend the leprosy control programme to some more districts in the State of Orissa during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The following districts in Orissa have been brought under Multi Drug Treatment of National leprosy Eradication Programme:- Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj Dhenkanal, Balasore and Sambalpur.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to take up four more districts under MDT in Orissa i.e Bolangir, Phulbani, Sundergarh and Koraput. The Government of Orissa have been requested to prepare these districts for MDT by creating necessary infrastructure, establishment of District Leprosy Societies etc.

Promotion of Homeopathic Medical Education

7928. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had drawn up any programme to promote Homeopathic medical education during the Seventh Five Year Plan.;

(b) if so, the assistance given to the State Governments for implementation of programme;

(c) whether there is a need to promote and upgrade the Homeopathic treatment in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote Homeopathy medical education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (d). Providing facilities for medical education upto degree level is primarily the concern of State Governments. However, a purely Central Scheme which is aimed at development of undergraduate colleges, *inter alia* in Homeopathy run by voluntary organisations or those taken over by the State Governments/U.T. Administration is in operation. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is provided to such institutions for the purpose of setting up of a blood bank and for purchase of laboratory equipments under this scheme. In the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 has taken *inter alia* the following measures for regulating and practice of Homeopathic medical education:-

- i) Prescribed the uniform syllabi for diploma and degree courses in Homeopathy;
- ii) laid down minimum standards of education to be followed by Homeopathic medical colleges;
- iii) evolved a graded degree course for those possessing the diploma qualifications:

iv) laid down regulations for inspection of colleges in terms of teaching facilities, equipment, accommodation, staff provided in the colleges and their attached hospitals;

(c) Yes, Sir. Homeopathy is already a recognised system of treatment. In the meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held in Feb. ;1989, it was resolved that the State Governments must optimally utilise the services of practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in primary health area and family welfare. The Council in the meeting has also resolved that there should be separate directorates for Homeopathy in each State.

Ownership Rights of Katras in Old Delhi

7929. SHRI P.M SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a scheme to hand over the ownership rights of "Katras " to tenants in Old Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Death Due to Contaminated Fluid

7930. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to test all the medicines, injections, glucose bottles etc. before administering the same to the patients in Union Government Hospitals and CGHS dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). Only pre-tested medicines are supplied by Medical Store Deposits to hospitals/ dispensaries. As such the question of testing the medicines before administering to the patients in Union Government Hospitals and CGHS dispensaries does not arise.

Inclusion of Diabetes Disease under Nation Health Programme

7931. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included diabetes under the National Health Programme; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Water Pressure in Government Quarters in Bengali Market Area

7932. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the pressure of water in

Government quarters in the Bengali Market area, New Delhi is very low and the supply is restricted to a limited number of hours;

(b) whether it is causing great inconvenience to the residents of the area; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the hours of supply and flow of pressure to ease the situation in view of the ensuing summer season?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The study of filtered water supply system of the NDMC area has been conducted by M/s Tata Consultancy Engineers and a bulk water reservoir for receiving additional 11.5 Mld. of water from the MCD is nearing completion of Tilak Marg on the recommendations of the consultants. The Government quarters in Bengali Market area are being supplied water from Jhandewalan Reservoir through its gravity mains and supply to these quarters will be switched over to the Pumping main of Abul Fazal Road Water Boosting Station as soon as additional supplies are made available by the MCD for the new bulk reservoir at Tilak Marg.

Setting up of an Institute to Train Hospital Administration

7933. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of low level of hospital administration, Government propose to set up an institute to train the hospital administrators; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being taken to tone up the hospital administration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) National Institute for Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, is conducting inservice courses on Hospital Administration. The degree course on Hospital Administration is being run at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. There is no proposal under consideration to set up an institute for training the hospital administrators.

(b) Health is a 'State' subject and it is the State Governments which are responsible for improving hospital administration.

Maintenance of Government Quarters in Bengali Market Area, New Delhi

7934. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance of Type IV Government quarters in the Bengali Market area, New Delhi is very poor;

(b) whether the quarters are very old and in a dilapidated condition; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for their proper maintenance and to carry out the major repairs required in order to make them safe for living?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). These quarters, which are constructed in 1940, are structurally sound and safe for living. They are being maintained properly and do not require any major repair.

Medical Facilities to SC/ST Workers in Unorganised Sector

7935. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unique project to provide medical services to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in the unorganised Sector has been launched by Lok Manya Medical Research Centre of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this project will cover the people of Sikkim belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

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

[Translation]

Construction of flats by D.D.A.

7936. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats likely to be constructed by the D.D.A. under various schemes during the current years;

(b) whether flats are allotted on out of turn basis as well; and

(c) if so, the criteria followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) About 32,000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Lt. Governor of Delhi makes out of turn allotment in compassionate cases, particularly to widows and physically handicapped persons. Now, it has been decided that the Lt. Governor may consider cases of outstanding sportsmen defence personnel, who have won gallantry awards; and cases of distinguished services in other fields of national life as well.

[English]

Appointment of Ex-Army Medical Corps doctors in Central Health Services

7937. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Scheme for absorption of ex-Army Medical Corps doctors in the Central Health Services, as part of the programme for resettlement of ex-Army personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). No, Sir, However, age relaxation in the upper age limit for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years to certain categories of Defence Personnel is admissible in case of direct recruitment to the post of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) in Central Health Service through Union Public Service Commission.

Closure of Factories/Mills

7938. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent closure of the Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi, is likely to set a trend amongst industries to allow old factories to go sick and make massive profits by way of commercial transfers and utilisation of land and premises thereof; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify the relevant law to prevent this anti-labour trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir. The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 27.3.89 on the closure of DCM have observed "we would make it clear that we have declined to interfere with the judgement of the High Court in the peculiar facts of the case and this may not be taken as a precedent".

(b) The question does not arise.

Alternative Textile Production Capacity in the Capital

7939. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has permitted the closure of the Delhi Cloth Mills, consequent upon the order of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, whether an alternative arrangement to set up textile production capacity in the capital in lieu thereof is being made and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Govern-

ment.

Token Strike by class III & IV employees of Hospital in Capital

7940. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and Class IV employees of different hospitals in the Capital propose to go on a token strike on 2 May, 1989 and an indefinite strike thereafter;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to sort out all the outstanding matters pertaining to these categories of hospital staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) A notice from All India Health Employees' & Workers Confederation for one day token strike on 2.5.1989 has been received.

(b) and (c). The demands of the confederation could be considered by the Government only after the Confederation is duly recognised under the rules framed by the Department of Personnel & Training.

Kittens Born in Operation Theatre

7941. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether kittens were born in the operation theatre in a hospital in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of days for which the operation theatre had to be kept closed for disinfection, etc.;

(c) the steps taken to prevent the entry of cats and other rabbits in the operation theatres in Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(d) whether any investigation had been ordered into this case and responsibility fixed for such a lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes Sir. Through a broken window-pane of Urology Operation Theatre of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi, a cat entered during night and delivered four kittens on 12th April, 1989.

(b) Three days i.e. from 14th to 16th April, 1989.

(c) The operation theatres in Delhi hospitals are air-conditioned and hence the windows are kept closed. The daily cleaning is carried out in all parts of the operation theatres. The gap in the window of Urology operation theatre in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, through which the cat had entered has been closed.

(d) Investigations in the case has been ordered and appropriate action will be taken as per rules.

Registration of Users of Weight and Measures in Punjab

7942. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of users of weights and measures in Punjab who have registered themselves so far under the mandatory requirement of the relevant Act and Rules framed thereunder;

(b) whether Government have set up

any machinery to check and bring the offenders to book; and

(c) if so, the details of the establishment set up for the purpose in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income Limit for House Sites In Karnataka

7943. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka to enhance the income limit from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3,500/- for distribution of house sites to the siteless people in the rural areas of Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Government has advised the State Govt. of Karnataka to defer the enhancement of income limit for this scheme as it was been referred to the Working Group for the 8th five Year Plan.

Pollution caused by Public Sector Undertakings

7944. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had identified Public Sector Undertakings causing gross pollution all over the country during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the particulars of those units;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the details of specific pollution control measures taken by those Public Sector Undertakings during the last four months?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Price of N.T.C. Products

7945. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of products of the National Textile Corporation Mills have increased during the year 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to steep increase in costs of inputs, improvement in quality and product-mix and general improvement in the market, the prices of cloth and yarn produced by NTC Mills increased respectively by about 24.2% and 22% during the period April-December, 1988 as compared to the year 1987-88.

(c) Government do not interfere in prices of cloth not produced with duty exempt/concession fibre/filament yarn.

Non-Payment of OTA to Telephone Operators in Lady Hardinge Hospital for Performing Night Duty

7946. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal in its judgement delivered in November, 1986 equated the telephone operators of Lady Hardinge Hospital with the lower division clerks in regard to the payment of overtime allowance;

(b) whether the lower division clerks in the Ministry are getting night allowance for performing night duty as part of the overtime allowance scheme and the Telephone Operators are not getting any night duty allowance for performing night duty in the hospital; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to remove these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Telephone Operators, in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service, are required to perform shift duties. They are, therefore, not entitled to get night duty allowance. They are entitled to overtime allowance as admissible to ministerial staff.

Payment of Special Pay to LDCs and UDCs for performing duties of Telephone Operators in Lady Hardinge Hospital

7947. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal in its judgement delivered in November, 1986 had accepted the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission regarding payment of special pay at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. and Rs. 30 p.m. to the LDCs and UDCs respectively or performing the duties of telephone operators;

(b) whether hospital authorities have till date not granted special pay at the rate of Rs. 30 p.m. to UDCs/Head Clerks performing the duties of telephone operators; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to make payment of special pay to the UDCs/Head Clerks on performing the duty of telephone operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Hospital authorities have not granted special pay at the rate of Rs. 30 p.m. to UDCs/Head clerks performing the duties of Telephone operators as according to the Government of India's instructions regarding grant of special pay to UDCs for performing duties of Telephone Operators, an official initially appointed as Telephone Operator on his promotion as UDC/Head Clerk after merger with general Clerical grade, is not entitled to special pay of Rs. 30 p.m. if he continues to perform the duties of Telephone Operator. As per these instructions, special pay of Rs. 30 p.m. is to be given in cases where Telephone Operators are drawn on tenure basis from UDCs for manning certain supervisory posts.

Development of Institutional Areas

7948. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12

April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5901 regarding development of institutional areas and state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of land to registered societies; and

(b) the list of societies which have been allotted land in the Union territory of Delhi, so far in institutional areas controlled by L & D Office, with the basic purpose and object in each case?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Requests received for allotment of land from registered societies of religious, cultural, social and charitable nature are considered, keeping in view their aims and objectives and the availability of land. Requests are considered for allotment after taking the comments of the Ministry concerned with the activities of the institutions and a report is also called for from Delhi Administration as regard to the character and antecedents of the members of the institutions and about its activities. Based on these reports, the requests are considered on merits by the Allotment/Screening Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Union Minister of Urban Development for orders.

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Plots allotted in Institutional Areas

A. Rouse Avenue

1. University Grants Commission
2. D.P.C.C. (I)
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Youth Centre.

4. Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust.

5. Akhil Bharatiya Anuvart Samiti.

6. Bihar Association

7. Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind.

8. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya

9. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha.

10. Purushottam Hindi Bhawan Niyas Samiti

11. Youngmens Sikh Association

12. Yuva Bharati Trust.

13. Ministry of Home Affairs.

14. C.P.I. (Communist Party of India)

15. Association of Indian Universities.

16. Central Board of Secondary Education

17. Association for Social Health in India

18. Mohan Singh Social Welfare Cultural Association

19. Bar Council of India.

B. Institutional Area on Delhi Mathura Road, Near Hardinge Bridge

1. University Grants Commission
2. Comptroller & Auditor General of India
3. Indian Standard Instt.

4. P & T
5. Employees State Insurance Corporation
6. Council for the Aid of Crippled & Handicapped.
7. Institute for the physically Handicapped.
8. Nav Shakti Education Society.
9. Lok Kalyan Samiti.
10. Raja Ram Mohan Rai Trust.
11. Indian Council of Children Welfare Centre
12. Dayal Singh Library Trust.
- C. *Khyber Pass Institution Area.*
Plots allotted Nil
- D. *Institutional Area of Lodhi Estate*
 1. India Islamic Cultural Centre
 2. Chinmaya Mission
 3. World Wild Life of India
 4. Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Haritage.
 5. Alliance Franciase De-Delhi.
 6. UNICEF
 7. Council of Scientfic & Industrial Research
 8. Council of Social Development
 9. Ford Foundation

10. India International Centre
- E. *Lodhi Road Institutional Area*
 1. Institute of TELECO.
 2. Cost & Works Accountants of India.
 3. Indian Institute of Architecture.
 4. National Productivity Council
 5. Vedic Culture Centre
 6. Ramana Kendra
 7. Delhi Tunerculoses Associa-
tion
 8. Indian Social Institute
 9. Shri Vainita Samaj
 10. All India Management Asso-
ciation
 11. Ramayana Vidyapeeth.
 12. Namdev Mission.
 13. Shri Sai Bhakt Samaj
 14. Delhi Bridge Association
 15. Ports Consultative Organisa-
tion.
 16. Lok Kala Manch
 17. Indian Social Institute
 18. Institute of Company's Secre-
taries of India
 19. Indian Engineering Institute
 20. Andhra Association

21. Indo German Social Service Society.

F. *Lodhi Road Area Near Bal Bharti*

India Habitat Centre

G. *R.K. Puram Sector IV.*

1. Delhi Administration for Regional Employment Exchange

2. Ram Chandra Mission

3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research Institute

4. Indian Dairy Science Association

5. Jain Temple

6. Dr. Hardikar Foundation Trust.

7. Indian Council for Social Welfare.

8. Family Planning Association of India

9. Methodist Church.

H. *R.K. Puram Sector IX*

1. Arya Samaj.

2. South Delhi Welfare Association.

3. Manipuri fine Arts Centre.

I. *R.K. Puram Sector XII*

1. Delhi Karnataka Sangh

2. Raghvendra Swamy Mutt.

J. *Market Road Institutional Area (Bhai Veer Singh Marg)*

1. Malankera Jacobite Syrian Orthodox Church, Society.

2. Indian National Trade Union Congress

3. Shastri Indo Canadian Instt.

4. Kailash Vidya Tirath Regd.

5. All India Council of Mayors.

6. Congregation of Christian Brothers.

7. Yagoda Sat Sang Society.

8. Indian Pentecostal Church.

9. Bharat Sewak Samaj

10. Bhartiya Ekta Avam Vikas Prasthan

11. Karol Bagh Union Club.

12. Bengal Association

13. Natya Ballet Centre.

14. Bible Fellowship Society.

15. World Fellowship of Regions.

16. Centre for Women's Development Studies.

17. Delhi Marthoma Syrian Church Malkhet Society.

18. Communist Party of India (M)

19. Quami Ekta Trust.

K. Diplomatic enclave.

1. Bharti Sangam.
2. Policy Research Centre.
3. Institution of constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.
4. Central Board of Irrigation.
5. Youth Hostel Association.
6. Indian Council for Africa.
7. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.
8. Delhi Music Society.
9. Indian Ex-Service League.

L. Defence Colony

1. Vishwa Ahimsa Sangh.
2. Nations league of Pen Friends.
3. Defence Colony Welfare Association.

M. Sarai complex D.I.Z. area.

1. Dr. C.P. Chugh Memorial Trust.

B.(i) I.P. ESTATE

1. Institute of Engineers
2. Institute of Chartered Accountant.
3. Indian Medical Association.
4. Andhra Vinita Mandal

5. School of Planning & Architecture.

6. Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

7. Applied Economic Research.

8. Aeronautic Society of India.

9. Bharat Scouts & Guides.

10. Indian Adult Education.

11. World Health Organisation.

12. Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Beedi Workers in Bihar

7949. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beedi workers in Bihar as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the total amount spent on the welfare of beedi workers from the beedi workers welfare fund in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise, and object-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the administration of the Welfare Fund during these three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The estimated number of beedi workers in Bihar is 3.50 lakhs;

(b) and (c). The head-wise expenditure in Bihar during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Head-wise expenditure figures in Bihar utter Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Year	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Administration	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(in Rupees lakhs)</i>						
1985-86	11.83	4.00	0.30	—	1.59	17.72
1986-87	11.39	6.03	0.30	—	1.84	19.56
1987-88	12.85	5.96	0.01	—	1.72	20.54

**Leprosy Patients at ESI Hospital
Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi**

7950. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many leprosy patients at an advanced state of the disease were discharged from the ESI hospital, Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by Government for not admitting the leprosy patients in the ESI hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific reasons for which leprosy patients admitted in the ESI hospital, Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi were discharged without having been given proper medical treatment and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). The ESI Hospital at Jhilmil was commissioned in November, 1988. It has been reported that so far only two cases of leprosy have been admitted to this hospital. In the first case, the patient was discharged after completing the treatment. In the second case, the patient required specialised treatment. He was, therefore, discharged with the advice to take treatment in Leprosy Clinic.

**C.G.H.S. Dispensaries Functioning in
Hyderabad and Secundrabad**

7951. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in the twin cities of Hyderabad

and Secundrabad and the location thereof;

(b) the working time of these dispensaries;

(c) whether these dispensaries are working round the clock on all the working days; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make the CGHS dispensaries work round the clock on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays as well in the twin cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) There are 13 allopathic dispensaries under CGHS Hyderabad located at

1. Charminar
2. Humayun Nagar
3. Secundrabad
4. Begumpet
5. Himayath Nagar
6. Kachiguda
7. Malakpet
8. Kanchanbagh
9. Alwal
10. Amerpet
11. Kakatiya Nagar
12. Dil Sukh Nagar
13. Taranka

(b) to (d). Ten allopathic dispensaries are working from 7.30 A.M to 1.30 P.M. with

limited services from 1.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Three allopathic functioning dispensaries are working round the clock on all working day and holidays which also cater to the beneficiaries of other dispensaries attached to them, in emergencies.

FCI Office in Hyderabad

7952. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly amount of rent being paid by the Food Corporation of India for occupation of the 'Progressive Towers' at Hyderabad;

(b) the other charges paid by the FCI for occupation of the building viz. provision of partition etc;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a building for FCI in Hyderabad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Monthly rent of Rs. 130843.50 is being paid by the FCI for occupation of 27,546 sq. ft. of the building 'Progressive Towers' at Hyderabad. It includes charges towards amenities such as partition, light and covered space for parking. Maintenance charges are yet to be settled.

(c) and (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been approached by FCI for allotment of suitable land for construction of a building for the Regional Office.

Research Studies Conducted by Indian Institute of Forest Management

7953. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the

Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal has carried out any research studies in relation to the symbiosis between the forests and tribals, either sociological or anthropological in nature;

(b) if so, the details of such studies and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when such studies are proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A study entitled "Non-Nationalised Minor Forest Produce and Tribal Economy in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh" was undertaken by the Indian Institute of Forest Management in 1985-86. The main findings of the study are:—

(1) The tribals in Bastar District have subsistence economy thriving mainly on collection of Minor Forest Produce.

(2) The collection and disposal of Minor Forest Produce is unorganised at present and there is a potential to develop the same by proper management.

(3) The auction system for disposal of Minor Forest Produce should be discontinued.

Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Jute Industry

7954. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the quantitative

targets of the jute industry modernisation scheme as announced in September, 1986;

(b) the achievements as 1st January, 1989;

(c) the actual disbursement out of the Jute Mills Modernisation Fund and the Jute Development Fund so far and the reasons for the limited impact of the scheme so far; and

(d) the steps under consideration for expediting the rehabilitation and modernisation of the Jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme was introduced by All India Financial Institutions at the instance of the Ministry of Textiles w.e.f. 1st November 1986. It envisages that the total fund of Rs. 150 crores under the Scheme would be utilised by the Jute Industry over a period of 5 years at the rate of Rs. 30 crores per year.

(b) The position of sanctions issued under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme by the Financial Institutions and actual disbursement as on 1.1.1989 are Rs. 53.74 crores and Rs. 5.93 crores respectively.

(c) The Financial Institutions have so far (as on 21.4.89) sanctioned a total assistance of Rs. 57.29 crores (Rs. 54.89 crores under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme as Rs. 2.40 crores under Jute Special Development Fund). However, only Rs. 8.90 crores has so far been disbursed by the Financial Institutions. Following are the two main reasons for slow disbursement of funds under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme:—

(i) It has taken the jute industry considerable time in the choice of technology particularly of the circular looms;

(ii) Rehabilitation packages for sick jute mills have to be closely examined by Financial Institutions. Many of these cases have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, who take their own time for decision on such matters.

As far as Jute Special Development Fund is concerned Ministry of Textiles have released Rs. 17.15 crores (Including Rs. 10.67 crores for Jute Agriculture Development Programme) up to end of March 1989.

(d) The progress of implementation of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and Jute Special Development Fund are being closely monitored by two different committees and every effort is being made to sort out the outstanding issues to speed up the implementation of the Schemes.

Registered Unemployed

7955. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered job seekers at the beginning of 1986, 1987, 1988 & 1989;

(b) the number of registered job seekers registered during 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(c) the number of placements during the years, year-wise, as a percentage of the total number of job seekers at the end of the year;

(d) the number of placements as a percentage of the total additional job seekers registered during the year, year-wise; and

(e) whether Government have taken necessary steps to ensure that number of

placement every year exceeds atleast, the number of additional registration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAK-

ISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

(e) Employment Exchanges being only one among several recruiting agencies, all the job vacancies arising in the economy are not filled through employment exchanges.

STATEMENT

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live Register (at the end of year)</i>	<i>Registrations (In lakhs)</i>	<i>% of Placement to Live Register Registrations</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1985	262.70	—	—	—
1986	301.31	55.35	1.2	6.3
1987	302.47	60.12	1.1	5.6
1988	300.50	59.63	1.1	5.5

Import of Drugs

7956. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone, Prednisone, Prednisolone, Prednisolone acetate and Triamcinolone and its salts are imported into India;

(b) if so, the quantity, value and source of imports during the year 1984-85, 1985-86

and 1986-87; and

(c) the companies which imported the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Information as available in this Ministry for the period 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Import of Drugs

S.No.	Name of Drugs	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Qty. in Kgs.	C.I.F. Value in Rs.	Qty. in Kgs.	C.I.F. Value in Rs.	Qty in Kgs.	C.I.F. value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dexamethasone and its salts	232	86,55,448	238	89,85,639	296,367	1,17,50,707
2.	Hydrocortisone	775	55,49,881	913	72,84,816	882.5	77,35,106
3.	Reednlisone	130	13,71,959	150	16,71,930	234	26,26,131
4.	Prednisolone	2,005	1,97,07,726	2,012	1,93,47,376	2,614.45	2,81,14,14,323
5.	Prednisolone Acetate	121	14,60,730	88	14,51,351	110	22,62,511
6.	Triamcinolone and its salts	102	29,32,050	89	27,25,419	158,313	43,85,630

Import of Raw Material for Drugs

7957. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of imports of raw materials (drugs) made by the German Remedies Limited, M/s Boot Co. India Limited, Parke-Davis (India) Limited, Hoechst, E. Merck (India) Limited, Bayer (India) Limited, Pfizer, Boehringer-Knoll, Roche Products Limited and Cynamid India Limited during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details of products imported, the quantity and value thereof as also the source from whom imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Bubble Dxygenerator and membran Oxygenerator

7958. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Bubble Dxygenerator and Membran Oxygenerator in developing Bimedical Science in the country;

(b) whether any institute in the country has developed aortic valve and mitral valve which is comparable internationally with third generation technique; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred in the development of that technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) A systematic indigenous effort to develop bubble Oxygenerator in conformity with the standards of the International Standards Organisation has been in progress at the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute, Trivandrum. The bubble Oxygenerator developed by the Institute has passed the prescribed series of engineering and animal tests and is likely to be on clinical trials during 1989.

(b) No Institute in India has developed aortic valve and mitral valve of international equality. However, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute, Trivandrum has been working on the development of a state of the art tilting disc valve for the last seven years. The Chitra valve has passed all invitro tests and is currently being tried with success for replacement of the mitral valve in sheep. Its pilot production and clinical trials are expected to begin in 1990.

Recently, the Lokamanya Tilak Hospital of Bombay under Dr. Chaukar has made a successful beginning in making and using mounted homograft valves in patients.

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

Blindness among Children

7959. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the number of blind children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; for the last three years State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to prevent blindness among children and the expenditure incurred thereon

during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such survey has been done under the National Programme for Control of Blindness.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent blindness among children:—

- (i) Government of India has launched a National Programmes for Control of Blindness since 1976-77 throughout the country. The strategy involves establishing of infrastructure at Primary, Secondary and tertiary levels, Camp-approach for eye care services in the out-reach areas and Health Education measures for the prevention of blindness.

Besides, Vitamin 'A' distribution is being carried out by the network of the M.C.H. Programme of Department of Family Welfare for prevention of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency in young children.

- (ii) Prevention of Eye injuries in Children through School Education and Education of Parents and proper management of eye injuries in Government Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres.
- (iii) Establishment of Eye Banks and provision of facilities for corneal grafting in selected Centres in the country for Surgical treatment of blindness.
- (iv) Trained Ophthalmic Assistants posted at Primary Health Centres

conduct screening for visual defects and other causes of Blindness in the Schools and Community and refer cases to the doctors at Primary Health Centres for suitable treatment.

The expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last 3 years is as under:—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	210.00
1987-88	203.19
1988-89	187.87

Delay in making Public result of surveys/studies by National Institute of Nutrition

7960. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is abnormal delay in reporting results of the surveys/studies conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition on Public Health aspects;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct all the R and D Units to make public the result within six months of completion of such surveys/studies;

(c) whether Government also propose to adopt similar measures for publication of various health statistics; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Most of the projects undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition are time

bound projects and the reports are generated within a reasonable time after the completion of the analysis of the data and availability of computer time. The reports are usually published within six to nine months after completion of field surveys. All research activities undertaken by the Institute are published in the form of scientific reports, publication in scientific journals and also in the Annual Report of the Institute.

