

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 19, 1989/Chaitra 29,
1911 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Jobs to the Unemployed

*638. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs provided to the unemployed through the employment exchanges during the last four years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide more jobs to unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Annexure giving information on placements to job-seekers, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, through employment exchanges, is given below.

(b) The Central element in the development strategy of the 7th Plan is the generation of productive employment. This objective is to be achieved through various sectoral developmental programmes and a number of beneficiary/employment oriented schemes/programmes like the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), etc. A new programme, Jawahar Lal Rozgar Yojana, is proposed to be launched during 1989-90. The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are proposed to be merged.

ANNEXURE

Placement effected by Employment Exchanges

(*in thousands*)

States/U. Ts.	Number of placements effected during			
	1985	1986	1987	1988
1.	2.	3.	4.	5
<i>States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.2	19.8	20.7	19.5
2. Arunachal Pradesh @				—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3. Assam	7.3	5.2	5.5	6.4
4. Bihar	11.2	22.7	20.5	18.7
5. Goa	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.9
6. Gujarat	13.0	12.9	13.7	13.0
7. Haryana	17.0	14.7	13.8	12.1
8. Himachal Pradesh	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.9	2.3	4.5
10. Karnataka	14.8	9.3	8.8	8.4
11. Kerala	13.7	15.3	14.1	15.6
12. Madhya Pradesh	37.2	23.3	23.1	25.1
13. Maharashtra	42.9	38.1	30.3	29.8
14. Manipur	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1
15. Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
16. Mizoram	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
17. Nagaland	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
18. Orissa	14.0	15.4	11.2	10.0
19. Punjab	8.1	7.3	8.4	9.0
20. Rajasthan	24.3	17.4	16.6	13.0
21. Sikkim*				
22. Tamilnadu	52.6	50.9	45.6	50.0
23. Tripura	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
24. Uttar Pradesh	30.2	31.8	28.0	29.1
25. West Bengal	13.1	9.4	10.1	12.9

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4
2. Chandigarh	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli @				0.1
4. Delhi	56.0	41.5	45.5	36.0
5. Daman & Diu**				
6. Lakshadweep	@@	@@	@@	@@
7. Pondicherry	03.	0.4	0.3	1.4
Total:—	388.5	351.3	334.4	328.5

- Note:
1. * No Employment Exchanges is functioning
 2. ** Data are not maintained.
 3. @ Data are maintained only from 1988.
 4. @@ Figures less than 50
 5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given statewide figures in detail. The private companies and firms having more than 20 employees are covered under the Employment Exchange Act. But what has been seen is that the provisions of the Act are being ignored not only by the private companies and firms but also by Government officials who first appoint the candidates they are interested in on daily wages and get them regularised after a certain period. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey in this regard has been conducted. If so, the number of such candidates appointed statewide in different offices

as against the number of the candidates taken through Employment Exchanges?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, the Annexure to the statement in reply to the question shows the number of placements in different States to job seekers through the Employment Exchanges. According to the provisions of the Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification Act, it is a statutory obligation of the private firms and the companies to get the vacancies notified in Employment Exchanges. There is no such statutory provision, particularly in the case of casual labour, that the candidates will be appointed only through Employment Exchanges. As regards regular employment, vacancies have to be notified. But, it cannot

be denied that casual labourers are appointed from outside and after a certain period their services are regularised. No survey regarding the number of the placements made from outside as against the number of those appointed through employment exchanges has been conducted.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. The hon. Minister has admitted that in many cases candidates are first appointed on daily wages and later on their services are regularised. According to the Act, it is necessary that the vacancies are notified and the candidates are taken through Employment Exchanges. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any such case has been brought to his notice, and if so, whether any action has been taken or prosecution launched against those who have violated the provisions of the Act?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the notification for the regular posts is concerned, the number of such cases where the vacancies were not notified by the employer before the appointments is not more. But when such cases come to notice, action is taken by the Employment Exchanges working under the administrative control of the State Governments. But no action is possible in the cases of casual vacancies since notification is not compulsory in such cases.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I can tell you the names but they may lose their job. The Government should keep a check on such malpractices.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government has conducted any survey to know as to how many unemployed people have been registered in the Employment Exchanges and how many labourers are there in the unorganised sector in our country. I want Statewise figures.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I have got the Statewise figures of registrants in the Employment Exchanges. Those figures I can produce.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: You can give me the total number of registrants.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The total number of registrants in the country is roughly about 30 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer- absent;

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik- absent;

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh- absent.

Diversification of Jute Products

*642. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU†:**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an apex body for diversification of jute products is proposed to be set up;

(b) whether a national seminar was held for this purpose in New Delhi;

(c) if so, the main suggestions put forth at the seminar; and

(d) the action being taken by Government thereon?

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 National Seminar on diversified jute products was held at New Delhi on 17-18, March 1989 under the auspices of the Jute Manufactures Development Council

(JMDC). One of the recommendations made in the Seminar relates to the setting up of a new organisation or assigning the task to one of the existing organisations in jute sector for marketing of diversified jute products all over the country and abroad. Some other important suggestions include-

(i) Identification and market surveys for jute based handloom and handicrafts products;

(ii) Preparation of project profiles based on cost benefit analysis for the manufacture of jute rigid packaging boxes for apples, tea, etc. as substitutes for woodbased boxes.

(iii) Introduction of geo-jute textiles for soil conservation, road building and other activities.

The various suggestions made in the Seminar are under detailed examination at various levels and action would be taken by the concerned organisations at the Centre as well as State levels.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: I would like to know whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the ministry of Finance for giving incentives to the entrepreneurs which are ready for setting up the units to manufacture diversified jute products and, if so, what are the main concessions given by the Ministry?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have already given concessions with regard to diversified jute products. We have a scheme called Internal Market Assistance Scheme. Another scheme which we call is the External Market Assistance Scheme. Just to give an example, we give subsidies on the sale of these diversified products. Some institutions are designated and on that basis we give them concessions.

For export also, a number of concessions have been given. We are trying to promote these diversified projects in every possible way.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: I want to know whether the Government has received a number of applications from the jute manufacturers for setting up of units to manufacture diversified jute products in the country; if so, how many applications have been received from each State?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am not aware of any applications received from the jute manufacturers to start jute manufacture. Actually, we have over-capacity in jute. Unless some special products are intended to be manufactured, I don't think it should be possible to increase the normal capacity of, say, ~~line~~ sacking and hessian. So, our present policy is that we should diversity products and use any excess capacity that might be available for producing not the usual type of goods but the diversified goods about which I made a mention here.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S.B. Sidnal—absent; Shri Somnath Rath—absent; Prof. Ramkrishna More—absent; Shri Banwari Lal Purohit—absent.

Testing of Finished Medicines, Vaccines and Serums

*646. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples drawn for testing of finished medicines, vaccines and serums from the market during 1987 and 1988;

(b) the number of cases in which test reports have been received; and

(c) the number of cases in which medicines, vaccines and serums were found to be sub-standard or spurious and the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

As per information available with the Ministry, the number of samples tested and results of tests for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:

Year	Number of samples tested	Found Sub-standard	Found Spurious
1986-87	26,397	4,025	78
1987-88	24,715	3,336	33

The details of medicines found substandard/spurious are given below:

Category of drugs	1986-87			1987-88		
	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of samples found spurious	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of samples found spurious
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Vitamins	3766	262	6	3563	254	2
Hormones	1437	98	2	1518	106	1
Antibiotics	5834	416	10	5177	362	5
Biologicals	1740	123	2	1561	110	1
Chemotherapeutics	2976	213	5	2806	209	2
Galenicals	1785	126	4	1314	93	1

Category of drugs	1986-87			1987-88		
	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of samples found spurious	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of samples found spurious
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sera & Vaccines	108	6	—	87	1	—
Others	8751	2781	49	8689	2201	21
	26,397	4,025	78	24,715	3,336	33

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: My question is not related to such points which should be replied so casually. The hon. Minister produces figures when asked for by the Members of Parliament. A person can bear with the shortage of cloth by reducing his necessities and can live in hardships. Similarly absence of proper education facilities can also be tolerated but he cannot tolerate the substandard and spurious medicines which are harmful to life and which he with great difficulty manages to purchase for his children, family members and friends. The hon. Minister has not stated the number of sample drawn and tested during the year 1987-88. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify this point in the House.

Secondly, through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what action has been taken against the guilty persons after the drugs such as, vitamins hormones, biologicals and galenicals, were tested and found too substandard and spurious. I also want to know whether those medicines have been banned?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the action taken by the Government in the cases of substandard medicines. I may tell you and perhaps you will remember that there was a similar question last week also. I had stated that as far as the question of issuing licences and imposing penalties is concerned, a government machinery is there to look into such cases and the punishment is also given as recommended by them under the law.

As regards the question of cancellation of manufacturing licences, during the year 1987-88 and the action taken in the matter, I would like to tell you that action in the cases of substandard and spurious drugs has been taken in the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. According to the latest information available, there were 53 cases for prosecution during

the year 1987-88, out of which 22 cases are of drug adulteration and 31 cases are of spurious drugs. Action has been taken in all these cases.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know it very well that ours is a very big country where 28-30 cases are meaningless. It is a very insignificant figure. He himself has admitted that the life saving drugs have been found substandard and spurious. This is the position of the life saving drugs what to say of other ordinary medicines like Asprine, etc. Law provides for drawing of the samples and it is the duty of Inspectors to draw maximum samples and submit their report to the Government. There strength is in no way short.

Although high salaries, emoluments another amenities are provided to them, but only few samples are drawn and tested. They do not draw and test the samples of those companies, factories, dealers and retailers from whom they take money or have some sort of understanding for it on monthly or yearly basis. If anyhow they are made to test such samples, factual report is not submitted. In view of the position of the life-saving-drugs explained above will the hon. Minister make it compulsory for the drug inspectors and other concerned persons of the department to draw maximum samples and submit correct reports, and whether she will also make a provision of exemplary punishment in such cases which should be a lesson for others?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such cases can be examined under the provisions of the law. If you bring some particular cases to my notice, I may write to the State Government to deal with such cases under the existing provisions of the law. But some solid case should be there.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I have hundreds of cases where samples have not been tested and tested samples have not been sent to the Government. Thanks for the gesture shown by you.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: You can have hundreds of such cases but I want a solid case so that I may ask the State Government to take action in the matter.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I will certainly give you. I pay you my thanks. But I fear that you will not take any action.....(Interruptions)

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I will certainly take action. Why do you presume so.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this subject there should be an half-an-hour discussion as has been said earlier also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a punishment first in one or two cases. After that, I will look into the matter. Mr. Rai is a drug expert.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: That is why I am demanding an half-an-hour discussion on this subject. All the cases will come up.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see what action is taken. Shri Harish Rawat. —Absent.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: It is such an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take them on their word now.

Shri Harish Rawat. Absent.

Shri Prakash Chandra. Absent.

Shri Satish Chandra Sinha. Absent.

Shri Mullapally Ramachandran. Absent.

Shri Thampan Thomas. He is also absent

Shri Sharad Dighe.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sharad ji, kindly come to my rescue.

[English]

All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

*652. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Association of All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Bombay submitted a memorandum on 24th November, 1988; and

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

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

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The grievances contained in the letter dated 24th November, 1988 from the Employees' Association of the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay and the Action taken by Government on each item, are as follows:—

S. No.	Grievance	Action taken by Govt.
1	2	3
1.	That the post of Director, All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation is vacant for last 2 years and no decision for appointment of	As the Union Public candi Service Commis-

1

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Director has been taken so far.

find any suitable date, they advised that the qualifications for the post be relaxed for attracting more candidates. Accordingly, necessary amendments to the rules have been made and fresh requisition for recruitment to the post has been sent to the Commission.

2. Present Chief Medical Officer who is incharge of the Institute is not delegated with necessary administrative power to take decision regarding import issues relating to the efficient functioning of the Institute. Therefore, Several senior posts have remained vacant.

The Chief Medical Officer was delegated necessary administrative and financial power on 8th December, 1988 by the Director General of Health Services.

3 That there are hardly any health and welfare facilities for the employees of the institute.

This is not correct. There is a recognised Sports & Recreation Club in the institute to look after the welfare of its employees. So far as the health care of the employees is concerned, they are covered under the Central Government Health Scheme which is functioning in the city.

4. There does not exist any channel for promotion present employees in their future, leading to lot of frustration, discomfort and lack of enthusiasm in them.

The cadre review of the Group 'C' and Group 'D' staff has been completed and the scheme is being processed for implementation.

5. The workshop staff has not been given the of Rs. 1200-1800, inspite of representation forwarded to Director General Health Services for the same.

This issue has been grade referred to the Anomalies Committee.

6. There have been talks about this Institute being given statutory status so as to ensure its smooth development. But so far this proposal has not moved, nor the Association been taken into confidence about it.

There is no such proposal at present to give statutory status to the institute.

7. The Hon'ble Health Minister Shri Motilal Vora,

The Union health Minister

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during his visit to this institute in August, 1988 had assured to hold a high level meeting for solving problems of this Institute in September, 1988. However, we are not in receipt of any further communication in this connection.

visited the Institute in July, 1988. Subsequent to his visit, the position regarding vacant posts was reviewed by the Government and all possible steps have been taken to fill them at the earliest.

Some of the other grievances of the employees of the institute are related to the grant of Patient Care Allowance and Risk Allowance. The position in regard to these grievances, are given below:—

Patient Care Allowance

The matter is under examination.

Risk Allowance

The matter is under consideration in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been doing yeoman's service for the last more than thirty years and has established itself as a pioneer Institute in the whole of South East Asia and has been providing comprehensive rehabilitation programme for the physically handicapped patients through its various departments. Even though this Institute is doing such a very important service to the handicapped, not only in the city of Bombay but in the surrounding rural areas also, the position is - as the Minister has admitted - that the post of Director is vacant for the last two years. Then, the Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Institute. No powers were delegated to him for a long time. And for some time they were delegated, but unfortunately that Chief Medical Officer also expired. And now again the powers of the Director are not delegated to anybody. Over

and above that, the employees' demand for cadre review to Group 'C' and Group 'D' is pending for a long time. I would like to know whether the Minister will take serious steps in the matter of appointing not only Director, Chief Medical Officer but other fourteen top posts which are lying vacant for the last so many years. So, this good institution is itself being crippled because the top most Director and other responsible officers are not there. And even the grades of these employees, Group C and Group D, in which most of the employees belong to Scheduled Caste, are also not reviewed for a long time. This is pending for a long time. Will the Minister take this seriously and take prompt action in this a matter? It has remained topless for so many years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To-pleteness is modernisation.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, as the Union Public Service Commission was unable to find suitable candidate, they advised that the qualifications for the post be relaxed for attracting more candidates. Accordingly, necessary amendments to the rules have been made and a fresh requisition for recruitment to the post has been sent to the Commission.

Sir, regarding the Chief Medical Officer, he was delegated necessary administrative and financial powers 8th December 1988 by the Director-General of Health Services.

With regard to the second part of the

supplementary question of the hon. Member, I can assure the hon. House that definitely we will look into the whole matter and do the needful.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, the difficulties which are pointed out could have been solved earlier. Anyway, I would like to point out one more demand of the employees, namely Patient Care Allowance, which has been mentioned in your reply at Page 3. Now, the Patient Care Allowance atleast should have been granted immediately because the Patient Care Allowance has already been granted to Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Hospital, New Delhi, Lady Harding Medical Collage, New Delhi and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi by your Under-Secretary's letter dated 25th January 1988 with effect from 1st December 1987. Why do you make discrimination between the employees working at Delhi and at Bombay, who are doing good work of rehabilitation in this Institute where disabled persons are being treated?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I know the concern of the hon. Member because he comes from Bombay. And very recently, sometime around last week, a delegation of this organisation met me along with the hon. Member.

Sir, the question regarding grant of Patient Care Allowance to Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees, i.e. non-ministerial, of sub-ordinate organisations under DGHS including the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay is very much under consideration. But I would like to mention here that no final decision has been taken in this regard.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That is what I am asking....(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: This demand is very much under consideration. I would like to assure the House that we will definitely do a thing as seen as possible from our side.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohanbhai Patel...Absent

Shri V. Krishna Rao...Absent

Shri V. Tulsiram...Absent

Now, the Question List is over. I would again call Hon. Members who were absent earlier and have a second round.

Dr. Digvijay Singh— absent; Q No. 637; Shri Y.S. Mahajan he has been authorised.

Environmental Clearance to Projects

*637. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN** (on behalf of **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale unauthorised felling of trees resorted to by the people in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and other States as a mark of protest against the inordinate delay in according necessary clearance of schemes, involving the cutting of trees;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents that have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the decision on the schemes pending clearance of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Some reports of unauthorised felling of trees resorted to by the people in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh as a mark of protest against the inordinate delay in according necessary clearance of schemes, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received.

(b) In the four districts of Pithoragarh, Almora, Pauri and Dehra Dun, 393 trees are reported to have been felled.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A review of the cases pending for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 revealed that a vast majority of the cases were pending for long periods due to non-furnishing of complete information by the project proponents. It was felt that it would help to induce the project proponents to furnish the required information without delay if they are clearly told that the cases would be treated as rejected if the required information was not given within a stipulated time. In these circumstances, it has now been stipulated that while cases, where full information has been made available should be disposed of within six weeks from the date of receipt of the proposal, in those cases where gaps are noticed in the information furnished, the project proponents should be advised of the same and required to furnish the requisite information within a period of one month. If complete details are not furnished within the stipulated period, the cases are treated as rejected for want of information.

It was also noticed that a number of proposals were pending with the State Governments for long periods because of difficulties in finalising proposals for compensatory afforestation in each case. With a view to getting over this problem, the State Government has been advised to identify a few larger blocks of non-forest land, particularly waste lands like Usar land, for compensatory afforestation proposals, so that these could be used as a 'bank' and the compensatory afforestation requirements in each individual case could be set off against these 'Banks'.

With the implementation of these proposals, the process of clearance of individual cases are expected to be speeded up considerably.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Our forest policy has been a complete failure. During the last 40 years, the tree cover has been reduced from 22 per cent to 11 per cent in the country. Though the object of our Forest Conserva-

tion Act is to see that the area under tree cover increases, the result is that many developmental schemes are not cleared by the Department of Environment and Forests. Because of that, the people's reaction is well known. May I therefore, know whether Government will come forward with an amendment to the Forest Conservation Act to facilitate the clearance of developmental schemes and river projects? And how many such schemes are pending from U.P.?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The question of clearance of those cases under Forest Conservation Act, has, many a time, been discussed in this House. My problem is that if the cases are not coming to us with full facts, it is very difficult for us to take any decision in those cases. It is true that in some areas, because the cases are not coming to us and we are not able to take decisions in those cases, some agitational approach in some areas is being taken. We are taking up the matter with the State Governments and we are asking them to send the cases in proper form with full information so that we may quickly dispose of those cases. We have taken certain measures so that case should be expeditiously disposed of.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The long delay involves sometimes 8 year, 9 years and even 10 years. The Engineering Divisions which are located near the projects remain idle for years. Thus, money is wasted and people get disappointed. Therefore, what is necessary is not only to make the necessary amendment in the Act but also to see that the procedures in the Department are improved. The State Governments say that information has been sent. But when we approach the officer here, he says that he has not received the information. What has happened? Either something is wrong with the Postal Department or the receiving Department. I think, they should write back to the State Government to see that the information is sent back in time. Even if they do not send back the information, they should take steps to facilitate and settle the schemes early because, after all, the development is not only a problem of the States but of the entire country.

Will the hon. Minister take steps to see that the schemes are cleared as soon as possible?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: First of all, let me make it clear that probably the hon. Member is not well informed about the pending cases. There is no question of cases pending with us for more than three to four months. Now the latest procedure which we have adopted is that if the cases are posed to us for clearance with full information, we will clear those cases within six week time if they are forest cases. If the environment cases are there and full facts are supplied to us, then we will clear them within three months time. If some information is lacking, we will ask only once the State Governments for the information. If they supply the information within a period of one month, then we will consider the cases. After that, we will reject those cases because of non-furnishing the information. There is no question of cases pending with us for more than three months.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't make them 'Lakeer ke Faqeer'..

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: There is no question of 'Lakeer ke faqeer'. There is a question of procedure and that procedure has to be adopted. I am very sorry, Sir, I should not have ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are feeling disturbed even without listening to my point. Had you listened to me you could have come to know as to what I was going to say. I went to Andaman where the airport has to be expanded further. Though there is no tree there but the main hindrance is some construction on that land. I also visited little Andaman which is a small island but the restriction of 500 m. is also there. As a result no development project can be taken up there. That is why I was talking of 'Lakeer ke

fakeer' which may put them to loss. You should personally go there to find out the actual position.

[English]

According to the given situation, we should decide the cases.

[Translation]

I have not said that your department is 'Lakeer ke fakeer'. Certain things are deemed proper keeping in view the practical situation. The medicine should be given according to the disease.

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I very much value your advice and I am prepared to go to the State Government headquarters for discussing things with their officers. Rather I had gone to Maharashtra and U.P. and asked them to give full information. If they provide full information, I take decision then and there itself. This is what I am doing, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please go there and see because we have to uplift them.