ITIs in Andhra Pradesh

7961. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes functioning at present in Andhra Pradesh and their students' strength;

(b) whether there is a growing demand among the students for opening additional Industrial Training Institutes in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some more Industrial Training Institutes in Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) As per records of this Ministry, there were 251 Industrial Training Institutes (State Government and private both) functioning in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.12.1988 and their students' (trainees') strength, on the basis of seating capacity, was 40,880.

(b) As per training policy under the craftsmen Training Scheme of this Ministry, setting up of Industrial Training Institutes falls within the purview of the concerned

State Government based on the demand for training at craftsmen level. Accordingly additional ITIs are being started by the State Government and private agencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) No such proposal has, so far been received by this Ministry from Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90.

(d) Not applicable in view of 'c' above.

Narmada Valley Project

7962. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some prominent Swedish citizens have sent a petition to Government to stop the Narmada Valley Project to prevent a 'major ecological disaster'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The petition calls for a halt to the construction work at the Sardar sarovar, Indira Sagar and other projects within the Narmada Valley until the following actions are completed:

- Comprehensive analysis of the total environmental and social impacts of the Narmada Valley Project; and
- Exploration of alternative Water Management Strategies.

The environmental concerns emphasised in the petition were duly examined while taking a final decision in June, 1987 to proceed with Narmada Valley Projects and, it was decided that the Environmental Action Plan should be formulated urgently to be implemented *pari-passu* with the engineer-

ing works. The Narmada Control Authority (NGA) is required to ensure that viable Action Plans are formulated and implemented effectively.

[*Translation*]

Extraction of oil from Chura Tree

7963. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil is extracted in large scale from seed of chura tree in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to plant chura trees on large scale in these areas to increase oil production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Large scale oil extraction from chura trees is not being carried out in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Government do not propose to plant chura trees on large scale in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh because of endemic nature of the species and non-availability of sufficient suitable land for the same.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not all speak at the same time.

[*English*]

How can I listen to all? You speak one by one. Mr. Panika, what is the problem?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Sir, one hon. Member from this House and another hon. Member of the Upper House, whom I would not like to refer by name...

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: A conference was held recently in London in which India's policy was criticised, under which... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please given it in writing.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: The conventions and the traditions...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use?

[*English*]

Give it to me in writing.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What purpose will be served if all of you start speaking like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I ask one question: Can any one make anything out of it? What is this? You give me in writing, I will look into the matter. I will see to it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): We have given the notice, Sir.
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. I have heard it. I will look into the matter and let you know.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, before you give the Ruling, I would request you to listen to me for a few seconds and then whatever Ruling you give, I will respect that.

Sir, today in *The Statesman* a letter addressed by the Managing Director to the Prime Minister has been published and in that letter he has confirmed and he says that some messenger he refers to him in the name of the Prime Minister threatened to scuttle... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, listen now. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Prime Minister make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see it. Give me notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given notice under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I demand a statement from the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I want

to raise a very important question. Sikh extremists, Afghan, Mujahideen and Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front have already convened a meeting in London and Mr. Unnikrishnan and others have deplored IPKF action in Sri Lanka, which is the accepted consensus of the parliament and the Government policy. They have criticised that.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me. I can't believe in hearsay.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, nothing. It is not a dogmatic truth here what comes out.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kumaramangalam, this is not the way, Anything can be written about you tomorrow.

[*English*]

I have to ascertain, I have to ask; you have given me a notice. I can't take it as a gospel truth.

[*Translation*]

Something or the other like this is raised everything.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. I will look into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY
(Mahbubnagar): It is learnt that a Member of Lok Sabha in a communication to the CBI...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, don't go by hearsay. Nothing doing.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You can not go by hearsay.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: How can I go by hearsay? Nothing doing. It is not like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice about the matter involving the freedom of Press. I have already mentioned in the House about the *Indian Express*, and now about the *Statesman* letter...

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to it. I will take care of it. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I want to make a submission.

There are very clear rules. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making a noise?

*Not recorded.

[English]

I have allowed him. I have listened to you. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, you are going on.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given you permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will look into what you have given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: There are clear rules that no allegation or insinuation can be made against persons in authority like Prime Ministers ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): That is not an allegation.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. I will look into your point as well as his point.

[English]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: There is a procedure for that. By just reading out the newspaper report, how can he directly or indirectly make an allegation. It should not come on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you read our motion, Mr. Minister? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. I have

received the notice.

[*Translation*]

Why are you insisting?

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It is a very wrong procedure. It is against the rules. He should not get away with that. He should not escape with that. It should not come on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No insinuation, no allegation. Please go through the record. Demand a Statement from the Prime Minister Minister or the Home Minister is not an insinuation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You do not even read the motion which has been submitted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You know the rules. You are making an insinuation. You cannot do it... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is continuing with the same "insinuation". I have given the notice under rule 184. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have allowed Mr. Chaudhary now. One minute, I have allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: On the basis of newspaper report, how can you say that the Prime Minister must come and make the statement because somebody else has said, because you do not take yourself the responsibility. There are rules. You can pro-

ceed against the Minister or the Prime Minister according to the rules, but not like this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you arguing amongst yourselves? I have to decide this case.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT: It cannot be allowed under the rules. Are you disputing the rules? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): We demand a statement from the Prime Minister...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you people up to?

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am raising another matter. Our motion to discuss the question of submarines purchased by India...

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is over. That is all right.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is all right?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You had resisted the discussion in the House earlier on the ground that the matter was with the PAC. Now it is no longer with the PAC. We can have the matter discussed now. (*Interrup-*

tions)

Earlier you did not allow a discussion on this, on the ground that matter was with the PAC... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here.

I know what to do. Whatever the rules will allow, the discussion will be allowed. If it is not according to the rules, it will not be allowed. I will see to it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The matter is no longer with the PAC. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting angry? I will see to that.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. Papers to be laid.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You allow a discussion. Why are you not allowing?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to listen at least. Sane voice should also prevail. I have to put it to the Business Advisory Committee. Then we will decide it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: BAC is only for allocation of time. You admit the matter. You say it will be discussed. Then time will be allocated by BAC.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is allowable, I will allow. If it is not, I will not allow. So simple it is.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You allow it. BAC will allocate time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, you cannot force me to do anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): There seems to be some confusion, Sir. If you do not mind, I will make a submission. Whether this matter should be allowed or not allowed has nothing to do with the BAC. You are the sole authority. We discussed it with you in your Chamber also.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. If it is allowable, I will allow it. Then we can discuss.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not closed any doors.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): For the first time, the FAC Members were issued a whip...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No whip was issued. I have got in writing and I have written to them about that thing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have given notice about NDMC. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, you are a reputed lawyer. Please, sit down. What are you doing?

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You have to decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know after looking into it.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have already given notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for 1986-87 and a Statement re delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Z.R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Padmaaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (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- 7817/89]

Notification under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Corrigendum to English version and statement re-delay in laying these papers, Notification under Pharmacy Act Annual Report etc. of and Review on National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) New Delhi, for 1987-88, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 677 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June 1988, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 together with a corrigendum to the English version published in Notification No. G.S.R. (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1988.

- (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- 7818/89]

- (3) A copy of the Pharmacy Council of India (Amendment) Regulations, 1988, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1989, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7819/89]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, 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- 7820/89]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7821/89]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7822/89]

Notification under Emigration Act, Annual Report etc. of and Review on Central Board for workers Education for 1987-88 and a statement re-delay in laying the latter papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Emigration (Amend-

ment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S. R. 375 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989, under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7823/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for Workers Education, for the year 1987-88.

- (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- 7824/89]

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received

from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 2nd May, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Shipping Agents (Licencing) Bill, 1987:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Shipping Agents (Licencing) Bill, 1987, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the 15 1st Session of the Rajya Sabha."

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Punjab Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1989 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said committee."

2. 'I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been only duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Parvathaneni Upendra.
2. Shri Rameshwar Thakur.
3. Shri Jogesh Desai.
4. Shri Surender Singh.
5. Shri P.N. Sukul.
6. Shri Virendra Verma.
7. Shri Jaswant Singh.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1989, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."'

3. 'I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Thakur Jagatpati Singh.
2. Shri Raoof Valluliah.

3. Shri A.G. Kulkarni.
4. Shri V. Narayanaswamy.
5. Shri Kamal Morarka.
6. Shri Dipen Ghosh.
7. Shri T. Balu.'

(iv) 'I am' directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1989, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House received that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1989, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of promotional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."'

4. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Dr. Faguni Ram.
2. Shri G. Swamy Naik.
3. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena.
4. Shri Jerile E. Tariang.
5. Shrimati Kailashpati.
6. Shri P.K. Kunjachen.
7. Shri N. Rajangam.

8. Shri Chaturanan Mishra.

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

9. Shri V. Ramanathan.

10. Shri Anand Prakash Gautam.

(Interruptions)

12.16 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Sixty-sixth Report

SHRIM. THAMBIDURAI (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the judgement has been fully reported in the newspaper. Strictures have been passed by the Court. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, your outbursts cannot do anything. I have to look into it and I will give the judgement today.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What judgement?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling. I do not know what my ruling will be.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This is a matter which should be discussed in this House.

12.14 1/2 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

[English]

Third Report

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): Sir, this matter has nothing to do with the Freedom of the Press. We are committed to the principle of Freedom of the Press. The man who has made the statement is involved in several financial irregularities. He is guilty of economic offences... (Interruptions)

12.14 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

[English]

Ninth Report

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaoon): Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he is going into the merits of the case. Here is the case of Freedom of the Press. (Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Economic offenders are not champions of Freedom of the Press... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shantaram Naik...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Dighe...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, You decide whether NDMC's conduct can be discussed in this House or not. It is well established that Parliament has got the right to discuss about NDMC.

MR. SPEAKER: If it can be done, it will be done. If it can be done, then nobody can stop it.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Submarine issue is under consideration by the PAC and Shri Amal Datta has presented a wrong picture and we have not even signed the Report. Now he wants to present before the House that every arbitrary point of view and wrong picture.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN: He is merely putting up a show here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see everything for myself and then decide.

[*English*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUBKHAN: It has been raised in the House before being cleared by the committee. It is wrong.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sharad Dighe is only going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377 are going on.

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Demand for opening Post Offices in all villages

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many villages of our country are denied the facility of Post-Offices. I appeal to the Union Government to provide the basic facility of Post-Offices to all villages in the country.

(ii) Demand for re-considering the proposal for constructing Sanchar Bhawan Building on the Play Ground plot on sea shore at Prabhadevi, Dadar (Bombay)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North

*Not recorded.

Central): Sir, on receipt of report about the degradation and misutilisation of beaches in the Coastal States by building and other activity, the Government of India at the insistence of the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had conveyed its desire that beaches be kept clear of all activities and all kinds of artificial developments at least 500 metres from the high-tide water mark.

In spite of the above policy, Videsh Sanchar Bhavan is being constructed on the sea-shore plot at Prabhadevi, Dadar, Bombay. The plot was a playground and hence sports lovers of the locality are also agitating for the last four months against such construction. Decrease in the number of playgrounds is also a matter of concern in Bombay city.

I urge upon the Communications Ministry to reconsider the proposal of constructing Sanchar Bhavan on that plot and to shift to some other interior plot in the locality.

(iii) Demand for early clearance to the pending irrigation projects of Maharashtra

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Government of Maharashtra have submitted 25 major and 48 medium irrigation projects to the Central Water Commission for clearance of the Central Government, some of which are pending as far back as 28.1.74.

The State's Irrigation Department pursues the matter with Central Water Commission for early clearance as and when opportunity comes. The matter has also been discussed with the Union Minister for Water Resources and also at the Secretary level.

For the clearance of the projects the Central Government has appointed a Study Group. In the Report of the Study Group, it is proposed that the joint meeting of the offi-

cers of Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission and the State Government should be held for early clearance of projects. In the Report of the Study Group, the proposed time limit for the clearance of major and minor projects is 24 months and 12 months respectively.

I humbly request the Government to take necessary steps to get early clearance, so that Maharashtra does not face the drought situation in future or Union Government should allow the State Governments to sanction the irrigation projects up to Rs. 20 crores.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iv) Demand for central assistance to Teesta Barrage project

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, the Teesta Barrage Project is one of the biggest irrigation projects in India and is a project of national importance. It has an irrigation potential of 9.19 lakh hectares and its subsidiary Teesta Canal Falls Hydel Power Project is expected to generate 67.5 MW power which may open the possibility of setting up of a number of small scale and medium industries and provide employment to a large number of unemployed youths in the districts of Darjeeling and West Dinajpur and other districts of North Bengal. The original concept of the Project was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1973 and subsequently modified in 1976. Updated modified cost estimate of First Sub-State of Phase-I works out to Rs. 510 crores. The entire expenditure has so far been borne by the West Bengal Government excepting a Central Assistance of Rs. 5 crores and Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 15 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 10 crores in 1987-88. This being a project of national importance, Union Government should provide Central

[Sh. Ananda Pathak]

Assistance for this project in the ratio of 50:50 as demanded by the Government of West Bengal.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to take steps to provide necessary funds for the above project.

[*Translation*]

(v) Demand for setting up sugar mills in backward areas of Gujarat

SHRI U.H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to raise in the House a matter of urgent public importance.

A large number of proposals of Gujarat are pending with the Central Government, which include setting up of 4 sugar mills in Southern Gujarat in the tribal areas of Balsad and Surat and backward areas of Damanganga, Vapi, Kamrej, Koveri (Chikhli) and Nijar. As these mills have not been set up so far, there is widespread resentment in the backward and tribal areas. A large number of workers, the poor, the unemployed youths and entrepreneurs have been deprived of the prospects of livelihood which would have been generated with the setting up of these mills.

In spite of these mills being included in the Sixth Five Year Plan, they have not been established so far. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that it should give immediate approval for these sugar mills so that the resentment among the people in the tribal and backward areas of Balsad and Surat district is removed.

(vi) Demand for restoring 5 per cent cut in cash compensatory support to export of Sports Goods

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-

ALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a huge quantity of sports goods are exported from Punjab every year. The sports goods industry is developing as a cottage industry in this state and in which approximately 30,000 workers are employed. It is the special feature of this industry that mostly women belonging to the weaker sections are engaged in it. During 1988-89 it earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 12 crores for the country by competing with other countries in the international market. But the Government has recently reduced the cash compensatory support on the export of sports goods by 5 per cent which will result in serious difficulties in selling Indian Sports goods in the international market. It is apprehended that this step of the Government will not only make it impossible to achieve the export target for the current year but will result in fall of our exports. This reduction in cash compensatory support and increase in the prices of raw material by about 15 per cent would adversely affect the sale of sports goods in the international market. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Government should restore the earlier position of the cash compensatory support on export of sports and take stringent measures to check increase in prices of raw materials used by this industry.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next, Shri Nityananda Misra.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Let me raise a point of order Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When Members are raising matters under Rule 377 what point of order do you want to raise? I don't understand this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You kindly go through the record, Mr. Speaker allowed me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You tell me what procedure we deviated. When matters under Rule 377 a going on, you want to raise a point of order. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have allowed only Shri Nityananda Misra.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask the Speaker. Don't ask me now.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When I have been presiding over nothing happened.

*(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who are you to say like this? Do you want to raise a point of order any time and say whatever you want to say? That is not the way. You ask the Speaker if you want. I won't allow this.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot threaten me like this. This is not the way.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, please tell me whether anything has happened when I am sitting here for you to raise a point of order. Has anything happened when I am sitting here?

*(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I take very strong exception to the attitude and the expression of Mr. Jaipal Reddy. He knows the rules relating to point of order. In violation of that he is using this language and trying to dictate terms to Deputy Speaker. No, no. I take strong exception to this attitude. Please ask him to sit down Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing has happened for you to raise a point of order. When Members are making statements under Rule 377, what point of order do you want to raise? I cannot allow. That is my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the remarks he has made about the Chair should be expunged. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): If you do not allow us to express our point of view, will you give us permission to create disorder? *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, You should allow us to raise a point of order. They are not demanding time for creating disorder. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—CONTD.

(vii) Demand for STD facility in Bolangir district of Orissa

SHRINITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir): Although Bolangir is a very important district in Western Orissa, basic telecommunication facilities have not yet been extended to this region so far. Development of telecommunication has been neglected over the years which has stood in the way of economic development of this region to some degree. The people of Bolangir have been tenaciously and persistently demanding STD facility for the last one decade but without results. The traders, businessmen and industrialists who always need telephonic link with their counterparts in Calcutta, Raipur, Vizag and other cities have been demanding direct link with these places. The telephonic link with the State Capital is also highly necessary as all the trunk calls mature after long and undue delay causing inconvenience and harassment to the users. A giant defence industry is fast coming up in Bolangir which needs direct communication link with Delhi and other places of importance. The people of district have a feeling that they have been neglected and discriminated against by the Communications Ministry. I request the Minister of Communications to fulfil the long standing demand of the people by extending STD facility to this region.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister; he wants to make a submission.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I want to make a submission. The Railway Minister has some problem for tomorrow. Therefore, the discussion on the communal situation can be taken up at 4 p.m., today. Item Nos: 10 and 11, that is Railways Bill and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) may be taken up now so that we can finish it and from 4 p.m. onwards, we take up the discussion on the communal situation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees to that. |

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): The Members who wanted to participate are not here. They are going according to the list of business. We thought that the discussion under 193 will be taken up first. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It will not be over by 4 p.m. Anyway, it will continue for tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We shall see that everything is over by 4 p.m. He has some problems, otherwise I would not have asked for it. So, I crave your indulgence for cooperation for this. At 4 O'Clock we will take up the discussion on the communal situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Should you not show some seriousness about the communal situation?—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Very much.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We cannot go on discussing piece-meal like this.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We are very

serious about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole country is worried about it. In that case, why are you postponing further and further down the priority list?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, you are suggesting 4 p.m. but these days we are observing 'roze' (fast) since it is the 'Ramzan' month. You should kindly keep our problem also in mind.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It may be taken up before that.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Keeping in view 'Roze' and 'Ramzan' you may taken up discussion on the communal situation right now.

SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: No, Sir, if you have fixed 4 p.m., it should not be taken up earlier. It will be convenient for us if you decide the time in advance. If you fix a positive time, we can come here duly prepared. You should not change it, sometimes it is said that it will be taken up at 3 p.m. and sometimes that it will be taken up at 4 p.m.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If not at 3 p.m. you can come at 4 p.m. There will be no problem.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: If you take up the discussion under Rule 193 at 4 p.m., it will create difficulties for us. You may take up the discussion on Railways Bill at that time.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If it is possible to take it up earlier, it shall be done. We are in favour of it.

12.30 hrs.

RAILWAYS BILL AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1986-87

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up items No: 10 and 11, that is, Railways Bill and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) together. The time allotted for this is two hours. I think we will finish it within the time allotted. Then we will take up the discussion on communal situation.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): We can do away the lunch break also and even if it is finished earlier, we will take up the discussion on communal situation immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, around 3 O'Clock, anytime between three and four p.m.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: 4 O'Clock is definite. If it is finished earlier, we will take up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, keeping in view our 'Roza' and 'Ramzan' you should take up the discussion under Rule 193 right now or we will have to face considerable difficulty. You can take up the discussion on the Railway Bill at 4 p.m.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The hon. Minister has some problems. It will be taken up as early as possible.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is finished earlier, tell me what we can do? So we are assuring that 4 p.m. is the definite time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will make the position clear. We will follow two hours strictly and at 3 O'clock we will be taking up communal situation. There is no lunch break. Mr. Scindia...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The House may recall that the Railways Bill was introduced in this House on 25.4.1986. In view of the comprehensive nature of the Bill and its public importance, the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses for detailed examination. After holding 36 sittings, the Joint Committee presented their Report to this House on 21.2.1989.

The Committee have thoroughly examined each and every clause, and have made several useful changes, as indicated in paras 17 to 38 of the Report. I am indeed grateful

to the Members of the Joint Committee for having taken keen interest in the discussions, and for giving useful suggestions. All the changes suggested by the Committee have been accepted by the Government.

We have also taken note of some general observations and recommendations made by the Committee. I would like to assure the House that those are receiving full consideration.

As the Bill has already been thoroughly scrutinised by the Joint Committee, I would commend to the House that the Bill, as reported by the Committee, may be considered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 5, 13, 14 and 16."

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1986-87 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	6,07,57,302
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	53,67,41,390
14.	Appropriation to Funds.....	31,91,17,640
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure—Capital.....	57,49,20,707

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding this report of the Joint Committee and the Railways Bill I would like to mention a few points which are very important and relevant. Considering various aspects about passenger amenities and the safety part of it it is very important that a number of over-bridges be constructed. Both the Central Government and the State Governments should bear the responsibility but safety point being with the Railways they should be able to take up more over-bridges in the interest of Railways safety and passengers. They should construct more over-bridges and share substantial amount from their funds instead of asking the State Government to contribute.

Another point I would like to lay emphasis upon is about un-manned crossings which have led to many accidents. In the interest of larger benefit of both maintenance of the track and for the better functioning of the Railways the un-manned crossings should also be properly manned. Railways should be able to take more responsibility instead of laying responsibility on somebody else. At some places I find where there are big municipalities and cities and they want a manned-crossing to be provided the Railways insist on the municipalities to bear the cost and also the recurring cost which becomes a difficult job to comply with by municipalities. These bodies have very meagre revenues. I understand there is substantial amount of safety fund available with the Railways and even their collection is improving. If necessary they can collect more to see in the larger interest that they take proper safety measures. In fact, we have to take some of these things as important. In view of the track maintenance, we are unable to see to it that they are maintained properly even in the monsoon season. The export committees who have gone into this aspect have recommended that the railway track is not up to the mark and as per the technical specifications. The bridges also have to improve

substantially. In fact, in every monsoon season, we find that the accidents are increasing. We have discussed about the Island Express accident recently. What happened in Kerala? So many people have died and still the report says that it is due to something else. But the obvious reasons have not been specifically pointed out. We have seen the recent accident in the Karnataka Express. How many people lost their lives! These are the items which the Railways should be able to take into consideration. If you are not able to do it up to the mark, you can at least learn from others. In fact, inspite of the earthquakes and typhoons, Japan is maintaining the best railway system in the world. And we are supposed to be the best organisation not only in this country but in the world. Hence, we should not hesitate nor we should feel any delicacy to learn from others wherever it is required and where we are experts, we can also teach others and other countries. This is a very important aspect and I repeatedly stress this point again and again. The young dynamic Minister on which the people of this country have left so much of confidence should initiate steps regarding this point. If there is grave negligence on the part of the officials, he should not hesitate to take action and to maintain discipline because this is the largest responsibility which he is holding. The life and property of the people have been left in the hands of the Minister. He is supposed to take dynamic, progressive and prosperous steps so that he should be able to deliver goods to the people of the country. The Railways belong to the people of this country. You will be responsible for all these things. You should be able to show your dynamism to the people and this is one of the important aspects on which I would like to stress upon.

Regarding the conditions of the coaches, they are deteriorating year after year. In spite of the surplus production in this country and we are able to export to other countries, we

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

are not able to maintain proper coaches in a number of trains. you can find that the number of coaches has depleted and they are not at all suitable for the passengers to travel. We want you to improve the conditions of the coaches which is very important and thus the facilities for the passengers can be improved. Somehow or the other, we are still carrying on with the old and condemned type of passenger coaches. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that something is done in this respect in the larger interest of the people of this country.

Regarding the timings of the trains, he has to improve the timings and schedules of the running of the trains. You can find that the timings of a number of trains are out of proportion and I do not know what type of action are they going to take. If there is some reason which is beyond control, then we can understand and it can happen once in a way. But this is happening repeatedly. We should have a system by which we will be able to maintain and control this aspect.

We find that electrification is becoming very slow. As per the economics of Railways, we find that the system of loco engines is one of the inefficient systems that we are operating. We are not leaving those things still. It is better with diesel but electrification is still much better and I wish that we should be able to take initiatives and see that more electrification is done as fast as possible so that it will help the economy of the Railways and improve the speed of the trains. It will also regularise other irregularities.

Another items is to improve the maintenance of the railway stations which has become very bad. Specially in the summer season, we find that in the electrical system, there are lot of irregularities and problems. Though they have provided with generators in a number of stations, you can find that the

operators are not available and even after providing, they have not been operated on time. Some places have been provided with them. If there is no proper lighting system, it becomes very difficult for the people when the trains arrive during night time. Especially when the trains come from longer distances, people find it very difficult as to where to go and how to go and in which part of the train, they have to look for. I can only say that they should be able to maintain properly and wherever there are generators or whatever they may be, there should be somebody to maintain and operate them properly. Otherwise the facilities which you are providing will be of no use at all. This is another part of it. I request the hon. Minister to do something to look after the maintenance of the railways stations and to see that things are being operated properly. Quite often there is a problem with regard to the goods traffic. Since there is an increase in the production of both agricultural as well as industrial goods, Railways have to take the responsibility of handling more goods. Also, the tariff rates which have been so fantastically increased, affect the industrial development and the common man's regular livelihood. About 1000 crores of rupees increase in tariff will have its affect on the consumers and they will have to pay through their nose. I would say that instead of increasing the tariff you should have increased the efficiency of the Railways and also of the handling system and effective utilisation of track.

Sir, we find that our track utilisation, when compared with other countries, is not up to the mark. If we can utilise our track more efficiently and effectively, probably we will be able to generate more resources than by increasing the tariff. Luckily this year, though you have not increased the passengers traffic but there is a substantial increase in the goods traffic. This is going to affect the common people and businessmen in this country.

I request the Hon. Minister to see of these aspects and improve the railway's efficiency and its operation so that the railways should be able to fulfil its obligation for the people of this country.

SHRIT. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and participate in this discussion. Sir, Railways is a very important organisation. It is the largest public sector organisation in this country. So, its operational efficiency and other things concerned with it are very important.

As I rise to speak on this subject, with anguish I would like to say about the report of the Railway disaster which occurred in July last year in Kerala. In Perumal, which is one of the biggest disaster in the history of the Indian Railways, about 105 people died in that accident. What appeared in the Press about the Report of the Commission for Railway Safety on the causes of the Perumal railway disaster, is an insult to the people, especially to the people of Kerala. Sir, the Commission has totally negated the preliminary observations made immediately after the accident. The Minister came with a very surprising and astonishing theory. i.e. the tornado theory. I should like to say that this is a challenge to the human intelligence and the common sense of the people. I would say that this is an insult to the people of Kerala. People were astonished when they heard this theory. There was no sign of any tornado in that place at that time. I do not understand how after all these months of inquiry, the Safety Commissioner could come out with a new theory. I would request the hon. Minister that the Government must order a fresh inquiry into the circumstances of this great disaster at Peruman to find out the actual causes of the railway accident. I think this tornado theory is a cover up process to protect the railway officials. This is a very serious thing. People of Kerala are so much concerned and agitated about this report

and its findings. We had not been given an opportunity to see the report. I hope the hon. Minister will place the report on the table of this House. As my colleague has already said, the safety of railway passengers is of great concern for the people of this country. Repeated accidents are taking place. Very recently, the Karnataka Express accident has taken place in which more than 50 people have died. In Kerala many accidents have taken place. The Kerala Express was derailed last month. Hence, I say that the Ministry's topmost task now is to restore the confidence of the people in the Railways.

The condition of our passenger coaches is very bad. Most of the coaches are very old. Some time back I travelled in Kerala Express which is a long distance train from Delhi to Trivandrum. When I travelled, I found that in the two-tier AC coach, the AC is not working at all. You can very well imagine the fate of the passengers travelling in that coach.

I would like to make another point about new railway lines. The broadgauge railway line from Trivandrum to Ernakulam has become over-saturated. It is estimated that the present utilisation is about 118 per cent. No further development of traffic will be possible in this route unless this line is doubled. There was another alternative proposal for constructing a new line. The Railway Board, in 1984, ordered a preliminary engineering cum traffic survey for a new broad-gauge alignment to Trivendrum via Kottarakkara and Nedumangadu. The density of population in the project area is several times higher than that of national average. The propensity of travel is also very high.

I would therefore request the Government to take steps to construct a new railway line to Trivandrum via Kottarakkara and Nedumangadu.

Now, I would come to my constituency.

[Sh. T. Basheer]

Varkala is a very important pilgrim centre in Trivandrum District. It come under my constituency. It is not only a pilgrim centre for people of Kerala but also of South India. It is high time that the Government should consider the replacement of railway level crossing at Varkala town by an over-bridge. In every 16 hours—from 5.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.—this level crossing blocks the traffic at an average of 40 times and each closing takes an average of ten minutes. Misery caused to the public due to frequent closing is beyond explanation. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps for constructing an over-bridge at Varkala.

Now, I will come to Velli Railway Station in Trivandrum. This railway station is named after our famous Scientist Vikram Sarabhai. It is in a very bad shape. The Government should take steps to see that this station is developed.

I want to mention about the Model Station at Trivandrum. In this Session, I received a reply from the hon. Minister and from that reply it is seen that no substantial work is going on. No substantial among is being spent for the development of the Model Railway Station at Trivandrum. The Government should allot more funds for this Model Railway Station and also the Government should take expeditious steps to see that this Station is developed properly.

Lastly I want to mention here that the Government must introduce more summer specials from Delhi to Kerala.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few remarks on this Railway Bill.

Firstly of all I want to refer to the recent

accident of the Karnataka Express.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is listening to you. He has put the earphone also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): My one ear is all the time with you and my Deputy's both the ears are with you. So out of four ears, three are with you.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: It is a very serious matter. Because my constituency is involved. Nearly 10 persons from my constituency died in this accident.

I must first of all say that the Railways' Bangalore Division have really done their best in making excellent arrangements to see that the kith and kin of the injured and the dead are contacted. They gave all the facilities. Those who wanted to go by air or by train, for them they have made all the arrangements. But so far as the accident is concerned, I have read in the papers that there was lack of communication between the Railway Ministry and the authorities at the accident spot. I was told that in the papers it was reported that even the hon. Minister who was in Gwalior also got the message five hours later; so also were the Chairman and the members of the Railway Board. It is surprising. Probably, the reports in the papers also said that if only the ambulance and other things had arrived earlier, immediately after the accident, many more lives could have been saved. This is really very unfortunate.

13.00 hrs.

The hon. Minister has given comparative figures somewhere, that the number of

deaths in railway accidents has decreased when compared to previous years. That is not a consolation, because we have got an efficient Minister. We want to see that the aim is to have an almost accident-free functioning, particularly of accidents involving a huge number of deaths. It is really sad that people are losing confidence in the Railway safety since these things happen.

So far as my constituency is concerned, I want to say this here: I was in Bangalore on that day; and when I received the message, I went to the railway station the very next morning. Of course, so far as our railway officials are concerned, I have already said that they had done well. The only grouse the families of the deceased have is that they could not get the dead bodies for 72 hours. I telephoned the Railway Minister's office here in Delhi. Unfortunately, the officer who took the telephone said: 'Sir, *Saab nahin hain*; he is on the spot. I cannot do anything.' Through the Railways, I sent messages; and through various agencies. But what we wanted was this. There were four national *kabaddi* players. One of them was a very capable champion: Rangadev by name. I could not see the pathetic condition of the families of those people. For 72 hours they were crying and crying, particularly the mothers and fathers. You can understand that situation.

The only lapse, I should say, was this: the Railways should have air-lifted the bodies. They should have got the bodies to Jhansi, and from Jhansi to Delhi and from there they could have air-lifted.

Particularly when the bodies arrived at the Bangalore station, there was a lot of confusion there; and the Railway officials and probably the Minister is aware of this: the people were so upset. Even about the special train which brought the bodies, on the first day they said it would come in the morning; then said, 'in the afternoon'. But it

came only in the evening. People were upset, particularly the kith and kin; the *Kabaddi* players particularly had hundreds of admirers, and all had reached the railway station. This is one lapse.

Another accident which took place—about which Mr. Basheer referred to—happened in Kerala. The report of the Railway Safety Commission that has appeared in the papers has aroused in the minds of the people. What has happened is that the people have lost faith in the Railway Safety Commissioner's verdict. The reason given, viz. tornado, looks like a fairy tale. Even the common man, even an illiterate person does not believe it. I do not know how far it is correct. The hon. Minister is saying that they should read the report in full, and only then come to a conclusion. Very good: you place the report in the House. This report was received long back. The hon. Minister should have done it. This is very important. Once the public loses confidence in the Railway Safety Commissioner's report, then it will become worthless it will not be worth the paper on which it is written. The hon. Minister may say that the Railways have nothing to do in the matter, because it comes under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. No; the Government is the same. Whether it is the Railway Ministry or the Ministry of Civil Aviation, it is the Government which is the instrument here.

So, I want to say that the Minister must take it seriously and see that a proper enquiry is held. Let it be an open enquiry, and he should see the actual position. I have read many reports of the Railway Safety Commission. I had also referred to it in my speech on the Railway Budget. The majority of Railway accidents are due to human error, particularly on the part of Railway employees. When our Railwaymen are doing so well, and when our Minister and the Railwaymen have such a good rapport, this is very unfortunate. You should find out the reasons. The hon. Minis-

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

ter must see to it. I do not blame the Railway workers. They are very hard-working people. But many reports say this. Even in regard to the Kerala accident, the preliminary report said that it was due to the fault of the Engineer. That was the preliminary report. Of course, the final report is altogether different. you can decide for yourself. My request today is that the Railway Minister must see to it. I was about to ask for speeding up of certain trains. Now I am afraid of asking for it, because I have second thoughts over that matter.

I do not want to ask today about that matter because I want that the railway should see that all necessary steps are taken to complete modernisation; they should also see that whatever equipment for modernisation is necessary should be purchased, because modernisation has been the theme of the railway and you are laying stress on modernisation. So, there should be no difficulty in this respect. Your first and foremost task is to see that there is no railway accident.

With regard to the controversy which has arisen in Karnataka, due to diversion of the Mahalakshmi Express which was running between Bangalore and Miraj and vis versa, it has now been diverted between Mangalore and Miraj. This is one of the prestigious trains. Recently a new train (Udyavan) has also been introduced; that is a boon. So, this diversion is really a curse to the people of Karnataka. Of course, what we want is that, instead of diverting a train from Bangalore via Arsikere to Miraj the Minister could have introduced one more train from Miraj to Mangalore via Arsikere. You have introduced so many trains this year, but not a single train has been introduced for Karnataka State. Please do it now. With regard to diversion of Mahalakshmi Express there was a court stay order, but, probably your officer

got it vacated only yesterday and you had already started diversion of Mahalakshmi Express from yesterday. There was a commotion prevailing in Northern Karnataka; they were so much upset over this matter. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that Mahalakshmi Express is restored to its original position that is Bangalore-Miraj.

There are so many new lines which are there, but the most important which I want the Minister to consider is that Hubli to Karwar railway connection should be given because there are two naval establishments. The post is being upgraded in Karwar also. Also this is more economical to export ore from Bellary and Hospet through Karwar pat. So, I would request the Minister to order for a survey of Karwar-Hubli line. Always you say that it is financially not viable, but some report says that it is economically viable. That was surveyed one hundred years ago; that would have been completed within a few crore budget; now it has become very costly. Anyhow, that is a very important link because your own naval establishment station is there. So, I would request the Minister to give attention to it.

There is one more important thing. There is just a small bit of a missing link in the doubling of the Madras Rengal Mangalore line that is between Whitefield and Kuppam. Even in this year's budget, you have not provided for it. You please at least see that in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, it should be provided. It is a missing link. Please do it.

My final appeal is regarding modernisation of the Model Station (Bangalore Station). Unfortunately, I differ from the hon. Minister, nothing has been done except one or two reserve lounges. The hon. Minister has told me that the Reservation Centre is a part of that. That was sanctioned long time back even before the Model Station idea came into being. So, please see that suffi-

cient fund should be provided for this project. More than half of the train will be open to sky. You please go and see at the Bangalore Station; whether it is a broad-gauge or metre-gauge. My main object is that accidents should be avoided.

SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I would like to support the Railways Bill which seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to the railways and also Demands for Excess Grants covered by items 10 and 11. While supporting these items, I would like to make a few important observations.

I belong to one of the States where it has yet to see even an inch of the railway. Even so, as we belong to the country and we have to conduct our national activities throughout the country, we have our own experience of the Indian Railways. It is a fact that Indian Railways have made a tremendous progress and development during the last four decades, particularly after independence.

The Railways Bill today seeks to amend and also consolidate the old law which seeks to make administrative changes and certain other changes. This is a very comprehensive Bill. I do not like to cover all the aspect because it will not be possible within the short time at my disposal. So, I would like to confine myself to the experience in the North-East. For the whole of Assam Valley and for the Southern part of Brahmaputra Valley, the Brahmaputra bridge is the only channel, the only bottleneck, the chicken neck, which takes the Railways to Assam, Barak Valley and the rest of the other North-Eastern States like Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. Whenever anything happens in the Assam Valley, particularly on the northern side of the Brahmaputra, any political agitation or anything, it is so easy to disrupt the whole of the North-East by blocking or by stopping the Railways. That is the only line. I would like to appeal to the Government of India and the

Railway Ministry to see that this is maintained properly, at whatever expenses because it will be very costly, and after years of dreaming, decades of dreaming, and lot of planning and projecting so many years that the Brahmaputra bridge came about. We are grateful to the leadership, the Indian leadership, Panditji who took a keen interest in this. That has given us much relief, but this is the only line which serve so many States. It is a vast area. So, whenever anything happens on this line—and it is happening every day, the Bodo movement for instance—the movement of trains is disrupted. It happened so many times during the last few months. We have experienced lot of hardship in the matter of movement of passengers, movement of essential goods and movement of so many other things and it has led to untold misery. In order to remove this hardship the Government of India should find an alternative route to this. Whenever anything happens on one route, there should be another route where alternative arrangements can be made so that people are not held at ransom, and the Government cannot do anything, because the Railways cannot be taking a risk as thousands of passengers are—thousands of people moving in so many trains—involved, in the affected areas. That is one aspect.

The other aspect that I would like to mention and to draw the attention of the hon. minister through you is that certain States like Tripura and the foothills of Mizoram, and then a portion of Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, have been promised extension of the railway lines; particularly for my State of Manipur the Government has promised time and again the extension of the line from Silchar to Jari Bam, and that it would be completed within the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The promise was made, as far as I remember, by the Government by successive Railway Ministers earlier also. But I have confidence that this time the promise means business. I also hope that it will be

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

fulfilled. But as I see it from practical experience, it will be difficult to fulfil the promise within the scheduled time. The progress of work in the field is very slow. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this and request that a responsible officer may be entrusted this task of fulfilling the promise made on the floor of the House, to ensure that this is done. Because, this promise was made by Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury long ago in 1986 and now we are in 1989. There is a gap of three years. Now, it is time that there is no further gap.

Another point that I would like to make is that about those of the States which do not have their own railway and have been given an out agency, like Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and so many North-Eastern States and Sikkim. Now, coming to Nagaland and Manipur, Nagaland has a railway at Dimapur. They have a certain quota or a number of seats in certain trains. Adjacent to Nagaland is Manipur. We have to pass through Nagaland to catch any train at this point, Dimapur. Therefore, we do not have an adequate number of reserved seats. I have made this demand—a very legitimate demand—a number of times on the floor of this House and also in so many other forums. Many other people also have made it from the State Governments' point of view also that we should have an adequate quota. At present there is no possibility of any train reaching Manipur Valley in the coming hundred years. At least the Government should be generous enough to provide a separate coach for Manipur at the Dimapur point for all the trains passing towards Delhi and Calcutta, particularly I would mention, North Eastern Express, Tin Sukhia and Kamrup going to Howrah. The trains connecting Dimapur with Delhi and Calcutta should have a separate coach for Manipur. I do not know why the Government is so hesitant to provide such a small facility for

these unfortunate and backward States.

The Manipur Valley population is dominantly a Hindu population. They go to pilgrim places of the country. Since they do not have a separate quota of seats, which can be booked at the Imphal out agency, they have to travel by bus. They cover all the pilgrim places including Tamil Nadu, Rameshwaram, Tripathi, Dwaraka and so many other places. Since they cannot travel by train because of the lack of quota of seats and secondly, lack of experience in travelling by train, they have to resort to bus travelling. By allowing generous quota of seats for Manipur in such trains, as I have mentioned, the Government will be giving opportunities to these people who have been isolated for centuries from the mainstream for sufficient exposure to the mainstream culture.

With these words, I support the Railways Bill and the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, in today's Hindustan Times, a news item has come up. New high tech rail describer soon arrives at a cost of 4.35 million pounds to Delhi. And the last item is, in a press release, the Northern Railway said, the 510 down Avadh-Assam Express scheduled to leave New Delhi tomorrow will remain cancelled for want of its link rake as the 509 Up is not coming today due to derailment on NF Railway. This is the Indian Railways crisis.

In some domains, Indian Railways has done better and carrying of freights has been better. But in the matter of catering service to the rural India—some branch lines, it has utterly failed. I want to draw your particular attention to this. Another point I want to draw the notice of the Government is regarding corruption on the Indian Railways. I would have liked Mr. Scindia and Mr. Rajiv to be present. I had written a letter to Mr. Scindia

and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on 3rd November 1988. In Jamshedpur, there are two stations, one is Adityapur and another is Tatanagar. Adityapur is meant to carry materials, to the Tatas and whatever goods coming out of Tatas and exported from Tatas pass through Tatanagar, where weigh bridge is there and booking is done there. From 1973 onwards Tatas in connivance with a section of Railway officers carried several thousands of wagons through Adityapur and not through Tatanagar, without making payment of a single paisa as freight. This was brought to the notice by some railway men and Bihar Government made a case. The greatest of the great in Jamshedpur in Tatanagar moved even the Chief Secretary of Bihar Government to drop the case but the Bihar Government did not drop the case. The Bihar Government proceeded with the case and issued a chargesheet against 13 persons, of which 8 were railway men. But to prosecute a railway officer Railway Board's permission is needed. This great august Railway Board building where many great officers and Ministers live, did not permit the Government of Bihar to prosecute the Railway officers continuously for seven years and the Bihar Court had to drop this case because the Railway Board did not give permission to prosecute the Railway Officers. I demanded that CBI inquiry be made and this thing should be properly looked into. The hon. Minister Shri Scindia, has given me a reply saying that there was no criminal intention on the part of the railway officials. He has become an advocate. The lapse of having booked freight in unbooked wagons was detected by the Railways on their own and the recovery was also effected. Since the Tatas had given back that money after being caught, so no railway officer could be punished or prosecuted. But I would like to know whether very small men, some clerks or some small officers, are not prosecuted and punished by the Railway Vigilance for many small lapses. Why do you allow these lapses to continue when these lapses come from

big persons? Mr. Scindia has given me a reply posing himself to be an advocate of the Tatas. So double standard is going on. I again demand that this case should be probed by the CBI why the Tatas were allowed to carry the material through Adityapur and why the Railway Ministry was silent. Is it because Tatas are involved?

Modernisation is going on in the Indian Railways and hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent in the name of modernisation. Even today the Hindustan Times has mentioned about modernisation. Definitely something is being done. But there is rampant corruption in this. I gave a detailed letter to the Minister regarding corruption in the name of modernisation in Kharagpur Railway Workshop. I was given a reply that an enquiry was made. I made the complaint. But when the enquiry was made, I was not consulted. I make a complaint. The enquiring officers go from Delhi. They make enquiries. They never consult us and they give the clean chit that nothing has happened. I again demand that let an enquiry be properly held and I be associated with the enquiry. If I fail to prove, you punish me even and if it is proved and if you try to hide those officers who are doing these things, then you should get the punishment. In the name of modernisation at Kharagpur, officers have bought new cars, new fridges for their offices and bungalows. Even hospital ambulances are being bought and brought in the name of modernisation. Is it the meaning of modernisation that the hospitals need ambulances and the money should come from the modernisation fund?

I will take advantage of this debate to place before the Minister some other points. Derailments and accidents have become very common features. Why is it so? Particularly in the section between Kanpur and Allahabad, derailments are frequent and trains are diverted via Lucknow to Howrah. I would like to request the Railway Ministry

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

and the Railway Board officers to ponder over it. Railways came to India in 1853. Till a few years back, many things on the Indian Railways were done by the contractors, but the Britishers as well as our independent Government did not allow the maintenance of tracks to be handled by the contractors. But in the name of economy, for saving the money which was spent on casual labour, from saving themselves from the troubles which the casual labourers create by asking for permanent jobs, the Railways have handed over all these things to the contractors very recently, some two to four years back. Definitely it has saved a lot of money for the Railways. But on the question whether derailments have increased or not, whether the quality of jobs has fallen or not, the Railways can give us a very pet reply by saying, yes, PWIs and other Railway officials are supposed to look after the jobs themselves. But are they properly doing it? Are the contractors' jobs to be looked after by everybody, by every official everywhere? I think this particular portion of the railway track which I have mentioned, should be reviewed by the Railways. When some section like the Howrah-Delhi section stops for two days, three days, you may save some money by not spending it on casual labour or by not spending on the railwaymen, but what is the amount of the national loss when the entire country comes to halt? I think, they should ponder over it.

As regards Railway Hospitals, the Railway Ministry, the Railway officers know that there are hundreds and hundreds of vacancies in those hospitals. Our railwaymen used to get some medical benefits from the Railway Hospitals but now they are not getting those benefits. Even in a place like Delhi, our national capital, the Railway Hospital has no pathologist. If the Railway officials feel that their blood should be tested, then they have to go to some Central Government hospital

or some State Government hospital. Even in a place like Delhi, the Railway Hospital has no pathologist. In the South-Eastern Railway Hospital at Kharagpur, my own area, there are a dozen vacancies. The Railway is failing to fill up those vacancies. I think they should now ponder over it. Previously *ad hoc* doctors were appointed. Since the *ad hoc* doctors move for permanent jobs, so neither the Railways are appointing *ad hoc* doctors, nor the Public Service Commission is providing them suitable doctors in time. So, more and more doctors are retiring and less and less doctors are coming in. I think this is posing a very serious problem. So, the Railways should look into it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now wind up please.

SHRINARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yes, I am winding up. Regarding paucity of staff, more and more staff is retiring and less and less staff is being taken in. A number of vacancies in the India Railways remain to be filled up and the Government, in the name of economy, is not appointing railwaymen, thus leading to lesser service, leading to accidents, leading to derailments, leading to delays. These things should be looked after by the Ministry immediately. Of course, you can save a lot of money but this will be at the cost of the railwaymen and at the cost of the country.

The last point that I would like to mention is about the third line from Kharagpur to Panskura and the fourth line from Panskura to Kharagpur. The survey has been conducted. Now the work should start. It should be taken up immediately, otherwise this busiest section from Kharagpur to Howrah is getting choked day by day. So, please see that this section gets some relief. Otherwise the entire section is coming to a halt.

With these words, I again request the Railway Minister to ponder over how they

are running the Indian Railways.

SHRIV. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): Sir, I would like to support the Railways Bills and Demands brought forward by the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, in this House. Sir, recently the Karnataka Express had met with an accident near Jhansi in which about 60 and odd persons had died and a number of passengers were injured. This accident could have been avoided had the Railway staff been alerted a little earlier before the Express could pass through the accident spot. That is the information given by the passengers who travelled in the same train. About 150 passengers who travelled in the same ill-fated train came to my residence at Delhi and told me about the accident. Fortunately, most of them had survived in this accident. These passengers had also visited the Prime Minister who expressed his happiness at their survival and safe journey.

Sir, I am happy that the hon. Railway Minister has introduced the Karnataka Express to pass via Guntakal. This is a good sign and will help people of Karnataka feel happy that the train is going through Karnataka State instead of running via Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the catering facilities provided in the trains are not good. This should be improved. Sir, there was a train called Mahalakshmi Express which was running from Bangalore to Miraj to link the Bombay Express. But unfortunately it has been deviated from Arisikare to Mangalore, instead of going via Bangalore. I would request the hon. Minister that this Express should be restored, that is, it should run between Bangalore and Miraj. If necessary, to cater to the needs of the passengers in those areas, another train may be introduced to connect Mangalore and Miraj, instead of deviating the existing schedule of running of the Mahalakshmi Express.

Sir, you would agree that Bangalore is a very important capital city in Karnataka and

there is no separate Zone for this region. We have to depend upon the Southern Railway Zone and for some portion of Karnataka we have to depend on the South-Central Railway Zone. Sir, we have been requesting the Government that Bangalore may be considered for the headquarters of South-Western Railway Zone. This request has been pending for long. Thousands and thousands of workers and a number of railway stations and junctions have to be looked after in the South-Western zone. A separate Railway Zone, that is, South-Western Zone, with its headquarters at Bangalore would go a long way in proper maintenance and working of the Railways in this region.

Another request which I have been making to the hon. Railway Minister is that the present metre-gauge line between Bangalore and Mysore should be converted into a broad-gauge line. This is a very important line. A very large number of tourists and pilgrims and other businessmen are visiting these cities daily. If the metre-gauge line is converted into a broad-gauge line, there will be easy flow of commuters tourists and businessmen in this section. I would therefore request that the Government may take action immediately to convert the metre-gauge line into Broad-gauge line between Bangalore and Mysore. This request has been pending for a long time. Similarly, there is a metre-gauge line between Bangalore and Miraj. This line is connecting South and North of our country. I would plead with the Minister that this line should also be converted into a broad-gauge line. This is a very important line which passes through my constituency. Yelahanka-Bangarupet. Sir, from my constituency, that is, Chikballapur a large quantity of potatoes is grown and a greater percentage of them is exported to Rangoon and also sent to other parts of our country like Simla, etc. Sir, because of the transportation difficulties in Chikballapur, the farmers are facing a lot of difficulties in sending their produce to other parts of the

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

country and in this they are losing very heavily. Large quantity of potatoes will have to be transported through railway wagons from Yelahanka and unless the railway line in Yelahanka section is converted into a broad-gauge, the transportation difficulties will not be solved. We have to keep the potatoes for so many days in the wagons. So, they will be spoiled during transportation. Hence I request the conversion of this Yelahanka-Bangarupet line from narrow guage to broad guage.

Like that, the Chitradurg—Rayadurg line which has been sanctioned and started, should be completed as early as possible. The Mangalore-Udipi line also has been taken up. It should be completed early. The Kuppam-Krishnarajpuram line is a single line till now. The time which takes from Madras to Kuppam, so much time it takes from Kuppam to Bangalore, it being a single line. So, just to avoid delay, I request you to kindly see that doubling of this line is taken up as early as possible.

About electrification from Jwalarpur, it has been pending for the last 10 to 12 years. I request you to kindly see that electrification is done as early as possible.

We are happy that the railway axle plant has been established in Karnataka, that too in Yelahanka, when Mr. Jaffar Sharief was the Railway Minister, but unfortunately, I regret to say that Kannadigas have been neglected. Most of the appointments are not at all from Kannadigas. They are from outside. Please give preference to the Kannadigas first and see that the posts are filled from Kannadigas only. The local people, the labourers, have not been given any preference. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: In Bengal, then, only Bengalis will work and in Bihar

only Biharis will work. It has become a State Government affair then. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: I tell you, unskilled labourers have not been taken.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Choubey, I hope you are not going to ask for the closure of this plant. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Anyhow, preference has to be given to the local people. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Axile plant will be closed if it is in Mr. Choubey's constituency. We know you are the destroyers of all industries.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: With these words, I support the Railway Budget.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the Demands for Grants of the Railways.

Recently the Technical Committee's report has come out about the train accident in Kerala. It is very very bad because nobody will believe that report. So, kindly make a judicial inquiry or adopt some other method to find out what was the reason for the accident.