[English]

They need our support.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, various hydro-electric project schemes submitted by Kerala Government are still pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. One such important project is the Pooyamkutty Project. Regarding this project, conflicting reports are appearing. Some say that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has already given clearance. Some other reports say that the Environment and Forests Ministry is not going to give clearance or has not yet given clearance. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry has already cleared this project. If they have not yet cleared, by what time are they going to give the clearance and

what is the delay in giving this clearance?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, I would require a separate notice for that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, while speaking of the procedure which was laid down by the Ministry

[Translation]

You have said do not make them 'lakeer ke faqeer'

[English]

don't become a salve to the procedure. The procedure is such that, as he said, not a single case is now pending with the Government because all the files have been closed. If the Information does not come within one month, then automatically the file is closed.

[Translation]

'Na Marz Raha Na Mareez'

[English]

I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider the question of procedure, of various details which are required by the State Governments to be submitted, and also whether the Government is going to revise this procedure to see that it is simplified and the information furnished by the State Government is such, on the basis of which the decision could be taken by the Government.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the hon. Member has misunderstood me. As a matter of fact, it is by way of simplifying the procedure that we have taken this step. Earlier what was happening was that the case was posed to us with incomplete information. If we wrote back to the State Governments for giving full information, for months and for years together the information was not reaching us and the case was either pending or it was closed. Now we have taken a step that within three months' time the cases will

be cleared if full information is received. If they do not give full information or if there is any lacuna, we shall write only once to the State Government that this is the information which is lacking. We shall ask them to provide this information so that we may take a decision. As a matter of fact, it is to expedite the clearance of case that we have taken those steps.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would not like to ask the question with respect to a particular project, although I have got a case, because he may not have the facts and figures. But I would like to ask a question in general, as far as clearance of irrigation projects are concerned. Earlier, one criterion that was laid down by the Ministry is that in case the State Government proposes or undertakes to cultivate forests of a particular quantity, at least twice or thrice, then that project will be cleared. I would like to know what is your policy at present on that point and whether projects have been cleared after State Governments have fulfilled these conditions?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, It is not only one particular factor which is taken into account while clearing the case. Sir, It is a question of compensatory afforestation if the forest is involved; it is a question of rehabilitation of the oustees, who are living in the forest areas and whose livelihood is dependent on the forests and it is a question of what proposals have been made in the projects for oustees, for their rehabilitation. It is also an question of the ecological balance, it is a question of gene-pool reserve; it is a question of what sort of forest is there and to what extent the destruction of that forest will bring a greater damage in the name of development.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: There is no problem of felling of trees in our area but some land of the Forest Department has been allotted to the fishermen for constructing Basahat. But the Forest officers say that they will not hand over this land. It is only a

small piece of land and there is no tree on this land. The Centre has released an amount of Rs. 12 lakh, but that has not reached the people. The Government should enquire into this matter. The Vallaira Dam Project in Kach district has been pending since 1967. Therefore, this should also be inquired into because the hon. Minister has said that clearance is given within three months.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this No.

[Translation]

It does not relate to the main question. You please ask a specific question. How the hon. Minister can tell you like this?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer - Absent.

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik - Absent

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh - Absent

Shri S.B. Sidnal - Absent

Shri Somnath Rath - Absent

Prof. Ramkrishna More - Absent

Shri Banwari Lal Purohit - Absent

Shri Harish Rawat - Absent

Shri Prakash Chandra - Absent

Shri Atish Chandra Sinha - Absent

Shri Mullapally Ramachandran - Absent

Shri Thampan Thomas - Absent

Shri Mohanbhai Patel - Absent

Shri V. Krishna Rao - Absent

Shri V. Tulsiram - Absent

The question List is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Retired Defence Employees Working with Arms Dealers in Delhi

*616. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired defence employees found having links with arms dealers in Delhi;

(b) whether they were allowed by Government to work with these arms dealers and if so, on which terms and conditions; and

(c) at what level of authority such decisions are taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No statistics are maintained on alleged "links" of retired defence employees with arms dealers in Delhi.

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

Seizure of Charas in Delhi

*617. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 17 March, 1989 wherein it has been stated that 114 Kg. charas has been seized in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this regard;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been made by Government ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to stop drug trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 5 Persons were arrested in case FIR No. 131/89 dated 15.3.1989 under Sections 20/61/85 NDPS Act at Police Station Trilok Puri, Delhi and 1141 Kg (not 114 Kg.) of charas was recovered from them.

(d) A constant watch is kept on the suspects and a close liaison is maintained with other enforcement agencies.

Utilisation of Funds for Developmental Activities

*618. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where funds given by the Union Government for developmental activities have not been utilised during the last three financial years;

(b) whether any monitoring in this regard has been carried out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) State-wise funds released by Central Government and utilised both in respect of State plans and Special Area Programmes are indicated in Statement I, II, III and IV below. Though, in absolute terms, all States have reported expenditure equal to or more than the central assistance released in some cases the approved Plan outlay could not be reached. As for the Special Area Programmes, there have been unspent balances in particular years but considering that these funds were meant for tackling special problems, States have been urged to utilise the unspent balances within the Plan period.

(b) and (c). The progress of expenditure is being monitored on quarterly basis since 1986-87 and attention of the States is drawn to significant shortfalls with a view to ensuring full utilisation of approved Plan outlays.

STATEMENT-I

Outlay/Central Assistance and Expenditure for Annual Plans 1985-86 to 1987-88 of States

States	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	(Rs. crores)								
	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Special Category States									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	110.00	133.27	111.78
2. Assam	410.00	406.88	400.92*	500.00	467.79	499.02	575.00	528.52	572.40
3. Himachal Pradesh	177.00	169.88	192.32@	215.00	172.49	238.80	235.00	234.81	276.96
4. Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	326.45	274.42@	337.65	359.22	337.66@	387.50	418.84	405.18@
5. Manipur	70.00	98.92	69.68@	87.00	105.97	84.13@	105.00	120.03	105.33@
6. Meghalaya	75.00	64.37	73.67	91.00	91.62	89.04@	110.00	108.20	110.35
7. Mizoram	*	*	*	*	*	*	70.00	63.67	71.66

(Rs. crores)

States	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Nagaland	65.00	123.31	63.45@	78.00	135.57	73.86@	94.75	159.66	95.25@
9. Sikkim	41.00	45.72	42.13@	50.88	53.89	52.71@	54.10	60.36	57.93@
10. Tripura	86.00	92.06	93.76	105.00	107.57	115.06	125.00	125.62	138.24@
3. Non-Special Category States*									
11. Andhra Pradesh	810.00	330.23	942.92	1000.00	291.97	1204.70	1112.43	319.12	1123.21
12. Bihar	851.00	539.23	932.21	1277.24	452.28	1281.21	1400.00	500.84	1194.84
13. Gujarat	804.00	204.26	825.02	950.00	219.79	965.61	890.51	254.34	1101.60
14. Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	79.75	129.75	88.72
15. Haryana	480.00	160.74	422.81	525.00	130.60	480.92	430.28	59.33	468.84

(Rs. crores)

States	1985-86				1986-87			1987-88		
	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
16. Karnataka	651.00	190.00	637.67	766.00	189.23	696.17	769.45	185.78	702.10	
17. Kerala	355.00	274.41	366.39	390.00	259.35	427.55	380.60	230.68	390.43	
18. Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	318.62	1009.76	1377.16	342.68	1169.00	1516.11	379.22	1412.90	
19. Maharashtra	1700.00	329.34	1747.20	1925.00	341.58	1963.77	2100.00	313.95	2190.47	
20. Orissa	450.00	201.84	445.64	605.00	241.26	574.26	742.02	261.61	701.39	
21. Punjab	500.00	252.17	457.83	575.00	390.63	678.93	650.00	698.56	790.32	
22. Rajasthan	430.00	223.54	427.64	530.00	236.61	527.84	606.00	266.65	644.84	
23. Tamil Nadu	960.00	291.98	999.29	1153.00	262.62	1150.68	1250.00	333.77	1276.58	

(Rs. crores)

States	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture	Outlay	Central assist- ance released	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24. Uttar Pradesh	1612.00	640.02	1710.45	1907.60	659.43	2005.42	2009.78	784.84	2214.93
25. West Bengal	675.00	187.63	700.34	786.00	232.20	714.95	871.25	253.45	782.93
Total (A + B)	12662.00	5472.50	12845.52	15231.53	5743.85	15331.29	16674.53	6897.87	17024.18

@ The reason for the expenditure being lower than Central Assistance is because the balance of Central Assistance had been allowed for meeting the non-plan expenditure.

• Was not a State then.

STATEMENT-II

Outlay & Expenditure under Hill Areas Development Programme

		Outlay				Expenditure			(Rs. Crores)
		S.P.	SCA	Total		S.P.	SCA	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1985-86	Assam	28.70	22.08	50.78	28.53	22.20	50.73		
	U.P.	69.00	107.98	176.98	82.04	108.55	190.59		
	West Bengal	14.50	9.21	23.71	18.63	9.26	27.89		
	Tamil Nadu	6.30	6.73	13.03	15.94	5.85	21.79		
1986-87	Assam	35.00	25.90	60.90	35.00	25.90	60.90		
	U.P.	85.00	120.00	205.00	86.86	120.00	206.86		
	West Bengal	13.68	9.50	23.18	20.35	9.50	29.85		
	Tamil Nadu	16.11	7.30	23.41	17.29	7.48	24.77		
1987-88	Assam	41.00	27.69	68.69	40.92	27.36	68.28		

		(Rs. Crores)						
		Outlay			Expenditure			
		S.P.	SCA	Total	S.P.	SCA	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
	U.P.	105.35	120.65	235.00	101.35	129.65	231.00	
	West Bengal	18.88	10.44	29.32	21.43	10.44	31.87@	
	Tamil Nadu	10.38	7.90	18.28	18.40	7.90	26.30	
S.P.	— State Plan Flows							
SCA	— Special Central Assistance							
@	— Anticipated							

STATEMENT-III

Western Ghats Development Programme

Special Central Assistance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			Total unspent balance at the end of 1987-88
		Released	Exp.	Unspent	Released	Exp.	Unspent	Released	Exp.	Unspent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Maharashtra	729.00	691.90	37.10	826.32	838.07	—	901.00	864.65	36.35	73.45
2.	Karnataka	457.00	401.01	55.99	633.00	606.69	26.31	667.00	589.70	77.30	159.60
3.	Kerala	492.50	492.50	—	509.00	488.67	20.33	507.18	439.88	67.30	87.63

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1985-86				1986-87				1987-88				Total unspent balance at the end of 1987-88
		Released	Exp.	Unspent		Released	Exp.	Unspent		Released	Exp.	Unspent		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12
4.	Tamil Nadu	372.51	372.41	0.10		434.00	433.30	0.70		471.00	459.90	11.10		11.90
5.	Goa	110.00	104.95	5.05		110.00	103.07	6.93		115.00	113.61	1.39		13.37

Note : The States covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme had made out a case for allowing them to utilise the unspent balance since it was meant to tackle a special problems. They were asked to utilise the unspent balance by the end of 1988-89. The States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have done so as per the Statement of anticipated expenditure furnished by them for the year 1988-89. But, the Government of Kerala and Goa have not been able to utilize the unspent balance at the end of 1988-89 during the amount of unspent balance available with them has already been adjusted during the last release of Special Central Assistance to them for 1988-89. However, they have requested to allow them to utilize the unspent balance during Annual Plan 1989-90.

STATEMENT-IV

Amount released as Special Central Assistance and expenditure reported by the States/UTs during the year 1985-86 to 1987-88

State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	740.00	772.79	850.38	972.77	1063.23	1190.43	
Assam	632.40	493.38	710.63	689.00	705.83	704.00	
Bihar	1964.41	1841.23	2066.05	1920.69	2178.10	1863.57	
Gujarat	1126.66	1126.66	1246.95	1246.95	1347.58	1023.75	
Himachal Pradesh	205.36	202.52	241.24	233.93	237.19	253.94	
Karnataka	148.13	142.30	116.26	129.88	127.47	142.59	
Kerala	70.01	76.75	77.76	72.16	83.74	83.80	
Madhya Pradesh	3969.98	3180.52	4399.72	4392.00	4518.48	4787.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UTs	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	950.69	1028.56	1072.00	1075.78	1284.51	1167.60
Manipur	252.85	257.89	280.91	303.86	281.76	306.01
Orissa	1915.00	1896.82	2174.48	2174.24	2263.82	2125.02
Rajasthan	910.28	595.76	1019.90	700.40	1138.15	716.16
Sikkim	38.99	38.71	38.96	37.53	39.57	36.47
Tamil Nadu	145.93	145.39	162.09	155.60	178.54	185.03
Tripura	250.17	229.65	263.67	178.96	273.23	219.16
Uttar Pradesh	27.87	18.34	31.10	18.28	35.23	19.68
West Bengal	616.27	617.15	701.29	702.30	831.57	836.57

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UTs	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30.00	24.35	40.00	25.36	50.00	45.96
Goa, Daman and Diu	5.00	4.98	6.00	5.10	7.11	7.11

Note : Utilisation of unspent balance of SCA within a Plan period is permissible.

Television sets without Picture Tubes

*619. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts are being made by the research institutes in the country to eliminate the picture-tube element in Televisions in the near future; and

(b) if so, the progress made till date and when such technology is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Research on certain aspects of Liquid Crystal Displays, which in the future may have a bearing on elimination of picture tube element is being carried on in a couple of organisations.

Request by Assam Government for Central Forces

*620. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has asked for more central forces to contain extremist activities in Bodo inhabited areas of Kokrajhar and Vadalguri Sub-division of Darrang district;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to consider the Assam Government's request; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of Companies from CRPF and Assam Rifles have been provided to Assam Government and they are still deployed there.

Representations from Army Officers

*621. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of army officers have submitted representations and taken legal action against supersession in promotion to higher ranks;

(b) if so, the number of such representations received during 1988 from officers of the rank of colonel and above, the number of representations rejected and the number of cases filed against the Government; and

(c) whether the Government have under consideration procedural changes which would reduce the number of such representations and make the selection system more objective?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Less than 2% of the officers of the rank of Colonel and above have submitted representations against their supersession. During 1988, a total of 71 officers of the rank of Colonel and above represented against their supersession, and these were examined and rejected by the COAS/ Central Government. Seven of the officers filed Writ Petitions in Courts out of which 3 petitions have been dismissed and four are *sub judice*.

(c) The selection process in the Army is objective and systematic, and supersession cannot be entirely avoided. No specific change in the selecting procedure is under consideration.

Pay of Air Force Pilot Officers

*622. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Force Pilot Officers Commissioned in the years 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) the scales of pay of the commissioned officers in the Indian Air Force; and

(c) whether the salaries of Air Force Pilots are far below the salaries of civil aviation air pilots?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The details are as follows:-

(i)	1987	134
(ii)	1988	135
(iii)	1989	Nil (As on date)
		269

(b) The scales of pay of commissioned officers are as follows:-

(i)	Integrated scale from the rank of Pilot Officer to Air Commodore.	Rs. 2300—100—3900 150-4200-EB-150-5100.
(ii)	Air Vice Marshal	Rs. 5900-200-6700
(iii)	Air Marshal	Rs. 7300-100-7600
(iv)	Vice Chief of Air Staff/Air Officers. Commanding-in-Chief of Air Force Commands	Rs. 8000 (Fixed)
(v)	Chief of Air Staff	Rs. 9000 (Fixed)

In addition, rank pay is admissible to officers of the rank of Flight Lieutenant to Air Commodore at rate varying from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1200/-

(c) A comparison is not possible as service conditions/requirements of Air Force Pilots and Civil Aviation Air Pilots differ. Besides, the entitlements of allowances/perquisites of the Air Force Pilots and Civil Aviation Pilots are also not uniform or comparable.

[Translation]

Fencing of Indo-Pak Border

*623. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of erecting barbed wire fencing on Indo-Pak border in Punjab which was expected to be completed by the end of March, 1989 has been completed;

(b) if so, the length of border on which this barbed wire was to be erected;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether smuggling, infiltration etc. are effectively checked by fencing the border;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take up the work of fencing the borders in

Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan also; and

State;

(f) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the CPWD, which is executing the work, fencing has been completed in 104 kms. out of a total stretch of 120 kms. taken up in the Punjab sector and an expenditure of Rs. 1546 lakhs has been incurred on the project up to March 31, 1989;

(d) it has been found useful in checking intrusion by extremists and smugglers.

(e) and (f). Fencing in the selected stretches of the border in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan has since been taken up, while no decision in this regard has been taken so far in respect of the Jammu sector.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients

*624. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Union Government's policy to rehabilitate cured leprosy patients in the country;

(b) their approximate number in each

(c) the rehabilitation colonies established under the Indira Awas Yojana so far in each State to rehabilitate cured leprosy patients; and

(d) the facilities being given to them so as to enable them to earn their livelihood and become independent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

Under the Ministry of Welfare's Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of the Disabled Persons grants are given to such organisations working for the rehabilitation, vocational training and placement of leprosy cured persons.

The number of cured persons State-wise may be seen in the Annexure below.

Under the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the target group are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line and freed bonded labourers. Information regarding the cured leprosy patients covered under this programme, if any, is not collected.

ANNEXURE

Number of leprosy cases discharged by States/UTs

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>No. of cases discharged upto Aug. 1988.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	813651
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	628

1	2	3
3.	Assam	9762
4.	Bihar	204949
5.	Goa	1889
6.	Gujarat	77582
7.	Haryana	264
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2164
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1344
10.	Karnataka	114115
11.	Kerala	54137
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100881
13.	Maharashtra	452272
14.	Manipur	3456
15.	Meghalaya	1059
16.	Mizoram	280
17.	Nagaland	568
18.	Orissa	181188
19.	Punjab	2881
20.	Rajasthan	4535
21.	Sikkim	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	739417
23.	Tripura	1381
24.	Uttar Pradesh	237373
25.	West Bengal	294243

1	2	3
26.	A & N Islands	1895
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Delhi	197
30.	Lakshadweep	283
31.	Daman, Diu	603
32.	Pondicherry	6027
Total		3308123

Codification of Army Rules

*625. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army rules were recently codified showing progressive changes in army administration, financial, material and man-management matters of the armed forces; and

(b) if so, main features of the same and the improvements brought about in the new code over the old rules made during the British regime?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Amendments to Army Rules are an on-going process and appropriate amendments, have been carried out, from time to time, since the framing of the Rules 1954. The "Regulations for the Army", earlier issued in 1962, have recently been revised and updated; these cover various subject relating to the day-to-day functioning of the Army.

Missile Test Range in Balasore District

*626. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to establishment of the missile test range in Balasore District of Orissa;

(b) the arrangements being made for the rehabilitation of the affected people;

(c) whether any public sector or private sector industries are likely to be established near the area to provide jobs to the affected persons to earn their livelihood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). The land required for the National Range has been finalised. Work regarding resettlement and rehabilitation schemes for the families likely to be displaced from the range site is in progress.

The construction works for establishing the first Model village, 50-bed hospital, improvement of roads and Industrial Training Institute are in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A number of industrial and other projects are being set up as a part of the

rehabilitation plan to provide job opportunities to members of the displaced families. These included a textile complex, vanaspati plant, leather complex, agricultural implement factory, Industrial Estate etc. Some families like those of fisherman & landless labourers would be provided special assistance and rehabilitated in self-employment schemes.

Formation of Service Cadre for Employees Working on Hindi Posts

*627. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for formulating a service cadre for the employees working on the Hindi posts in the various subordinate offices for providing avenue of promotion to the staff;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which the proposed cadre is likely to be formed;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the discontentment prevailing among the staff in the absence of proper avenues of promotion; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The subordinate offices under various Ministries/ Departments are located in all parts of the country and constitution of a single common cadre for Hindi posts in these offices would not be administratively practicable. All the Ministries/Departments have been asked to as-

sess the promotional avenues available to persons working in Hindi posts, so that better opportunities for promotion can be provided where necessary.

R & D Institutes for Electronics

*628. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have opined on the need to open more Research and Development Units for electronics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Research and Development (R & D) in the field of Electronics is a continuous process and the Government is adopting a multi-pronged approach for R & D in this sector as given below:-

1. Setting up of R & d Laboratories for development of specific range of products and systems such as Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) and National Centre for Software Technology (NCST),
2. Promotion R & D as well as establishing of linkages with industry through Councils such as Technology Development Council (TDC), National Radar Council (NREC),

National Microelectronics Council (NMC) and Council for Development of Materials for Electronics (C-DOME); and programmes such as Knowledge Based Computer Systems (KBCS), Educational and Research in Networking (ERNET), Computer-Aided Design (CAD)/ Computer Aided Management (CAM), Microprocessor Application Engineering Programmes (MAEP) Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme (AAPP), Mining Electronics Equipment Development Programme (MEEP), National project on High Voltage DC Technology (NHVDC), Fibre Optics Systems Application Promotion Programme (FOSAPP), System Engineering and Consultancy (SECO), and Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics (CASE).

3. Having linkages with R & D institutions like Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani and programmes of other Ministries and Organisations.
4. Stressing in-house R & D by the manufacturers, both in the public and private sector.
5. Promoting formation of Rural Electronics Technology Centres as pilot projects for development of technology specific to rural areas.
6. Promoting setting up of regional Electronics Research and Development Centres (ER & DCs) as joint ventures with state agencies, at Lucknow, Mohali, Pune and Calcutta, in addition to existing ER & DC at Trivandrum, for carrying out applied electronics R & D in-

cluding electronics in agriculture and provide R & D support to the manufacturers in the respective regions.