The second thing is, Kerala is situated far in the South. The railway is treating Kerala very badly. Kerala is getting step-motherly treatment. We have got only 810 kilometers of railway in Kerala. According to the population of Kerala, we have to get at least 2500 kilometres of railway. That means, we have got only one-third of the All-India level. The compartments are very old. We are getting the maximum rainfall in our country. Unfortunately people are sitting in the railway compartments with open umbrellas in the rainy season. People are actually

laughing at this sitting in the railway compartments with open umbrellas. Like that, condemned engines and compartments are coming. That is why we are usually getting more accidents in Kerala. So, kindly send good compartments and engines to South. There are no auxiliary industries in Kerala. All the other States have got industries, either a wagon factory or an engine factory or some other factory. Unemployment is a big problem in Kerala. Unfortunately Railways have not started any auxiliary industries in Kerala.

Concerning the electrification work, they are saying that no traffic is passing.

The most thickly populated State is Kerala and we are paying the maximum railway fare to the Department also. Unfortunately, not even a single inch of railway line is electrified in Kerala. The Alleppey-Quilon line is completed only for 100 kms and that means only 900 kms. It means that we are getting only 35 per cent at the all India level. So, I request the Railway Minister to kindly take up the new railway line like Cochin-Madurai line. Some two years back the survey was over and now they are saying that funds are not there. Either they will say that it is not feasible or economical. How can it be? That area is earning a foreign exchange of more than Rs. 300 crores by exporting tea, cardamom and pepper. One year of foreign exchange is good enough for constructing these railway lines. The people there are working in hill stations fighting with wild elephants and malaria and earn foreign exchange. But they have no facility for travelling. So, I request the Railway Minister to reconsider and take up the inter-State railway line of Cochin-Madurai. If goods are to be taken to Suez Canal, America or Europe, they have to go rounding about Ceylon. Instead of going straightaway to the West, they are going to the eastern direction rounding about Shri Lanka and going back to Suez Canal. So, it is a national waste. How much

distance the ship has to travel and how much energy we have to spend? So, I request the Railway Minister to complete the line of Cochin-Madurai early so that people can go to Western countries easily. Like that, if a passenger wants to go to Bombay from Mangalore or Cochin, he has to go to east coast and then he has to go to west coast again. So, a lot of time and energy is lost in travelling this excess distance. So, I request the Railway Minister to complete the Mangalore-Kongan railway line as early as possible and electrify the lines in Kerala. In the long distance trains like Kerala Express, the food is very bad. Especially, in the north, we are getting food in a small aluminium foil and the items are costing Rs. 2/- or Rs. 3/- more now. It is not according to the taste of the passengers also. I request the Railway Minister to give good food. I asked a question about three weeks back that the super-fast Kerala Express is reaching its destination only 30 per cent in time. That means not even once in three days, it is reaching in time either in Delhi or Trivandrum and you are charging super-fast charges also for this train. I request the Minister to see that the above train runs in time. I am supporting the demands for grants.

[Translation]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for granting me opportunity to speak on the supplementary demands for grants of Railways. Keeping in line with the progress achieved by our country, the Railways too have made considerable advance in their functioning. We have been provided with facilities by the railway department after independence which were not available to us earlier. Various railway lines have been laid due to the sincere efforts of our Railway Minister and the officials of his Ministry and efforts have been made to link the one end of the country with the other. Thus we see that the progress made by the railway depart-

[Sh. Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq]

ment, is praise-worthy and I would like to avail this opportunity to thank the hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways Shri Madhav Rao Scindia and the Deputy Minister Shri Mahabir Prasad. They have introduced many trains. A new train has been provided in my constituency also between Dehradun and Kanpur for which I, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of my area thank them. At present railway facilities are being extended keeping in view the transportation needs of the country but I would like to submit 2-3 points. Firstly, it has been noticed that the toilets in passenger trains lack in respect of water, so much so that in many trains even proper taps are not there. There is a need to pay attention towards it. Similarly people have to suffer due to non-availability of reservation, I can say about Moradabad that there is a need to increase these facilities there so that people may get reservation easily. Moradabad-Bareilly double line is already under construction but work is going on very slowly, it should be expedited so that people may get this facility early. Similarly, the work on modernisation of Moradabad railway station is at a stand still, efforts should be made to complete it.

It is a famous centre of trade of utensils. Utensils are exported from here to the whole of India and the world, but there is not direct train from Moradabad to Agra. Foreign tourist visit Agra and there are bright prospects of increasing the trade in utensils. Therefore, I demand that a direct train should be run between Moradabad and Agra. The conversion work from Moradabad to Agra has been completed due to the personal efforts made by the hon. Minister. We are highly thankful to him for it. Nainital is very near to Ramnagar and the tourists from abroad as well as from all corners of the country go there but there is no direct train from there to Nainital. I would therefore, suggest that a direct train should be introduced for Nainital and an-

other train should be introduced for Bombay for the convenience of passengers. With these words, while congratulating the hon. Minister, I support the demands.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I also support his demands.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Railway Bill Shri Ramaiah said certain things, I want to refer to one point about Andhra Pradesh Express. I wrote a letter to hon. Minister about it but no action has been taken on it. This train leaves at 2 p.m. and reaches the next day at 5 p.m. after 26 hours whereas it should not take more than 24 hours. Thus our two days are wasted. We have raised this point many times, have also written to the hon. Minister and it was also discussed with the Railway officials but the new time-table published on 1st May shows its departure time at 2.15 p.m. from New Delhi and arrival at Secunderabad at 5 p.m. the next day, thus two days are wasted. G.T. takes one day and two nights to reach Madras, thus one day only is wasted. When we can reach Madras wasting single day time, why can't it be done in case of Andhra Pradesh? Tamil Nadu Express also leaves during the night and takes two nights and one day to complete the journey. G.T. and Tamil Nadu Express start almost simultaneously i.e. one follows the other? Why can't it be done in case of Andhra Pradesh Express? Is it because there is no Andhra Pradesh official in the Board, General Manager belongs to Madras. I mean to say that Andhra Pradesh Express should reach within 24 hours. If it starts at 5 O'clock it can reach by 8 O'clock. It should start from here either in the morning or in the evening but not in the afternoon. I have written several letters to you about it but your officers do not want to give a reply or acknowledge the letters. Loose time of 3-4 hours is provided to Bangalore-Hyderabad Express so that private buses may reach earlier than this train. This

approach must be changed. I have written a letter to you but no reply has been received. While going to Hindupur, Bangalore the train remains stationed for 2-3 hours because buses operate between Bangalore-Hyderabad. Thus bus reaches earlier than the train. Therefore, people prefer to go by bus instead of train. Your officers take bribe and hold up the trains. This loose time should be done away with. Trains should reach Bangalore from Hyderabad within 14 hours. Time of A.P. Express should also be altered at the earliest. The plea of shortage of coaches is taken and money is needed for manufacturing new coaches. The proposed coach factory has been shifted from Kazipet to Punjab and another factory has been installed in Madras. One coach factory has been provided at the each of the two ends of the country but we in middle have been left in the lurch to suffer. Your export committee had also recommended setting up of a coach factory at Kazipet, but you put this proposal in the cold-storage and installed it in Punjab for the sake of national integration. You thought that unemployment was responsible for increase in extremist activities and people were starving there. So a factory has been installed there but it has been proved now that it was totally a different case. Extremism is increasing in Andhra Pradesh due to starvation, number of naxalites is increasing, so is the case with atrocities and unemployment. Even then you have made no efforts to instal a factory there. You did not provide relief where it was needed. You try to cure a patient without identifying the limb affected by the disease. You do not go into the root cause of the illness. Therefore, I would submit that a coach factory should be set up at Kazipet so that unemployment may be removed. I have also written letters about providing a manned level crossing at Jangaon. You say that not more than one manned level crossing can be provided within a distance of 5 Kms. If the municipality or the *Gram Panchayat* agrees to pay Rs. 2 lakh or to bear the maintenance charge, you are

prepared to provide manned level crossing. Manned crossing should be provided at least at a distance of every 2 Kms. to save fuel, petrol and diesel. Efforts should be made to provide at least unmanned level crossing within a distance of 2 Kms. I had written a letter about it. There is a Municipality in my constituency known as Jangaon. An over bridge is under construction there after completion of which manned crossing will automatically go. There is one at a distance of 3 Kms., where the population is about 30-40 thousand. Municipality was approached for contributing Rs. 2 lakh for the construction of the manned crossing but when they did not have money even for sanitation, drinking water, medicines etc., how can they provide money for a manned crossing. Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister to complete it as early as possible. You are providing stop of trains on the direction of your Ministers. A stop has been provided at Madura for the Konark Express because Shri Vengal Rao asked for it. There is a great difference between the population of Madura and Jangaon. Population of Madura is 15,000 only whereas that of Jangaon is 50,000 but you are not providing a halt for this train at Jangaon. When we asked the officials the reasons for providing a stop for the Konark or Minar Express at Madura but not Jangaon, they replied that we should ask the hon. Minister about it. In case of a super fast train, you have a positive rule that a halt will be provided at Taluk headquarter or the size of population will be the yardstick. It is not fair that you provided a halt just on the mere recommendation of your Cabinet colleague. Please try to halt Godavari, Gomti and Narsipur Express trains in Andhra Pradesh at old Taluk headquarters and it should be done at an early date so that trade movement may be facilitated. There is a Char Minar Express and a Madras Express. Madras Express used to halt at Jangaon earlier but now it does not stop there and Char Minar is a super fast train so it will not halt there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Not Char Minar, it may be Minar Express.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Minar Express was started during your time, now there is Char Minar Express.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is Char Minar Cigarette also.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I would appeal that Jangaon is a big municipality and its population is about 50,000, so these trains should halt there. Efforts should be made to provide halt of these trains at old Talukas in Andhra Pradesh, whose population is 20 to 50 thousand and where volume of trade is considerable. It does not sound well if we have to beg before the Railway Minister even for stoppages. Efforts should be made to provide bed rolls in first class when these are supplied in A.C. II. The misuse of facility provided to freedom fighters should be checked. A division should be opened at Kazipet and I also request for establishing an electric locomotive shed there.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Railway Bill, 1986 moved in the House by the Railway Minister. Railways have made appreciable achievements in their sphere of activities and the hon. Railway Minister, his colleague Shri Mahabir Prasad and the Railway officials and the entire railway fraternity deserve to be thanked for that. Today, Railway department has set new records throughout India. Its progress is closely linked with the progress of the country. Various ongoing projects and works of various railway departments, the objective set out and the approach adopted by the Railway Minister and Railway Ministry are quite appropriate for the expansion and development of the Railways.

14.00 hrs.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the corporate plan. With his prudence, he has presented a 15 year corporate plan from 1984-85 to 1999-2000, in which all the needs of the country regarding freight and passenger traffic have been kept in view. The hon. Minister of Railways and all the officials of his Ministry deserved to be congratulated for this. This corporate plan has been prepared in view of the needs of the country upto the year 2000. Besides, in view of the increasing population of the country, necessary provision has been made for a big target in respect of passenger traffic.

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The major objective of corporate plans is to make the railways capable of handling the projected passenger traffic of 415 to 440 billion kilometres which includes non-suburban traffic of 310-330 billions and suburban traffic of 105-110 billion kilometres. This plan in itself is very unique, and it was very much needed for the development of the railways. The hon. Minister of Railways deserves to be congratulated for this.

Among all the corporations or public undertakings under the Ministry of Railways, I would especially like to praise IRCON, which has earned a great name both inside the country and abroad by completing their work with full responsibility and within the scheduled time. It has shown good standard of work in all contracts it bagged in the country and abroad. IRCON has got most of its contract in foreign countries. It has earned valuable foreign exchange for the country. Besides, a number of engineers and skillful persons of our country has got employment through it. I would like to congratulate IRCON for helping the Indian Railways in

achieving so much of progress, as a result of which it has come at par with the progress achieved by the railways of other developing countries of the world. Today, IRCON has earned a profit of Rs. 27 crores. In 1976-77, it started with a turnover of Rs. 2 crores which has now increased to Rs. 208 crores. The performance of this public undertaking is really commendable. While on the one hand, it provides employment to the engineers, graduates and other youths of the country, on the other hand, we have got opportunities to show our competence in railway construction works through global tenders. It enhances the skill and keeps the morale of our officials high. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railway, for he has presented the present Railway Bill in a consolidated form before the House. There were many shortcomings in the earlier Railway Bill which were not rectified. The present Railway Bill will take care of those shortcomings. The hon. Minister of Railways deserves to be congratulated as it is for the first time that a tribunal each for freight and passenger traffic has been appointed which will suggested freight rates in the country. This is altogether a new concept. For the first time an arrangement has been made, under which it will be decided democratically as to how much fare the railway can charge from a passenger and how much the passenger can pay for the mode of conveyance or the vehicle he is using. This democratic system has been included in the present Railway Bill. Now there will a tribunal in the railway department with a Chief Commissioner and two co-members. One of the members will be a financial expert and the other a management expert. So the provisions made in the Railway Bill to set up a Railway Tribunal is a commendable step.

In clause 106 of the Railway Act, it has been stated by the hon. Minister of Railways that it will be necessary to give a notice before presenting any claim against the Railways and the claimant cannot challenge

it in the Civil Court or any other court once the claim has been fixed by the Railways even after receiving the notice. I think this clause needs to be reviewed because after the claim is fixed by the railways, the person who has suffered loss or who is the right person to get the claim, can go to the Railway claim Tribunal and can challenge its decision also as the constitution and our civil law, both has given this right to the common citizen. You have tried to deprive him of this right on the ground that if the person has been already given the compensation alongwith the copy of the verdict given by the Railway Claim Tribunal, he cannot challenge it in the civil court. According to the law, the person, who has incurred loss due to damage, has the right to challenge it in a civil court. In my view, it is not justified to deprive him of this right under the law. Such provision can be challenged in the Court and even in the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister has expressed concern about the payments of accident claims and has desired that claims should be settled early. In accident claims and especially in the case involving death of a passenger, the first instalment of the claim should be paid within one month of the accident whether the application has been submitted or not. At least, one fifth of the claim. i.e. Rs. 25 thousand should be given within one month. There is a provision in the Motor Vehicle Act also that Rs. 15 thousand will be paid in lump sum in the beginning itself. In the same way, Rs. 25 thousand should be given initially in the case of railways also. In view of the prevailing situation, the next kin of the deceased passenger should be given a claim of Rs. 1.5 lakh.

Besides, I would like to submit that the delay in the payment of accident claims should be checked and they should be disposed of expeditiously. There is a provision in the Act regarding the inheritors of the deceased person. I think that the decision of inheritors should be decided according to the personal laws governing such persons.

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

The provision in this regard should be that if the person is a Hindu, he should be governed by the Hindu succession Act, if the person is a Muslim, he should be governed by the Muslim Succession Act and if the person is a christian, he should be deal with by the Indian Succession Act. The inheritors should be decided in accordance with these laws and not under the provision made in the Railway Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit few points to the hon. Minister of Railways about my constituency-Alwar. First, I would like to thank him for starting the construction work on Mathura-Alwar broad guage railway line from Alwar side. There was some dispute about the land acquisition in Mathura but in Alwar, about 60-70 kilometres of land, which fell under Rajasthan was handed over to the railway department after acquisition. If there is any dispute on one-two miles, it will be settled soon by us in cooperation with the Government of Rajasthan. This work is going on at high speed. But I would request that as this project involves an outlay of Rs. 44 crores and only Rs. 7 crores have been provided this year, some more amount should be provided to this project under supplementary demands, so that this project could be completed as early as possible. It is your wish to link Alwar and Jaipur with broadguage railway line, but finance creates hindrance in it. I hope that the hon. Minister will provide this amount as the Ministry of Railways is earning a lot of profit.

I would request you to inaugurate the work on the overbridge, which has been sanctioned near the Alwar railway station. But Government should provide more fund for this project, as it involves a cost of Rs. 1.20 crores, but allocation made for it is only Rs. 40 lakhs. The State Government on its part has completed the linkage on both sides. Therefore, this project should be completed

before December this year.

The railway department has themselves recommended that Khanpur Ahir, which is at present a flag station should be converted into a regular station, as students, farmers and labourers catch train from there and the number of passengers there is also very large. There is a lot of freight traffic also. Therefore, Khanpur Ahir, which is located on Rewari-Bandikui section and about which I was given written assurance by the railway department, should be converted into a regular station.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for his successful efforts to rectify the shortcomings in the law by presenting a new Bill in the House.

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, some proposals were made from all sections of the House to bring a comprehensive Railway Bill and accordingly the hon. Railway Minister brought a comprehensive Bill and then the Railway Bill was sent to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses and the Joint Select Committee discussed it at length for more than two years.

Some valuable points were raised and many of them were accepted. I welcome them. I want to point out two things. In my opinion those two things should have been incorporated in the Bill. First, what should have been incorporated is that the persons who force the Loco Running Staff to work for more than ten hours at a stretch should be punished. If they force the Loco Running Staff to work for more than ten hours at a stretch, then warning should be given. It should have been there.

Regarding accidents, I welcome the suggestions for accident benefits. But suppose if some gang men or engineering staff

work at the railway line and at that time, if accident takes place, unfortunately they face death. What type of compensation will they receive? Some type of compensation should be given, because they will be on duty.

Another thing I would like to point out is that suppose if some persons work besides the railway line and that time if some railway accident takes place, they face death. What type of compensation is given to them? It is not their fault. So these should have been incorporated in the Bill.

Coming to the Supplementary Demands, passenger amenities should be there, because two major problems are there. One is old coaches and the other is sick lines. So replacement of old coaches and replacement of sick lines are necessary. Both old coaches and sick lines are responsible for railway accidents and these things should be looked into. No doubt, old coaches are being replaced by new coaches but the ratio of replacement is very poor. We had the unfortunate experience of the Kerala accident last year when some persons died. Some report about this accident has come. Is it because of human failure or as has been reported by some newspapers it was on account of tornado which took away seven to eight coaches from the railway track? I would like to know the actual state of affairs? The report should be placed on the Floor of the House and the House should discuss it. This year we have the experience of the accident of the Karnataka Express. My point is that old coaches and sick lines should be replaced according to the need and necessity.

There are some on-going projects in my state of West Bengal. Nobody knows when those projects will be completed. Firstly I would like to know when Tamluk-Dhiga project will be completed. Some announcements have been made but we want to know when Balurghat—Eklakhi project will be completed. How much time it will take for its

completion. Further more when will the construction of Buzz-Buzz-Lakshmikantapur Railway line be completed. A very meagre amount has been provided in the budget and, as such, I do not think this project can be completed even within fifty years. I understand that Howrah-Bargachia-Amta Siakhla project has been given up. Nobody knows about the fate of this project. In the year 1971 the foundation stone of this project was laid but now in the year 1989 we find the fate of that project still hangs in balance.

Another thing is metro rail. I know there are some problems. Four court cases are pending. Nobody knows how much time the court will take. But if necessary amount is not sanctioned (which is more than Rs. 150 crores) the metro rail will not get completed. The problem is money. That point should be looked into.

Another point is regarding the conversion of steam engines to electric and diesel engines. That is one of the priorities given by the railways. In West Bengal there is Bandel-Katua line. For a long time we have been demanding for the conversion of this line into electric line but no answer is coming from the Railway Ministry. In Tripura, at the time of elections so many projects were sanctioned but no money has been provided for their implementation. Nobody knows when Agartala will be connected with the railway line. We do not want promises. We want actual construction of the railway line. I hope the Railway Minister will look into these matters and give possible answer.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think three things are needed for Indian Railways—First of all the blessings of Planning Commission in order to get larger allocation of funds, second the public sympathy and the third is a hardworking Minister and disciplined work-force. Luckily

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

we have got the hard-working Minister and disciplined work-force. But the Railways is not getting adequate allocation of funds from the Planning Commission and it is because of this reason the Ministry of Railways and the Minister of Railways find themselves unable to implement projects which they think necessary and it results in creating certain problems. So far as the Public sympathy is concerned Railways is an integral part of public life. But recently some elements have started taking recourse to sabotage on railway tracks in order to give vent to their hostile feelings. If there is an strike in textile mill, if there is an agitation against any state Government, if there is Bengal Bandh because of political decisions, railway lines are blocked, railroko agitation is started. The result is that the people have to suffer, railways have to suffer and the worst point is that the functioning of the Ministry is disturbed. I think that the Ministry of Railways should start a systematic propaganda campaign through television network and other medias to educate the public that the 'rail-roko' agitation causes a heavy loss to the Railways and a great inconvenience to the common man.

Many of the hon. Members have expressed their concern over the various railway accidents. I also share their feelings. I am a member of this House since 1980. During the period 1980 to 1983-84, Railways had always been a target of criticism for inefficient functioning, railway accidents, theft incidents and for many other such things. But after this period the functioning of Railways has improved considerably. When there is a discussion on Railways, we demand a new railway-lines, upgradation of railway-stations and other improvements, but now there is no criticism for inefficient working of Railways. This factor needs to be analysed. We all want that the Railway system should be made accident free. I think the hon. Min-

ister of Railways must be feeling very much concerned in the matter. But it is really very difficult to achieve this motive in our country which is quite large in area and where railway net-work is spread all over the country. Railways cannot be made completely accident free also because there are so many constraints and problems, and a number of various other external factors which are beyond the control of the Railways. In view of all these factors I think that even God cannot make it accident free. It is possible that cases of accidents can be minimised. If we review the position of the last 3-4 years, we find that the percentage of accidents has been reduced considerably. I think that the percentage of such accidents during the current year has come down by 32 per cent. We may find cases of accidents in countries like Japan, Germany, France and England where latest available technology has been employed.

Any railway accident whether it is major or minor, in any place in the country is a matter of concern for the House, the country and the Railways. The Ministry of Railways has developed certain practices to make the bereaved families feel that the Ministry of Railways and the Government stand with them. It is a sad thing if we do not acknowledge this fact. Hon. Minister of Railways does not expect any appreciation from me because his work is an appreciation in itself. Moreover, I bear a number of personal grievances with the hon. Minister and if I refer them all.

[English]

I think I can speak for at least 30 or 40 minutes about these complaints.

[Translation]

But besides the personal grievances when I evaluate his performance as the Minister of Railways and the working of Railways.

[English]

as a Member, I feel proud.

[Translation]

and I want to submit that this fact should be acknowledged. I do not mean to undermine the gravity of the accidents... The Members in this House have expressed a deep concern over the accident of Cochin Express. I also share their views. The working of the commissioner of Railway safety has been criticised in the house and in the press as well. The working of the commissioner for Railway safety is not out of the purview of this House. The House has got full authority to review or to criticize the functioning of the Safety Commissioner. But to see things in a way that the commissioner will make efforts to cover up the railway fault is not proper. It is due to this very fact that the policy makers in our country have put him under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and not under the Ministry of Railways. The report of the commissioner for Railway Safety is submitted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation every year and the brief of the report is placed on the Table of the House. I think that in about 80-90 per cent cases, in which enquiries were conducted by the Railway Safety Commissioner, the functioning of the Railways has been criticised. He has criticised the man-management. Its manual faults and tracks etc. It is not that he has never criticised the working of the Railways. He has made severe criticism of it. He has written critical notes about the working of Railways. The information about the reaction of the Ministry of Railways to the criticism made by the commissioner should also be made available to the Members of the House. But, I regret to say that we always try to criticize the impartial attitude of the commissioner. I also do not agree that storm had caused the railway coaches to sink into the lake. It is my personal view, May be, the

velocity of the wind was high. But it would not be a good tradition to criticise the working of the commissioner without considering all the aspects. I am not challenging the rights of the hon. Members. I would like the hon. Minister to provide the comparative figures of the Railway accidents in the developed countries. It is true that the number of the accidents has gone down during the current year but I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to in how many cases the Railway Safety Commissioner has found the Railways responsible for the accidents and what measures have been taken by the Railways to improve its working.

With these words I support the Railway Bill and the Railway Appropriation Bill presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Railways.

SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards Varanasi-Bhatni railway track.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. You cannot speak without my permission. Do not record any thing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot disturb the House in this manner. I have already called the other hon. member. Please sit down.

[Translation]

*SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Ankapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were extremely happy when Shri Madhav Rao Scindia took over the Ministry of Railways. He is young and dynamic Minister. We ex-

**Not recorded.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Sh. P. Appalanarasimham]

pected a lot from him. But unfortunately there is hardly any improvement seen in the functioning of Railways in the last two years.

Sir, the railway station in the north have improved a lot during the few years. Unfortunately the stations in the Southern part of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh have seen no improvement at all. Many of the stations which are adjacent to the national Highways in the State were neglected very badly. To cite an example at Pendurthy a railway flyover bridge was sanctioned long ago. Even tenders were invited. Foundation stone was also laid. Yet, the actual construction work has not yet been started. Similarly a bridge at Ankapalli was sanctioned long ago and yet nothing has been done.

Sir, at present the link express which runs from Visakhapatnam to New Delhi is linked with Dakshin Express. This sort of arrangement has proved utterly useless. This train runs through 5 districts. The running time of the train has gone up by 6 hrs. Moreover the train has not proved beneficial to the passengers of this area because of its slow-running. There are no A.C. coaches available in this train everyday. Yelamanchali station is in my constituency. It is an important station and covers 6 mandals. Madras-Howra Mail 3 UP and 4 Don, and East Coast Express 45 and 46, are not halting at Yelamanchali. I represented the case, to you several times in the past. I raised this matter in Consultative Committee meeting also. But no action has been taken so far to halt the above Express train at Yelamanchali. Once again I make an earnest request to you, through this august forum to see that these trains halt at Yelamanchali.

Lastly, Sir, Samarkakata to Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagram to Visakhapatnam are very important routes. Nearly 10,000 commuters travel Samarlakota

and Vijayanagram to Visakhapatnam. Many of these commuters are the workers who work at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant at other factories. Hence diesel trains should be provided both from Samarlakota and Vijayanagram upto Visakhapatnam. It would be very beneficial to the worker and also it would help the early construction of the V.S.L.