Delhi Police Set up

*629. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has urged Government to make changes in the hierarchy of the police stations and reorganise the capital's force on the pattern of Bombay Police;

(b) if so, whether Government have since examined the proposals made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the set up the Delhi Police will be reorganised?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Delhi Police submitted a proposal to the Delhi Administration on 10.4.89 to implement the Bombay pattern which essentially involves posting of additional Inspectors in Police Stations. Government have not received the comments/views of the Delhi Administration.

Arms Dealers in Delhi

*630. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are maintaining a list of arms dealers under the Arms Act, 1959; and

(b) if so, the names of such registered arms dealers in Delhi and the arms they deal in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. Dealership licences are issued by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to whom necessary powers in this behalf have been delegated under the Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rules, 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on C.E.E.R.I

*631. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee on Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (C.E.E.R.I) Pilani, a constituent of CSIR has made several recommendations about utilisation of the expertise developed in the institute:

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee:

(c) whether there have been any bottlenecks in the functioning of the Institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, The Research Council for Central Electronics Engineering Research Insti-

tute (CEERI), Pilani had appointed the Expert Committee.

(b) Some of the main recommendations of the Expert Committee are:

- I. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani has acquired commendable expertise in a few major areas of electronics and deserves strong support for expansion and future growth in these areas;
- (ii) CEERI should be enabled to play a dominant role in contributing substantially to the production of sophisticated items based on latest techniques including areas involving critical and strategic items.
- (iii) Establishment of organisational linkages between CEERI, industrial undertakings and appropriate Government Organisations.
- (iv) Enhancement of the activities relating to programmes connected with Technology Missions.
- (v) Real role of CEERI leading to result oriented national tasks lies in the frontier areas like Microelectronics, Microprocessor-based Systems and Power Electronics and Critical Devices & Components for Strategic Applications. All these involve high-technology facilities which are being set up by CEERI over the years through funding from CSIR, UNDP, Department of Electronics etc. In order to put them to full use and enable CEERI to give a lead to the industry in selected areas and to progressively reduce the dependence on other

countries, it would be necessary for CEERI to have continued dialogue with leading international organisations and also to update the facilities in the emerging areas.

- (vi) In all proposals for foreign collaboration being approved by Government of India in the field of Electronics, CEERI should be fully associated from the initial stages so as to help in making a proper judgement regarding the role of indigenous vis-a-vis foreign technology and also in selection of the right type of technology which can have a long term impact on the national economy.

(c) No specific bottlenecks were identified by the Expert Committee. Research Council has been asked to implement the recommendations within their allocated resources.

(d) Does not arise.

Pak Rangers Helping Intruders into India

*632. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the reports published in the "Time of India" dated 15 January, 1989 relating to Pakistan rangers protecting the Pakistan intruders into India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The BSF have lodged protests with the Pak Rangers on a number of occasions. BSF have been strengthened together with border out-posts, observation post towers, sophisticated equipments, vehicles, etc. Special measures like wire fencing, wire obstacle, flood lighting etc. in sensitive areas of Indo-Pak border are being taken in hand.

[Translation]

Visit of Tourists to M.P.

*633. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourists visiting some major tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes under consideration for development of important tourist centres in the State and to provide more facilities to the tourists at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). As per the information available from the State Government the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited some of the major tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1985-86 to ;1987-88 are as given below:-

Centre		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Khajuraho	Domestic	166,500	150,100	132,200
	Foreign	37,200	49,500	40,500
	Total	203,700	199,600	175,700
Sanchi	Domestic	44,100	48,300	49,900
	Foreign	1,500	1,600	1,500
	Total	45,600	49,900	51,400
Shivpuri	Domestic	21,000	25,400	27,100
	Foreign	100	100	200
	Total	21,100	25,500	27,300
Kanha	Domestic	26,100	33,000	38,500
	Foreign	500	1,400	900
	Total	26,600	34,400	39,400
Gwalior	Domestic	66,200	83,200	77,600
	Foreign	7,400	9,200	9,000
	Total	73,600	92,400	86,600
Mandu	Domestic	23,200	108,400	115,100
	Foreign	300	600	400
	Total	28,500	109,000	115,500
Orcha	Domestic	301,800	496,000	457,000
	Foreign	3,200	1,100	900
	Total	305,000	497,100	457,900

(c) The Central Government has sanctioned a number of projects for the development of tourist centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the first 4 Years of Seventh Plan period. These projects include construction of a cafeteria at Sanchi, construction of cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Kutumsar, Dantewada and Chitrakote, tourist complex at Jagdalpur, way-side facilities at Keskhal Deori, Isanagar, Boramndoo, Karera and Biora, toilet and drinking water

facilities at Sanchi and Khajuraho, cultural centre at Khajuraho, Sound & Light show at Gwalior preparation of a master plan for Gwalior Fort and flood-lighting of Datia Place. All these projects are still under implementation by the State Government in view of the limited resources, the endeavour of the Central Government is to get all the above on-going projects completed during 1989-90 before considering any new projects.

[English]

Reduction in Retirement Age of Central Government Employees

*634. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the State Government employees retire at the age of 55 years;

(b) whether there is a proposal before the Union Government to reduce the retirement age of the Central Government employees from 58 to 55 years ; and

(c) if so, the estimated number of employees who are going to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) State Public Services have been indicated in List II, i.e the State List, of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. The State Governments formulate the policy on age of retirement on superannuation for their employees. The information in this regard is not maintained by the Ministry of personnel, public Grievances and pensions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Increase in Fare by Indian Airlines

*635. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has recently increased the passenger fares; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines, with the approval of Government, has increased its domestic fares to the extent of 10% to 5% in various distance slabs upto 500kms. This increase was mainly to off-set, to a certain extent, the higher cost of operations on short-haul sectors. It will be noted that despite the fare increase, Indian Airlines domestic fares continue to be amongst the lowest in the world.

[English]

Encroachment of National Parks and Sanctuaries

*636. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there have been encroachments in the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary in Assam and the Rajaji National Park in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to resettle the people outside these areas and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether any time schedule has been drawn for the eviction of such encroachers?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c).

1. Before the recent Bodo agitation

there had been no reports of encroachments in the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary. From the latest report received from the Government of Assam it is seen that while no encroachments have been found even now on the eastern side of the Manas river in the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, it has been difficult to verify the position on the western side because of the withdrawal of the forest staff from these areas consequent on the difficult situation prevailing there.

2. As regards the Rajaji National Park, Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that an area of 31 hectares is under encroachment and also that action is being taken to evict the encroachers. No definite time schedule has however been laid down for this purpose.

3. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing a scheme for relocation of 512 families of Gujars from the Rajaji National Park in 80 hectares of forest land outside the park in Pathari block of Shivalik Forest Division. Residential colony and other infrastructure have been built at a cost of Rs. 287.00 lakhs. The State Government is also implementing a scheme to relocate 181 families of Taungya lessees at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.18 lakhs. 44 families have already been relocated outside the park. Resettlement of remaining families will be considered after final orders on the stay order of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Setting up of Regional Mental Health Care Centres

*639. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Regional Mental Health Care Centres on the lines of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Regional Medical Health Care Centres on the Lines of the National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. However, it is proposed to develop mental hospitals/medical colleges on a regional basis so that they could undertake training of medical and para medical personnel working in Primary Health Centres in mental health care.

Extinction of Siberian Cranes and Migratory Birds

*640. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Siberian Cranes and some other migratory birds are facing extinction; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the protection of these endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) As per report available the number of Siberian Cranes wintering in India has steadily gone down in the last few years—from 41 in 1984-85 to 31 in 1987-88 and further down to 23 in 1988-89. As regard other migratory birds, no reports of their decrease in number of in recent years have been received.

(b) 1. Steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the Siberian Crane include:-

(i) Intensive protection and monitoring of the Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, which until last winter, is the only known win-

tering ground of the Siberian Crane.

- (ii) The USSR Government has been requested under the provisions of the Indo-USSR Treaty for protection of migratory birds for affording better protection to the Siberian Crane and its branding areas.
- (iii) Approaching the Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan for protection of the areas in these countries which fall in the migratory flyway of the Siberian Crane.

2. Some of the major steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the end-angered migratory birds in general, including the Siberian Crane are as follows:-

- (i) Protection and declaration of wintering grounds of migratory birds as sanctuaries/national parks.
- (ii) Providing legal protection/to these species against hunting and illegal trade, by including them in various scheduled of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
- (iii) Providing financial assistance to states for posting of well equipped protection staff for effective patrolling of the witering areas.
- (iv) Implementing of policy guidelines for programmes for conservation and management of wetlands which are important habitats of migratory birds and to encourage research thereon.
- (v) Seeking greater international co-operation in protecting and conserving migratory birds through

signing of various international conventions like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) and the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar), and

- vi) Taking effective action for implementation of provisions of Indo-USSR Treaty on protection of migratory birds

R & D Programmes on Regional Health Problems

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

(a) whether a network of regional medical research centres had been set up to undertake research and development work on the regional health problems for carrying out clinical studies on and emerging contraceptive technologies; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the clinical studies undertaken and the manner in which they have helped the masses?

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

(a) Indian Council of Medical Research has a network of 33 collaborating centres called Human Reproduction Research Centres located in the Departments of Osbtetrics and Gynaecology in different medical colleges of the country. Out of these 5 centres have been designated as Regional Research Centres for Human Reproduction. All these centres collaborate for clinical trials of testing the safety, efficacy and acceptability of newer contraceptive technologies as also

conduct research on specific problems related to methods already available in the national family welfare programme.

(b) During the last seven years these centres have participated in clinical trials of various methods such as IUDs Oral Contraceptives, implants injectables etc. These studies have prevented introduction of contraceptives not suitable to the Indian situation. These clinical studies also provide a continuous feedback to the doctors involved in the programme on technical matters relating to oral and other contraceptives.

Promotion of Handloom Products

*643. SHRI S.B. SIDDHANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has introduced any schemes to give financial assistance for joint ventures for the promotion of export of handloom products; and

(b) if so, State-wise details of the schemes assisted or proposed to be assisted by the N.C.D.C. ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Workers in Organised Sector

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

(a) the total number of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors, separately; and

(b) the steps taken to protect the inter-

ests of the unorganised labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Workers are enumerated in the Census by the sector of activity in which they are engaged; e.g. agriculture and allied occupations, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, constructions, services, etc. Since there exists no definitional clarity about the terms "organised" labour and "Unorganised" labour, it is not possible to classify accurately the number of workers in these two categories.

(b) Apart from the protection available to labour through various labour laws applicable to them such as Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1976; etc., the Ministry of Labour also undertakes welfare activities which cover workers in iron ore, manganese and chrome ore mines, limestone and dolomite mines, mica mines and beedi workers. Child labour is covered by the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, while plantations labour is covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. The enforcement of these laws is reviewed at the meetings of the State Labour Ministers' Conference. In addition, there are Insurance/Social Security Schemes which are implemented by Various States Governments, covering landless agricultural labour, Handloom Weavers, Rickshaw Pullers, Auto Rickshaw Drivers and the poor families. The package of anti-poverty programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, etc. is also aimed at bettering the lot of the landless agricultural labour who form the bulk of the unorganised workers.

Ban on Indigenous Manufacture of Blood Products

*645. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Government have banned the indigenous manufacture of all products from blood and plasma;

(b) if so, the details of the firms which are manufacturing products from blood and plasma.

(c) the reasons for banning such products and whether Government proposed to put a ban on the sale of foreign products made from blood and plasma; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The indigenous manufacturers of blood products are not prevented from manufacturing blood/plasma products but are to follow conditions laid down by the Government. These include testing of each bleeding and pooled plasma so that only blood/plasma free from HIV Antibodies is used for manufacturing blood/plasma products. Instructions have also been issued that the manufacturers should adopt Cohn-On-cley and/or chromatographic technique including additional steps to ensure inactivation of viruses in the blood/placenta preparations. The methods suggested include virucidal technique in the processing by using suitable detergent or heat method up to 60 ° for ten hours.

However, the manufacturers will need time in order to comply with the instructions given by the Government to resume produc-

tion. In view of this, Government have liberalised the import on these blood products and permitted them to be imported under OGL under the Import and Export policy. In imported products are required to be accompanied with a certificate of freedom from AIDS virus and are also subjected to test for HIV antibodies in India.

The names of the firms which were manufacturing products derived from human blood plasma and placenta are given in the Statement below.

Some of the blood products on testing were reported to be positive for H.I.V. Antibodies. Investigations were conducted and the matter was reviewed by a Group of experts. As a matter of abundant caution the State Drugs control Authorities have been directed in March 1989 that all products derived from blood plasma and placenta manufactured till date should be destroyed.

STATEMENT

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. Curewel (India) Ltd., Fari-

dabad.

8. M/s. M/s. Chemech Laboratories Ltd., Madras.

9. M/s. Albert David Ltd., Calcutta.

[Translation]

Loan to Co-Operative Spinning Mills

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

(a) whether State Government of Uttar Pradesh has demand the facility of providing term loans for spinning mills, both in the co-operative and private sector, in the State.

(b) if so, whether Government have made recommendations to the Industrial Development Bank of India to grant loans for modernisation and for increasing the capacity of these mills; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the I.D.B. I. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The Financial Institutions have recently received enquiries from UP State Textile Corporation for financing of two new spinning units one each at Etah and Jaspur. The decision will be taken by the Financial Institutions after the detailed projects are submitted by UP State Textile Corporation. Modernisation proposals from Nagina Sahakari Katai Mills and Sant Kabir Sahakari Katai Mills are with the IFCI.

[English]

Appointment of SC/ST Employees

*648. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of appointments made in Class I to IV categories in the Ministry during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of SC/ST out of them appointed in the above grades during the last three years, year-wise.

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST has been filled; and

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

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

(a) to (d). There is combined recruitment for the Ministries of Textiles and Commerce for Group B, C and D posts. The reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is generally at the lowest rung of Group 'A' and Group 'B', C and 'D' posts. UPSC and Staff Selection Commission make recruitment for Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts and the Deptt of Personnel & Training allocate officers to various Ministries. While allocating officers to the Ministry of Textiles and Commerce, they take into account the quota for SC/ST. It is for Group 'D' posts, that recruitment is made by the Ministry itself. In the Ministries of Textiles and Commerce, the recruitment for SC/ST taken together for Group 'D' posts is more than their reserved quota.

A statement showing the number of appointments made in Group 'A' to Group 'D' posts and the percentage of SC/ST employees amongst them during the years 1986-87 and 1988 is given below:-

STATEMENT

Number of Appointments made in Group A (Class I) to Group D (Class IV) and the percentage of SC/ST Employees amongst them during the Years 1986, 1987 & 1988 Are Detailed Below:-

Group (Class)	Total No. of Appointment made	SC	Percentage Of SCs To Col.(2)	ST	Percentage of STs to Col.(2)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>IN 1986</i>					
A (I)	28	1	3.6	1	3.6
B (II)	34	4	11.8	3	8.8
C (III)	46	8	17.4	1	2.2
D (IV)	11	1	100.0	—	—
<i>IN 1987</i>					
A (I)	13	—	—	—	—
B (II)	31	5	16.1	—	—
C (III)	48	2	4.2	1	2.1
D (IV)	22	4	18.2	3	13.6
<i>IN 1988</i>					
A (I)	23	—	—	—	—
B (II)	32	4	12.5	—	—
C (III)	42	4	9.5	1	2.4
D (IV)	—	—	—	—	—

Quota for Export of Cotton

(a) whether Government have fixed some quota for export of cotton during 1989-90 ; and

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b), No Quota for export of cotton has been fixed for 1989-90. However, during the current cotton year 1988-89, Government have released quotas of 1,01, 241 bales of Bengal Deshi and one lakh bales of extra long staple varieties of cotton.

Assistance to Kerala Under Market Development Assistance Scheme

*650. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented any scheme for Market Development Assistance to Textile units/societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the contribution made by the Centre to the State Government of Kerala towards special rebate for the purpose during the year 1986-87; and

(d) the total amount of rebate claimed and the total amount granted during 1987-88 and 1988-89 to the Government of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme provides for multi-purpose assistance to the State Handloom Development Corporations, State Handloom Apex and Primary Societies, which can be utilised for the following purposes viz. (i) interest subsidy; (ii) rebate/discount; (iii) capital/margin money for setting up of show-rooms etc. and (iv) any other purpose approved by the Central and/or State Government. In respect of Apex Societies and Corporations the assistance is limited to the

conditions that the amount of assistance will not exceed 8% of average sales turn-over of handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments (excluding Janata Cloth) of these organisations as shown in the audited accounts for 3 years preceding the financial year, the grant of assistance for which is under consideration or the amount equal to the average of Special Rebate Assistance (excluding national Handloom Expo rebate) and Share Capital Assistance received/receivable by them pertaining to the period of 3 years preceding the financial year the grant of assistance for which is under consideration or an amount equal to rebate assistance (excluding National Handloom Expo rebate) and Share Capital Assistance pertaining to the year preceding to the financial year the grant of assistance for which is under consideration. In respect of Primary Societies, the assistance is limited to 15% of cash credit limit sanctioned by financial institutions (e.g. Central Cooperative Bank, State Cooperative Bank, Regional Rural Bank, State Finance Corporation etc.) to the eligible Primary Societies of the State in the preceding financial year or an amount equal to average of rebate assistance (excluding wholesale rebate and National Handloom Expo rebate), share capital assistance and managerial subsidy assistance received/receivable by all Primary Cooperative Societies of the State for 3 years preceding to the financial year the grant of assistance for which is under consideration or an amount equal to rebate assistance (excluding wholesale rebate and National Handloom Expo rebate), share capital assistance and managerial subsidy assistance received/receivable by all the Primary Cooperative Societies of the State during the year preceding the financial year the grant of assistance for which is under consideration.

(c) The Central Government's contribution towards Special Rebate to the Government of Kerala for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 103.37 lakh.

(d) The total amount of rebate claimed by the Government of Kerala during 1987-88 was Rs. 113.71 lakh out of which Rs. 85.20 lakh was released as 'on account' payment pending submission of final claims. The total amount of rebate claimed by the Government of Kerala during 1988-89 was Rs. 125.00 lakh out of which Rs. 93.75 lakh was requested to be released on 'on account' basis pending submission of detailed documents. This rebate claim could not be released as there was already one 'on account' payment pending final settlement by the State Government

Title Deeds of Forest Lands to Occupations

*651. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications for grant of title deeds to pre-1977 occupations of forest land are pending with Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have submitted a proposal for diversion of 28588.15 ha. of forest land for assignment to agricultural accountants in 5 districts including Idukki district of Kerala. The Kerala High Court has stayed all proceeding for assignment of forest land in Idukki district. In view of this further consideration of the proposal has been kept in abeyance.

Blindness Incidence

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the number of persons, particularly children who go blind every year in the country;

(b) if so, the causes and details thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken as a result of survey to check the blindness cases and also for the treatment of the blind persons in the country?

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

(a) & (c). According to the Survey carried out by India Council of Medical Research in 1971-73 the number of blind persons (including Children) in the country was estimated at 9 million. Further country-wide survey has also been conducted during 1985-88 by Dr. R.P. Centre. The data in respect of 14 major States has since been analysed. According to this survey the prevalence rate of Blindness among children between 6-10 years is 0.05% and in the age group of 11-14 is 0.26%. The main causes of blindness are Trachoma, Eye injuries, Cataract, Glaucoma etc. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness the following steps have been taken to check/treat blindness cases:-

(i) Government of India has launched a National Programme 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.

Pollution in Capital

*654. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of environmental activities has prepared a report on environmental pollution in the Capital; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such studies are proposed to be taken up by Government in other cities to create pollution awareness among the people ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A report entitled, "Kali Dhoop" prepared by a group of Journalists associated with the Bharatiya paryavaran Samit deals with the Pollution in Delhi under five categories as follows:-

(i) AIR POLLUTION :-

The main reasons for increase in air pollution are growth in the population, increase in the number of automobiles, emissions from industrial units numbering about 73,000 and the thermal plants,.

(ii) WATER POLLUTION IN THE YAMUNA

The Yamuna in Delhi is excessively polluted because of the untreated municipal and industrial waste falling into it through 17 major drains, Najafgarh being the largest.

(iii) POLLUTION CAUSED BY SEWERAGE AND DOMESTIC GARBAGE.

Even with an increase in the existing treatment facility, nearly 100 mgd of untreated sewerage would flow into the river. Also, there is problem of pollution by garbage as the daily garbage generated in Delhi is 300 tons.

(iv) NOISE POLLUTION

There is noise pollution in Delhi emanating from various activities of increased population but primarily from running of poorly maintained vehicles.

(v) OTHER SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Use of chemicals and pesticides in agriculture is causing various diseases. Pollution has been accentuated by reduction in the green cover in Delhi.

The report concludes that the environmental problem is because of the fact that the attention to environment has not been commensurate with that given to development. The situation has been worsened by an enormous increase in population and industrialisation.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to undertake such studies in other cities. However, to create environmental awareness amongst people, several steps have been taken which include the following:-

- (i) Encouragement to non-Government organisations (NGO) for promoting awareness amongst people.
- (ii) Funding of special projects related to environmental awareness campaign.
- (ii) Seminars/workshops/conferences on pollution control and improvement in environment.
- (iv) Publication of posters and books related to environment for free distribution amongst people.
- (v) Incorporation of environmental concerns in text books etc. for students.

EPF Cases Pending in Andhra Pradesh

*655. SHRI V. TUSLIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employment Provident Funds Cases pending with the Regional Provident Commissioner, Andhra

Pradesh for settlement for the last one year together with reasons thereof;

(b) the total amount involved in these cases;

(c) the time by which these cases are expected to be finally decided; and

(d) the guidelines issued by Union Government for the expeditious settlement of the E.P.F. cases.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) According to available information no claim was pending for one year or more.

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

(d) The existing guidelines provide for settlement of claims within a period of 20 days of their receipt provided the claim is found complete in all respects.

Shifting of Items from Akbar Hotel

5944. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods/items removed from Akbar Hotel, Delhi consequent upon its closer for use in India Tourism Development Corporation's different units;

(b) whether the goods removed from Akbar Hotel have been taken in inventories in different Units of ITDC and tallied/verified with Akbar Hotel records by internal/Government/statutory auditors and were found to be correct;

(c) whether some goods did not reach its destination;

(d) if so, the details thereof and their value; and

(e) the details and value of items which could not be put to use or auctioned by the particular unit where it was transferred from the Akbar Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Communal Violence

5946. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the increase in the number of incidence of communal violence leading tension and the loss of life and property during the past three years at the hands of terrorist groups in various parts of the country in which the weaker sections of society and the minorities are mainly the victims;

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb these trends and eradicate the communal virus alongwith the number of such incidents State-wise for each year during the period 1986 to 1989; and

(c) if not, whether any analysis of the problem will be made and any remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). It is the considered view of the Government that communal violence is the handiwork of communal and anti-social elements and that the terrorist groups as such are indulging in antinational and other nefarious activities. However, the maintenance of public order and communal har-

mony is not a one time exercise. Even though law and order is a State subject, the Central Government constantly keep in touch with the various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations with a view to ensuring public order and communal harmony and prevention of violence against Harijans and other weaker sections of the society. Apart from this, timely alerts are sounded and guidance and advice provided as and when required. The Central forces have also been made available, subject to their availability, to the States as and when requests for the same are made. The need for strengthening the administrative machinery of the State Governments has been specially stressed and they have been requested to take measures like arrest of antisocial elements, searches and seizures for the recovery of illegal arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting violence.

Revised Code of Conduct for Ministers

5947. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to revise the code of conduct in respect of the Central and State Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No revised code of conduct has been issued so far.

Setting up of Furniture Factories in Andaman Island

5948. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether furniture factories have been set up in Andaman Island to use the timber available there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Islands there are 113 number of registered wooden furniture manufacturing industries which use locally available timber. For good quality furniture padak timber is used which is available from government saw mills at Chatham and Betapur. For other furniture hard wood timber is made available from government saw mills as well as private mills. Industrial units procure sawn timber from both the places as per their requirement.

Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants In Delhi

5949. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently a large number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are living in the capital without passports or visas;

(b) if so, whether Government have at any stage taken a census of such illegal immigrants and apprehended them;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these immigrants made the capital a transit point for flesh traders who reportedly transport Bangladeshi girls to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, how do Government propose to meet this situation and prevent such unsocial activities being indulged in by these illegal immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Yatri Niwas/Hotel at Konark Sun Temple

5950. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be please to state:

(a) whether Konark Sun Temple in Orissa has been declared as a historical and mythological place for tourist attraction;

(b) whether propose facilities have been provided to the tourists at that place;

(c) whether Union Government have built up any yatri niwas/hotel at Konark; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise this tourist spot to attract domestic and foreign and foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Sun Temple Konark in Orissa have been declared as 'Protected Monument by Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Presently at Konark there is 38-bed accommodation available under control of Orissa Tourism Development Corporation, State PWD and India Tourism Development Corporation.

(c) Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned 60-bedded Yatri Niwas at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.25 lacs at Konark which is under construction.

(d) To popularise Konark the Department has produced the following publicity material on Konark:

(i) Orissa brochure

(ii) Puri-Bhubaneshwar-Konark folder

- (iii) Shell folder of Konark Wheel
- (iv) Orissa Supplement of Know India Newsletter.
- (v) A film titled 'Land of unforgettable Memories'.

Amount Spent on Maintenance of Airports, Aircraft

5951. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of domestic traffic being handled by International Airports Authority of India, Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot annually; and

(b) the details of amount invested by these authorities in the construction and maintenance of airports aircraft during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the field of Weather forecasting

5952. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scientific programmes initiated in the field of medium and long range weather forecasting under the Long Term Integrated Programme of Cooperation between USSR and India;

(b) whether any such or other scientific

programme is envisaged for West Bengal also, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the assistance, technical and other, envisaged in the Indo-USSR programme of co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) There is no programme in the field of weather forecasting under the Long Term Integrated Programme of Cooperation between India and USSR.

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

Visit of Foreign Tourists in Maharashtra

5953. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be please to state:

(a) the flow of foreign tourists to Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of the total foreign tourists it constitute during each of these years; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the inflow of such tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the information available from the State Government, the number of foreign tourists to Maharashtra along with the percentage to total foreign tourist arrivals in the country during the last 3 years areas given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of tourists to Maharashtra</i>	<i>Total tourists arrivals in India (including nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh)</i>	<i>Percentage of col (2) to col (3)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1986	5,13,294	14,51,076	35.4
1987	5,59,498	14,84,290	37.7
1988	5,87,430	15,90,661	36.9

(c) The steps being taken to improve the inflow of foreign tourists to Maharashtra are wide publicity of tourist centres in that State and strengthening of tourism infrastructure. The strengthening of tourism infrastructure and domestic publicity in regard to tourist centre is also the responsibility of the State Government.

Induction of Low Level Radar

5954. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to induct an indigenously manufactured hi-tech low level detection radar;

(b) if so, when such a modern radar is expected to be inducted; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The first indigenous radar has been handed over to the Air Force in Mar 89. The production and induction of this radar is being closely monitored by a high level project management board. The pro-

duction programme is progressing satisfactorily.

HRA to Pensioners

5955. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for giving HRA to the pensioners of Central Government, because they also have to pay house rent at market rate for their residential units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the question of payment of HRA pensioners will be decided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) House rent allowance is in the nature of compensatory allowance and is granted to serving employees to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed. The quantum of allowance also

varies from place to place depending on the posting of the serving employee. Since these considerations are not involved in the case of pensioners, grant of house rent allowance to them is not warranted. The Fourth Central Pay Commission, which had recently examined the pension structure of Central Government employees in depth, had also observed that it was not feasible to extend to pensioners all the facilities that are available to serving Government servants.

Shifting of Units of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to other States

5956. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift some units of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre from Kerala to some other states; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourist Centres in Punjab

5957. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under consideration of Union Government to make tourist centres in Punjab more attractive; and

(b) the steps Government propose to

take to bring new places in Punjab on the tourist map and the details of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism does not undertake schemes to make tourist centres more attractive but provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres. During the Seventh Five Year Plan so far, the Department has sanctioned projects for creation of tourism infrastructure at the following centres in Punjab:-

Ropar, Kartarpur, Shind, Madhopur, Shambhu, Phagwara, Patiala, Hoshiarpur, Nadampur, Dasuya, Moga, Gurdaspur and Jalandhar

The Department provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has received the following proposals from the Government of Punjab for Central financial assistance during 1989-90:-

- 1) Yatri Niwas at Madhopur
- 2) Wayside facilities at Sanghol
- 3) Wayside facilities at Barnala
- 4) Hill Resort at Talwara

Vayudoot Service between Neyveli and Madras

5958. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase Vayudoot Service between Neyveli and Madras;

(b) if so, from which date it will operate; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The capacity provided at present between Madras and Neyveli is considered adequate to meet the existing traffic demand on the sector.

Complaints against NDMC Administrator

5959. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had received corruption complaints against the Administrator of New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi during 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) whether some of the complaints are still pending for decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The CBI in their report have recommended regular departmental action for major penalty against the Administrator and 8 other officers. The CBI have, however, further added that their recommendations for instituting regular departmental action

would be subject to High Court orders. The recommendations of the CBI are under examination.

Indo-Turkish Cooperation in Defence Production

5960. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have cooperation with Turkey in the field of defence production;

(b) whether joint programmes have been drawn up in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). There is at present no concrete proposal for cooperation with Turkey in the field of defence production.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Bihar

5961. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under implementation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker and backward sections of society living in urban areas and particularly in Bihar; and

(b) whether some schemes have been forwarded by Bihar State Government for such people living in Patna, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

A number of schemes are being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in urban as well as rural areas of Bihar. The schemes are under various sectors, such as Agriculture, Industry, Education, Housing and Health. Some of these schemes are as follows:-

- (1) Post Metric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (2) Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in the unclean occupations (Classes VI to X only);
- (3) Book Banks for SC and ST students in Medical and Engineering Colleges;
- (4) Girls Hostel Buildings for SCs and STs;
- (5) Coaching and Allied Scheme (SCs and STs);
- (6) Aid to Voluntary Organisations (SCs & STs);
- (7) Implementation of the PCR Act;
- (8) Liberation of scavengers;
- (9) Economic Support to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under poverty alleviation and other programmes;
- (10) Housing schemes for the economically weaker sections of society; and

- (11) Scheme for environmental improvement of urban slums which envisages provision of basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, widening and paving of existing lanes and pathways, community baths and latrines, street-lighting and storm water drains.

2. The scheme of Liberation of Scavengers (by way of conversion of dry latrines into water-borne ones) and their rehabilitation has been taken up in 16 towns of Bihar since 1980-81, but Patna is not amongst them.

TV Decoders imports by ET&T

5962. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV Decoders imported by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation from a French company;

(b) whether any competitive global offers were invited before finalising the deal with the French company, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any ET&T team visited France to finalise the deal; if so, with how many manufacturers efforts were made for negotiations before finalising the deal;

(d) whether the TV Decoders Deal was struck with any of the manufacturers or these were procured from a trader only; and

(e) the nature of the warranty, if any, taken from the supplier and the reasons for buying the Decoders from a trader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) 10,500 numbers of TV Decoders were imported.

(b) to (e). Based on a study conducted by Government, the French system 'Antiope' had been adopted for the introduction of Teletext services by Doordarshan. M/s Sofratey France, a French Government undertaking was an umbrella organisation on the French side associated with the installation of the system in India. It was considered appropriate to import the Decoders through them to ensure that the Decoders so procured are fully compatible with the selected system.

An officer of ET&T visited France only to finalise the shipment details etc. regarding the import just before placement of the formal order.

A warranty for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase by ET&T covering faults in material, workmanship and function was taken from the supplier.

Import of T.V. Decoders

5963. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost involved in the purchase of the TV Decoders imported from France by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited;

(b) whether the number of the TV Decoders was raised to ten thousand from the initial proposal of the Ministry of Informa-

tion and Broadcasting to import only one thousand decoders;

(c) if so, the fact thereof;

(d) the number of the Decoders that have been sold out so far and the value of the remaining decoders; and

(e) the total loss suffered on this account and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total cost of purchase of TV Decoders was Rs. 2.66 crores.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had initially indicated the requirement to import 15,000 Decoders which was reduced to 10,500 only

(d) The number of TV Decoders sold so far is about 300 and the value of the remaining 10,200 decoders is approximately Rs. 2.58 crores.

(e) Steps are continuously being taken to improve the Teletext services with a view to make it more popular. Simultaneously, developmental and marketing efforts are being made to enhance acceptability to various users viz. hotels, Airlines, Travel Agents, banks, Share and Stock Brokers etc. With the above, it is expected that the sale of these Decoders at present lying with ET&T would pick up and hence, no loss has been suffered on this account.

Foreign Collaboration by WIPRO Information Technology Ltd.

5964. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether WIPRO Information Technology Ltd. has been permitted to enter into an agreement with Sun Micro-system Inc. for assembling Sun Microsystems workstations;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration agreement;

(c) whether it will involve outgo of foreign exchange; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific advantages in allowing this collaboration agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, WIPRO Information Technology Limited have submitted an application for import of design and drawings under the Technology Development Fund (TDF) Scheme for the manufacture of Mini Computer/Microprocessor Based Systems.

Export of Illeminites from IRE Ltd.

5965. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of illeminities of Indian Rare Earths exported through Gopalpur minor port, Orissa so far; and

(b) the target fixed for export of illeminities by the end of 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The quantity of ilmenite exported through Gopalpur since the port was made operational, is as follows:

1986-87	2,808 (M.T.)
1987-88	30,254 (M.T.)
1988-89	16,410 (M.T.)
Total	49,472 (M.T.)

(b) During 1989-90, about 50,000 M.T. ilmenite is expected to be exported.

Association of Indian Scientists with Development Processes of other countries

5966. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research and development wing of the defence services is far behind as compared to the research and development wings of other countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to get Indian Scientists associated with the research and development processes of other countries with whom India has reached an understanding; and

(c) the details of steps taken to make defence research and development self-reliant and to check large scale import of hardwares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Our research and development in defence technology are fairly advanced compared to other developing countries. In fact we can say that so far as Defence Research & Development Organisation is

concerned, we are almost on par with other industrially advanced nations.

(b) In spite of our achievements, there are still many areas where we could do with technology induction. To close this technology gap, Defence R & D Organisation is deputing scientists and technologists to attend conferences/seminars/meetings and also to participate in workshops wherever possible and when available we also second scientists for longer tenure abroad.

(c) To check large-scale import of major systems, DRDO has now taken major programmes leading to production of important system needed by the services. It is in this category we have programmes in rockets, guided missiles armaments & ammunition, light combat aircraft and main battle tank.

Allocation to Kerala under Tribal Subplan

5967. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations made to Kerala for the Tribal Sub-Plan under the Special Central Assistance during the last three years, yearwise; and

(b) the details of programmes implemented in the State with the assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The amounts released to Kerala as Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan during the last three years are as indicated below:-

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	77.76
1987-88	83.74
1988-89	115.78

(b) The developmental programmes under T.S.P. cover all sectors relevant to tribal development and include programmes for Provisions of drinking water, educational, health and nutritional facilities, credit and marketing, soil conservation measures and land reclamation, cottage and small scale industries, horticulture, dairy development and other schemes under poverty alleviation programmes.

Employment of Retired Defence Personnel with Arms Dealers Outside Delhi

5968. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arms dealers outside Delhi; and

(b) the number of retired defence personnel employed in the firms of those arms dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Such information is not compiled by the Central Government as dealership licences for arms are issued by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to whom necessary powers in this behalf are delegated under the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962. Further it is not mandatory for the arms dealers to furnish information about their employees to the licensing authority.

Allocation for 20-Point Programme to A.P.

5969. SHRI C.SAMBU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to Andhra Pradesh to implement the 20-point Programme during 1987-88; and

(b) the amount actually spent for this purpose by the State Government during the period pointwise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) An amount of Rs. 67,029 lakhs was provided to Andhra Pradesh in the State Plan to implement the 20-Point Programme during 1987-88.

(b) A statement indicating the amount reported to have been spent for this purpose by the State Government during the period, pointwise is given below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Name of item</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1.	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>	
	IRDP	2444
	NREP	3499
	CD & Panchayats	2470
	Village & Small Industries	1889
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	520
3.	Better use of irrigation	27075
4.	Bigger Harvests	3580
5.	Land Reforms	120
7.	Safe drinking water	2584
8.	Health for all	1048
9.	Two-child Norm-Nutrition	299
10.	Education	5037
11.	Justice to SC/ST's	7622
13.	Opportunities to youth	113

1	2	3
14.	Housing for people	4808
15.	Improvement of slums	353
16.	Forestry	1070
17.	Protection of Environment	137
18.	Concern for consumers	5
19.	Energy for villages	Nil

High Rates of I.A. Tickets

5970. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether air fares in India are the highest in the world;

(b) whether our pilots receive very low salaries when compared to other airlines;

(c) the reasons for charging such high prices for tickets; and

(d) whether operation of un-economic routes is one of the causes of high ticketing charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Indian domestic fares are amongst the lowest in the world.

(b) No data is maintained in respect of salary, perks, etc. received by pilots of other foreign airlines. The salary level of pilots depends upon the local living conditions and cost index of the respective countries. Therefore, no meaningful comparison can be made between the salaries received by pilots in India and pilots of other foreign airlines.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Earnings of I.T.D.C. Hotels

5971. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether five star hotel of India Tourism Development Corporation have as much earnings as in private sector; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to bring India Tourism Development Corporation hotel's at par' in the matter of profits with Private Sector Hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Earnings of 5 star hotels of I.T.D.C. compare favourably with those of private sector hotels. Improving upon operational efficiency/profitability of ITDC hotels is a continuous process and the steps taken by ITDC in this regard are:

i) Advertising thrust for raising occupancy level;

ii) Offering discount as incentive;

- iii) Control on expenditure;
- iv) Product improvement; etc.

Statistics on Manpower

5972. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether data about the skilled manpower in the country is not available as reported in the Times of India dated 29 January, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). It has been reported by Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) that at a recent Seminar on Manpower Statistics, the Director, Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) observed that for accurate estimation and analysis in the field of manpower research for optimal planning, more detailed and precise manpower statistics are required.

Estimates of economically active stock of different categories of educated manpower in 1985 and 1990 have been made and are given on page 123 of Vol. II of the Seventh Plan Document. The IAMR have made estimates of stock of ITI trained personnel for 1981. Office of the Registrar General, India & Census Commissioner and National Sample Survey Organisation provide data on occupational classification of workers. Data on enrollment and out turn in technical and professional courses including the ITIs are also available from different administrative agencies. Improvements in the range and scope of manpower data is a

continuing process subject to constraints of resources.

Seminar on Prevention of Bird-Hit to Aircraft

5973. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Airport Management organised a two day National Seminar for prevention of bird-hit to the aircraft;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the extent to which Government have implemented these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of deliberations made in the National Seminar on Bird Hit Prevention, an Action Plan was evolved to control the bird menace at the airports, which lays down broad strategies for regulation of urban growth around airports, implementation of environmental control for hygienic conservancy, promotion of public awareness of the importance of hygienic environment for air safety, improvements in land development and use within the airport, introduction of operational measures to reduce the bird menace, improvement of bird strike reporting system etc.

(c) This Action Plan has since been accepted for implementation.

Construction of Airport at Tuticorin

5974. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made for the construction of Tuticorin Airport;

(b) whether the construction of this airport will be completed as per schedule i.e. June, 1989; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The State Government has acquired and handed over the land measuring 180 acres to the National Airports Authority. The work of topographical runway, sub-soil investigation and testing has been completed and the site development plans have since been handed over to the State authorities. The master planning and structural designs of pavements have been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Government have yet to develop and level the site to permit National Airports Authority to commence construction of the airport. The National Airports Authority will take up construction work as soon as the State Government has made available the developed land. The State Government have been requested to expedite the levelling of the site.

[Translation]

Foreign Voluntary Organisations

5975. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign voluntary organisations in the country before, 1981 and their number upto December, 1988;

(b) the nature of activities on which

money has been spent by these voluntary organisations in the country and expenditure incurred on each activity during 1988-89;

(c) whether Government have any control over these organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was enacted to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by certain persons and associations. Whenever lapses are noticed in respect of any association receiving foreign contribution, necessary action is taken under the FC(R) Act.

[English]

Corruption Charges against IPS Officers in Uttar Pradesh

5976. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption charges against a few I.P.S. officers in Uttar Pradesh are under investigation by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

RAM): (a) No case against I.P.S. Officers in Uttar Pradesh on allegations of corruption is under investigation in CBI.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment to Assam Rifles

5977. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment camps have been organised in the hilly areas of U.P. for the recruitment of soldiers for Assam Rifles;

(b) if so, the number of such camps organised in these areas during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether recruitment camps will be organised in these areas in the near future; and

(e) if so, the number of recruitment teams likely to be sent to these areas during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Recruitment rallies were

held in the following places in the hilly areas of U.P. during 1987 and 1988 for recruitment of soldiers for Assam Rifles:-

1987

Land down and Ranikhet

1988

Kotdwara and Dehradun

No recruitment rally was held during 1986 by the Assam Rifles in the hilly areas of U.P., because the recruitment rallies were mainly held centrally in the North-East region, where candidates from any part of the country could appear for the tests.

(d) and (e) One recruitment rally is proposed to be held at Almora in April/May, 1989.