With these words, I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have provided me to speak. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): The Railways have set up a glorious tradition. Every citizen of our country is proud of it. Railways provide the cheapest means of transport. Not only in towns and in the cases of season tickets only. This is cheapest means of transport to one who travels in the train on full ticket and I think that there is no other cheaper means of transport available in the country. This is the reason that all the representatives of people sitting here, demand the maximum train facilities to be provided in their constituencies so that people may be benefited. If there is a minor failure somewhere in such a large system, then it does not matter much. If there is an accident it does not mean that the entire Railway Department is inefficient. During my recent visit to England, while travelling from London to Cambridge by train, I found that the train suddenly stopped and no one could know as to what has happened. After some time T.T.E. arrived and he told us that the train engine has failed and we will have to wait there at least for 3 hours. We were 2-3 colleagues. We began to laugh and took it as if the system has either been adopted from India or India has adopted the system from here. But one thing we noticed was their promptness in informing about the failure in engine. In our country we have developed our systems, communication system also, but it has not been possible for the railways so far to give such information to passengers

travelling in the train. At times this looks very odd, especially when we have to travel with a foreigner. We find it very inconvenient to communicate with him. There are no two opinions about the fact that the trains are punctual these days. But if there is some failure somewhere, the railways should give its information which has not been possible so far. In Japan there is a facility of paying the compensation in the train itself if it gets late on the way and one does not have to approach the authorities outside for the same. Even penalty is paid if required. When we talk of modernisation we should think of taking some steps in this direction also. Our railway system is quite large and perhaps stands second or third in the world. We will have to improve our technology but no improvement will be possible by importing technology. Unless we improve ourselves, unless people of every standard realise that they have to make more efforts, our country can not progress. Employees as well as officials do work but responsibility is missing which should be there. I am sure that the system will be further improved and the hon. Minister will pay attention to it. I know, it is not so that a glorious tradition always covers all the good things. At times there are some complaints as well. I would like to say something about that also. I do not know what prevents the hon. Minister from paying his attention to Bihar, no matter, how much we request. He very well knows about the earning from Bihar. It would be a grand feat if even a small amount is spent in proportion to that earning. Southern Railway and Eastern Railway are fetching the maximum revenue with the exception of North Bihar. Bihar may be also covered in this. I do not think it a creditable thing if not even a kilometre or even a furlong railway line is laid in 5 years. The Government should reconsider this. What wrong has Bihar done to earn the displeasure of the hon. Minister..? Has he decided not to lay new railway line in Bihar. It is not so that there is no demand by the people. In my constituency, Hazaribagh,

there has been no improvement in railway system. It is as it was in independence days. We ave been told a number of times that a survey is being conducted and Hazaribagh will very soon be linked with the railway line. Earlier it was the District Headquarter but now it is the headquarter of the Commissioner. All the Railway Ministers who paid a visit to this area made promises and so did our hon. Prime Minister too. Everyone who visits there, feel that a railway line should definitely be laid in this area but it has been our misfortune that no concrete result has come out so far although the findings of the survey were communicated to us that a railway line is essential for transporting the increased production of coal from there as no other means of trasportation is available. My submission is that the Government should re-consider to bring back Hazaribagh on the railway map. Survey has already been conducted a number of times and if even now the Government repeats that a survey is being conducted, people will only make fun of it and no one will feel satisfied. The Government has got the survey report and it is about everything. Yet it is regretting that the work has not been undertaken so far. Therefore, the hon. Railway Minister should at least pay attention to what is most important.

I will conclude after making one or two points. There are a number of superfast express trains linking North Bihar and South Bihar. It is immaterial whether they start from Ranchi, Dhanbad or Jamshedpur. There is not arrangement for their reaching Patna and back well in time so that people may return to their homes in time. It would not be an exaggeration if we change the name of those trains to 'super-slow trains'. They run at the same speed as those of the passenger trains and no one is bothered to see the number of stations they have been provided halt. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you go on ringing the bell, how will I get an opportunity to make my point.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply at 2.50 p.m. and there are four persons yet to speak. Please wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: I would now put only important point. In all the trains running in Bihar, whether it is Maurya Express, Ranchi-Patna Express or Ganga-Damodar Express, those coaches are attached which have been declared unfit for use. I do not know for which crime are we being punished. I do not say that the Government is doing injustice to us but I would certainly say that the hon. Minister should pay special attention in this direction. It is not so that work will not be undertaken if the hon. Minister pays attention to it. However, my suggestion is that attention should be paid to Bihar which fetches the maximum revenue. This should not happen that not even a single railway line is laid in Bihar. We travel in compartments of all classes and a many of our colleagues also accompany us but we do not feel with that as if we are travelling by a railway system which is well known in the world what to talk of the standards of the other railways in the world. Our railway system is known to be one of the best in the world but one does not feel so while travelling by a train in Bihar. I have had an opportunity to visit all the places and I am making this submission on the basis of my experience there. The railway system in my state has not been developed and I feel as if we are 50 years behind this matter. We consider ourselves as the tenth industrialised country and yet what is the condition of Bihar and what is condition of the trains running in the state. Rajdhani express has been made to halt for one day at Dhanbad. I do not know how is it going to enhance the prestige of Dhanbad. How many seats have been provided in the Rajdhani Express? Only 10-12 persons board the train from Dhanbad so,

you have selected only 10-12 persons for providing a precious train in the entire Bihar? I feel that this needs to be considered and such a bad condition of trains there should be removed.

The condition of employment is also bad. There is just one workshop in Jamalpur and only 10 thousand workers against the earlier number of 16 thousand are now left there. Last year an advertisement was made and people also applied but by the time of interview, the advertisement itself was cancelled. If this is the condition, it would not help by merely opening the office of the Railway Commissioner in Patna. Therefore this should be paid attention. An arrangement should be made to fill the vacancies.

With these words I fully support this.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Bill presented in the House for providing facilities, protection in the trains and strengthening the railway system. Regarding Railways, our hon. Members of Parliament were just not submitting that there is a shortage of employees in the Railways. It is right that the passengers travelling by the Railways have to face a lot of problems and so also does the Government. Further, neither the condition of the trains nor that of the Railway employees is good. The recruitment of more employees in it is essential. Railways are being burdened the most in our country and there are number of such trains whose coaches are in a very bad condition. These coaches should be replaced with immediate effect. It should have been specifically provided as to what expenditure is likely to be incurred on a particular area. One of the hon. Members has already demanded for it. While supporting his demand I would like to repeat that the items to expenditure should have been shown in detail in the Railway Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain of

my colleagues who do not understand that the projects Railways undertake can be executed only with the help of Planning Commission or Department of Planning. May I submit in this regard that if this is not possible then improvements in the Railways can be effected by issuing bonds and thus raising the funds by the contribution of the people. Now we should change the old system of things.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the constituency from which I hail is Vidarbha region. I feel obliged to the hon. Minister for his handling the situation against heavy odds and in face of so many problems. I thank him for the same and congratulate him with one complaint, that I have submitted a number of times in the Zonal committees of the Railways, that if someone does not get anything and another person gets in excess then one does feel dissatisfied and angry. There is the problem of financial constraints in our country. The population is going on increasing with the result that the means of transportation are becoming insufficient. But survey has not been conducted in regard to Amravati-Narkhed railway line so far in the Vidarbha region. I would like to thank the hon. Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia for his assurance that a survey will be conducted of this line. The hon. Railway Minister gave this assurance during the last session in his reply to my question but I would like to tell Shri Madhav Rao that I keep receiving letters in which it is mentioned that earlier also a survey was conducted twice of this railway line. Therefore, the hon. Minister should clarify in his reply as to when the survey of the Amravati-Narkhed railway line, which would benefit the orange growers of Vidarbha region, would be conducted. In view of the fact that the orange growers do not have a market in vicinity, I would like to know as to when will the railway facilities be provided to them. The Yawatmal-Murtzapur meter gauge line which was owned by the East India company should be converted into a broad-gauge line.

The Government has made special programme for the improvement of the meter-gauge lines in the entire country but has not been indicated as to what particular provisions have been made for the Yawatmal-Murtzapur railway line in the Supplementary Grants. It is requested that this railway line must be converted into a broadgauge.

In regard to the demand for the laying on the new Amravati-Nakhera railway line, the Government should make some provision for it in the Plans and should also clarify as to when would it be completed and when would the work commence in this regard?

With these words, I express my gratefulness to you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister will reply.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, I have to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At three O'clock we have to take up the discussion on the communal situation. Within ten minutes we have to pass the Bill.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You cannot ignore me. My party is a recognised party.

MR CHAIRMAN: There is no time. Please co-operate. There is no time. What can I do?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am coming from the North-eastern region, I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; two minutes only.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: All right. I will take five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you mean? When I said, two minutes and you say that you will take five minutes. What do you mean thereby? Please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Thank you very much. Sir, everybody knows that the North-Eastern region is a backward part of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): He asked for two minutes. Now he is working towards five minutes by praising you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as I am concerned, flattery does not work.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, the North-Eastern region is a backward part of the country. So far as the Railway is concerned, if you go there, you will find a horrible picture there. Nothing has been done for the last 40 years so far as the North-Eastern States are concerned. The Railway Stations are the worst, the bogies are also the worst, as only rejected coaches are sent to the North-Eastern region and then for the last two years no new train also has been introduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Only the passengers are good.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: The passengers are good, of course. You are very right.

This should be properly looked into. When we say something then you say that the matter is under consideration. That is the ready made reply we are receiving.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: So many times it has been stress and emphasis has been laid by the Prime Minister, on the North-Eastern region. But they will not listen. The speech also is a ready made speech.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: The speech is already there, it is ready made and it comes in the papers and the media. But nothing has materialised.

The timings of the trains in the State of Assam are not adhered to. If a train has to start at five O'clock, it will start at 12 noon only. It is like that every day. You cannot move in time. You cannot reach the destination in time. The trains are so slow that it is better to go on foot. If you go on foot you will reach earlier. That is the horrible picture prevailing in my State.

No new train has been introduced and whatever trains are there, they are the slowest trains in the country. I request the hon. Minister to look into this. He has assured us time and again to improve the facilities provided but no facilities are provided. If one travels in the trains, one finds that there is no water to drink. If it is night time, there is no light, and people have to travel in darkness.

No expansion of the lines has also been there. In my State there used to be a train, called the Kaziranga Express. It has now been stopped. I do not know the reason why it was abolished. That was the only train connecting Guwahati to Jorhat, conveniently. That also has been abolished.

I request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to our State of Assam. He should not forget Assam. Assam is also a part of the country. He is doing a lot. Several new trains have been introduced now by all of them have been taken to Madhya Pradesh, the Minister's State and other parts of the country. So far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, nothing has been done. In the

Consultative Committee also, we raised this matter. The Minister has also agreed for the extended line, but nothing has been done.

In the trains, compartments are very bad, railway stations are worst and one cannot sit for a moment because of mosquitoes. Everything is worst. Even the bodies which have been introduced in the trains going from Delhi and other parts of the country to the North-Eastern States are very worst. This should be properly looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhav Rao Scindia. We shall take up discussion on communal disturbances at 3 PM.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I think, the Minister will take only a few minutes so that we can start discussion on communal disturbances at 3 PM..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am trying to rush. I am trying to speed up the train. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You just declare that everything is under consideration..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: That is what I am going to say. You have stolen the words.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for having given suggestions during the discussion on the amendment of the law relating to the Railways, as reported by the Joint Committee, and on the appropriation Number 3 Bill relating to Demands for Excess Grants.

As far as the Demands for Excess Grants concerned, it is very very marginal. Rs. 13839 crores was the total voted grants and

the actual expenditure was Rs. 13846 crores. So, Rs. 7 crores out of a budget of Rs. 13839 crores is very marginal. I do not think I really will have to make many comments on this.

The Railways Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th April 1986 and it was referred to a Joint Select Committee. At this juncture, I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman Shri Arvind Netam and other Members of the Joint Select Committee, which went into all the aspects of Railway working and made very valuable suggestions and very valuable proposed amendments, which we have presented to the House. All the amendments were agreed to. There were piece-meal amendments in the last one hundred years, which happened 44 times. So, we rationalised and tried to present the Railways Bill as one which is more pertinent to the needs and requirements of the time. We have deleted 35 provisions which were obsolete, more relevant to the times when Railways were run by companies, and we have added 31 new provisions. I think, it has already been presented and the House had time to study it in great detail. I would once again like to express my appreciation to the entire Committee for having rendered us invaluable assistance and given us invaluable advice and thereby, greatly helped, I am sure, in the future to facilitate the Railway working.

I would just like to make mention of the fact that some hon. Members, Mr. Basheer and Mr. Krishna Iyer talked about the recent report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety on the Quilon railway accident. I would like to inform the House that the hon. Minister Mr. Krishna Kumar has also been discussing this issue with me several times and had made several enquiries. And after much discussion with him, we did decide that we should have a very close look, as we always do on the report once it is received by us in the Railway Bhavan. I would specially thank Mr. Harish Rawat for having put the matters

[Sh. Madhav Rao Scindia]

in the correct perspective and really having set the record straight as far as the Commissioner of Railway Safety is concerned. I agree with the hon. Member that it will really indeed be a very sad day when aspersions are cast on the Commissioner of Railway Safety Office and when attempts are made to remove his credibility.

Sir, the Commissioner of Railway Safety is a highly competent person. They are totally independent of the Railways. They come under the Civil Aviation Ministry. As the hon. Member Shri Harish Rawat has said, in many more cases I think, about 85 to 90 per cent of the times, the Commissioner has fairly and squarely put the fault of the accident at the doorsteps of the Railways. And we have been very much held in fault.

15.00 hrs.

As has been imputed in some newspapers and in some sections in Kerala, there is no question of our trying to cover up or trying to hide or not trying to own up our fault. If it were so, why should one do so for one accident? 85 to 90 per cent of the time we are being help at fault and we have certainly owned it up, and we have accepted his recommendations. (*Interruptions*) I will not yield because I have to finish in one minute.

You will be happy to know that in the amendment to the Railway Act as presented here, there is a new section which has been added, making it obligatory on the part of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety to prepare an annual report which will be laid by the Government before both the Houses of Parliament. This has been made obligatory now. It was not there earlier. This shows the urge the Railways have to have a totally open exercise. We are the ones who stand to benefit because we will learn from it, we will

learn from our mistakes. Therefore, we welcome the report and look forward to it to improve our working as far as railway safety is concerned.

I am grateful to hon. Harish Rawat when he mentioned that railway accidents have gone down by 32 per cent. But it is our effort to continue to strive and improve upon this record.

All I would like to say about this accident is that we have to consider the peculiar circumstances of this particular accident. I think that the report deserves very very deep study. Before any layman's comment is made, I think, it does deserve a very deep study.

The report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, regarding the accident near Quilon on 8th of July, 1988 has been received. This report is currently under study by the General Manager, Southern Railway, who will be sending his comments to the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety and the Railway Board. The views of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety will also be obtained, hereafter.

I have discussed this matter at length with Mr. Krishna Kumar and have apprised him of all this. But I would like to assure the hon. Members and Mr. Krishna Kumar especially because he is the Member of Parliament from that particular area, that the report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore would be thoroughly and critically examined. As a part of the process of this examination and keeping in view the peculiar nature of the accident, we will also set up a Special Committee of Experts, covering all relevant facets, to examine the report in all its aspects. We will also seek the advice of yet another independent authority—the National Transportation Safety Board—in the matter, before we take a final view on the report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

I am sure, this clearly establishes our deep desire and urge to get to the bottom of it and really find out what the problem was and to try and certainly rectify any mistakes, if any, but certainly study the report in full details, take the advice of the experts in and outside the Railway Ministry, take the advice of the National Transportation Safety Board before pontificating on it or before expressing our views on it. I think, this is a fair enough procedure because this a very serious matter and it affects not only the railway safety working but also affects the credibility of a certain institution which has had a high record of integrity and still maintains it.

With these words, I think, I will readily accept the suggestion of the former Railway Minister, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, in saying that all the suggestions of the hon. Members will be noted. Most of them have been discussed in the Budget discussion and we will certainly see what best we can do to keep improving on the overall working of the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 200 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 200 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long title stand of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1986-87 to vote. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:-

Demand Nos. 5, 13, 14 and 16."

The motion was adopted

15.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3
BILL *, 1989

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I beg to move

[Sh. Madhav Rao Scindia]

for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I introduce † the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula, and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

† Translation/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.09 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Communal Situation in various parts of the country-Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up further discussion on the communal situation in various parts of the country, raised by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia on 24th April, 1989. Shri Banatwalla is on his legs.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I stated yesterday in Hazaribagh too there was increasing tension prior to Ramnavmi but there were no preventive measures taken. Even when violence erupted, what was the attitude of the police over there? We find that the Bar Council President himself has alleged that when he asked the police to fire upon the rioters, the police coldly replied that they had no permission to do so. They remained a silent spectator to the orgy of violence over there. Sir, there are serious allegations that the Bihar Military Police personnel, true to its nature, committed atrocities and even looted people. Many innocent people have been arrested. Doors were broken up and people have been severely beaten. Mohammed Usman Ansari and Mohammed Khalil have died of police beating and atrocities. There are reports of mutilated bodies having been found at a village near Sindoor Panchayat in Hazaribagh district. The villagers informed the newsmen that six bodies had been dumped by the police who came in a truck on 18th April. Five more bodies were dumped

on April 21. Bodies were brought in gunny bags. Sir, there is a shocking explanation that such is the usual procedure to dispose off the unclaimed bodies after post-mortem and is not realated to riots. What an uncivilised way to dispose off the bodies and what an unabashed and unashamed manner in which admissions have been made! I strongly urge upon the Government to see that the matter is fully investigated into.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at Kalpi in U.P. miscreants collected a lot of arms and ammunitions and they seemed to have an open General Licence from the Police to go and collect these arms and ammunitions. The Police were informed of these activities and no action was taken. On 17th April, it is shocking that at Mohalla Ram Chabootra, miscreants fired and threw hand grenades under the protective umbrella of the P.A.C. Sir, I may refer to the irresponsible attitude of the Police and the other officers. The District Magistrate at Kalpi was report to have stated that bombs were thrown from a minaret of a mosque. Such was the provocation coming from an authority like the District Magistrate and then the matter was investigated and the SSP himself had to come to the conclusion that such was not the case and the District Magistrate had later on to retrace his statement. This shows the irresponsible attitude with which the Administration has been going on.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is imperative to see the question of communalism in its correct perspective. There is a lot of confusion. Some have raised their fingers against the religion. But the fact is that religions passion is not the same thing as communal passion. They are totally different. Similarly, the traditional concept of communal riots as a mere law and order situation, as representing transient social conflicts, as mere economic rivalry, and as tools of political manoeuvres, are not the whole truth. Today it needs to be recognised that communal tensions stem

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

out of the indoctrination of a communal ideology that sets one community at odds with the other. That is the basis of the communal violence and tensions that we have today.

Sir, I must refer to the dispute regarding the 'Babri Masjid'. An attempt has been made to mislead this House in respect of the facts. The fact is that 'Babri Masjid' was there for nearly 450 years. The prayers have been going on. There is no evidence of any temple there before that. It was only during the night, that is, during the night between 22nd and 23rd December 1949, that idols were surreptitiously placed in the Mosque. This fact was admitted even by the Government of U.P. in the Court.

Sir, today those of the Viswa Hindu Parishad, the RSS and allies openly declare that even a judicial decision that may go against them would not be acceptable to them. Even here an hon. Member went to the extent of saying that no power on earth can now stop the puja over there. It is said with all vigour that even judicial decisions will not be accepted. The Government must expedite the process for a Special Bench and judicial decision and the Government must also categorically assure the entire nation that whatever is the judicial decision, it will be strictly enforced and implemented.

Sir, there are open declarations that the Babri Masjid would be demolished and temple built in November 1989 with bricks coming from every village in the country.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): The Government should explain the attitude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Government is silent. This silence is criminal and is emboldening the miscreants. Proper steps must be taken, adequate steps must be

taken, effective steps must be taken, stern steps must be taken in time, or otherwise the Government will be wholly and solely responsible for the situation. And this is not the question merely of Babri Masjid. Claims are being made against Sahi Idgah there at Mathura, claims are made against Sahi Masjid there at Varanasi, claims are made against the Hosi Malana Darga at Kalyan in Maharashtra. There are several other claims against a large number of such holy places. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to come forward with a law protecting the status of places of religious worship as it existed on the 15th August 1947, that is, the Independence day of our country.

Sir, there are no dearth of suggestions with respect to communal situation. What is lacking is the political will. We have had several discussions in this House. After every discussion, firm determination is expressed by the Government and so many assurances have been given to us. I may recall that there is longstanding suggestion for restructuring of the police force with greater participation of the minorities. After the Gujarat riots discussion in this House, the hon. Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, assured implementation, but the same situation today persists. There is no implementation whatsoever. Similarly, after the discussion of Meerut riots, the hon. Minister, Shri. Buta Singh, assured implementation another longstanding demand that the highest police and civil officials would be personally held responsible for the riots. Sir, let us know from the Government how many times and how many officials have since been so held responsible. Therefore, many suggestions are there, but then the political will is wanted in order to implement the suggestion. Your assurance given to the House has not been implemented. Now, at Hazaribagh, of course some officials have been transferred. Is mere transferring of officials an action within the meaning of this grave situation? Sir, I must emphasise that severe

action must be taken against the officers that are responsible for the dereliction of duties.

The question of police role assumes crucial importance in the case of communal tension and riots. Partisan police role has aggravated the situation. I am not speaking off-hand. The Jitendra Narayan Commission of Jamshedpur observed:

The Jitendra Narain Commission has observed:-

"... the Commission is clearly of the opinion that the administration and the police having failed to give protection to the minority community have allowed the two officers... to distort and confuse the issue with their false and misleading statements. Government should examine their conduct and take suitable action. such dereliction of duty, left unpunished, will result in the loss of confidence in the integrity and sense of justice of the administrative machinery."

Such are the words of Jitendra Narain Commission appointed by the Government with respect to Jamshedpur riots.

Sir, the first Annual Report of the Minorities Commission for the year ending 31st December, 1988 says at page 6:-

"That Commission also expressed the view that the PAC had adopted a partisan attitude against the Muslims."

The Sixth Report of the National Police Commission submitted in March, 1981 states in para 47.11:-

"Several instances have been cited where police officers and men appear to have shown unmistak-

able bias against a particular community while dealing with communal situations..."

How many reports are there? If you give me time, quotations after quotations from these official reports can be placed here. Now, the Government had to address itself to this question seriously and with a sense of urgency.

With respect to immediate measures, I urge upon the Government to send a high level impartial Central team to all these places to investigate into the riots and the police role over there. Severe action must be taken against the officials responsible for dereliction of duties. While severe action is taken against guilty miscreants, the innocents be not harassed. The cases of all those arrested be screened by an impartial Central team. Full compensation in order to rehabilitate the victims be given rather than providing meagre relief.

Sir, respecting your bell asking me to conclude, I shall now conclude by saying that the situation is serious. There is a deep-rooted conspiracy to disturb communal peace. Danger of widespread violence looms large in the days to come. I urge upon the Government not to oscillate any further and to take firm measures. Let our country be one, in which no person to whichever religion, class or caste he may belong, should feel insecure at any moment even for a single second moment. With these words I conclude my remarks.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I have to submit before this House that while we were discussing about the communal problem, we should not forget that it is not only the religious conflict the religious concern, but we have to take into consideration the caste concern and the caste conflicts as well. During the year 1988, we had about

[Sh. Brajamohan Mohanty]

300 caste conflicts and tensions and 611 communal conflicts and tensions. So, my submission would be that nobody should be disillusioned. Supposing the entire India would have been inhabited by Hindu population or Muslim population would there not have been any conflict. Again, as a matter of fact, when we see Pakistan, every day we hear about ethnic trouble, clashes, conflict and tension although the population were predominantly Muslim. So also, even if Muslims are not here, we will have caste conflicts. Perhaps, I apprehend it will be more in number. Now, as we see it today, everyday we have one caste conflict and atleast two communal conflicts. This is the situation. We have to fight against the forces which are creating trouble. Who does not know it? Everybody knows it. Before we got our independence, when the freedom struggle was going on, it had been very critically analysed and it has always been found that certain sections, certain vested interests instigate, foment and fan out the communal tension.

Who are those vested interests? They are the people having conflicting economic interest; conflicting political interests or conflicting social interests but not the poorer people. It is only the upper middle class of Hindus, Christians and Muslims who indulge in creating communal trouble. Naturally, we should be very very careful about it. One feels ashamed of it—whether there was a question of partition or no-partition or whether there was two-nation theory or one-nation theory. We are almost forgetting those days. But the fact remains, the symptoms are there and we have not been able to eliminate them. This is the greatest tragedy of our political life. I would place before you what was the spirit of the Partition itself. I am quoting Mohammed Ali Jinnah when he was elected president of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. He had categorically said:

"You are free to go to your temples; you are free to go to your mosques or any other places of worship. In the State of Pakistan, you may belong to any religion, or caste or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the State."

That was the statement made by the founder of the Pakistan State. Naturally, the State was completely neutral to the religious worship, personal faith of the citizens. That was the idea which influenced Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Unfortunately subsequently the situation changed and some other people came in and gave a communal colour and Islamic colour to the entire political structure. Now you see Ms. Benazir Bhutto is fighting against it. You know how efforts were made that she herself could not be the Prime Minister. You know, how the previous ruler utilised religion to oppress the people, to deny the legitimate rights of the people. Everybody knows it.

Now, what is our problem and how we have to answer it? We have got one open letter to the Members of Parliament sent by Vishwa Hindu Parishad. This has made a number of allegations. But I do not bother about that. There were a number of allegations about conversion, about procreation, about infiltration and all that. This is the type of vicious propaganda that is going underground and that bound to do some mischief with the people. But we have got to counter-act. So, we should not ignore it, we should not ignore the idea. Some mischief is being propagated by Hindu Parishad. In another booklet, they have demands, there should be no minority rights, the Constitution should be amended. Nowhere in the Constitution in the world, it has provided the minority rights. My submission would be, the time has come when the secular forces should be united. It minorities think that secularism is the sacred cause, they should also be united to fight against the forces which are opposed to

secularism. In that case only, we will succeed.