Maintenance of Roads in Cantonment Areas in Maharashtra

5978. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the amount earmarked for the development and proper maintenance of roads in the cantonment areas in the State of Maharashtra in the last three years and the amount actually spent thereof in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): The requisite information is as follows:-

Year	Amount earmarked (Rs. in lakh)	Amount spent (Rs. in lakh)
1986-87	153.68	125.20
1987-88	194.35	151.47
1988-89	138.55	86.71

Establishment of Ex-Servicemen Financial Corporation

5979. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ex-servicemen are finding it difficult to get loan facilities from banks to start self-employment ventures;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish an Ex-Servicemen Financial Corporation to provide loan facilities with low interest to Ex-servicemen to start self-employment ventures;

(c) if so, when such a Corporation is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen had recommended *inter alia* setting up of National Ex-Servicemen Financial Corporation at the Centre and allocation of funds by the Centre and the States during the Seventh Five Year Plan to Ex-servicemen Financial Corporations. These recommendations were not accepted but were to be taken care of through existing institutions and schemes. Following on from this, SEMFEX-I (Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen) was launched on 1.4.1987 in collaboration with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) under which State Financial Corporations sanction the loans. Under the SEMFEX-I Scheme, 15% of the project cost is provided as Soft Seed Capital assistance loan jointly by Directorate General of Resettlement and IDBI at 1% interest in the nature of service charges payable annually. The term loan will carry concessional rate of interest at 12 1/

2% per annum if located in notified backward areas and 13.5% if located in other areas. In the case of loans for acquisition of vehicles a uniform rate of 12 1/2% per annum will be charged.

SEMFEX-II was launched from 15.1.1988 in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), particularly for agricultural and allied activities. Loans under this are sanctioned by Scheduled Banks, Land Development Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The rate of interest is as follows:-

(a) Non-Farm Sector

(i) Loan upto Rs. 30,000—10%

(ii) Loan above Rs. 30,000—12.5 %

(b) Farm Sector

It will depend upon the land holding of the beneficiary and the income. If the income is less than Rs. 4,800/- P.A., rate of interest will be 10%, otherwise 12%. Income limit is converted into land holdings which differ from State to State.

No difficulties in starting self-employment ventures under the SEMFEX Schemes due to non-availability of funds have been reported in respect of projects which have been found viable by the State Financial Banks.

Manufacture of 155 MM Field Guns in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

5980. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture Tank Guns and 155 mm Field Guns or their components at the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the progress made in laying the line for the project and the likely production schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). To supplement the existing facilities in Ordnance Factories, the Government has recently approved the setting up of facilities for indigenous manufacture of components and sub-assemblies of 125mm Gun for T-72 Tank in various ordnance factories and the assembly of the gun from such components and sub-assemblies and also bought out components from industries in civil sector in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur. Production using the new facilities is expected to start within 3 years.

The selection of manufacturing agency for the production in India of the 155mm artillery gun has not yet been finalised.

Cases against Gazetted Officers under Prevention of Corruption Act

5981. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases booked the Gazetted officers of Union Government under the Prevention of Corruption Act during 1988;

(b) whether any special monitoring cell has been constituted to effectively implement the Prevention of Corruption Act; and

(c) the number of cases considered and disposed of by the Central Vigilance Commission during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the year 1988, 552 cases against Gazetted Officers under the Prevention of Corruption Act have been taken up.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) During 1988, the total number of cases (gazetted and others) considered and disposed of by the Commission was 3818, of which 2750 cases pertained to first stage advice, 569 to second stage advice and 499 related to reconsideration cases.

[Translation]

Fake Certificates by Freedom Fighters

5982. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of grant of freedom fighters pension on the basis of fake certificates which have been detected by Government;

(b) the number of cases out of them which have been investigated by the Central agencies and the cases which are yet to be investigated;

(c) the number of persons who have been found to be genuine freedom fighters and whose pensions have been restored and the reasons for delay in the remaining cases; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those found guilty; and

e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Freedom Fighters Pension is sanctioned in each case after thorough scrutiny. However, complaints are

received that some freedom fighters managed to get pension sanctioned by furnishing false information/evidence. Such complaints are examined with reference to the available records and in doubtful cases reference is made to the State Government concerned for verification. In those cases where there is a strong presumption that freedom fighter is not worthy for the grant of pension action is taken to suspend the pension pending further investigation. On the completion of the enquiry if the pension is found to have been wrongly obtained it is cancelled. The number of cases standing suspended and cancelled as on 31.1.1989 are 2790 and 1283 respectively.

(b) Most of the cases are investigated by State Governments. No statistics of cases investigated is mentioned agency-wise.

(c) In most of such cases pension has been restored after obtaining verification reports from the State Governments. Till 31.3.89, pension has been restored in 2150 cases.

(d) and (e). On the completion of the enquiry by the State Government/Central agencies if the pension is found to have been wrongly obtained it is cancelled and necessary instructions are issued to the State Governments to recover the wrongly drawn pension wherever possible.

[English]

Drainage Schemes of Andhra Pradesh pending clearance

5983. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drainage schemes pertaining to Hyderabad and Mahboob Nagar Districts in Andhra Pradesh sent by the State Government to the Planning

Commission for clearance;

(b) the details of the schemes that have been cleared by the Planning Commission and the schemes kept pending, if any and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when all such schemes are likely to be cleared by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). No drainage scheme of Hyderabad and Mahboob Nagar districts has been received in Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Harassment to Helpers at Delhi Airport

5984. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether IAAI, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association has been repeatedly representing to the Chairman, International Airports Authority of India against in human harassment on caste basis such as cleaning of toilets by helpers and non-payment of their wages at Delhi Airport etc; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representations of the aggrieved helpers and those of the IAAI SC/ST Employees Welfare Association and the remedy given to the aggrieved helpers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The IAAI SC/ST Employees Welfare Association had represented to the chairman, IAAI against the transfer of one helper from the Cargo Complex of IGI Airport to the IAAI Headquarters (Air Force Bar-

racks). On the request of the Association, the helper was transferred back to IGI Airport in January, 1989. There has been no instance of any in-human harassment such as cleaning of toilet by helpers or non-payment of wages due to them on caste considerations.

Replacement of Directorate-General of Technical Development

5985. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister recommended the replacement of Directorate-General of Technical Development by Directorate for Industrial Research and Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While preparing 'An Approach to a Perspective Plan for 2001 A.D.' and for identifying the role of science and technology for the same, the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has recommended that in the sector, of Industry, in order to catalyses the creation of an industrial R&D infrastructure, the Directorate General of Technical Development should be replaced by a Directorate for Industrial R&D.

Development of Genetic Probe for Detecting Malaria

5986. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have developed a genetic technique for detecting malaria from blood sample;

(b) if so, the institute/laboratory or Research Centre where such genetic probe has been developed; and

(c) the other methods adopted to detect malaria cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scientists of Astra Research Centre, Bangalore, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have developed such genetic probes.

(c) The usual method to detect malaria cases is to examine the blood smear of the suspected patients under a microscope.

Welfare Schemes for Handicapped in Delhi

5988. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a number of steps for the welfare of handicapped in Delhi;

(b) if so, the schemes taken up for the welfare of handicapped in Delhi; and

(c) the number of rehabilitation centres set up for handicapped in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Central Government is implementing the following programmes for the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped in Delhi.

Scheme of Scholarship to the Disabled persons

The main purpose of the scheme of scholarships for the disabled persons is to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training or even training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of the society.

Education and training of the disabled play a vital role in their socio-economic rehabilitation. To assist the handicapped in pursuing their education and professional/technical/vocational training the Ministry gives scholarships to the handicapped students from class IX onwards. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs were released to Delhi Administration for awarding scholarship to the disabled persons.

Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances

The scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances aims at providing special aids and appliances to the disabled. The scheme was launched in 1981 on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled. The scheme has recently been amended to provide for Rotator (Walker) special chair, corner seat, prone boards and toilet chairs for persons with Cerebral Palsy. The upper limit of the cost of the aid has been increased from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 3600/-. The lower limit of the cost is Rs. 25/-. The aid/appliances is

given free of cost to those handicapped persons whose income is upto Rs. 1200/- per month and at half cost to persons whose income is between Rs. 1200/- and Rs. 2500/- p.m.

During 1988-89 an assistance of Rs. 49,55,000/- was given to 8 voluntary organisation/autonomous bodies in Delhi to implement the scheme.

Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons

Voluntary organisation have played a pioneering role in helping the handicapped in the country. A large number of special schools for the disabled, limb fitting centres and sheltered workshops are in the voluntary sector, their role in the field of education, training and rehabilitation is well received by the disabled population.

The Ministry implements a Scheme which provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in rehabilitation of the disabled. Grant-in-aid under the scheme is restricted to 90% of the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 5 lakhs on construction of buildings.

During 1988-89 financial assistance of Rs. 65.27 lakhs was given to 23 voluntary organisations/autonomous bodies in Delhi for implementing the scheme.

Scheme of Petrol Subsidy

Under this scheme, 50% of the cost of petrol/diesel purchased by handicapped owners of the motorised vehicle are subsidised to them if their income does not exceed Rs. 2500/- per month. The subsidy should not exceed the cost of 15 litres per month for 2 Horse Powers Vehicles and 25 liters for more than 2 Horse Power Vehicles. However, this concession is not allowed to those handicapped persons who are in re-

ceipt of conveyance allowance from any voluntary organisation or state source. This scheme has been decentralised and is implemented through the States/Union Territories Governments with the Central Govt. providing 100 per cent expenditure on the scheme.

Institute for the Physically Handicapped

The Institute is engaged in the overall welfare and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped especially the orthopedically handicapped. The main objectives of the Institute are to manufacture and distribute aids and appliances needed for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to undertake the training of physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists, to offer rehabilitation services to orthopaedically handicapped persons, and to collect and disseminate information regarding the services available in the country for rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Special Employment Exchange for the Handicapped

A Special Employment Exchange for the Handicapped is functioning in Delhi to register handicapped persons for placement in gainful employment.

Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped

A vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped has been set up in Delhi to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children

The scheme provides for 100% assistance from Central Government to the State Government/UT Administrations for Educa-

tion of the Handicapped Children in common schools with the help of necessary aids, incentives and special teachers. Delhi Administration has covered some of the schools for implementation of this scheme.

In addition the following schemes and programmes for welfare of handicapped are being undertaken by Delhi Administration.

- i) Allotment of Kiosks—100 per year.
- ii) Scheme for allotting telephone booths in collaboration with Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
- iii) School for Special Education for the Deaf (4 schools), for the Blind (1).
- iv) Training-cum-Production Centre—3 (Two for Male and one for Female).
- v) Hostels—(One for college going blind and one for physically handicapped).
- vi) 50% subsidy of petrol /diesel.
- vii) Free DTC Passes.
- viii) Schemes of issue of permanent Identity Cards.
- ix) Sheltered Workshop to provide work opportunity on piece-rate wages.
- x) Grant of Old Age Pension to disabled having infirmity of permanent nature.
- xi) Stipend/scholarship
- xii) Financial Assistance for the purchase of prosthetic aids.
- xiii) Maintenance allowance for prosthetic aids to physically handicapped.
- xiv) Grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations.

xv) Special Care Homes/Schools for Mentally Retarded.

[Translation]

Purchase of Milk for Army from Cooperative Sector

5989. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of milk for Army in Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore and how it is being met;

(b) the reasons for not purchasing milk from the Cooperative Dairy Plants to meet the requirement of the army despite clear instructions already issued in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the purchase of milk from private suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The approximate *daily average* requirement of milk at these stations is as under:-

Bhopal	:	700 litres
Gwalior	:	1000 litres
Indore (for Mhow)	:	1440 Litres

The entire requirement at Gwalior and Bhopal is met through local purchase. At Mhow, where a Military Farm exists, a quantity of 500 litres per day in summer and 300 litres per day in winter procured through local purchase, the remaining quantity being produced in the Military Farm.

(b) The milk plants at Gwalior and Indore did not respond to the enquiries made by military Farm authorities for supply of milk. The Bhopal Milk Cooperative Society expressed its inability to undertake supply of milk to Military Farms till September, 1989.

(c) Milk is purchased from the Cooperative Dairy Plants at negotiated rates at the stations where they are in a position to meet the requirements of the Army. At the remaining stations, milk is purchased from private suppliers.

[English]

Development of Water Absorbent Polymer by N.C.L.

5990. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists at National Chemical Laboratory Pune, have developed water absorbent polymer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Scientists claim that this development will be more useful in agriculture and horticulture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to make this development available to small farmers of the country free of cost; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A water ab-

sorbing polymer named 'JALSHAKTI' has been developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Pune in collaboration with industry. Jalshakti is a hydrophilic polymer which absorbs and retains, several hundred times its weight of water.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Because of its capacity to absorb water and release it as when required, it has tremendous potential for application for agriculture, horticulture, dry land farming and forestry for seed coating, soil additive transplanting, social forestry seedling transport, agrochemical formulations etc. It can also be used in combination with other techniques of water conservation such as drip irrigation.

(e) The technology is under field trials. If successful, it could be utilised by all categories of farmers.

(f) Does not arise.

Air Traffic Control System

5991. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has submitted a scheme to modernise air traffic control system at Bombay and Delhi airports;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and its total cost; and

(c) time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are:-

- (i) Installation of Terminal Very High Frequency Omni Range (TVOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment.
- (ii) Installation of new Primary and Secondary Surveillance Radars.
- (iii) Installation of Flight and Radar Data Processing System.
- (iv) Installation of voice Control Communication Switching System.
- (v) Installation of Airfield Surface Detection Equipment
- (vi) Installation of Category—II and Category—III Instrument Landing System and Category—III lighting system at Delhi airport.
- (vii) Installation of Category—II Instrument Landing System and construction of parallel taxi-way and high speed exists at Bombay airport.
- (viii) Construction of a technical building and control tower etc.

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 293.77 crores.

(c) As soon as the proposal is cleared by the Government, the National Airports Authority will take up the project. It is expected to be completed in about 3 years from the date of its commencement of work.

Night Landing Facility at Airports

5992. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports in the country where night landing facilities are

available;

(b) whether the night facilities available at some of these airports needs improvement; and

(c) if so, the names of the airports and the details of the schemes drawn up by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are 32 airports including 4 international airports provided with night landing facilities. These are:-

1. Ahmedabad
2. Guwahati
3. Nagpur
4. Udaipur
5. Bhopal
6. Rajkot
7. Mangalore
8. Belgaum
9. Ranchi
10. Hyderabad
11. Lucknow
12. Tiruchirapalli
13. Varanasi
14. Bhavnagar

15. Patna
16. Madurai
17. Agartala
18. Khajuraho
19. Trivandrum
20. Amritsar
21. Jaipur
22. Vadodra
23. Indore
24. Bhubaneswar
25. Coimbatore
26. Calicut
27. Bangalore (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited)
28. Delhi (Safdarjung Airport)
29. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
30. Madras
31. Bombay
32. Calcutta

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the airport</i>	<i>Improvement proposed to be provided</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Guwahati	3-Bar VASIS-2 Sets Approach lights
2.	Bhopal	Approach lights
3.	Belgaum	PAPI—2 Sets
4.	Ranchi	Approach Lights Apron Flood Lights
5.	Lucknow	PAPI—1 Set
6.	Amritsar	PAPI—1 Set
7.	Tiruchirapalli	PAPI—2 Sets Conversion of MIRL into HIRL Apron flood Lights
8.	Bhavnagar	PAPI—1 Sets Apron Flood Lights
9.	Madurai	PAPI—2 Sets
10.	Agartala Apron Flood Lights	Approach Lights
11.	Trivandrum	Approach Lights
12.	Vadodra	Approach Lights
13.	Tirupati	PAPI—2 Sets

Abbreviation:- VASIS : Visual Approach Slope Indicator System

PAPI : Precision Approach Path Indicator

HIRL : High Intensity Runway Lights

MIRL : Medium Intensity Runway Lights

Proposal from Sikkim for Modernisation of State Police

5993. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain proposals to modernise State Police organisation have been received from Sikkim; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). 'Police' is a State subject. However, the Government of India is assisting the States for modernising their police forces to supplement their efforts to bring about improvement in various aspects of law enforcement. The annual allocation under the scheme for the State of Sikkim is Rs. 4.20 lakhs which is released to them for modernising their police forces.

Territorial Army

5994. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where territorial army is now stationed; and

(b) the places where they are now utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Peace-time locations of Territorial Army Units are given in the statement below.

(b) Ecological Battalions of the Territorial Army are deployed in Mussoorie Hills, Rajasthan Canal Area and Jammu Shivaliks. A few Infantry Units are also deployed at some of the Ammunition Depots for guard and escort duties. One unit is assisting the IPKF in Sri Lanka.

STATEMENT

Peace time Locations of Territorial Army Units

Pune	Kalka	Delhi	Jaipur	Ludhiana
Bangalore	Darjeeling	Saugor	Kolhapur	Coimbatore
Allahabad	Calcutta	Jalandhar	Fatehgarh	Belgaum
Deoli	Nagpur	Shillong	Bhubaneswar	Tiruchirapalli
Cannanore	Pathankot	Dehradun	Bikaner	Secunderabad
Srinagar	Jamalur	Jhansi	Muzaffarpur	Kota
Adra	Ajmer	Chandigarh	Gauhati	Ahmedabad
Patiala	Kamptee	Agra	Baroda	Rohtak

**Conference to be held in 1990 by U.N.
and W.M.O.**

5995. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to participate in the world Conference to be held in 1990 by the United Nations and World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.) to review all the data on which forecasts of the greenhouse effect have been made;

(b) if so, whether any preparatory work in this behalf has been started; if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). It is understood that the World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.) in collaboration with a number of other agencies is planning to organise a conference in Geneva in mid 1990 on the subject of 'climate change and the modern world'. No formal invitation has so far been received by the Government for participating in the conference. The decision regarding India's participation and the preparatory work therefor would be taken on receipt of the formal invitation. However the phenomenon of the green house effect has been under constant observation and study by our concerned scientific institutions.

**Contractual payment for launch of
PSLV and INSAT**

5996. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tentative or final schedule has been drawn up for the launching of the PSLV, INSAT-II-TS and INSAT-ID spacecraft during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total estimated outlay involved therein including the contractual payments for the launch services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The INSAT-ID is scheduled for launch during the current year, i.e. in May this year from Cape Canaveral, USA by a Delta 4925 Launch Vehicle.

The first developmental flight of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is to take place in 1990/1991. It is too early to indicate the precise launch period.

The first in the series of INSAT-II spacecraft, INSAT-II TS(A) is scheduled to be launched in the last quarter of 1990 from Kourou, French Guyana by Ariane Launch Vehicle.

INSAT-II TS (B) is scheduled to be launched about one year after the launch of INSAT-II TS (A) also by Ariane Launch Vehicle.

(c) The total estimated outlay is as under:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. PSLV	414.96
2. INSAT-ID (Space Craft, launch services, insurance, etc.)	192.19*
(*Includes Rs. 61.55 crores towards launch services)	
3. INSAT-II (TS) A & B (Spacecraft including programme elements)	243.10
Launch services	160.70

Security along Sea Coast of Gujarat

5997. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling and infiltration of foreigners in Kutch and other parts of Gujarat along the sea coast is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tighten the security arrangements along the sea coast of Gujarat State to check the Smuggling and also infiltration of foreigners by providing modern gadgets and patrol boats to coast guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The possibility of increase smuggling and infiltration activities in Kutch and other parts of Gujarat along the sea coast cannot be ruled out.

(b) The Coast Guard is being progressively strengthened for effective surveillance along the sea coasts of the country, including Gujarat. A Coast Guard Station

has recently been established at Okhla, for checking smuggling/infiltration.

Production of C.T.V. Tubes

5998. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colour television picture tubes manufactured in the country during the last two years;

(b) the total demand of colour television picture tubes in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some more units for manufacture of colour tubes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The production of Colour Picture Tubes (DPT) in the country in 1987 and 1988 was 0.08 million nos. and 0.38 million nos. respectively.

(b) and (d). The local demand of Colour Picture Tubes during 1988 was 1.3 million nos. and is likely to be 1.7 million nos. during 1989. The existing three units have a total installed capacity of 1.75 million nos. which can be further expanded.

Vayudoot Service between Patna-Bhagalpur

5999. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot services between Patna and Bhagalpur, Patna and Purnea, and Patna and Ranchi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Ranchi has already been airlinked with Patna by Vayudoot services, Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of

operations, Vayudoot has plans to operate to Bhagalpur and Purnea also.

Utilisation of Allocations by Rajasthan Government

6000. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Annual Plan of Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise and the allocation made for the current financial year;

(b) whether the allocations were fully utilised;

(c) the size of Annual Plan for the State for 1989-90; and

(d) whether adequate provisions have been made in the Annual Plan for famines, power shortage, drinking water and unemployment if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The outlays and the expenditure for the Annual Plans 1985-86 to 1988-89 of Rajasthan are given below:

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Annual plans</i>	<i>Outlay by the State Govt.</i>	<i>Expenditure reported</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	430.00	427.64
1986-87	525.00	527.84
1987-88	645.00	644.84
1988-89	710.00	710.00 (Anticipated)

(c) and (d). The size of the Annual for 1989-90 is Rs. 795 crores. The provisions of irrigation, power, drinking water supply and

generation of employment have been made on priority basis within the Plan ceiling, as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Irrigation including Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development

159.79

Power including Non-conventional Sources of Energy

215.10

Water Supply and Sanitation

59.80

Employment Generation Programme

(Rs. Crores)

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

19.13

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

16.42

Manufacture of Modern Arms to Control Riots

6001. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to manufacture and provide modern arms to control riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Depending upon requirements, Police forces are provided with adequate arms to control riots. The upgradation of riot control weaponry for Police forces is constantly reviewed by Government and forms an integral part of on-going exercises

undertaken by Government for this purpose.