I would place before you an analysis done by Mr. Ashar Ali Engineer of the Institute of Islamic Studies in a paper entitled "Hindu-Muslim problem—a cooperative approach." He has categorically analysed and the paper said:

"It disputes the generalisation that Muslims are unwilling to become part of the national mainstream. It argues that the statement is true only in the case of North India and that too concerning urban elite. It is not true in the case of Muslims of the South or the East or even in case of Muslims of the rural North,"

So, this is a thing which we have to take note of. Those Muslims or those Hindus who are working against secularism, we have to counter them. Similarly, the Muslims who form about 30% or 40% and who are unwilling to assimilate with the mainstream are to be persuaded. I can tell you, in Orissa, we have three Muslim MLAs in Congress party and all three have been made Ministers. We have one Sikh MLA. He has been made a Minister. We have a Rajasthani MLA. We have given him ticket to Rajya Sabha. He belongs to Rajasthan. We have no consideration of communalism or casteism. We do not bother about it. But this is the problem of North India.

He cannot fight it only on statute book. You cannot fight it only through the principal instrumentality of police. You have to fight it in the streets. You have to counteract the mischievous propaganda. Some steps should be taken in that direction.

I would tell you that, as a matter of fact, what is happening today is that it is not only the Muslims but we are also confronting the fundamentalist elements in Hindu society. You know a new propaganda has started

that Sati is all right if it is voluntarily done. One of the respectable Vice Presidents of the is openly saying that Sati is all right if it is done voluntarily and Shankaracharya is in support of it. Untouchability is being glorified by Shankaracharya.

I had made a special mention here. Shankaracharya belongs to my constituency. I cannot help it. In the Heaven also, there are demons and devils. Christ was tortured. Buddha was tortured. Mohammed was also tortured by Satans. You can forget about it. There are fanatic elements both in Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities. You have to take note of it. Those who claim that they are the leaders of the minority community should behave in such a manner that their commitment to Indian nationalism will not be suspect. I would tell you one issue.

So far as the Afghan issue is concerned, Rebel Government has received recognition from the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States. Pakistan did not recognise. Iran did not recognise but some friends here and those who project themselves as leaders of the minority community have demanded here that Indian Government should recognise the Afghan rebel government. You imagine its impact secularism is something not only emotional. It is also very much rational.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: They are fighting for the independence of their own country.

SHRIBRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That is all right. Are we not committed to Geneva agreement? India is committed to Geneva agreement. Pakistan did not extend recognition to the rebel government. Now Iran did not extend recognition. In the Faizabad incident, one local newspaper clarified Satanic Verses. When it was clarified, immediately the police took action and the Muslims' behaviour was restrained. They only held a demonstration. It is a question of restraint on

[Sh. Brajamohan Mohanty]

both sides. So, that is why we should have to face it with patience. There is another thing. There is pressure on our secular concept itself. Around India, the countries which are practising secularism are slowly and steadily being converted into a theocratic State. So, it has its own pressure. It has its own impact in this country. Therefore, it is very difficult to fight it out. But we can do one thing. Irrespective of our party affiliation, if all the forces which support secularism are united with the minorities, we can save the situation. The minorities must commit themselves to the cause of socialism and secularism. Secularism should be sacred to them. If all these forces are united, then we can successfully fight the communal problem out. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government and all the political leaders who are present, they should issue counter measure to these mischievous propagandas because they are penetrating into the minds of our people. That is done against a particular community. So, there must be some counter measure to deal with this situation. There should be common consensus. We have to fight the wrong and mischievous ideas.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRIZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the communal riots, the situations has been quite encouraging for the last one year but some incidents which occurred last month shocked us. Once again the communal issue is under discussion in this august House. As such several isolated incidents have taken place but the incidents which occurred at Hazaribagh in Bihar and at Makran in Rajasthan were of very serious nature. As per the reports of the incident, at Hazaribagh, 40 or 41 persons were killed while 8 to 10 persons were killed at Makrana. Whenever such incidents, occur, the secular character of our

country is attacked and then, the secular forces in the country come together to deliberate on the issue and to find ways and means to check it.

The reason behind the out-break of riots is not new. Riots break out on petty matters and the minorities are the worst sufferers in terms of life and property during the riots. The police is still playing its age-old role, whether it is the P.A.C. in Uttar Pradesh or B.M.P. in Bihar. It is a common allegation that the police forces deliberately harass the minority community, assault them and commit other forms of torture. The same tale has been repeated at Hazaribagh and at Makrana and about which some hon. Members have already given substantial details and the solution to this problem is also what has been provided in this august House from time to time. As such, the Government has made efforts but they have not achieved complete success so far.

It has been suggested in the National Integration Council and inside and outside this House that the minorities specially the Muslim community should be given a fair representation in all the Police Forces. The Government has also taken necessary action in this direction but not to talk of the States where even in the Central forces such as the C.R.P.F., B.S.F., I.T.B.P. and in Industrial Security Force the Muslims have not been deliberately recruited in adequate numbers. The Muslims constitute the largest minority in the State and consists of 15 to 16 per cent of the population but you will be surprised to know that in the C.R.P.F., though I am not aware of the exact figures but in that service, other minority communities such as the Sikhs, Christians even a small community like the Parsis who are mostly residing in some parts of Bombay and Gujarat have more representation than the Muslim community. The Sikhs, Christians and Parsis have more representation than the Muslims and it is only the Buddhist community which has less representation than the Muslims. The Buddhists also have inadequate representation. I think that the situation in the B.S.F. is also the same... (*Interruptions*)... I

am not talking about the Police Forces in the States but about the Central Police Services in which connection special assurances have been given repeatedly. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has provided assurances in this august House several times in this regard and he had also given the assurance in a meeting of the Consultative Committee that the figures of the actual representation of various minority communities will be provided to the said committee which you may recall but so far no such action has been taken. In this connection circulars are sent to the State Governments as well but the State Government are even worse in this matter and no initiatives are being taken. I hail from Uttar Pradesh where the Chief Minister has stated that the State Government wants to constitute peace keeping forces and it has requested for Central assistance also in this regard. It has been stated that this will be done as soon as central assistance is provided and making use of the opportunity, I would like to request that the Central Government should give permission for it but keeping in view the prevailing conditions in the Police Forces, how can it be claimed that the role which the Police Forces are playing at present, will change. We get repeated assurance but necessary action is not taken. At times it is stated that there is a dearth of Muslims for such appointments and that a Board has also been constituted with the representation of one Muslim in it, but such representation is at the level of the Inspector or the D.P.C. where he can hardly challenge the decisions and point of views of the D.I.C. who is a non-Muslim. Until the Minority Committee is represented equally in terms of status or rank, whoever is in authority will hold the opinion that Muslim personnel are not available. The most unfortunate fact in regard to the Central Government Police Forces and the State Police is that recruitment is made after taking bribes. The Muslims cannot spare Rs. 10 thousand to give as bribes and the result is that they are not recruited. The Government should pay attention towards it.

As regards the Babri Masjid-Ram Janam

Bhoomi issue, which is under discussion inside and outside the house for a long time, it is a matter of concern that this situation is becoming serious.

It is a great challenge to all Indians who believe in Secularism. What should be its solution? All the secular force in the country have a general consensus that the matter should be referred to the court. A special bench of the Allahabad High Court may please be constituted for this purpose and the matter settled at the earliest. The special bench should consist of Judges of proven secular image and whose integrity is not doubtful. I find that the secular forces in the country are gradually arriving at a consensus in this case. The Government should also ensure that the judicial verdict, whether it is by the High Court or the Supreme Court is acceptable to all. The case will constantly go upto the Supreme Court. If the case is not decided through mutual negotiations, what way out is left then? The final way out is to go to the court. But there are certain forces in the country which publicly say that Court verdict is not acceptable to them. At the same time, these forces say that they will construct a beautiful temple at that site. A few days ago a big crowd assembled in the Kumbh Mela and it was announced in the assembly that people would collect bricks and money from every village and construct a temple. It is not the question of collecting money which bother us but the truth is that the poison of communalism will spread to every village. The Government has not so far taken any effective steps in this regard. The more the time of elections approaches near, the more will they accelerate their activities. These forces want to play the card of communalism in a big way before the elections. They want to incite communal riots and make political capital out of it. The Bharatiya Janata Party is ahead of all others in this game. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIC. JANGAREDDY (Hanamkonda)
: It is absolutely wrong. What did your people do; what did your people do in Mizoram? You should spell out these things. You are speaking a white lie. (*Interruptions*) The Congress

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]
party is inciting riots just to make political capital out of it. You people are responsible for the riots. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: The Bharatiya Janata Party which calls itself a secular party publicly says that the Babri Masjid should be handed over to Hindus. (*Interruptions*) No secular party can say such a thing. All the secular forces have a consensus.

15.48 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The court verdict will have to be acceptable to all. But you refuse to accept the court verdict. What kind of secular party you are? You want that.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY: Please spell out. What happened in Mizoram? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the methods and outlook of Bharatiya Janata party is bad and dangerous. They want the communal riots to break out. You should keep a close watch on them. They may create disturbances in the country before the elections. I would like to congratulate my colleagues from the communist party who have accepted this challenge. I want that our Congress party too should accept this challenge. All the secular forces should stand against the communal forces and challenge them. Though you, I would like to make a submission that Muslims are not the targets of these forces. Muslims are a small force which can be crushed at any time. The target of these communal forces are the secular forces in the country. They want to fight these forces in the cover of fighting Muslims. The day they win, the secularism will be wiped out from this country. Then what will be its consequences? The consequences will be that there will be a fierce civil war and horrible unrest and this is exactly what the people of Bharatiya Janata Party want to do.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The Congressmen want this.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: The Congressmen want securism and they want to see the country united. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you next, I will give you opportunity. You speak next.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: This country belongs to the people of different castes and languages. The food habits and way of living of the people differ from one another. Can this country be run on communal lines? Everybody should have the liberty to express his views. Everybody should have the freedom of follow his religion and ways of living. For this, there is no other system than secularism. Those who oppose this, no matter whether they belong to the Bharatiya Janata Party are the enemies of the country. They cannot be friends of the nation. Shri Janga Reddy is a very gentle person and is not able to understand the conspiracy of his party. The day he understands this, it will be clear to him what he wanted to say..... (*Interruptions*). ... The B.J.P. is the political front of the R.S.S. and shiv sena. The B.J.P. is playing this game from the very day it took up the work of organising the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and raise the strength of the Shiv Sena. The R.S.S. and the B.J.P. want to throw the country in the communal fire. The country will burn in the process..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except Shri Zainul Basher's speech nothing will go on record. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I would like to apprise and warn the Government that for

the last 6 months the B.J.P. has been conspiring to incite riots in the whole country on a mass scale. It is the conspiracy of the Bharatiya Janata Party and they are making preparations clandestinely to incite riots all over the country and make political capital in the process. I wonder how our colleagues from the Janta Dal are trying to enter into an alliance with such a dangerous party. If they do so, I shall be suspicious of their intentions also. Is it necessary to defeat the Congress or to put the country in trouble. It is for the Janata Dal to take a decision in the matter. The most heartening thing is that the people of this country are secular and they would not let them fall into the tricks of such elements. The Government should be careful about it and take action accordingly. I would like to draw your attention towards the 15 point programme formulated by the Hon. Prime Minister for the welfare of the minorities. Without going into its details, I would like to say that it is a very good programme, but it is not being implemented properly either by the Central Government or by the States. I appreciate the anxiety of the Prime Minister who wants the programme to be implemented effectively. As such, I want that a machinery should be so set up or a measure should be so taken that the 15 point programme is implemented properly. This will give impetus to strengthening economic and physical security of the minorities.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this country.....I shall certainly set them right but unfortunately only a Muslim was available to fight them, no other person spoke about it.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Please do not say so. I have my self condemned them.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Discussions were held on a number of occasions on this subject but I am distressed to say that in spite of the discussions at every forum, it has been of no avail. It is altogether a different thing if you want to make it like an

unfruitful journey. Since ours is the largest democracy in the world I want that there should be concrete decision about it and the Government should make all out efforts in this regard. Otherwise discussions would continue to be held on this subject in each session without any result. The matter has become very serious as you know that a policy was adopted for the future and it was stated that riots would be incited in the country. Now you see its consequences. The whole country has come within the grip of riots. When riots take place in a big way, reports about them come in the newspapers. But now-a-days riots are taking place all over the country including villages. but it is not reported in the newspapers. You should yourself think as to what you want to do. If you really want that riots should stop permanently in the country, you should consider the problem seriously. I am very sorry to point out that when a 'Hindu Sammelan' was held in Bombay, Shri Bajpai was a Speaker in that sammelan. It was the same Bombay where Shri Bajpai had spoken in a conference in his capacity as a Minister in the Janata Government.

Over there he had said that he had buried his past. But in a recent speech on the Babri Masjid controversy, he has said that they would force fully demolish the mosque with their own hands and build a temple in its place. Are there no rules and regulations in this country? Why do people talk in this vein? Has anyone in the Government taken notice of it and have any remedial steps been taken? It is surprising that while the Nehru birth centenary is being celebrated the Hedgewar birth centenary is also being celebrated in this country. The former is not being celebrated with as much of fanfare as the latter. A lot of publicity is being given to the R.S.S., its history and what it stands for. What is happening, in this country? If the Government really wants to take some concrete steps, it should implement the suggestion given at the meeting of the National Integration Council it was suggested without meeting that if riots continue for eight days in a state, the Chief Minister be removed from office.

SHRI. VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Eight days is too long a time. Anything can happen in this period.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDINOWAISI: This is not my decision. It was decided upon by the leaders including Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I want that this decision should be implemented. It was also decided that if a police officer was unable to control the situation arising from riots, he should be removed from office. But this is not the usual practice. India has one army but it is hard to figure out why several private armies are mushrooming all over the country. I am not well-versed in Hindi language but I fail to see what purpose 25 armies will solve when one army should be enough. Where were these private armies when India was at war with China and Pakistan? It seems that their stakes had changed at those times becomes none of these so-called strongmen was seen fighting at the nation's borders. But they do attack the poor unarmed Muslims living in this country. What is their objective anyway? Does not the Government know anything? Does this not become the responsibility of the members of the Congress (I) and its Muslim members in particular.

In line with the Congress(I) tradition, the then Finance Minister Shri C.D. Deshmukh had resigned over the issue of Bombay and Maharashtra not being made separate states. Shri. Mahavir Tyagi resigned when the Tashkent Agreement was signed and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned in the wake of a railway accident. Despite the occurrence of riots on large scale the country, no Muslim member of the Congress (I) resigned his Ministerial post. On the contrary they enlorge the nation in their speeches. How long will this go on? How, long will they continue to ignore the call of their conscience? I would say that we have reached the limits of our tolerance? Time and again we hear that the Babri Masjid issue has been referred to the Court. But they are not really interested in it. Which only goes to show how responsible the government is and that it wants to make it an election issue. If the

government does view the situation sympathetically it should immediately be referred to a court in South India. Muslims have been offering prayers in that mosque for the past 500 years. It was said that their claim as to the possession of the masque be referred to a Court presided over by a Judge who was neither a Hindu nor Muslim. At times when there is pressure from various quarters, the Government gives a statement that the matter is being reviewed in Court. But this is mere lip-service on the part of the Government as it is not interested in doing anything. And then it is said that they will not abide by the Court's decision. How is the Government treating those people who have no faith in democracy? Full compensation should be given wherever riots have occurred such as Makrana or Mathura. Muslims should be recruited in the police. In the meeting of Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry, the present Finance Minister who was Home Minister at that time, said that Muslims do not come forward to join the police. I told him that I had sent potential recruits, but a Muslim officer who was recruiting them was immediately transferred Hon. Shri. Chavan asked me to send him all the details which I did. But it was of no avail. The police Report and the Commission's Report clearly state that these people are cruel and high-handed and should be removed. If such elements are not removed the Government's intentions become questionable. The people will decide themselves. The Government takes no action against the guilty. It remained a silent spectator to the communal outrage in Miraj, Maliana and Hakimpura which was reported in the international press. Then in what way can the Government claim that it wants to extinguish the fire of communalism raging in the country?

To day a look at T.V. programmes will explain the meaning of secularism. Some people have said that, the screening of 'Ramayana' is very important. I would say that along with that serial, a film called 'Message' should also be screened. If the Government is unable to do so it should stop screening 'Ramayan'. This sort of a top-sided priority just would not do. In the

present-day India, water is more valuable than the blood of a Muslim. May I know how many people have been actually hanged, and the number of people who have been punished? Rioters go scot-free while those who goes to the police for help is arrested.

In this very House I had told the Hon. Home Minister that in the communal riots in Meerut, the Hindus were let off but the Muslims were kept in custody. If such is the state of affairs, how are we to be convinced that justice would be done? I suggest that a separate Ministry be set-up for the Minorities as you have done in the case of some other sections. This Ministry would look after the problems affecting Minorities.

I would like to repeat that there is a conspiracy to create a climate of communal discord in India. Remedial measures should be taken immediately lest the flames of communalism should engulf the nation. The Government should impose a ban on these 'Senas'. What for are these 'Senas'? What is the use of roaming around in shorts and wielding 'lathis' larger than their size. Let them learn how to fly F-16s and how to drive Patton tanks. Even I am ready to give some cash contribution because it is for the country's defense. But for whom are these knives and lathis? If you have to kill, go to the Pakistan border. Why make unarmed and defenceless people your target?

I hope the Home Minister will give due consideration to my suggestions.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to Shri Ramoowalia who initiated a discussion on communalism. Perhaps, he has left the House, but he has raised a basic issue which is a matter of grave concern.

Even after 41 years of independence communal and ethnic riots take place and programmes having parochial outlook are still being launched in the country. We should examine the situation seriously in order to find out the reasons behind it.

The politics being practised in the country for last two centuries and the base of some parties are very dangerous. This is the country which propounded the ideas of international friendship and translated these ideas into action. Now, it is the same country where parties are coming up on ethnic, communal, regional and linguistic basis. It is a very dangerous trend. The situation becomes most dangerous when two parties enter into an alliance on the basis of caste and religion. You may see the situation prevailing in Haryana and in this House also you have seen yourself. If casteism and communalism join hands what will be the situation in the country? It is only God, who can save the situation.

They have narrow thinking behind their efforts to capture power in Haryana and other States. Whether it is the Lok Dal 'A' or 'B', it is a party based on casteism. Similarly, narrow thinking of the B.J.P. is also well known and every one knows the way they want to work in the country. After the assassination of Gandhiji.....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Gandhiji passed away while uttering 'Ram'.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: How this party has been working with narrow thinkings. I would have welcomed these people had they translated any noble conduct of Ram into action whose name they often take. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to warn those people, the B.J.P. the Hindu Parishad, who have undervalued Lord Ram with their parochial thinkings. If at all they want to govern the country in a democratic way they should take all the people of the country together. The practice of saying this community, that community and this religion and that religion will not do. Now that time is gone. I would therefore, like to warn you to restrain such parties which have a parochial outlook which are based on casteism, communalism and religion. All those 'Senas' and all those parties should be banned. There is a need to be remain more vigilant in the country, whether it is the case

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

of Hazaribagh, Meerut or Aligarh. You have to identify the people who start the riots? Has the B.J.P. taken its contract to do this job? They have no right to do so. Today we have to decide that if we have to keep the country integrated and run the country's administration with that thing in view, then we will have to keep aside the parochial feelings. It is necessary to restrain such parties effectively. If we do not restrain them, the 80 crore people will restrain them. The people have been doing so from time to time. When these people talked of Ram Rajya Parishad, Hindu Mahasabha and parochial feelings in this country, people reduced them to two. That means they have now only two Members. The Jansangh consists of two members only. The communal forces cannot achieve anything in future. I have faith in the people of India. These forces want to create trouble in the country by fanning such parochial feelings. The more the election days are coming closer, more the Shiv Sena is trying to come forward. One of our hon. Members has rightly said that on one hand we are celebrating the Nehru Centenary year and on the other hand the B.J.P. (*Interruptions*) I would not like to utter name of person whose 'Jaysmriti' they are going to observe. What was his conception. Now these people are distorting his theory and restrict them to parochial thinking. It would not do. You go and ask Devi Lal to drop the B.J.P. Ministers from his Ministry. They have no right to continue there.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I fully support you.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Thank you.

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell the hon. Members sitting on the opposition benches that the National Front, they are going to create, does not believe in the unity and the integrity

of the country. I would like to call upon the people of this country to recognise such people. When Shri V.P. Singh is in West Bengal, he says that his party is in alliance with the C.P.M. and when he goes to Delhi University, he (*Interruptions*) Ultimately, how do they want to run the administration of the country? We have some hopes from the C.P.I. and C.P.M. Some of their principles are good. We agree with those principles, but it becomes painful when they also join hands with other parties to capture power.

I agree to Shri Ramoowalia's views. I heard his speech from the beginning to end. He categorically stated that by the very name Akali Dal they do not become communal. It is only when..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What happens there? There?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: It happens only when people with parochial ideologies like you who from Vishwa Hindu Sangathan join them..... (*Interruptions*). Everybody knows that "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Niramaya." I would, therefore, warn the opposition parties who want to incite communal riot in different parts of the country by framing undesirable organisations on the basis of casteism and communalism to capture power that the days of elections are coming nearer and as such they should keep themselves off such organisations for God's sake, for the sake of democracy, for the sake of the country, for the sake of the unity and integrity of the country, otherwise the people of the country will not forgive them. If you want to render service to the country, you can do so otherwise also. For this, it is not necessary that you should come to power or become an M.P. If somebody is in distress, you can provide him relief. For that, it is not at all necessary that you should become an M.P. I call upon you to serve the country from the care of your heart. If you have a feeling that you should capture of hearts of the entire world or 80 crore people in the country then why do you want to confine the Hindu religion which conceived the idea of international

friendship, why are you sowing the seeds of ill-will among the people of this country. Today we should recall that Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for the sake of the country. I call upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to implement her 15 point programme honestly. There is no doubt about the fact that various Congress Governments took up the work of its implementation, but it is not being done sincerely. There are definite directives in respect of minorities from the Prime Minister with regard to their language, their economic development. Corporations have also been set up for development of Muslims in the States. I am proud to note that our Hon. Prime Minister wants the minorities, the weaker sections to prosper. But there are certain Governments which do not work honestly. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that soon after to-day's discussions he should warn the State Governments in writing that the Governments which do not work for the development of the minorities, the weaker sections, the backward classes, have no place in the country, whether they are the Governments of the opposition parties or that the Congress Party. To-day I submit that we are passing through a very critical phase. As such we should think of only Mother India. All the people of the country, irrespective of their religion, community, region, language should take a vow that we will march forward together and we will not injure the feelings of anybody. Then only the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi could be realised. To-day when our Prime Minister visits various places, a feeling is gaining ground in the minds of the people that when the elections come nearer some particular parties take such steps to achieve their selfish ends. But now a time has come when we should, instead of making it an issue for discussion restrain those forces which have narrow ideologies, which create secessionist tendencies, which teach this thing in their schools, hold parades, open the branches of Viswa Hindu Parishad at different places, form Senas. We will have to inculcate the feelings of democratic principles and ideologies in the minds of those people by imparting moral education to them who are interested in the progress of the

country.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir: communalism is not a new problem in this country. But at this moment-particularly, I should say, during this election year-it appears that considerations of obtaining votes are weighing heavily with many forces, many people and many parties. Of course, everybody is prepared to condemn and denounce communalism in the abstract.

There is nobody here who will say that he supports or defends communalism obviously; he cannot do it. But what I wish to say is that things in the country are moving in such a way that it is not possible any longer to fight communalism in the abstract. Some members here have said and spoken and I agree with them that ultimately this menace, this danger has to be countered not necessarily inside this House, because I don't think that this House for all the good intentions it expresses, I don't think this House has the capacity to overcome the forces of communalism. You can see from the very appearance of this House when such a life and death matter is being discussed here.

Many members have said that ultimately we have to go out into the streets, into the localities where the people live; and we have to work among them, rouse them, educate them, mobilise them, unite them; without that nothing can be done. There are plenty of laws already existing in this country, but those laws are not respected by many people. If we want to go into the streets and fight against communalism, can it be done simply in the abstract, without identifying anybody? I know people are afraid to identify the enemy now because it may cost us some votes. If I say something which annoys some section of the Hindu community, well, I run the risk of losing some Hindu votes. It is a fact. Same is with the Muslims; same is with the Sikhs. So, sometimes it is considered wise to be discreet not to mention any forces or any community or any organisation by

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

name. My party does not subscribe to this view as everything in the world does not depend only on getting votes in an election.

The country is on fire at the moment; and for the last few months, what we are witnessing is this that unless a super human effort is made by all the secular forces in the country, I am afraid, we are going to witness a situation, which never prevailed in this country after independence. Now we are hearing slogans being shouted.

[Translation]

"Garva se kaho ki hum Hindu hein"

(Say it with pride that we are Hindus)

[English]

Somebody may respond by saying

[Translation]

"Grava se kaho ki hum Musalman hein"

(say it with pride that we are Muslims)

[English]

but nobody says

[Translation]

"Garva se kaho hum Bharatiya hein"

(Say it with pride that we are Indians)

(Interruptions)

Sir, not here but it has to be said there.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: This is the slogan of our Seva Dal. (Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA

Vidisha): It is also of the Congress.....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to submit, there are such persons in the Ruling party whose line of thinking does not match with that of the Ruling party and with its declared policy, as far as I know.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: There is no one who is communal in our party. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is the duty of the Ruling party and its leader to check such of its members who help communal forces even though they may not be directly involved in inciting communalism.

[English]

But they are helping the communal forces. They should be pulled up. The Prime Minister should pull them up. I do not want to mention names, but there is a controversy lately in the Press also. (Interruptions) We are being attacked; I am glad for that. (Interruptions) I am glad for that; I am glad that those people that I am referring to are attacking Leftists by open statements. I am happy for that. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Why do you feel guilty? Who is blaming you.....(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER: He is issuing certificates....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If we are really honest and serious about this, then wherever there are voice, there are people, there are forces, who, for whatever reasons or whatever considerations, want to be soft towards communalism or want to speak and acts in such a way that they will not offend the communalists then I think it is the duty of the party leader to whom they owe an allegiance to pull them up. Otherwise, the credibility of

those parties will also be in doubt.

Now, we have so many times in this House debated some things on which here at least there has never been any controversy. For example, these assurances which have been given: A reference has been made by members on that side also. For example, a reference was made by Mr. Zainul Basher to the fact that many times in this House it has been declared by the Government that whenever a communal riot takes place in a particular area, then the top people of the administration and the police, who failed in their duties in that particular locality should be taken to task, they should be held responsible and if necessary —of course transferring them is a very minimum thing that can be done - action should be taken but they should be taken to task.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least promotions should not be given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody disagrees with it here, I presume. But there are people in this country who disagree with that kind of thing. For example, recently this horrible riot that has taken place in Hazaribagh. The new Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha, has issued a public statement from Hazaribagh blaming the police administration for the recent riots in Hazaribagh and the adjoining areas. His statement is on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He may be brought back here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, as a result of that, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of Hazaribagh were transferred. The Government took a decision to transfer and this is the first time that the DC and the SP have been transferred during the riots. The riots were not over, the situation has not returned to normal and the curfew was still in force. I congratulate the Bihar Government, if they really had the courage to take these steps. But some people have objected.

Now, I do not want my friend Mr. Janga Reddy to get excited. But this is on record — you may check it up, — that the President of the Bihar unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr. Indersingh Namdhari, he has said it. He criticised the State Government's decision to transfer the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of Hazaribagh, and said that it was an attempt to protect influential people involved in the riots who might have been exposed by the DC and the SP. He, however, agreed that there was an administrative lapse and the District administration failed to control the situation. Even then, they objected to the transfer of these people, the decision of the State Government to replace Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kinny that is, the SP and the DC following reports of their controversial roles in restoring peace in the town. The intelligence reports had given information of the import of arms and explosives from Bihar shareef into Hazaribagh as early as on the 5th of April and the number of vehicles used for bringing arms to Hazaribagh and also the identity of the persons involved. After this, no action was taken, no preventive measures were taken and then everybody knows that when the dispute arose, again as it does every year over the route to be followed by the Ramanavami procession, this time the administration succumbed; they surrendered knowingly to those communal elements which were insisting that the route will be, not last year's route, but another route which passes by the Lain Mosque, the Masjid in Hazaribagh town. They agreed to that. But last year it was not agreed to. Last year, all the citizens and parties concerned had seen to it that route was avoided. But this year the administration succumbed and then after that, all these bombs and explosives etc., etc., which the intelligence reports had pointed out were used freely and havoc was created.

There is a planned conspiracy going on. There is no doubt about it, and I have no doubt in my mind that the root of the conspiracy was hatched at Prayag during the Kumbh Mela.

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

I am sorry to have to say this. This whole call which has been given from there by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad along with all that big gathering of Sadhus, Sants, and leaders of BJP and other parties that from every village in India, bricks must be consecrated with the holy *Ganga* water and then carried on foot right upto Ayodhya, converging on Ayodhya on the 9th of November, 9 good time, a little before the elections the calculation is, a month or so before the elections. And then those bricks will be used to construct the new temple there. And some people do say that Babri Masjid must be pulled down; some say that it need not be pulled down. That is a different matter. But what will all these people do who pass through all these villages, towns and localities of India on the way to Ayodhya, carrying the consecrated bricks? Will it not have any other purpose than to heighten communal tension and see to it that people's passions are inflamed in the name of religion and clashes will take place even before they reach Ayodhya? Now Sir, I do not know what the Government proposes to do on this matter. They had some meeting with the party leaders, I know it. But all that came out of it was that the whole matter should be sought to be settled judicially, first of all by the Allahabad High Court by a special bench and then, of course, if people go and appeal against that, it will go to the Supreme Court. I am glad that some Muslim friends at least, I do not know whether they represent all Muslims in this country; obviously nobody can claim that. But some prominent Muslim friends of ours, who are here in this house, who have spoken here, said that they are willing to abide by the court's verdict. I asked one of them, who is sitting behind me here, "suppose the court's verdict goes against the Muslims, then what will you do?" He said, "we cannot do anything. We will take it as a defeat. Muslims have been defeated in many respects in this country. Once again we will say, we have been defeated again." But what will happen throughout the country, where different Muslim organisations are working, different Muslim leaders of different view-points are there, I do not know. But at

least they said that. As far as some spokesmen of the Hindu community are concerned, they are openly saying, "if the verdict of the court against us, we will defy it and we are not going to accept it." So, I want to know from the Government what do they propose to do in a situation like this—if thousands of people are going to converge on Ayodhya on the 9th of November carrying consecrated bricks and its leaders of the extremist sections are already publicly declaring from the housetops that they are not going to abide by any decision of the court, which does not recognise their claim. Then, what does the Government propose to do? In this election year, can they use physical force to stop these people? We would not like a situation like that, where they come into open confrontation,—using security forces in order to put down this kind of dangerous demonstration. Would you do that? Would you risk it? Would the ruling party risk it in this election year, I want to know.

Sir we had always stood, as far as Babri Masjid—Ram Janambhoomi dispute is concerned, that every possible effort must be made somehow to settle it peacefully. If it was possible for the two communities to come to a mutual agreement, nothing would have been better. Anything they agreed to, we should support, provided it is a mutual agreement. But apparently, there is no such possibility.

Then, secondly, many alternatives could be suggested. Could not the Government take over that whole area and convert it and declare it as a national monument? For many many years, it was under lock and key, everybody knows.

Nobody used to enter that place for *puja* or for *namaz*. It was sealed off. There was never any trouble until that lock was opened. Who got that lock opened? Why was it opened? Well, there are so many speculations all over. My friend, Mr. Kalpnath Rai, is smiling in a very meaningful way. Perhaps, he knows the secret. Any way, once the lock was opened, all the trouble began. Now can it be re-converted into a national monu-

ment? No. Perhaps, the Government does not say clearly what is it thinking to do? Can we come to an agreement that every religious shrine in this country, whichever religion it may belong to, the *status quo* of it should be frozen as it was on the 15th of August, 1947? What was a masjid will remain a masjid, what was a gurudwara will remain a gurudwara; what was a mandir will remain a mandir. There may be some cases for which there will be some difficulties because at least between August 1946 and August 1947 we know what was happening in our country and some desecration may have taken place during that period. Some allowance has to be made for some of those cases. But generally speaking, would it not be possible to come to a commonsense agreement that all places of religious worship should remain as they were on the 15th August, 1947 and should not be disturbed subsequently? I am saying for your consideration that there are many alternatives. There may be other suggestions also. I do not say that these are exhaustive. But should we not think of some alternative means of defusing this situation instead of just sitting tight and allowing things to drift? The only thing that they have to show at the moment is the Allahabad High Court decision. I am not against it. But what will be its value when one party to the dispute has declared that they are going to challenge it and defy it?

SHIRI HARISH RAWAT: Even the BJP has said so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, I see a statement by Mr. L.K. Advani made at Malda, in my State in West Bengal, recently on the 29th of April. He was quoted as saying:

"He denied recent newspaper reports that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had suggested at a public meeting in Delhi recently that the Babri Masjid should be bulldozed and Ram Temple should be built in its place. According to him, Mr. Vajpayee had said that the place should be handed over to the Hindus for construction of the temple. What should happen to the Masjid, we do

not know. He too - he too means Mr. Advani too shares this view. He thought, it would be an aberration of history, distortion of history if the Hindus were not allowed to do so. He did not think that the court could decide the issue with accuracy."

Who will decide the issue with accuracy, I would like to know. With scientific historical accuracy who is prepared to settle it and how? So these things are being said and propagated widely.

I would say, equally dangerous are the other slogans which have now begun to be popularised. The most dangerous, in my opinion, is that India should be declared as a Hindu Rashtra. Formally it should be declared constitutionally as a Hindu Rashtra. Is India meant only for Hindus and not for anybody else? People professing other religions and other communities are not Indians and do not have any place to live in India? Are we wanting to imitate what somebody does in Pakistan or in Bangladesh? That because they have declared an Islamic Rashtra there, therefore we must imitate them and copy them and make this as a Hindu Rashtra. Is that our ambition? I think, it is the pride of every Indian that our country consists of so many different communities practising different religions, speaking different languages, different cultures and all that.

It is that unity in diversity which we have held up before the whole world as an example. But still this Hindu *Rashtra* theory is being propagated widely and I want to say that if you go on talking about Hindu *Rashtra*, how can you deny our Sikh brothers their Khalistan? By what logic? If you say that because Hindus are in majority here, therefore, this must be declared a Hindu *Rashtra*, then, when the Sikhs say there on our border in Punjab that they must have a separate Khalistan *Rashtra* because they must be in a majority there, with what argument will you counter that? I do not agree to that demand of the Khalistanis and I never will. We will shed out blood rather than agreeing to that. But how will you argue with them? How will

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

you argue with the Muslims in Kashmir where very strong communal forces are now working—Muslim United Front and all that - where an argument may be raised that when the Muslims there are in over-whelming majority, then why not that part of the country should be declared a Muslim State, if you want a Hindu *Rashtra* here? Why not those North-Eastern States on our border where the overwhelming majority of people are Christians by religion, should not be declared as Christian States? So, are we going to go in for this kind of a theory of theocratic Statehood? Excuse my saying so. I do not say that congressmen support these things, but they do not speak out. They are not speaking out against these things and the reason for that is that the elections are coming..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Before you, I also supported it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know whether you represent the whole Congress Party. Do you? Please don't try to play the Hindu card for getting votes.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am sure that he is speaking on behalf of the Congress Party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't take it so lightly, Mr Rawat. We will all be in serious trouble, you and me, if you go on doing like this. You must speak out. I am quite sure that if we all speak out together, then this menace can be curbed, it can be overcome. People can be rallied and mobilised. Our common people are not communal minded unless they are provoked and instigated by false slogans Just now you see that a large number of writers, artists, poets, film stars and so on, Hindus and Muslims, together organised a march from Lucknow to Ayodhya on this theme of communal harmony and they have received such a tremendous reception and greetings from people all along

the way. Now they are again planning to march from Delhi to Meerut. They got such warm and enthusiastic response from the people. But you must go to the people, you must speak out. Then, it is being said that there is no such thing as minority rights, that why should there be minority rights in this country. Secondly, it is being said that the Minorities Commission should be abolished.... Thirdly, it is being said that article 370 should be abrogated, and so on. So, there is a well-considered and planned move behind this whole thing. It is meant to divide community from community, particularly Hindus from Muslims, and that also leads to an uncontrollable situation where these riots are taking place. It is not only in Hazaribagh and Mathura, in the recent months we have had them in Mathura, Kalpi, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Burhampur, Aligarh, Bhopal, Makrana and maybe some other places. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad has made a list. It is circulating a list of 103 places where these types of *Bhoomis* *Ram Janam Bhoomi*, *Krishna Janam Bhoomi* and so many other *Bhoomis*, they have discovered which have to be liberated, and if there happen to be any Masjid or Mosques there, those Mosques have to be uprooted. Those lists are being propagated and distributed among people. The other day I happened to be in Garhwal, in Pauri and I found written on all walls of the village houses. "Mandir tod kar masjid banana gulami ki nishani hai".

It is written everywhere. Who is writing this? It means that this propaganda is being sedulously spread by all possible means. Sir, we had also been asking that the National Integration Council should be called. But I don't have much faith in it except that it may create some healthier atmosphere. But the resolutions and decisions of the National Integration Council are never observed and never implemented. Mr. Buta Singh knows it, I am sure. Any good resolutions adopted in the National Integration Council are not implemented. There was a question of secularising the education. There was a question of looking into the contents of the text-books which are taught to our children nowadays in the schools. These are

very important things from the point of view of fighting communalism. But nothing is done. That is the whole trouble. Now, this month of Ramzan, the biggest religious festival of Muslims, the month of the Muslims, has been particularly selected, it seems, to create incidents in various places, particularly in U.P. and Bihar and to some extent in Madhya Pradesh. So, Sir, I wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Justice Barucha of the Bombay High Court I think not enough appreciation has been voice regarding this courageous judgement which he has given in the case of the M.L.A. belonging to Shiv Sena from Ville Parle, whose election Justice Barucha has set aside because he won the election by pandering openly to religious sentiments alone and he was assisted and helped in that matter by the leader of the Shiv Sena Mr. Bal Thackeray who too, under the law, for this offence should be disqualified from contesting any election. For good many years, he should be disqualified. But the reaction of the Shiv Sena will only be to intensify their communal campaign and to provoke a few more incidents and riots if they can.

Sir, references have already been made to the Security forces. What the P.A.C. did in Maliana, we have not forgotten and nobody can forget that. But now, the reports as I have received just now, I received a telegram from our party Member in the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Chaturanan Misra, who is now in Hazaribagh, describes from the reports he has gathered on first hand about the role of the Bihar Military Police and the way they have participated in these riots, mainly concentrating their whole attack on the minority community committing atrocities on them, looting their houses and those unexplained mystery of corpses bodies which have been found by a team of MLAs, who went from Bihar Assembly along with the correspondent of the PTI and found these 16 or 18 decomposed bodies which have been dumped in a particular area of the town and the explanation given by Administration is that this is a place where unclaimed bodies are always dumped, nothing to do with the riots and nobody believes that because everybody has seen how the Bihar Military

Police has been behaving. So, if the security forces of this type are allowed to go on acting with impunity, here we are every time told that some integrated special force is being raised to deal with such type of riot situations and communal situations. How many times have we been told about this long before Mr. Chidambaram became a Minister, here itself? His predecessors told us also that the integrated forces which would have a composition of different communities and people of different religion and which would be specially trained as task force to be used in times of communal trouble would be set up. But nothing has been done till today. So, you want us to believe that the Government is serious about it, has a will to do anything in the matter. So, Sir, these are all very painful things, very very painful to us.

Now in Hazaribagh as well as in Mathura some organisation known as the Bajarangdal has openly been playing a very incendiary role. Everybody knows it, if you talk to the people there, they will tell you. So, I would like to know why the leaders, at least the leaders of these avowed communal parties or organisations 'avowed' means those who are openly preaching this type of communalism, why they should not be arrested. Why are they not arrested? I am not speaking only of Hindu organisations. Wherever this type of avowedly communal organisations, whichever community they belong to, are there, why should they not be proceeded against, why are strong measures or steps not taken against them? I do not know why this leniency is shown to them.

So, what I wish to say now I do not wish to take more time in conclusion is, there was suggestion that once again as we have done earlier some resolution or something saying 'Oh, we are all against communalism, we must all condemn communalism, we must all fight against communalism', some resolution like that should be moved from the Chair and should be unanimously passed by thumping of the desks and the country should be told that the Parliament has unanimously finished off communalism. And nothing will happen. We are to be precise, we are to

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

identify the forces which are deliberately, planfully, calculatedly working to destroy the unity of this country, and for that purpose, Sir, such resolutions will not do. The Government should be more concrete and precise in defining what measures it is prepared to take or not prepared to take.

As far as popular forces, the people at large outside are concerned, there is no short cut except to go among them and physical intervention by the secular forces is required. I know this is easier said than done, the Leftist parties are themselves self-critical of the fact that nowadays so many riots take place, but we are failing to intervene physically. We have the intervene physically, it does not matter whether we lose some people in the bargain, but only if some sacrifice is made, then the general people will be encouraged and emboldened to stand up. Otherwise, nowadays nobody has the courage because they are much better armed nowadays, these communal gangsters, than they used to be in the old days. They have got modern sophisticated weapons now. They have to assurance that the security forces will not act against them, but will collude with them. But worse than all these weapons and all that are the slogans, the propaganda, the fundamentalist slogans and propaganda which are being spread like poison. Sir, it is a curious thing, but I am tempted to feel that in Punjab today, of course terrorist activities, killing and shooting and excesses by the police and all that is going on, but you know, the communal aspect of the thing in the Punjab is much less today. We never had a Hindu-Sikh clash on any big scale in Punjab, but today even more you will find that the people who are being killed by the terrorists every day, the majority of them are not Hindus but Sikhs. So, what is happening there is a dreadful thing no doubt for the security of our country, the future of the Punjab and all that, but its purely communal aspect is much less, something is working there. But what is going on now here, what is sought to be spread throughout the country particularly in Northern India is something

which will destroy our whole country, the unity of India will be shattered, the country will be broken into pieces if this thing is allowed to go on the way it is going now, and let nobody forget that when the British came here originally as innocent traders with the flag of the East India Company, it is only when they looked around and were satisfied and assured that most Indians are too busy fighting each other, quarelling with each other, different Rajas, Maharajas, Badshahs and Nawabs and all that with their principalities and that they will never get together, that they very carefully, cunningly and cautiously managed to make their way into different parts of the country and ultimately were able to establish their colonial rule which continued for 200 years.

17.00 hrs

So, people who want to destabilise our country even today are being actively helped in this matter either consciously or unconsciously by these communal forces who want to divide the people and to set them against each other in the form of bloody clashes. Therefore, I hope that everybody all those people who call themselves secular, really secular and feel that the country's unity is in danger today- will get together and speak up not only in this House but why not we are able to go and work together outside atleast on the issue. I want to know. What is the use of thumping? We do not do it in Punjab, we do not do it anywhere. I do not deny it. Different parties may do some work, anti-communal work, but they want to do it separately, they want to show it separately; they do not want to get together. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): We will all come together.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We welcome it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are prepared. Are you prepared? If you are prepared, please come. Let us have peace marches, let us have public meetings, let us

have joint conventions with different community representatives and let us give a ringing call to the people and go among them and work. If anybody tries to bring about communal clash, we should have our own volunteers who are physically able to intervene in this situation and not rely in these contaminated security forces.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, on behalf of my party I appeal to all I know that across the floor of this House there are many many truly secular people, but unfortunately we are politically divided because then we are thinking always of elections which are coming and then there is hesitation - do not say or do anything which will annoy the Hindus or the Muslims or the Sikhs. Then you will lose their votes. In my constituency, I will lose the votes of a particular community if I talk against the communalism of that community. So, it is better, safer and more discreet to keep quiet, keep mum, not to say anything, but say we are against communalism which is a very good thing; we are all against communalism and go home and go to sleep; nothing will happen like that. If we are at all to take a resolution, which I was told is likely to be moved by you; I do not know whether that plan is still there or being given up. But, I would request you, Sir, do not agree to move a resolution which is all milk and water like that, no teeth, no meaning and nothing in it. If you want to move a resolution, please call upon all MPs of all parties who consider themselves to be secular, after the session to go to their different constituencies, to the towns and villages, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and work together physically for rousing and mobilising the people and uniting them against this communal menace.

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the communal situation prevailing in the country and the submissions made in this connection, I would

like to submit that best thing would be to ban all the communal parties. The fundamentalist parties today, whether Shiv Sena, Bajrang Dal etc belonging to the Hindu community or similar parties belonging to the Muslim community are making preparation to incite communal riots in the country. Therefore, until these political parties are banned, it will not be possible to control the communal situation in the country. Therefore, it is imperative to make definite provisions in this regard. Secondly, all political parties which take assistance from communal institutions such as the Bharatiya Janata Party or the Muslim League should also be banned. If efforts are made by such political parties to make communal propaganda and mislead the people, they should definitely be banned. As it has been submitted in the way of illustration just now that that an M.L.A. belonging to the Shiv Sena was rendered disqualified because he had won the elections by promoting communalism. Therefore, these provisions should be implemented properly. Such feelings are more aroused during the election days in particular. Special efforts are made to incite communal feeling and these efforts are made by only these parties which are either communal or have faith in casteism. Therefore, concrete action has to be taken in regard to such political parties so that they may not be able to incite communal feelings.

In the field of education many wrong things are being introduced these days. Attempts are being made to spread communal feelings in the educational institutions. It is essential to pay attention in this direction. Schools are being opened on the basis of castes and religion to promote communal feelings and mislead the students. The R.S.S. in particular is opening schools called 'Adarsh Vidya Mandir' in big towns and cities and is influencing them with this kind of ideology so that communal feelings may be created in them in due course of time and which is posing a great danger to the integrity of the country. Therefore, such schools should be closed down. My area of Bigod has been included among these areas where communal riots have taken place. In this connection

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

I would like to submit that Bigod is located within my constituency. The hon. Members have referred to the riots which occurred there and in which the Muslim Community was attacked. I would like to submit that no doubt, there was a communal flare up in this area after some persons threw colour at each other near a mosque on the occasion of Holi, but strict action was taken against both the groups by the police and the administration and the situation was controlled. Persons belonging to both the communities were apprehended. To say that the mosque was attacked is not a fact and it is most unfortunate to say so. This is wrong. Such allegations are made out of malafide intentions. Therefore, it is essential to look into this matter. Similarly in Makrana, the communal elements made efforts to incite the people of both communities. In that area a statue of a religious leader is installed. Attempts were made to incite communal confrontation by chopping off a finger of that statue and by misbehaving with the people belonging to the minority community. In this way attempts were made to incite both communities which resulted in communal riots. It is true that the way in which the situation controlled in Bigod, the action was not taken with the same promptness here with the result that there was much loss of life and property in this area. The hon. Member have suggested that the District Collector and the S.P. should be held responsible for communal flare-ups in their districts because it is their duty to control riots. If they are unable to do so, necessary action should be taken against them. All the hon. Members are of the view that the people should accord due respect to the people belong to other religious. This kind of feeling should prevail in the whole country. The Hindus should respect the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Buddhists and the followers of other religious. This kindly feeling is being promoted that a 'Hindu Raj' or some other 'Raj' will be established. Our thousand year old history provides a testimony to the fact that such sentiments have never been encouraged as it is being endeavored today. The communal

elements want to create tensions in order to establish their authority in the country. By being a member of the congress party, I want to emphasise that our party believes in secularism. An hon. Member was saying just not that the Congress Members keep quiet because they do not want to lose votes. But I would like to submit that the congress Members have always made efforts to control such situations wherever they have occurred. The congress Members went to Bigod and made efforts to make the people understand the real situation. The administration was advised to take strict action against these persons who engineered the riots. Necessary legal action was also taken in this matter. Today the biggest question is of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. Several point of views have been expressed in this connection. It is imperative to get this dispute settled through court. The decision of the court should be acceptable to all. Such provision is essential if we want to maintain unity and integrity of the country. It would not only strengthen the nation but also promote secularism in India. Many of the hon. Members have stressed the need of providing protection to the minorities and that they should get their due rights. Our hon. Prime Minister has formulated a 15 point programme for this purpose and this programme should be implemented effectively. The candidates belonging to minorities should be recruited in police and armed forces so that they may gain confidence of their being Indians, enjoy their rights and thus get encouraged to work for strengthening the nation. All the countries including Pakistan and Russia are facing ethnic problems. Ethnic problems can crop anywhere. But the strong determination of the Government can avert this situation. Communal elements should be crushed. Stringent measures should be taken to curb their activities. It is not a matter of getting votes. If our administration is effective and provides equal rights to the people of every caste, religion and community, we shall never lose our votes. Indian voters are quite intelligent. The same voters defeated the Congress Party in the elections held in 1977 because some excesses were committed and again they ousted the Janata

Party in the elections held in 1980. Although majority of the population is uneducated yet the people are intelligent. 66 percent of the total population is uneducated. These people have played a decisive role in setting two important matters. We are fully confident that they would not take a wrong decision. People in our country believe in secularism. They would always take a right decision and maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. I have firm faith in the people. Unity of India depends on the unity of the people. So I would like to urge that all the political parties should create a situation in the country wherein the people of all castes, religions and communities may contribute their concerted efforts to strengthen the nation.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a sad subject to speak on. I have to state that whatever I say, that should be with a heavy heart. It was probably Shakespeare who said: "In the sweetest pot, the eating canker dwells." We have a sweet country. But unfortunately in the country itself we have got this canker of communalism. It is a land of composite culture, different forms of worship. We worship the same Almighty but we have imbibed sufficient hatred for each other, unfortunately. We can say that we have got religion to hate others than love others. I have noticed that the communal troubles have increased many-fold. The rate of total communal troubles which occurred prior to Independence is many more times now. It is many more times than what we had during the pre-British times. It is well known that in the Princely States during the British rule, we did not have much communal troubles except here and there. But at that time, some of the Princes had deities and they ran the States in the name of deities. In spite of that we did not have troubles. But unfortunately at the present time, we are having all sorts of troubles despite the assurances given by the Government here in this House. It has been said already that States like Maharashtra the places like Maligaon, Bhiwandi and in Uttar Pradesh places like Meerut, Maimana, Ali-

garh and even Mathura they were never known for communalism.

17.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It was always known for harmony. But even Mathura is showing up where communal troubles have taken place recently. Gujarat, of course, is well known for Vadodara and Ahmedabad. Even in Rajasthan which was a peaceful State, we are having troubles. Orissa was quiet. But even Orissa has come into the picture. What is this? It is because they have found out that the Government is not keen to take action on communalists. So many riots are taking place. Hundreds and thousands of riots are taking place. But no court, up till now, has tried a single case. At least, I am not aware of any court trying any case. All the cases are ultimately compromised and nothing happens.

Now communal troubles have become a national problem for us. And it has to be tackled as a national problem and not as a law and order problem of the State's concerned. When you ask the State, they will say, "we are doing our best." And the Central Government will say, "it is a State problem and they will handle it." But then, they do not cooperate with each other. I had given some suggestions. Here, in this House, the Home Minister had said that there were 82 sensitive areas in India. And in spite of having identified the 82 sensitive areas, Government have not taken any action. How can they take action when they do not have the intention of doing anything? I had suggested that in these 82 sensitive areas, they should at least bring in some sort of computerisation in respect of the names of suspects. If computerisation can be brought in for various other purposes in various Departments, why not in this matter of national importance which has a bearing on communal trouble. I had written a letter to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and others. But except for the formal receipt of the letter saying, "I have received your letter. Thank you very much,"

[Sh. Ataur Rahman]

nothing has been done. Computerisation has been brought in, in respect of names of various suspects in the case of criminal offences. There are two aspects of the thing. One is a crime and the other is a political suspect. Political crime part is absolutely ignored. And I have said over and over again that names of suspects should be made available to the officer incharge of a police station. Police had been blamed. But before the police officer goes to take action in the field, he has to go through the huge and voluminous reports and cull out the names of criminals of all the different areas. But if you already have a stock of names of criminals of these areas, you can always push the button and get the names. You can have computer terminals in the State headquarters. You can have a terminal of the computer in the Central Government from where you can control it. But I am afraid, no action has been taken. Identification, for example. What is the difficulty in facing rioters? Identification is the main trouble. I had suggested that identification could be brought about by using coloured water. This could be the down to earth method. If one can throw a stone, he can throw a coloured water plastic balloon bulb into the crowd which will burst and colour the people who are there in the unlawful assembly and who are indulging in riots. But this suggestion of mine has not been taken. Even they can use the riot gun with coloured plastic water bottles which on coming into contact with the crowd or even when it comes very near the crowd can burst and spread coloured water so that people can be identified later and can be arrested.