Guidelines to States on Drug Abuse

6002. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to educate the masses about the evil effects of drug abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Governments have approached the Union Government for any assistance in this regard if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Union Government had written to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to quickly assess the problem of Drug

Abuse in their area, and identify voluntary organisations who could be assisted financially under the Central "Scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Education Work for Prohibition, Counselling and Rehabilitative Work for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and Other Victims of Social Crime" to take up awareness education programmes and/or set up Counselling, De-addiction Centres. On the basis of recommendations received from various States/UTs, so far 86 Counselling, 24 De-addiction and 5 After-Care Centres have been assisted to be set up through voluntary organisations in 20 States and 3 U.Ts. Besides 20 organisations have been assisted for education and publicity programmes.

Quality of Goods of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

6003. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether value of exports of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has fallen during the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the quality of goods of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited does not fall in order to boost its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The value of exports made by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has registered a growth from 1986-87 to 1988-89 except for a marginal reduction in the year 1987-88.

(b) M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has regular stringent quality control measures at various levels which are applied to supplies made to the Air Force as well as to

the goods which are being exported. These are periodically reviewed by HAL

Public Involvement to Check Crime

6004. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have launched an ambitious scheme to check the occurrence of crime by direct involvement of the public; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Police has introduced the following Sub-schemes to check the crimes:-

- (i) *Earn-A-Reward Scheme.* Any one giving information on specific crime could be rewarded upto 10,000/-.
- (ii) *Etching Scheme.* Car owners have been requested to get their car registration numbers engraved on the front and rear windscreens and all the four windows. This will lead to both better prevention and detection of car thefts.
- (iii) *Dial 100 Advertisements.* Advertisements appealing to the people to report a crime to PCR on Tele No. 100 as and when they witness one are also being issued for greater involvement of

the people in the prevention of crime.

[Translation]

Fencing on Indo-Bangla Border

6005. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to erect barbed wire fencing on Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, when a final decision was taken in this matter and when this work was taken up; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and amount released for this work so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A decision was taken in 1986 to construct barbed wire fence in selected stretches considered as infiltration prone in Assam and Meghalaya. It was also decided that the construction of the fence would commence after the road work is completed so that patrolling is facilitated. However, due to the persistent request of Government of Assam to take up fencing atleast in those stretches where the road has been constructed, a stretch of 36 Km. along the North and South Banks of Bhramaputra in Dhubri District was identified where fencing could be taken up and in December 1988, it was decided to construct barbed

wire fence on the 36 KM stretch. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.87 crores. Sanction for this work has been issued in March 1989.

Construction of Road along Indo-Bangladesh Border in Assam

6006. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a border road is being constructed in Assam on Indo-Bangladesh Border;

(b) if so, whether this road is not likely to be completed within the stipulated period due to lack of funds;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government so far for the construction of this border road;

(d) the total expenditure stipulated therefor; and

(e) when the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). There is no lack of funds. Funds are sanctioned for Assam P.W.D. according to the requirements projected by them and the expenditure by the State P.W.D. are as follows:-

Year	Budget Estimate	Actually spent
1986-87 and 1987-88	565 lakhs	256 lakhs
1988-89	1614 lakhs	700 lakhs

[English]

and additional schedules by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot flights.

Upward Trend of Air Traffic

6007. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports that witnessed upward traffic trends in aircraft movements during the first quarter of 1989; and

(b) the factors that contributed to this upward trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the first quarter of 1989, Bangalore, Bombay, Chandigarh, Calicut, Jammu, Jodhpur, Leh, Madras, Pune, Silchar and Aizawl airports have shown upward traffic trends, mainly due to revised

Children in Jails

6008. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children are lodged in different jails in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of children in different jails, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). 'Prisons' being a State subject, statistics on the number of children in different jails are not compiled by Central agencies. However available state-wise information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Children in Different Jails-State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Children
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not available
3.	Assam	Not available
4.	Bihar	Not available
5.	Goa	Not available
6.	Gujarat	Not available
7.	Haryana	Nil

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not available
10.	Karnataka	Nil
11.	Kerala	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	Nil
14.	Manipur	One
15.	Meghalaya	Not available
16.	Mizoram	Eleven (As on 31.12.1988)
17.	Nagaland	Twenty Six (As on 31.12.1988)
18.	Orissa	Nil
19.	Punjab	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Fourteen (As on 31.12.1988)
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	Not available
23.	Tripura	Not available
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Not available
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Twenty four (Seven Indians and Seventeen foreigners)
27.	Chandigarh	Nil
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not available

1	2	3
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32	Pondicherry	Nil

[Translation]

**Air service from New Delhi to Bombay
via Khajuraho, Bhopal, Aurangabad**

6009. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new return air service from New Delhi to Bombay via Khajuraho Bhopal-Aurangabad, in view of increase in traffic of domestic and foreign tourists in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time it will be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to survey this new route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to acute shortage of aircraft capacity, at present, Indian Airlines has no proposal to introduce the air service mentioned in part (a) of the Question. A survey conducted by Indian Airlines in June 1988, did not reveal any definite quantum of traffic to justify a B-737 service on this sector.

[English]

Anti-Poverty Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

6010. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced various anti-poverty programmes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to and proposed for Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The three major national anti-poverty programmes operating in Andhra Pradesh are integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). IRDP is a self-employment programme, funded jointly by the Centre and the States, under which income-generating assets are provided to the rural families below the poverty line through a mix of subsidy and institutional credit. NREP and RLEGP are the two wage employment programmes providing direct income to the rural population and simultaneously creating

productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening of rural infrastructure. While NREP is equally funded by the Centre and the States, RLEGP is fully funded by the Centre.

(c) Total allocations including State's share in IRDP & NREP and value of foodgrains supplied by the Centre under NREP and RLEGP to Andhra Pradesh for 1988-89 are as follows:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(Figures in Rs. Lakhs) Total allocation</i>
IRDP	4922.08
NREP	8586.58
RLEGP	6561.90

Allocation of funds (Central plus State share) under IRDP for 1989-90 to Andhra Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 5502.906 Lakhs. However, 1989-90 allocations under wage employment programmes will be finalised separately.

Central Assistance for Mohamadia Wakf Complex

6011. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the State Wakf Board of Andhra Pradesh to the Central Wakf Board asking for more financial assistance to develop Mohamadia Wakf Complex at Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The Central Wakf Council has not received any proposal from

the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board seeking financial assistance to develop Mohamadia Wakf Complex at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Meetings on Development of Hill States

6012. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of meetings of the Members of Parliament belonging to the Hill States/Regions chaired by the Minister of State for Planning and held during 1986-87 took stock of the problems in the development of these regions and made certain suggestions for the solution thereof;

(b) if so, a brief resume of the discussions held at these meetings alongwith main suggestions made during each of the meetings and the names of the Members of Parliament who attended such meetings with dates thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken on these suggestion till date and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which any positive action would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Only one meeting of the Members of Parliament representing Himalayan region was held on 19.8.87. The meeting mainly aimed at discussing the problems and prospects of the development of the Himalayan region with a view to pooling experiences and thinking on the subject so that strategy and programmes for the Himalayan region could be improved upon. A copy of the summary record of the meeting

is given in the Statement below. The list of the names of the Members of Parliament who attended the meeting is annexed to the Summary Record of the meeting.

The specific observations/suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members were forwarded to the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments for appropriate action. The suggestions that were general in nature, were kept in view in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan, already laid on the Table of the House on 22.3.1988.

STATEMENT

Summary Record of the meeting of Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan Region held under the Chairmanship of Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Minister for Planning on 19th August, 1987 in Room No. 122 Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

A meeting of the Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan Region was held on 19th August, 1987 in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi to discuss problems and prospects of the development of the Himalayas. The meeting was presided over by Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Minister of Planning. Besides, Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State for Planning and Member Hill Areas, other Members and Senior officials of the Planning Commission were present. A list of persons who attended the meeting is given at *Annexure-I*.

2. Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Minister for Planning welcomed the Members of Parliament and Members and others in the meeting. In his opening remarks, the Chairman expressed concern over deterioration in the ecological system of hill areas and stressed the need for concerted action at eco-restora-

tion, eco-preservation and eco-development, as well as socio economic development of the hill people. He said that it was an important national matter. Soon after his taking over the charge of the Ministry of Planning, he was having this opportunity of exchanging views on the subject. He would be happy to pool experiences and thinking on the subject so that the strategy and programme for the Himalayan region could be improved upon. Similar discussions with the Members of Parliament hailing from the Western Ghats and other hilly regions of the country could be held. He suggested that various issues connected with the development of hill areas may be discussed and consensus over critical issues for evolving strategies to overcome the special disabilities and special problems of the hills could be arrived at.

3. The Chairman stated that ecological problems in the hilly areas arose mainly from the over-use or misuse of natural resources from one reason or the other. The challenge before the planners as well as for those who implement the programmes and schemes for development of hill areas were enormous. The natural resources of hills have to be exploited, to satisfy the needs of the growing family of man, in harmony with ecological considerations. He desired that the process of economic development and ecological development should not only be synchronous but should also be mutually supportive. Laws alone, as instruments of social reconstruction, cannot deliver the goods, unless backed by adequate awareness of the people. Hence, the pressing need was to bring about a revolution in social consciousness to respect and assist the nature. Development activities like construction of roads, hydel power generation, irrigation, industrial and mining projects and cultivation of land for annual crops had to be undertaken with due care to the needs of stability and overall health of the hills and environment. Himalayas represent the

youngest mountains in the world and were most fragile. A sensitive understanding and appreciation of its problems was necessary to support appropriate measures.

4. Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State for Planning said that the Himalayas being distinct from other hill areas of the country, had special importance which called for special consideration. The Himalayas constitute a different geological entity, with special problems requiring somewhat different solutions. Being comparatively younger, the Himalayas were ecologically fragile and susceptible to rapid ecological deterioration. Moreover their geographical location created close linkages with the plains of the country, the destiny of the country was, in a way, inter-wined with that of the Himalayas. What was bad for the Himalayan region today would be had for the country tomorrow

5. Minister of State for Planning stated the appropriate development of Himalayas could have a multiplier effect on the development of the country as a whole, but their potential had hardly been actualised. The Central Government had been taking concerted steps to accelerate the development of States situated in the Himalayan region. Most of the States barring U.P. had been declared 'Special Category' States by the Centre and all their financial requirements, not only for their planned development but even for the non-plan maintenance needs, were being substantially taken care of by the Central Government. He hoped that the region would become a self-reliant capable not only of self-sustaining growth but even of generating a surplus for the development of the rest of the country, in due course. He considered four areas of crucial importance for the development of Himalayan region: (i) afforestation and preservation of ecology; (ii) hydel generation; (iii) horticultural development; and (iv) development of tourism.

6. Minister of State for Planning stated that

against the national norms of 60% forest, the cover in the Himalayan region was not more than one-third of the total areas. The extent of soil erosion, especially in the catchment of rivers, had been growing causing damage not only to the ecology of the hills themselves but to the dams and irrigation systems down below in the plains. Several States have nationalised the working of forests, and are taking various other steps including legal ones in the interest of the conservation. This step was hampering the employment generation in the forests. Therefore, alternative employment opportunities were needed to be generated in these hills consistent with ecological balance.

7. He further said that the Himalayas have a hydel potential of nearly 62,000 MW but the potential of not more than 3,000 MW had been actualised while about 4400 MW was in various stages of execution. Therefore, a lot remains to be done in the area. However, the power generated in the Himalayan States will be consumed by the neighbouring States in the plains. It would be necessary that the major hydel projects should be taken either by the Centre or jointly by the Centre with the States.

8. Minister of State for Planning stated that the areas with the steeper slopes in the region were only of marginal utility for agriculture. They might be better suited for perennial tree cover. Lot of progress had been made in the development of horticulture. However, the problem of marketing and packaging needed urgent attention. As regards marketing, he informed that based on the recommendations arrived in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh, a strategy for proper marketing of horticultural produce was being developed. As regards North East, the North Eastern Region Marketing Corporation (NERMC) had already been functioning to look after the marketing and processing of horticultural produces of this

region. The packaging needs of the horticultural produce were so vast that unless alternative packaging materials were found, there would be immense felling of standing forests for manufacture of wooden packaging cases. The Central Government was aware of this problem and the Government of Himachal Pradesh had been sanctioned Rs. 14 crores for manufacture of corrugated cartons. Depending upon the results and needs of other hill States, similar approach could be replicated elsewhere.

9. He further said that tourism as an industry helped in creating potential for generating employment and other so-in-offs as well as for earning much needed foreign exchange for the country. There were far greater potentialities for development of tourism in Himalayas than were being exploited. The progress so far made under tourism was sporadic and unsystematic. He stressed that a Master Plan of tourism development could be drawn up jointly by the Department of Tourism and Central Government. Specific areas in the hills which could be developed faster than other by providing a comprehensive package of incentives and attractions could be identified and developed.

10. The Minister of State for Planning also expressed his concern over the problems relating to network of roads and bridges, proper land use and water management and the practice of jhum cultivation in North Eastern region.

11. Dr. G.G. Swell, M.P. (Meghalaya) stated that man-road ratio in the hills was yet much below the national average. Unlike plains areas which have various other modes of transport, road transport was the only transport system in the hills. Greater stress and allocation should be given for this system. Denudation of forests in the region was taking place on a large scale and the situation was frightening. He suggested that there should be a ban on inter-State move-

ment of timber. Environment being Central subject, Central legislation could be passed and implemented in this regard. He further stated that forests in the north-eastern region, especially, in his State were also being destroyed in jhum cultivation. This needed urgent attention. The problem could be solved by providing the jhum cultivators with some alternative activities which would not only sustain them but also help in restoring and preserving the ecology. He suggested that they could be encouraged to cultivate and commercialise 'phooljharoo' (broom). 'Phooljharoo' bush grows wild, and is a fast growing perennial plant. It could provide good cover to soil to check soil erosion. It also has a good export potential. Among the vegetable crops, potatoes and small sized chillies could be grown in abundance. Chillies could be processed into chillies sauce for which there was ready market. Among the industries, stress should be given on development of pollution free and resource based industries which were linked with soil, agriculture and the people. There was potential for cultivation of sugar-beet in hill areas, especially, Meghalaya. Possibilities of its production and setting up of a sugar mill based thereon in the State, might be explored. Godown facilities were found to be inadequate in the State and these needed to be developed to the desired extent.

12. Prof. Saifuddin, M.P. (J&K) stressed the need for qualitative change in planning for development of hill areas. He stated that Jammu and Kashmir though treated as special category State, the pattern of Central assistance was still like as the general category States. He suggested that pattern of Central assistance should be changed from 30% grant and 70% loan to 90% grant and 10% loan in the case of Jammu & Kashmir so as to bring it at par with other special category States. The State was industrially very backward. Public sector investment was only 0.07% of the total public sector investment. Therefore, they had a strong case for

setting up of public sector industries. Stress should be on setting up of pollution free industry like electronics, watches, etc. He was against industries like vanaspati oil, and paper mill, particularly, in his State. Referring to the development of tourism, he mentioned that there was lot of encroachment in Dull Lake and stringent action be initiated to remove it. The State had vast hydel potential so much so that it could produce electricity of 20,000 MW. Against this, the potential created was only of the order of 800 MW.

13. Shri P.K. Thungan, MP (Arunachal Pradesh) endorsed the view of Dr. Swell and Prof. Soz regarding the need for strengthening transport and communication network in the hill areas. He stated that Arunachal Pradesh could produce about 20,000 MW hydel power excluding the potentials of five major rivers of the State. Not even one per cent potential had so far been developed. Power generation in the State would reduce burden on the forests for fire wood, the demand for which was heavy in hill areas. It would also provide revenue to the State and compensate the revenue currently being realised as royalty from cutting trees. Floods were a recurring feature in the North-eastern region. 80% of the flood waters come from Arunachal Pradesh. Floods had to be controlled there and measures needed to be taken on a permanent basis and in time bound manner. Horticulture crops should be developed as per their suitability in each area. A proper study will have to be made for this purpose. Time had come when multi-purpose trees like walnuts that give fruits and good timber needed to be developed. Jhum practice has to give way to permanent cultivation and other suitable alternative occupations. Plan and non-Plan efforts should take care to replace jhum where it was practiced.

14. Shri G.L. Dogra, MP (J&K) stated that substantial money was being spent in hill

areas, but results were not commensurating with the resources. He stressed the need for strengthening the monitoring system to make it more effective. Forests, in Jammu and Himachal Pradesh, have been destroyed. Efforts have to be made to regenerate them and multi-purpose trees and bushes had to be planted. Planning Commission should monitor the funds being given for afforestation through various schemes. Greater stress needed to be given to the rural areas and the development of facilities like roads, health and education. Tourism should be introduced for the middle class.

15. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, MP (Himachal Pradesh) stated that the hill development had been basically done through State sector support and that the role of Central sector was insignificant. Various Central Ministries like the Railways, Industries, Tourism etc. had invested substantially in the plain areas. Their contribution to the hill areas had been very low. He questioned as to why was it that railway line for hill areas approved by the Planning Commission took more than 20 years? How is it that railway lines of Metropolitan cities and in the plain areas come up very fast? He further informed that 6th Report of the Estimates Committee of the 7th Lok Sabha pointed out this glaring fact that investment on tourism in Himachal Pradesh was the lowest when the potential for tourism was highest. He suggested that the Planning Commission should prepare a paper indicating investment of each of the Central Ministries/Department, they have made in the hill States/areas, without which meaningful discussion was not possible. He stated that Advisory Committee on Hill Development should be represented by the Members of Parliament belonging to the hill States/areas. He suggested that a North-Western Council for Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh hills should be set up similar to the North-Eastern Council. Norms

for determining postal and telephone circles in the hills should be relaxed in such manner as to provide adequate staff and proper coverage to the difficult areas. Forests had to be preserved and it should be ensured that funds provided for afforestation purposes were not diverted to non-plan items. He also expressed that sufficient funds should be provided for construction of roads, opening up of schools and for the other basic needs of hill people.

16. Shri Negi, MP (Uttar Pradesh) stated that transport and communication in the hill areas should be given high priority. A package programme for afforestation should be evolved, especially for U.P. hill areas where only 13-14 per cent of the total area was

under cultivation and the remaining being under forest or waste lands. He observed that funds allocated for U.P. hills were being diverted for non-Plan purposes and to plains area. Clearance for construction of roads held up under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, should be given without any delay as the roads were the life line in the hills. He emphasised that fuel wood should be saved and some alternatives to fuel consumption like gas, electricity etc. should be provided. He desired that for convening such meeting some advance notice should be given to MPs and the meeting should be called as and when MPs were free from their Parliamentary activities.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANNEXURE

List of Participants of the meeting of Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan Region held on 19.8.1987 in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi to discuss the problems and prospects of the development of the Himalayas

<i>Planning Commission</i>	<i>Members of Parliament</i>
Shri P. Shiv Shankar Deputy Chairman & Minister of Planning	Prof. Narain Chand Parashar 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi-110001
Shri Sukh Ram Minister of State for Planning	Shri K.D. Sultanpuri 143, North Avenue, New Delhi-110001
Shri Abid Hussain Member	Shri G.L. Dogra 6, Duplex Lane, New Delhi-110011
Dr. Raja J. Chelliah Member	
Shri J.S. Baijal Secretary	Shri P. Namgyal 132, North Avenue, New Delhi-110001
Shri Nitin Desai Special Secretary	Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz C-1/7, Humayun Road, New Delhi

<i>Planning Commission</i>	<i>Members of Parliament</i>
Shri B.N. Dhoundiyal Adviser (SP)	Shri G.G. Swell AB-3, Purana Qila Road New Delhi-110011
Shri M.M.S. Srivastava Sdviser (SP)	
Dr. (Mrs.) I.K. Barthakur Adviser (SP)	Smt. D.K. Bhandari 125, South Avenue, New Delhi-110011
Shri P.N. Tripathy Adviser (RD)	Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi 9, Electric Lane New Delhi-110001
Shri Mahesh Prasad Adviser (PC)	Shri P.K. Thungon, AB/3, Pandara Road, New Delhi-110011
Dr. V.G. Bhatia Adviser (EG&P)	
Dr. (Mrs.) R. Thamarajakshi Adviser (LEM)	
Shri K.L. Thapar Adviser (Transport)	
Dr. S.S. Khanna Adviser (Agriculture)	

Capacity Utilisation in Defence Production Undertakings

6013. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-report captioned "Defence units in Doldrums" published in the Times of India on 8 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the response of the Union

Government to this report and the exact position as on date in each unit, separately with respect to the cut backs, constraints, under-capacity-utilisation and non-clearance of the schemes for diversification; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that the Defence production units utilize their capacity to the optimum and the nature of decisions/steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news-report captioned "Defence units in Doldrums" published in the Times of India on 8th February, 1989. A periodical review between the Government and the Defence public sector undertakings is regularly carried out on all relevant matters including productivity levels, capacity utilisation, inventory management, indigenisation, operational problems, resource availability, growth strategies, diversification, time and cost overruns, and other important issues. As regards cut backs and constraints, the overall difficult balance of payments position and the resource crunch have been felt in varying degrees by Defence PSUs in regard to the order book position and the organisation of production. During the year 1988-89 capacity utilisation, as percentage of standard manhours available in 7 out of the 8 Defence PSUs has been between 90-100%. In the case of one, where capacity utilisation has been somewhat low, the product mix of the company primarily comprises development and production of high-tech items in small volumes which keeps the capacity utilisation on low side. In regard to diversification schemes, it needs to be mentioned that under delegated powers the Defence PSUs are empowered to take investment decisions without reference to Government within prescribed limits. Cases which require approval at the Government level are examined in relation to their relevance to Defence and other needs, relationship with existing product lines and overall objectives of the undertaking, as also actual expenditure and foreign exchange required for execution.

As for ensuring that Defence production units utilise their capacity to the optimum, it is submitted that in a dynamic situation it becomes difficult to ensure a uniform rate of capacity utilisation in a production undertaking which of necessity depends on various factors, e.g., availability of resources with their main customers, lead times required,

timely availability of production inputs from within the system and outside. However, the thrust on Defence exports, taking up development and production of new products, etc. are expected to help in maximum possible capacity utilisation.

Flexible of Norms for Special Category States

6014. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has adopted a flexible approach including the relaxation for norms of the provision of new facilities/upgradation of the existing facilities in the special category States such as opening of new Post Offices, PCOs, Telephone Exchanges, Telegraph Offices and the construction of new railway lines, opening of Branch of the Nationalised Banks, Health Centres both primary and community, provision of tourists facilities, introduction of air services and construction of link roads etc;

(b) if so, the nature of these relaxation in norms as have been actually implemented in the Seventh Five Year Plan alongwith the names of the Ministries/public Sector Undertakings which have actually implemented these relaxations during this period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the utility of allowing any relaxation in practice by concerned Ministries and the action taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not laid down any specific separate norms for the provision of new facilities/upgradation of existing facilities in the Special Category States.

The concept of Special Category States has relevance mainly in the context of allocation of Central assistance for States' Plans under the Modified Gadgil Formula. The specific problems of these States are taken care of through the implementation of various Area Development Programme like Desert Development Programmes, Hill Area Development Programmes, Programme for the North Eastern Region, Tribal Area sub-plan, etc., under which, alongwith a few other States, the Special Category States are also covered. Moreover, these States are, also, categorised as Industrially backward Areas, which entitles them to take advantage of various concessions offered to such areas.

Payment of Pension to war widows

6015. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'The Times of India' dated 11 March, 1989 under the caption 'Ex-servicemen's families neglected;

(b) if so, the exact position in respect of the sanction and payment of pension to war widows as detailed in the news-report; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve its own functioning to ensure that the war widows are not harassed any more and whether an inquiry would be ordered into the cases referred to in the report and the likely period thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One of the widows men-

tioned in the news item, Smt. Nirmala Devi, is not entitled to any pension under the rules, being the wife of a deserter. The other widows, Smt. Shakuntala Devi, is receiving pension as per the rules.

Airport at Sikkim

6016. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to construct an Airport to connect Sikkim through Vayudoot Service is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The feasibility of constructing an airport at Gangtok has been examined. The question of construction of an airport depends upon the adequacy of traffic, availability of resources and economic viability.

[Translation]

Manufacture of Computer Software with Soviet Collaboration

6017. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture computer software as a joint venture of USSR and India;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any decision thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the production is expected to commence; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the time by when a decision is expected to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). As per protocol of 6th meeting of Indo-USSR Working Group on Computers & Electronics, Indian and Soviet sides exchanged lists of software packages available with each side. As a follow up, both sides agreed to arrange seminars in their respective countries to show capabilities and demonstrate some of the packages.

Projects of Uttar Pradesh Pending Clearance

6018. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects of Uttar Pradesh are pending with the Planning Commission for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not giving clearance to these projects; and

(c) the likely time by which clearance will be given?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). A project on 'Integrated Watershed Management, South Bhagirathi' of Uttar Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 28.71 crores was received in the Planning Commission on 6.2.1989 from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. This project is under active consideration of the Planning Commission and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Study on Transport Needs in Hill Areas

6019. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to undertake a comparative study of the existing railway, air and road transport facilities in the hill areas of the country vis-a-vis other parts of the country before finalising the Eighth plan;

(b) whether there is a proposal to draft a detailed plan to extend and improve transport facilities in these areas; and

(c) if so, whether special attention will be paid towards expanding rail and air transport facilities in these areas; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). For purposes of planning and development, the hilly and other backward areas of the country have been receiving special attention as regards their overall integrated development including provision of transport infrastructure and this policy would be pursued in the Eighth Plan as well. While planning transport infrastructure, inter modal options are given due weightage; the objective being to meet the transport requirements of the area at minimum resource cost to the economy. This requires integrated development of various modes of transport leading to creation of system in which modes of transport supplement each other—each mode performing a job for which it is best suited on the basis of its comparative cost advantage. States have been advised to formulate detailed proposals for development of transport infrastruc-

ture in their respective hill areas and these will be considered at the time of formulation of the Eighth Plan.

Recruitment Camps in Hilly Areas of U.P.

6020. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment camps are organised in various parts of the country for recruitment of jawans in Air Force and Navy;

(b) if so, whether such recruitment camps have also been organised in hilly areas of U.P.;

(c) if so, the total number of such camps organised throughout the country during the last three years and the number of camps organised in the hilly areas of U.P.; and

(d) whether Government has directed the authorities concerned to organise recruitment camps in these areas regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No system exists for organising recruitment camps in the Indian Air Force or the Indian Navy. Airmen in the Indian Air Force and sailors in the Navy are recruited on all India basis for which wide publicity is given in newspapers/Employment News. In the Air Force, however, a camp is organised if a request is received.

(b) A camp was held by the Air Force in Naini Tal in 1984.

(c) The details of the camps organised by the Air Force are as under:-

(i) Mandi (Ambala) —86May

(ii) Gangtok —86Mar

(iii) Goa, Daman & Diu —87Jun

(iv) Port Blair —87Feb

(v) Lakshadweep —87Nov

(vi) Lakshadweep —88Mar

(vii) Port Blair & Carnicobar —87Feb

(viii) Port Blair & Carnicobar —88May

(ix) Srinagar —88Oct

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Electronic Industries in Maharashtra

6021. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electronic industries for the setting up of which licences have been issued in the State of Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) the details of the industries that have started production;

(c) whether any industries are proposed to be set up in Ahmednagar District; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). 79 Letters of Intent (LOIs)/Industrial Licences (ILS) and 67 Registrations have been issued for setting up of electronic industries in the State of Maharashtra during the last two years, out of which 5 units have reported production.

(c) and (d). 2 SIA Registrations have been issued for the manufacture of Multi-layer Plastic Films and B/W TV Picture Tubes in the district of Ahmed Nagar.

Proposal to Increase fare by Indian Airlines

6022. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether barely a few weeks after raising its fare on the short-haul routes, the Indian Airlines has now proposed steep hike ranging from 20 to 30 per cent in its basic fare;

(b) if so, the justification thereof;

(c) whether Government have studied the implications of the proposed increase on the top of the 10 per cent travel tax announced in the last budget and how hard it will hit the air travellers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines has submitted a proposal to Government to increase its basic rupee fares on domestic sectors from 15% to 30% on different distance slabs to off-set the increase in cost of operations. The proposal is under consideration of the Government. The Indian Airlines, domestic fares, at the moment are amongst the lowest in the world.

Adoption of Village by BEL, Bangalore

6023. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore has adopted Doddabommasandra Village for its improvement;

(b) if so, when the above village was adopted and the amount spent so far for its improvement;

(c) the number of borewells sunk and street lights provided so far; and

(d) steps taken to provide drinking water facilities to the above village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doddabommasandra village was adopted by BEL in 1986. An amount of Rs. 3.92 lakhs has been spent on its improvement by the Company.

(c) Two borewells have been sunk and 22 street light fittings provided.

(d) Drinking water is supplied through two borewells and a pipeline system which feeds twenty one public taps. In those areas where borewell water is not being supplied, water is supplied through drums carried in lorries.

Vayudoot Service to Dharmasthala

6024. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dharmasthala is one of the

famous pilgrim Centre in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Dharmasthala authorities agreed to provide financial assistance, and other infrastructure facilities for the construction of air-strip at Dharmasthala;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to construct airstrip; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide Vayudoot Services to Dharmasthala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such offer has been received by this Ministry. Dharmasthala is however, presently served by Mangalore airport situated nearby.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Expansion of Belgaum Airport for Landing of Boeings

6025. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the way of Belgaum airport is fit for the landing and take off of Boeing 737 aircraft;

(b) if no, whether Government have taken steps to expand and strengthen that runway;

(c) the estimated cost for the expansion of the runway of the above airport; and

(d) whether State Government have also approached the Union Government to

take up the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

(c) The estimated cost of expansion etc. would be Rs. 10 crores.

(d) No, Sir

Registration of cases by Delhi Police

6026. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2393 regarding registration of cases by Delhi Police and state:

(a) the date of demand by complainants from in-laws for return of specific articles of 'Istridhan', date of refusal by in-laws and date of commission of offence as mentioned in FIRs in each case registered by Delhi Police in South District U/S 406 IPC during May to November, 1985, police station-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to cancel FIRs and/or withdraw cases from courts in which no demand has at all been made, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been cases in which the police seized articles from in-laws, not at all demanded and named in the complaints/FIRs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action Government have taken or propose to take against erring police officials for acting unlawfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the period 1.5.85 to

30.11.85, the following 5 cases were registered U/s 406 IPC by Delhi Police in South District:-

<i>FIR No.</i>	<i>Dated</i>	<i>Police Station</i>
458	1.6.85	Hauz Khas
784	16.9.85	Hauz Khas
982	23.8.85	Kalkaji
409	25.7.85	Lajpat Nagar
733	25.11.85	Defence Colony

Most of these cases have been put in the Court for trial. However, in the absence of original papers exact dates of demand of dowry articles by complainants or refusal by the in-laws cannot be determined.

(b) No case is registered without a demand and refusal having been made.

(c) Quite often, all articles are not mentioned in the complaints or FIRs, but are listed in subsequent statements.

(d) Does not arise.

Open Heart Surgery in Military Hospitals

6027. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high standard facilities for performing open-heart surgery exist in military hospitals in India;

(b) if so, the hospitals where these are available;

(c) the number of such operations held during the last three years and the rate of survival;

(d) whether army surgeons are sent to foreign countries on a rotation basis to acquire expertise and to be exposed to better techniques; and

(e) if so, the number of surgeons sent during the last three years to different countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Facilities for performing open heart surgery are available in Military Hospital (Cardiothoracic Centre), Pune.

(c) Number of such operations performed and rate of survival during the last 3 years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Rate of survival (approx.)</i>
1986	102	22	78%
1987	135	27	80%
1988	114	37	68%

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. During the last three years, 3 different Cardio-thoracic Surgeons went abroad on study leave for acquiring expertise. Two surgeons went to Australia and the third went to the United Kingdom.

Defence Ophthalmic Surgeons

6028. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surgeons of different disciplines with the Defence Services are provided full opportunity to update their knowledge about the latest techniques developed in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many Ophthalmic surgeons were sent abroad for learning latest techniques during the last three years and to which countries they were sent; and

(d) whether a short term attachment to specialised institutions abroad/in India is contemplated so that their knowledge is kept up to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). Surgeons in the Armed Force Medical Services are provided opportunity to update their knowledge about the latest techniques developed in other countries through journals/medical literature,

professional conferences/symposia and short-term attachment to specialised institutions, as well as by availing scholarships/fellowships for training abroad and grant of study leave in India/abroad on the basis of service needs to acquire higher expertise in their disciplines. While no ophthalmic surgeon has been sent abroad during the last three years, five ophthalmic surgeons have been granted study leave to acquire higher expertise in modern techniques in various institutions in India.

CBI Raid on NDMC Officials

6029. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 February, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 258 regarding CBI raid on NDMC Administrator's office and state:

(a) whether the offices and residences of any other officers of the New Delhi Municipal Committee were also raided by the C.B.I. during or around that period;

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

(c) whether any files, other documents, cash, jewellery or other items were seized and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CBI has concluded its investigations; and

(e) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST Boys Hostels to Orissa

6030. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals constructed in Orissa so far for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys under the centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) whether Government have taken up the construction of some hostels for SC and ST boys in that State in 1988-89;

(c) if so, the progress made in the completion of those hostels;

(d) the details of the proposals submitted by the State Government of Orissa in 1988-89 with regard to the construction of hostels for SC and ST boys in that State; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). No hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme were constructed in Orissa during 1988-89. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys is still being finalised in consultation with all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(d) to (e). The State Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal for con-

struction of 15 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys hostels with 520 inmates in 12 districts of the State during 1988-89. The proposal could not be considered as the scheme was not finalised.

Upliftment of SCs/STs in Orissa

6031. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the different communities and tribes identified in Orissa as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the steps taken by Government during the Seventh Plan for their upliftment;

(c) the various schemes which are being implemented for their upliftment; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families raised above the poverty line during the first four years of the Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The complete list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is given in the Manual of Election Laws (Ninth Edition) brought out by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(b) and (c). In addition to Special Component Plan and Tribal-Sub-Plan of the State Government, a number of central/centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Welfare are being implemented for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Some of the schemes are given below:-

- (1) Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (2) Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations (Classes VI to X only).
- (3) Book Banks for SC and ST students in Medical and Engineering Colleges.
- (4) Girls Hostel Buildings for SCs and STs.
- (5) Coaching and Allied Schemes (SCs and STs).
- (6) Aid to Voluntary Organisations (SCs and STs).
- (7) Machinery for the Implementation of the PCR Act.
- (8) Liberation of Scavengers.
- (9) Research and Training (SCs and STs).
- (10) Share capital for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations; and
- (11) Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans.

(d) During the first four years of the Seventh Plan (upto February, 1989) about 9.75 lakh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families were assisted to cross the poverty line in the State of Orissa.

Expansion of BEL to Manufacture CTV Picture Tubes

6032. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Electronics

Limited has taken any step to increase Colour Television Picture tubes prices;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to expand capacity of BEL in view of the rise in the demand for colour television picture tubes;

(d) if so, the details of the expansion made by BEL in last three years in this direction; and

(e) the plans drawn up by BEL for the coming years in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (c). BEL does not produce Colour Television picture tubes.

(b), (d) and (e). In view of answer to (a) above, do not arise.

Revision of pay scales of Indian Airlines Employees

6033. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the pay and other allowances of Indian Airlines officers;

(b) if so, the date from which the revision of pay and allowances will be effective; and

(c) the financial implication of the revision of pay and allowances of Indian Airlines officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

and (b). An Understanding has been reached on the 17th of March, 1989 between the Indian Airlines management and the Indian Airlines Officers' Association for wage revision.

According to the Understanding, the revised scales of pay of Indian Airline officers will be effective from 1.10.1985 and the allowances will be effective from different dates. Government approval is yet to be obtained.

(c) Financial implications on account of revision of pay and allowances of Indian Airlines Officers is expected to be about Rs. 8.50 lakhs per month.

Central Assistance for Modernisation of State Police

6034. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government for modernisation of police in those States; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance extended to those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Although 'police' is a State subject, the Government of India is giving financial assistance to the States for modernising their police forces to supplement their efforts to bring about improvement in various aspects of law enforcement. A sum of Rs. 10 crores is allocated annually to the States to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature for purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, scientific

aid for investigation and training equipment.

Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service officers' Cadre

6035. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Armed Forces Headquarters' Service Officer's cadre also form part of Central Staffing Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of officers from that Service who have been taken into Central Staffing so far;

(c) the number of officers of other cadres under Central Staffing Scheme who have been posted against the posts earmarked for the above Service; and

(d) the steps taken to post Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Officers in Group A to other departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-China talks on Science and Technology

6036. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established co-operative relations in the field of Science and Technology with China;

(b) whether both the countries have organised a meeting at New Delhi recently to discuss points to strengthen the co-

operation in the field of Science and Technology;

(c) if so, the decisions taken in the last meeting; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology was signed in Beijing between the Government of India and the Government of Peoples Republic of China on December 22, 1988 during the visit of the Prime Minister to China.

(b) to (d). Pursuant to this Agreement, the First Meeting of the India-China Sub-Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation was held in New Delhi on March 30-31, 1989, when discussions were held on bilateral cooperation in Science and Technology between the two countries.

A number of areas of common interest, including, agriculture, biotechnology, medicine, lasers, electronics, waste water treatment, low cost sanitation, radio astronomy etc. were identified for bilateral cooperation. This would be effected through (a) the study visits of working scientists to explore the scope of cooperation and identifying themes of common interest. (b) holding of joint workshops with similar objectives, and (c) formulating joint proposals for further implementation.

Co-ordination between Airlines

6037. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of co-ordination among national airlines, particularly Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) whether there is a need to establish better and closure co-ordination between these two airlines in order to provide better service to the travelling public; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is co-ordination between the two airlines and continuous efforts have been made and will continue to be made to improve it further. Besides, there is commonality of many members on the Boards of both the Airlines, which ensures that areas of common interest receive a coordinated approach.

Priority to Disabled in Employment

6038. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the policy of giving top priority to disabled persons in employment;

(b) if so, the instructions given to different State Governments in this regard;

(c) the steps taken in Orissa for assisting the disabled persons in getting employment;

(d) whether any special employment exchange has been set up in Orissa for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (e). Government continues to support employment of the disabled by reservation of 3% vacancies in Group C and D Posts for them 1% each for blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped. Instructions to this effect have been given to Central Government offices and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The Government of India from time to time have been writing to the State Governments requesting them to implement reservation orders as applicable to them. The State Governments have issued orders reserving 2 to 4 percent posts in Group C and D in State Government Departments and Undertakings under their control.

For Orissa one Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped at Bhubaneswar and a Special Employment Cell for Handicapped in Cuttack are exclusively assisting handicapped persons in securing employment. In addition a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped is functioning at Bhubaneswar which also assists the physically handicapped in getting employment.

The District Rehabilitation Centre at Bhubaneswar has taken up vocational training and placement services including securing of bank loans for the disabled in its project area.

Termination of Services of LDCs by Andaman Administration

6039. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Rule 5 of Temporary Service Rules, Andaman Administration has terminated the services of all Lower Division Clerks appointed in 1988, after they had

passed the qualifying tests;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government servants appointed on two year's probation can be axed under rule 5 within about six months of their appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Additional Check Posts on International Border of Sikkim

6040. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain proposals to increase check posts on International Border of Sikkim have been received from Sikkim Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposals have since been approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The Government of Sikkim had proposed augmentation of various check posts on Indo-Nepal border. The expenditure on maintenance of the check

posts incurred by the State Government is being reimbursed on year to year basis. An amount of Rs. 69.80 lakhs was sanctioned for payment to the State Government in March, 1989.

Statistics about Handicapped Children in Sikkim

6041. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintain certain statistics about handicapped children of different age-groups;

(b) if so, the details of such children in Sikkim as on 31st March, 1989 in various age-groups;

(c) whether Government have taken up certain schemes for rehabilitation of such children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the handicapped children in Sikkim benefited by these schemes so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). As per the 1981 National Sample Survey there were 12 million persons having atleast one or the other disabilities which constituted 1.8% of total population in the country. Sikkim was not covered by this sample survey. The information about disabled children in Sikkim as on 31.3.1989 is not available.

(c) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The prime responsibility for welfare of the handicapped rests with the State Government. However, in its coordinating and

pace setting role, the Centre has been assisting the State Government as well as voluntary organisations in programmes designed for rehabilitation of handicapped. Under the following schemes of Ministry grant-in-aid is given to State Government, voluntary organisation for implementation of the following schemes:-

1. *Scheme of scholarships for the disabled persons:* The main purpose of the scheme of scholarship for the disabled persons is to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training or even training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of the society.

Education and training of the disabled play a vital role in their socio-economic rehabilitation. To assist the handicapped in pursuing their education and professional/technical/vocational training the Ministry gives scholarships to the handicapped students, from class IX onwards.

During 1983-84 and 1984-85 funds amounting to Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 2100/- respectively were released to Sikkim for reimbursement of scholarship to disabled children.

The number of beneficiaries intimated for 1983-84 and 1984-85 were 1 each year. There after the Sikkim Government has not asked for any grant under the scheme.

2. *Scheme of assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of AIDS/appliances:* Under this scheme grants are given to voluntary organisations/autonomous bodies for providing special aids/appliances to the disabled.

The aids/appliances costing between Rs. 25 and Rs. 3600/- are provided free of cost to those handicapped persons whose

income is upto Rs. 1200/- per month and at 50% of the cost to persons whose income is between Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 2500/- per month.

An amount of Rs. 15000/- was released to Sikkim Women's Council during 1981-82, thereafter none of the voluntary organisation/implementing agencies has applied for the grant in Sikkim under the scheme.

3. *Assistance to organisations for the disabled persons:* Voluntary organisation have played a pioneering role in helping the handicapped in the country. A large number of special schools for the disabled, limb fitting centres and sheltered workshops are in the voluntary sector, their role in the field of education, training and rehabilitation is well received by the disabled population.

The Ministry implements a Scheme which provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in rehabilitation of the disabled. Grant-in-aid under the scheme is restricted to 90% of the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 5 lakhs on construction of buildings.

No grant has been released to Sikkim under this scheme since none of the voluntary organisations has applied for the same.