What happens? In a rioting situation they assemble, commit riot and they just disappear. And the police find it very difficult because nobody will come forward to give evidence.

I would suggest another thing which the speakers who spoke before me also suggested. There should be a Parliamentary body which should go into each of the 82 sensitive areas. It may be a State subject but

when a riot takes place in a part of the country, only a higher Government official or the Magistrate makes inquiry and the report is hushed up. Never has there been any occasion when a Parliamentary body has gone and made inquiries.

I would say that mere transfer of a DC or SP and an odd punishment would not help. The fear of law must be put into the heart of the district administration and the State administration that they could be held responsible if something goes wrong and that it is not the State body which will control them; but it is the Centre which is going to control them in that event. If the riots go out of the control of the State Government, then the Central Government must step in. If the Indian Penal Code is an all India Act, why not the Parliament enact an Act which will ensure setting up of special courts, and ensure special trials and which will ensure summary trials to meet communal situations?

I would like very much to know from the Home Minister in how many cases of communal trouble the culprits have been punished. As far as I know nothing has been done upto now. We have the much publicised 15 point programme. But on the one hand this sort of wishy-washy instructions are given that the minority people should be appointed in various police forces and other Central Government enterprises; but in reality no action is taken when minorities are not appointed in the Central Government police forces and public enterprises. What is the use of the 15 point programme when there is no feed back to the Government?

I have known States where they don't even report back to the Central Government and they don't have the scheme of 15 point programme in their States.

Integration is a double edged weapon. If you over-integrate you will have problems like Punjab. As far as I know, the integration should be a balanced integration. Nobody is going to tolerate over-integration.

Action should be taken to publish the

reports of all the commissions that have gone into communal troubles. I would say that minorities are an integral part of India. The Indian minority, the Muslims are the largest minority in the world. You cannot disown them. We have to own them.

17.30 hrs.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR-DISCUSSION

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we have to take half-an-hour discussion. Smt. Usha Thakkar. Is she not there? She is not here. We are continuing the discussion on the communal situation, because Shrimati Usha Thakkar is not available.

Now, Ch. Sunder Singh can speak on the communal situation.

17.03 1/2

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[Translation]

Communal situation in various parts of the country-contd.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the representatives elected by the people are to be accused for this. When I migrated from Pakistan in 1947, the people of that country wanted to know as to why I was going and asked me to take the gold ornaments with me which they asserted, will stand you in good stead. I gave those ornaments to these Mohammedans and said that I was going for a very short visit and not for permanent abode. They sold those ornaments and sent the money to me.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Ch. Sahib, you are standing near Shri Buta Singh, he is in the Government. Speak carefully.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Be cautious.

CH. SUNDER SINGH: Mahatma Gandhi has said:

[English]

"Bitter experiences has taught me that all temples are not houses of God. They can be habitations of the devil. These places of worship have no value unless the keeper is a good man of God. Temples, mosques, churches are what man makes them to be."

[Translation]

He stated this in 1927. I would say that the number of temples, mosques etc. is so large in India but people in general do not follow the path shown by them. My submission is that nobody else but he Member who represents the particular area is to be held responsible if communal riots take place in rural areas of his constituency. I would like to quote an old couplet in this regard.

"Masjid to bana leepal bhar mein, Imaan ki hararat walon nein Man apana purana paapi, barson mein naraji ban na sake Iqbal bara upadeshak hai, mun baton se moh leta hai Guphatar kagazi to yeh bana, kidar ka gazi ban na saka."

My submission is that we are responsible for the communal riots which take place in rural areas. People had elected us to set things right but we pass away time in discussions.

[English]

"For me, God and Truth are convertible terms and if anyone told me that God was of untruth or God was of torture, I would decline to worship him. Therefore, in politics also we have to establish the kingdom of Heaven."

[Translation]

We should always speak truth, some-

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

times some people make allegations on Hindu community for the untoward incidents which take place in Masjid. Why do the Government have not imposed ban on communal activities inspite of many assurances being given since long. If ban is not imposed on such activities, they would pose a serious threat to the country. My submission is that it hardly matters whether a person is Muslim or Hindu, one should be human being though a number of religious institutions are there in India but it is difficult to become a human being. I would like to relate a story to you. Once a cow of a person entered the premises of a mosque. The Mullah of that mosque started beating the master of that cow and asked him how the cow entered the holy place to this, he replied that being animal, the cow entered there and as I am a human being I have never entered the holy place. My submission is that peace cannot be established until anti-social elements in these holy places are checked.

[English]

"Where should you seek for God? Are not the poor, the miserable and the downtrodden Gods? Worship them first. I do not believe in God and religion wipe out the tears from the widows' eyes. I cannot bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth."

[Translation]

My submission is that compensation should be provided to those people who suffer losses of life or property during communal riots. Besides, the elements who are involved in such incidents should be awarded deterrent punishment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not like to take much time. I would like to make it clear to those who believe that it is the responsibility of the Government to check communal riots, that it requires joint effort of the Government and the people. The Government cannot accomplish this task without

cooperation of the people. The Government should keep a strict vigilance at places which are prone to communal riots. As I am a quite senior Member in the House, so all other Members give me due regard. I would like to offer a suggestion. The Member who represents the area where communal riots take place, should be accountable. Merely imposing ban on certain activities won't do. My submission is that unless the public in general cooperate with Government, communal riots cannot be checked.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the hon. Home Minister is present here and is a great connoisseur of Urdu poetry I would like to begin with your permission with a verse:

"Tumhin katil tumhin shahid tumhin
munsib thehare,
Akarba mere karain khoon ka dawa kis
par."

Sir, every now and then we meet here after a few more names have been added to the litany of shame; of places which have become symbols of man's inhumanity to man and of communal violence. If 1980 was the year of Moradabad; 1981 was the year of Bihar Sharief. 1982 was the year of Meerut and 1983 was the year of Nellie. 1984 was the year of Delhi and 1985 was the year of Bhiwandi. 1986 was the year of Ahmedabad and 1987 once again, unfortunately, the year of Meerut, this year we have the year of Murshidabad, Aurangabad, Muzaffarnagar, Makrana, Mathura, Hazaribagh and of Bombay.

Sir, we always hang our heads in shame. We repeat the worn out cliches. We repeat the old shop-soiled suggestions and proposals that have gathered dust in the files of the Home Minister and the Home Minister stands up and repeats those same assurances and sometimes takes cover behind statistics. 'No. This year we had lesser number of riots.'

What a great achievement. We did not have 700 riots this year; we had only 600. How do we estimate the human suffering, anguish and agony? We have no measure for this great national tragedy. We forget that all human blood is of the same colour, that all suffering speaks the same language, that all suffering has the same face. It is the Indian face. We forget that humanity is indivisible. Sir, we have in our country, in our great land of freedom—thanks to the Home Minister, permit me to say so because he is the custodian of law and order—the freedom to kill and to be killed; we have the freedom to assault and to be assaulted; we have the freedom to abuse and to be abused. There are communal organisations in the land of have freedom to organise propaganda, malicious, vicious propaganda to sharpen the knives, incite and instigate the people, to organise senas and to create problems from time to time. The educational institutions have the freedom to breed communal consciousness through text books beautifully poisoned in graduated doses, that is, where the mass media has the freedom to misinform or disinform or to suppress facts, where the political parties have the freedom to play the Hindu card or the Muslim card, where bureaucracy has the freedom to do injustice day in day out, to ignore situations of conflict and tension and then to take sides, where the police has the freedom to break bones and to teach them a lesson. When we breed communal consciousness and when we allow conspirators the run of the place, when we let communal tensions build up in our society, when we store explosives in the basement of our mansion, how are we surprised when these tensions erupt into violence? Then with the first lighting of a match stick. And then of course, as I said, we can make long speeches, beat our breasts and rub our hands and make long faces and mouth phrases of hypocrisy laws in our country have become a dead letter and the custodians of law have gone to sleep. Communalism is an offensive today and communalism is not the monopoly of any community. But communalism of the majority. Hindu communalism which has developed today a chauvinistic face and a fascist

dimension is the threat to the integrity of our nation. Sir, there is a conspiracy of the *status quo* forces when they face the upsurge of the *anti-status quo* forces for a redistribution of the goods and resources of the society. The reason for the conspiracy is here. The anti-progressive forces, the anti-social forces, the forces who do not want the power of the society and the wealth of the society to be shared have conspired to communalise the political environment in order that the inequitable system which exists today continues to persist. That is why old myths are dug up, old tales are resurrected, graves are upturned, old wounds are scraped and an agitation like one in the form of liberation of the Ram Janam Bhoomi comes into existence. It is a dispute which is created, it is a conflict which is manufactured where it did not exist. Sir, we had 'Ekatmata Yachna' throughout the country, we had Ram-Janaki Yatra throughout the country. I would like to know as to where the Government was and what was the Government doing? Was it sleeping throughout these years, these five or six years? We had the great Dharam Sansads organised in many places by organisations like the Bharat Sadhu Samaj and Vishva Hindu Parishad. New senas came into existence. *Trishul Dharies* became a power in the land and the Government was sleeping. In Kumbh Mela, an auspicious occasion of great religious significance, speeches were made which had nothing to do with religion; political speeches defying the law, defying the order, defying the system and defied the Constitution and the Government did not lift a finger.

Sir, the communal forces have been mobilising themselves throughout the country and the security forces are just about waking up. Shiv Sena, Bal Thackeray launched an agitation, 'Quran Chero ya Hindustan Chero. I would like to know what action the Home Minister took. Bajrang Dal ran a parallel administration. I told the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of U.P. in August and October last year and the entire scene of U.P. was set ablaze. I would like to know what action was taken against the Bajrang Dal. There are forces here which

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

want Quran to be proscribed which want perhaps Islam to be banned. There are forces here which show hatred against the Muslims saying that they breed like rabbits, that they infiltrate like rats, that they convert others to their religion forcibly with the help of foreign money, that they conspire against the future of India dreaming of re-establishing the Muslim rule in this country. And this propaganda goes undisturbed.

Sir, there are people who seize graveyards and occupy mosques in hundreds of villages and hundreds of towns, I think the Home Minister's file is full of my letters on the subject but nothing has been done. Sir, dirty propaganda in the form of inflammatory slogans goes on even at the time of religious procession, I don't want to repeat the slogans as the Home Minister knows about that. But no action is taken against the organisers of processions or against the sponsors of those occasions. Sir, should we have the liberty of offending the dignity of a community; should we have the freedom to question the loyalty of a community? And if the Government remains silent or dumb what lessons what conclusions are to be drawn by the mischief makers?

Sir, books and publications, leaflets and posters are published throughout the country which are offensive, derogatory, inflammatory, provocative and the law remains silent—there is no dearth of laws on the books. I wish the theme of Hindu unity and Hindu solidarity was brought up for the reform of the Hindu society. No, Hindu solidarity is being organised in terms of conflict, in terms of hatred, in terms of a negative approach, in terms of a chauvinistic approach to put it into conflict with an other community.

Sir, there are cases of police atrocities which must be distinguished from communal violence. How shall we even forget the Hashimpura? 34 young men were taken to the canal side and slaughtered in cold blood. Their bodies were thrown into the canal. It is a matter of national shame for our country.

Two years have passed. I would like to know whether a single police man has been suspended. What had happened to the killers of Maliana. Only a month ago in Bombay 13 people were killed in cold blood. It was not a communal riot; it was not a case of communal violence. It is true to say that communal forces have penetrated our security forces. They have become contaminated, as was pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Sir, it is a funny situation but this is the usual story. The police force joins the mobs, provides them supporting fire and then curfew is imposed. Then the victims are harassed. Then indiscriminatory arrests are made; women are harassed and their belongings are robbed. Then they are taken into police custody and tortured. Their bones are broken and they are even killed in jail. Then false cases are instituted. This is the case and this is the pattern everywhere, whether it is Meerut or Maliana.

"Daman par na koi chheent, na kharjaar
par koi daag,
Tum katl kare ho ki karamat kare ho."

Sir, I did not want to speak on Babri Masjid. Yes, I did not want to, but I have to say one thing. We have nothing against our Hindu brothers. If our Hindu brothers wish to construct one hundred temples to the glory of Lord Rama in Ayodhya which is their sacred city, I have nothing against it. They are welcome. But why should they say that they were going to demolish a historic mosque which has existed there for about 450 years? When there was no evidence that a temple even existed at that site and when there was no evidence that the exact birth site of Lord Rama is exactly where the Babri Masjid stands. It can be anywhere in Ayodhya.

We have tried negotiations—bilateral, trilateral, formal, informal, direct, indirect! We have tried mediation. We have tried to create political consensus. I am happy to say that a political consensus has emerged in the country slowly. But there are people in this country who say. "We do not abide by any law. We do not respect any rule. We do

not respect our Constitution. We do not believe in the rule of law. We shall do what we like and we shall not abide by the court's decision."

Sir, I will use this forum to appeal to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, to the RSS and to the BJP to respect the rule of law, because without rule of law, the country shall not remain what it is, country shall be divided. I would like the Government to warn the Vishwa Hindu Parishad about the consequences of defiance of law. I would like to appeal to the Government to take every possible measure to protect the dignity of the mosque and prevent its demolition. I would request the Government to see the essence of this campaign. It is not a religious campaign, Mr. Home Minister and Mr. Prime Minister. It is nothing but a political campaign. Their target is not the Babri Masjid. Their target is the secular order of the country. Their aim is not the construction of a new temple. Their aim is to construct a Hindu Rashtra.

"Yeh Siyasat ki ada hai, Sanha koi nahin,
Sabke moonh mein hai zaban, bolta koi nahin."

Sir, let the elections be close at hand. But elections come and go. Governments come and go. Power is transient. Nobody is born to rule for ever. But country must exist and country must survive. Therefore, through you Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I appeal to the Government to take every possible measure in truthful obedience to the dictates of the Constitution, in consonance with the dictates of the moral law, in consonance with the duty of the custodians of the law and order of the State and the destiny the people of India. Stop this flood before it is too late. Stop this fire before it consumes everything that is valuable and precious in our heritage, in our history and in our life.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a secular India alone is an India that can survive.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Let me also speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is only intervening. The Home Minister will give the final reply. You can speak tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Alright, I will speak in Telugu.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, a secular India alone is an India that can survive. Perhaps an India that is not secular does not deserve to survive. Sir, India and secularism must remain synonymous to assure the glory of our civilisation and the future of our country.

In every village of India, in every *basti*, and in every *mohalla*, there are people of different faiths, of different languages, of different cultures who live together as neighbours. Secularism is a condition of our existence. It is the essence of our tradition. Secularism and our nationhood are inseparable.

We are a multi-religious society, we are a multi-lingual society, we are a multi-cultural society, but we are not a multi-national society. We are one people, we are one nation, we are one country and we have one common citizenship.

Sir, most civilisations posit nationhood and diversity as antithetical. The single greatest contribution of India to world civilisation is to demonstrate that there is nothing antithetical between diversity and nationhood. Through 5000 years of living experience, we have demonstrated to the world that our unity in diversity is a vibrant reality.

Sir, today's world is in desperate need

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

of learning from India's experience. Peace and survival in the modern age depend on non-violence, on tolerance, on compassion and understanding; on peaceful co-existence between diverse philosophies and diverse ways of life. Through technological development the world is becoming smaller and is growing into a global village. The world is equally in need of unity and diversity.

India's secularism is a global need because global secularism is inseparable from human survival; it is inseparable from global inter-dependence; it is inseparable from global co-operation.

Sir, the history of humanity is blood splattered with the consequences of narrow-minded nationalisms, equating community with nation, religion with nation, language with nation, ethnicity with nation. To escape history's trap of turbulence and tragedy, many countries and regional groupings are now seeking to escape the exclusivisms of past. They are reaching towards multi-cultural societies, where diverse faiths, languages and cultures can live together in harmony, equality and confidence, in the confidence, that they can conserve their heritage and their culture, with the self-confidence to exchange ideas and experiences, to live together without the cross-fertilisation of ideas, leading to cultural genocide.

Sir, in this world-wide effort, the world is learning from India's unity in diversity. No other civilization has as long a record as ours in evolving a composite culture. No other country has as long a record as ours of a polity based on secularism.

Sir, notwithstanding thousands of years of secularism, the forces of communalism have not been vanquished. The history of India is a kind of dialectic between the forces of secularism, tolerance and compassion versus the forces of communalism, fundamentalism and fanaticism. In the long run, secularism will always triumph. But the never ceasing running battle with the opposing forces of communalism continues which we

must fight.

Sir, it is also important to understand how India sees secularism. How do we understand secularism? First and foremost, our secularism is not anti-religious or irreligious. We have a deep and abiding appreciation of the rich vein of spirituality that runs through our culture, that runs through every religion of India. It runs through our history, it runs through every person who is an Indian. That rich vein of spirituality is the source of our moral values, of our ideals and our standards, of our goals and of our objectives. We venerate this spiritual tradition. We cherish its moral values. We respect all the different forms in which this spirituality manifests itself. The cardinal principle of our secularism is equal respect for all religions: *sarva dharma samabhaav*.

18.00 hrs.

Our second great principle is that we respect all religions equally. No religious community is singled out for favours by the State, no religious community is subjected to any disability or disadvantage by the State. The State has no religion. The State is above religion. For the State, religion is a private and personal matter for the individual. Whatever religion an Indian professes, whatever faith an Indian propagates, for the State it is a personal matter. The State is concerned only with full protection for all, with equal opportunity for all, with equitable benefits for all. For the State, all Indians are Indians equal in the eyes of the State.

The third principle, which flows from the first and second, is that since religion has high value, it must remain in the sphere of private and personal life. It has no role to play in the politics of the country.

Sir, injecting religion into politics is the poisoning of our body politic. Mixing religion with politics is against the traditions of our civilization, the canons of our Constitution and the survival of our State.

Sir, we have not forgotten, and we will never forget, the terrible consequences to

the Freedom Movement, of the mixing of religion with politics. From the War of Independence that started in 1857 to 1940, Indians of all communities, except communalists, were together in the battle to free India, to make India independent for all Indians irrespective of their creed or caste, living together as one nation was axiomatic, respecting and celebrating our glorious diversity, united in the belief that India belongs equally to all Indians.

Soon after the Lahore Resolution was passed by the Muslim League, Sir, because of the Quit India Movement the secular leaders of all communities and religions at that time were mostly in jail or had gone underground. Sir, it gave an opportunity for the communalists to make inroads into the mainstream. Within less than a decade of the Lahore Resolution, India was partitioned.

We shall never let another partition of India happen again. We shall never again let the forces of communalism triumph over secularism.

A patriotic Indian is a secular Indian. A nationalist Indian is a secular Indian. A dedicated Indian is a secular Indian. A disciplined Indian is a secular Indian.

Sir, through forty years of Independence we have shown that we are one nation. We have faced external aggression as a united nation. We have stood firm as one nation against the internal forces of fundamentalism and fanaticism. It is illustrated most dramatically by what has happened in Punjab. The protagonists of secession found common cause with religious fanatics. Together, they roped in terrorists, murderers, hired assassins, gun-runners, smugglers and common criminals, mixing politics with religion, mixing religion with criminality. Gurdwaras were turned into criminal dens till Operation Black Thunder, proving that terrorism was not for religion, not for religious purposes, but for ulterior motives. The people were disgusted at the defilement of the shrines and the misuse of religion. They were disgusted with the intimidation of the

Granthis and the oppression of the sevadars.

The people of Punjab have not given in. The tolerance of our people has triumphed. The brotherhood of centuries has triumphed. The innate secularism of our people has triumphed. Sir, the forces of communalism have not accepted defeat. They are always on the prowl, always looking for an opportunity to make mischief, always trying to insinuate themselves into the political life of the country working from behind the scene or using others as a front. If the secular forces stand together, communalism can be contained. The danger arises when political parties, for opportunistic reasons, lend the weight of their support to narrow causes.

There are political parties represented even in this House that have become tools wittingly or unwittingly of fundamentalism and fanaticism masquerading as religion. Some political parties live on stoking the fears of religious minorities. Other political parties live on stoking the religious passions of the majority communities. And then there are those who convert petty arguments and minor disputes into communal conflagrations. There are those that create disputes where none exist. There are those that incite passions only to pose as protectors of the faith. The Congress is pledged to have nothing to do under any circumstances with such forces.

As a Government our foremost duty is to safeguard secularism. We invite the cooperation of every section of this House to join us in this great national endeavour. I welcome the suggestion that has been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I have already requested the Home Minister to call all the secular parties, all the nationalist 1st parties, and to talk with them and work with them to see how we can build a composite culture.

Our secular traditions began with the Vedas and the epics. The concept of the Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, further developed by the Buddha and Mahavira, was the basis for the development of Indian civilization and of our society. We welcomed Judaism in

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

Kerala; we welcomed St. Thomas and Christianity; we welcomed Zoroastrianism and today we have the largest Parsi community in the world; we welcomed the great Sikh Gurus from Guru Nanak to Guru Gobind Singh. We synthesized Islam and the great Sufi tradition of Amir Khusro and Kabir and Baba Farid and Shah Abdul Latif. Our religious festivals are festivals not of one community but of all Indians and all communities. We celebrate them together.

Over the last 40 years we have augmented our capacity to tackle communalism. It is reflected in the declining trend in communal incidents. It is reflected in the containment in the numbers of persons losing their lives and suffering injury in communal clashes. But the task has not ended. It will not end till there are no more communal incidents, till there is no more loss of life or limb or property. Indeed, not even then as the highest vigilance will be required to keep communalism at bay. We will have to fight communalism till it is defeated and ended and completely vanquished.

Law and order is a State subject. The Centre can at best consider the national perspective, issue guidelines and assist State Governments, but the primary responsibility lies squarely with the State Governments. The State Governments have been assisted time and again by the courts, and I would specially like to congratulate the Bombay High Court and Justice Barucha for their historic decision.

Sir, we have commended to the Chief Ministers the far-reaching recommendations of the National Integration Council's subgroup headed by Shri P.N. Haksar. There has been some effect, although the overall action has not been to our satisfaction. The overall communal situation has become better than in the past. But there is no room for complacency. The communal monster must be laid low.

Indiraji fell martyr to the bullets of com-

munalism. She was the author of the 15-Point Programme which was to be implemented by all the State Governments. I have chaired a number of reviews of that programme and although we have made much progress, I am not happy with the progress that has been made. Much more needs to be done and we will be seeing to it that the follow up is up to the mark. With each session that we have had the follow up has worked better and the results are showing. The curve is on the upswings. But it is too slow. It must be accelerated. We urge the protection of the minorities. We must work for multi-religious police forces. We must give special assistance for the education and economic advancement of the minorities.

The challenge to secularism is not from one quarter, but from fanatics of all faiths stirring trouble in various ways. There are those who ignore our composite culture and project to followers, a distorted and motivated picture of India's history creating grievances where there are none, making political capital out of distressed religious sentiments. It is for the State Governments to be alive to such attempts, to set up an intelligence system for advance information about trouble makers and trouble spots. It is for State Governments to take preventive action and quick, corrective measures.

No State Government, Congress or non-Congress, can claim an unblemished record. All State Governments, Congress and non-Congress, have attempted to tackle the problem. No State Government has ever been refused a full assistance of the Centre in preventing or tackling the problems in a particular situation. This is not an issue between the Centre and the States. It is not an issue between the Congress and other parties. It is a national issue and it is an issue that demands a national response.

The elements of a response, formulated through a general consensus and the consent of the country, is what is needed. The secular injunctions of the Constitution must be carried out in good faith and with deep dedication. Religion must not be mixed with

politics. No one doing so can run for elections today after our recent amendments. But still there are some political parties who have not amended their constitutions. These political parties must amend their constitution and bring them into conformity with the nation's Constitution.

The minorities needing educational and economic help must be assisted to avail of equality of opportunity as guaranteed by the law. Genuine grievances must be tackled quickly. Imaginary grievances must be quickly exposed. The machinery of law and order must be insulated from all religious prejudice, from all communal overtones. The people of India must be involved in giving practical expression to their innate secularism.

This year we are celebrating the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was one of our greatest secular leaders, perhaps one of the greatest secular leaders of all time.

When Gandhiji was felled by religious fanatics, the national responsibility of carrying forward secularism fell on Panditji's shoulders.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru staunchly stood against the bloodletting of partition, reassured the minorities, reformed the obsolete and oppressive mores of the majority community. He gave Indians of all faiths the confidence that the State is above all prejudice, above all discrimination, above all narrowness. He assured every Indian of honour and opportunity.

Sir, we would soon like to call a meeting of the National Integration Council to discuss the issue of communalism, and we would like that to be followed up after the Home Minister has his initial meetings with leaders and members of the opposition parties.

Sir, in a few days, we will be commemorating the 25th anniversary of the passing away of Panditji. There can be no more significant manner of honouring Panditji's memory than in fulfilling his ideals, in rededicating ourselves, in rededicating India and every Indian to the principles of secularism which Jawaharlal Nehru espoused and the unflinching application of the principles to the political and social life of our country.

Thank you, Sir.

18.15 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Seventy-first Report

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I beg to present the Seventy-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 4, 1989/
Vaisakha 14, 1911 (Saka)*

© 1989 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6**