4. *Scheme of petrol subsidy:* Under this scheme 50% of the cost of petrol/diesel purchased by handicapped owners of the motorised vehicle, are subsidised to them if their income does not exceed Rs. 2500/- per month. The subsidy should not exceed the cost of 15 liters per month for 2 Horse Powers Vehicles and 25 liters for more than 2 Horse Power Vehicles. However, this concession is not allowed to those handicapped persons who are in receipt of conveyance allowance from any voluntary organisation or State source. This scheme has been decentralised and is implemented through the States/Union Territories Governments with the Central Government providing 100

per cent expenditure on the scheme.

Sikkim Government has not asked for any amount under the Scheme.

Restricted Area Permits to Foreign Tourists in Sikkim

6042. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that main source of revenue of Sikkim is from foreign tourists;

(b) whether it is a fact that peace has prevailed in Darjeeling area now;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to relax existing procedure for issue of restricted area permits to foreign tourists to Sikkim to attract more tourists to Sikkim; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cheap CTV Sets by ET&T

6043. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation proposes to manufacture cheaper sets of colour televisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when such T.V. sets are likely to be available for sale in the market;

(d) whether any tentative price of such

a set has been fixed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) does not manufacture electronics goods itself. ET&T supports the production of 36 Cms. B&W and 51 Cms CTV sets by a large number of small scale manufacturers in the country by supplying materials and providing technology and brand name support to them under its Material, Technology & Brand (MTB) programme. It is currently working on a design of CTV which would incorporate cost effective components and improved power supply unit to withstand wider fluctuations in voltage between 110V to 270V, a requirement in the semi-urban and rural areas.

(c) Under their MTB Programme, they have plans to launch a new design of 51 Cms CTV this year.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Travel Guide

6044. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Tourism has brought out a 'Travel Guide';

(b) if so, the highlights of this booklet;

(c) whether the availability of this book

has been arranged everywhere in the country;

(d) if so, the names of places of its outlet;

(e) whether the book can boost tourism industry in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Does not arise.

Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.

6045. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited (TFCI) has started functioning;

(b) if so, the working capital and when it started functioning; and

(c) the details of various programmes drawn up by TFCI to promote Tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd. has been set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 50 crores. This Institution became operational on 1.2.1989.

(c) Tourism Finance Corporation of

India would provide financial assistance in the form of rupee loans, foreign currency loans, etc. for projects in tourism and tourism related activities, facilities and services and would also be co-ordinating and formulating guide-lines relating to the financing of such projects. TFCI may also, inter-alia, undertake developmental and promotional functions with regard to tourism and tourism related activities within the overall policies of the Government.

Vayudoot service in Maharashtra

6046. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1989 more cities of Maharashtra will be linked with Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets set for the Seventh Plan for providing air link to more cities of Maharashtra have been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, the short fall and when they will be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). At present, Vayudoot is operating to Bombay, Aurangabad, Pune, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Akola and Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra. Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Chandrapur, Jalgaon and Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra during current plan period.

Consumer Electronic Industries

6047. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 350 regarding Con-

sumer Electronic Industries and state:

(a) whether the estimated value of production is based on the ex-factory price exclusive of taxes or inclusive of Central taxes, or whether based on retail value inclusive of the sales tax;

(b) the estimated value of the components imported for the production of consumer electronic items, year-wise;

(c) the total value of production of consumer electronic items in the export processing zones, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for promoting export of consumer electronic items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The value of production is based on ex-factory prices exclusive of taxes.

(b) Import of components for most consumer electronics items are governed by Import Policy. Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity groups, the data for import of components for consumer electronics is not separately available.

(c) The value of production of consumer electronics items based on sector-wise data received from the export processing zones during last three years was as follows:-

	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1986	5.13
1987	8.18
1988	27.67

(d) The following incentives are available for export of electronic items including consumer electronic items:-

Replenishment Licence @ 30%

All industry duty drawback rates;

Industry duty drawback rates in case of CKD/SKD exports have been permitted.

A chain of Electronics Regional Test Laboratories (ERTLs) and Electronic Test and Development Centre (ETDCs) have been set up under the Standardisation Testing and Quality Control (STQC) programme of Department of Electronics (DOE) for providing test facilities.

To certify the quality of TV sets, a Certification Scheme has been started under the STQC programme of DOE under the aegis of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Industrial units have been exempted from obtaining fresh industrial licence for executing one time export orders.

An Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council has been set up.

International Electronics Exhibition was held in New Delhi during September, 1988 where Indian electronics products including consumer electronic items were displayed.

Assistance to November, 1984 Riots Victims

6048. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurances given by him on 27 May, 1987 to a delegation of the All India Sikh Conference regarding compensation for loss of property in the November, 1984 riots, payment of pension to old riot

victims with inadequate income and public employment of riot widows have been fulfilled, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether the families living in Tilak Vihar camp were provided plots of land and construction loans;

(c) if so, the number of families which have been provided plots and loans; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in fulfilment of assurances in respect of all eligible victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Ad-hoc relief by the Delhi Administration is being given at the rate of Rs. 400 P.M. to November, 1984 riot-affected widows and old persons who lost their earnings or do not have any member. At present 345 widows/old persons are getting such relief. Employment is being given to widows/wards affected by November, 1984 riots. Delhi Administration has so far forwarded 681 names of widows or their wards to different Government/semi-Government organisations in Delhi. 500 of them have joined duties. 3539 persons have been compensated for damage to their dwelling units. However, there is no scheme for provision of plots and construction loans to the families living in Tilak Vihar Camp.

Change of Religion by Harijans

6049. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have any report of large scale change of religion by the members of the Harijan Community during 1988; if so, the estimated number, State-wise;

(b) whether the circumstances leading to such change of religion have been investigated; and

(c) if so, the conclusions regarding the reasons and/or the motivation and the possible use of force, fraud or undue influence in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourist Spots in Tamil Nadu

6050. SHRIP.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Tamil Nadu developed as tourist spots during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any new project proposed by Tamil Nadu Government for development of Tourism in the State;

(c) if so, details of the project; and

(d) the financial assistance sought by Government of Tamil Nadu from the Union Government for the development of new tourism project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure at the following tourist centres in Tamil Nadu:—

Kanyakumari, Thirukalukundram, Thiruthani, Rameshwaram, Chidambaram, Udthagamandalam, Pulicat Lake, Kanchipuram, Cauriallam, Pichavaram, Mamallapuram, Madumalai, Trichy, Hogenakkal, Negapatnam, Pollachi, Kodai Road, Mel Maruvathur, Cuddalore, Pumpuhar, Pudukottai, Hosur, Tuticorin, Uthira Kosa Mangai, Burliar, Yercaud, Pananasam, Srirangam, Vandiyur Tank.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu has forwarded the following projects for Central financial assistance:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost
1	2	3
1.	Cafeteria and beautification at Hogenakkal	15.00
2.	Tourist facilities at MGR Thittu	25.00
3.	Tourist facilities at Tranquebar	30.00
4.	Pariyakoodal Tourist Village	20.00
5	Vandiyur Tourist Village	32.00
6	Kannagi Kottam Tourist Village	171.00

1	2	3
7.	Integrated Development of Rameswaram	40.00
8	Dormitory Accommodation at Kanyakumari	16.00
9.	Wayside facilities at Oothu	14.00
10.	Tourist facilities at Thiruvaiyaru	28.00
11.	Mini Buses for Wildlife Sanctuaries	8.16
12.	Yatri Niwas at Madras	40.00
13.	Purchases of Hovercrafts	22.00

**Co-Operation with Czechoslovakia
In the Field of Civil Aviation**

6051. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish co-operation with Czechoslovakia in the field of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme finalised in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Apart from the existing Air Services Agreement which provides for bi-weekly air services between India and Czechoslovakia, recently M/s OMNIPOL, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation, held discussions with M/s Vayudoot in order to explore further areas of cooperation through their offer for sale of Turbo-Prop aircraft. Vayudoot also evinced interest in Czecho-

slovak Agriculture aircraft and equipment. M/s OMNIPOL have agreed to give further details of their offer.

Publication of Magazine by IAAI

6052. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was signed with an Australian firm for advertising space at the airport and to the bringing out of a magazine by the International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) which has yet to make a regular appearance;

(b) if so, the details of the contract signed and its present position;

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred on bringing out two issues of the magazine; and

(d) when it is likely to appear regularly and the estimated annual outlay involved therein and its utility from the Authority's functional point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) IAAI awarded an advertisement contract to a private limited company incorporated under Indian Companies Act. The contract for bringing out an Airport magazine has been given to a Finnish firm. Thus no agreement has been signed by IAAI with any Australian firm for these purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The first issue of this bi-monthly magazine has already been released and the second issue is due in May, 1989. An expenditure of Rs. 4.22 lakhs has been incurred so far. The magazine will serve as a service guide to passengers in the transit, departure and arrival areas of international airports. The whole scheme has been conceived by IAAI as a no profit and no loss venture.

Buildings at Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

6053. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans for some of the proposed buildings at Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi have been revalidated; if so, the details thereof;

(b) when the plan were revalidated and whether the revalidation is according to the Rules and Regulations of the concerned authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Plans in respect of Plot No. 10, Block No. 159, Mandi

House, Bhagwan Das Road belonging to Mrs. Kusum Kumari and Sh. Ashokpal Singh for proposed Residential Group Housing upto 45 ft. height were revalidated by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 4.2.88. Later, the New Delhi Municipal Committee which is the competent authority to sanction building plans within its jurisdiction, revalidated the plans on 3.3.88 but with an increased height upto 80 feet.

Unauthorised Occupation of DDA Land in Vasant Vihar

6054. **SHRI H.G. RAMULU:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large area of the Delhi Development Authority land has been encroached upon and illegally occupied by the owners of the Vasant Continental Hotel, in Vasant Vihar;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to vacate the land from illegal occupation of the hotel; and

(c) the further steps being contemplated for the horticulture development of the vast area of land in and around the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) For the development of the area fencing as well as horticulture works are being carried out by the Delhi Development Authority.

Supply of Timbar From Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6055. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether timber is supplied to Indian mainland from Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether private parties are allowed to supply timber from the Island to mainland; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Timber is made available from Andaman and Nicobar Islands forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. to the mainland for supply to Director General Supplies & Disposal only.

(c) and (d). No private parties are allowed to supply the timbers from the islands to mainland.

Disposal of hazardous Wastes

6056. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the deliberations held in Basel (Switzerland) during last month to arrive at a final agreement on a treaty to limit and control the international transport and disposal of hazardous waste;

(b) if so, the basic principles of the treaty agreed upon at the above meet; and

(c) how far it will help Government to take legal steps to tackle the problem of dumping hazardous wastes?

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

(b) The Convention seeks to prohibit the export of hazardous wastes without the written consent of the importing country. The exporter should provide all relevant details in this regard to the importer. The countries have also the sovereign right to ban the entry or disposal of hazardous wastes from other countries. The convention also aims at the disposal of hazardous wastes in the country of origin itself as far as possible.

(c) The requirement of prior consent provides an opportunity to the country concerned to refuse the hazardous waste from another country. Besides, if certain provisions of the convention are violated, it becomes illegal traffic which is criminal under the convention and punishable by suitable national/domestic legislation in that regard.

Districts Covered Under Immunization Programme

6057. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 31 regarding children immunization programme and state:

(a) the names of selected districts, State-wise, covered by Immunization Programme;

(c) State-wise level of coverage under each antigen by the end of 1987-88 in the selected districts; and

(c) the State-wise percentage of coverage under each antigen in the other districts during the same period?

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

(a) The list of districts covered under the Immunization Programme is given in Statement I laid on the table of the House. [Placed

in Library See No. LT-7843/89]

(b) A target of reaching 85% coverage in respect of Infants (0-1 year age) and 100% covered in respect of Pregnant women has been fixed for the Immunization Programme. State-wise achievement against these targets in respect of selected districts is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7843/89]

(c) The target for districts other than those covered under Immunization Programme is fixed at a lower level. Separate reports for non-covered districts in not compiled but is included in the overall State performance. Statement III showing State-wise performance (including both the UIP districts as well as non-UIP districts) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7843/89]

National Marine Park, south Andaman Islands

6058. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of National Marine Park at Wandor South Andaman Islands has adversely affected the people who lived on fishing;

(b) if so, the alternative employment proposed to be provided to those people; and

(c) whether Government has received representations in this regard if so, details of the action thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some representations were received from fishermen for loss of fishing opportunities after setting up of Wandor National Park. An enquiry revealed that amongst petitioners there were only 6 licensed fishermen. As fishing outside the part area is not prohibited, it is considered that the interests of these fishermen will not be adversely affected by the restriction placed on fishing inside the park area.

Recovery of Misuse Charges From Bhartiya Kala Kendra

6059. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether misuse charges for renting out the premises by the Bhartiya Kala Kendra have been recovered;

(b) if so, the amount recovered so far and the amount still outstanding;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding amount; and

(d) whether the Bhartiya Kala Kendra still continues to let out its premises to the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation India Ltd. without any permission being granted by the L&DO, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Employment to textile workers in Bombay

6060. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile workers who have migrated to the Konkan region which is the hinterland of Bombay as a result of closing down of the Textile mills in Bombay; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to these textile workers who have migrated to the Konkan Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government do not have any precise information in this regard.

(b) This basically concerns the State Government.

Conversion of Brackish Water Into Drinking Water

6061. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology has been developed for converting saline or brackish and polluted water into drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(c) the cost involved for conversion of 10,000 litre of saline water into drinking water; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise it to meet the requirement to drinking water in the big cities and the coastal cities as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Three appropriate technique, viz. (i) Reverse Osmosis; (ii) Electro Dialysis; (iii) Solar Distillation have been developed and tried in the field on pilot

basis for desalination of brackish water into drinking water in rural areas with limited capacities.

(b) During 1984-85, eight pilot plants (four each of Reverse Osmosis and Electro Dialysis respectively) were installed with the assistance of the Govt. of India in eight different villages in the States of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The plants were of the rated capacity of 30 m³ per day product water. These plants were basically designed to treat brackish water only. The performance of these plant were evaluated by the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur and their observations are as follows:—

- (i) Product water recovery in Electro Dialysis and Reverse osmosis plants was 37% - 51% and 33% - 44% respectively;
- (ii) quality of product water in Reverse Osmosis is consistent while it is not so in Electro Dialysis;
- (iii) total dissolved solids and chlorides content of product water were beyond permissible limits, but came within excessive limits for potable water. However, other parameters conformed to permissible limits. Though the plants were designed for 30 m³/d product water, only one Reverse Osmosis plant yielded at 100% capacity while others gave at 30%, 50% & 72% of the rated capacity associated with problems during operation;
- (iv) pressure pumps maintenance posed several problems during operation;
- (v) energy costs were the typically

40% to 60% of the total operation costs of Reverse Osmosis. The production of 1 m³ of water required 4-6 Kwh energy; and

- (vi) Maintenance of Electro Dialysis plants became more difficult.

As regards Solar Distillation, the techniques is limited due to large surface area requirement and less output of product water.

(c) According to the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, the recurring cost of desalination of brackish water by Reverse Osmosis and Electro Dialysis techniques ranges from Rs. 9/- to Rs.31/- and Rs. 8/- to Rs. 24/- respectively for 1 m³ (equal to 1000 litre) of product water. After taking into account the depreciation and interest on capital, the cost ranges from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 131/- for Reverse Osmosis and from Rs. 28/- to Rs. 85/- in the case of Electro Dialysis.

(d) Since the requirement of drinking water in the big cities and the coastal cities are very high, no steps have been taken to popularise the costly methods mentioned above.

One Residential Property

6062. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 one can have only one residential property either in his own name or in the name of his dependants;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi and Vice Chairman, DDA making references of cases of those

persons who are having more than one residential property; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is a provision in Rule 25(1) (i) of Delhi Coop. Societies Rules, 1973 for disqualification of membership in the case of a person having more than one property in his own name or in the name of his spouses name or dependents.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies verifies the ownership of the property from MCD/DDA. If it is proved to be in the name of the member, the Coop. society is directed to cease his membership under the provisions of Rule 25 (1) (i) and byelaw No. 5 (ii) of the Cooperative House Building Society. Delhi Development Authority has intimated the residential leased properties are allotted through Cooperative House Building Societies to only those eligible persons who do not have any residential properties in Delhi either in their own names or in the name of their spouses or dependent children. If subsequently it is found that the person to whom the property was allotted, was having any other residential property, action for determination of the allotted property is taken under the terms of perpetual sub-lease deed.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Teachers of Directorate of Education

6063. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff, including school teachers, working under the Directorate of

Education, Delhi Administration continue to be entitle for allotment of residential accommodation from the Central Government General Pool as in the past; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not considering the applications of eligible employees for allotment of Government accommodation from the General Pool at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Teachers working in the Schools under Delhi Administration were not eligible for Central Government Central Pool Accommodation even in the past. However, in certain cases where their applications have been forwarded through the Directorate of Education which is an eligible office they have been allotted residential accommodation from the General Pool.

Recommendations Made by Medical Council of India Regarding Appointment of Teachers

6064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not as yet approved the recommendations made by the Medical Council of India as far back as 1983 regarding the qualifications required for appointment to the posts of teachers in Medical Colleges and attached hospitals for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching, particularly when the standard of medical education in certain States in the country is going down;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and how long more will it take to approve them; and

(c) whether any machinery exists to see that the recommendations of the Medical

Council of India are strictly followed by all authorities concerned and 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). In view of the fact that the Indian medical Council Act, 1956 is proposed to be amended and a Bill is already before a Joint Select Committee of Parliament, it is considered that consolidated regulations on various matters may be framed and approved in accordance with the amended Act.

(c) The Medical Council of India makes periodical inspections of the medical colleges to see that the recommendations of the Council are followed.

Peripheral Sewerage Works in Pitampura

6065. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of completion of the works for laying peripheral sewerage from Pocket IV in Pitampura (outer Ring Road, near Mangolpuri) upto Avantika Pumping Station and also upto outfall Pumping Station of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the dates on which the above works were awarded to the contractors;

(c) whether the progress in these projects is quite satisfactory;

(d) whether these works were started on the scheduled dates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) These works have not been completed so far.

(b) The work of laying sewer line in Pocket IV Pitampura was awarded on 10-12-1985 and the work of sewer line near Mangolpuri to Avantika was awarded on 21-4-1988.

(c) No, Sir, These ran into some contractual Problems. There were also technical difficulties in laying deep sewer lines near residential areas.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Provision of Garages in Government Colonies

6066. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of residential quarters in Government colonies in New Delhi do not have garages attached to them for parking of bicycles and auto vehicles;

(b) whether the allottees, particularly those occupying upper floor quarters have to face tremendous difficulties in the absence of such garages;

(c) whether there is a proposal to construct garages in such colonies, if so, the time by which garages will be constructed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to construct cycle and autovehicle stands in each pocket or block in these colonies in the meantime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Generally, garages are not provided in types I to IV quarters though, in same colonies where space was available, facilities for parking scooters/cycles have been provided. Provision of additional garages in type V and above quarters is determined, on a colony to colony basis, subject to availability of both space and funds.

Special DDA Housing Scheme for Widows

6067. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Housing Scheme for widows was launched by the DDA during 1985 and further extended during 1987 in pursuance of the restructured 20- Point Programme of 1986 and to observe 1987 as the International Year for Shelter for Homeless also;

(b) if so, the number of widows registered under the original scheme of 1985 and under the extended Scheme of 1987, separately;

(c) the number of widows of them allotted residential units under each scheme and the procedure adopted for allotment;

(d) the number of registered widows of both categories who opted for the Group Housing Societies Scheme;

(e) the date by which the rest of the widows would be allotted houses; and

(f) the housing complexes completed or in progress so far, separately, and the break-up of total units in each such Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Civic Amenities in Vasant Vihar Complex

6068. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land and Development Office and Directorate of Estate have received requests for providing sites in Vasant Vihar CPWD Complex for (i) MCD Primary School; (ii) Middle/ Higher Secondary Schools; (iii) C.G.H.S Dispensary; (iv) Place of worship (v) Market/Shopping Centre/Complex and (vi) Community Centre, during the year 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the number of such representations received and the action taken on each of them till date; and

(c) when these facilities/basic amenities are likely to be provided to the residents of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Ban to Set up Industries to Protect Taj Mahal

6069. SHRI KAILASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed restrictions on the setting up of industries in Agra and the adjoining areas in order to protect Taj Mahal from pollution;

(b) if so, the area limits upto which these

restrictions are applicable; and

(c) whether direction of wind has also been kept in view while taking a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Revised Norms for Nursing Home Facilities and Direct Consultation for CGHS Beneficiaries

6070. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently revised the norms for Nursing Home and direct consultation facilities for the CGHS beneficiaries, serving and retired;

(b) the details of such revised orders; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the order is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 7844/89]

(c) Due to revision of pay scales and pension of Central Government servants and Pensioners by the IVth Pay Commission, it has become necessary to change the pay slabs in determining the entitlement of beneficiaries for Nursing Home, direct consultation etc.

Self-Financing Scheme Flats to Freedom Fighters and Handicapped Persons

6071. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats of category II and III of Self-Financing Scheme allotted by the Delhi Development Authority on out of turn basis from January 1987 to January, 1989;

(b) the criterion of allotment; and

(c) the number of flats out of them allotted to the freedom fighters, physically handicapped and war widows during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

House Building Advance to Plantation Workers

6072. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given to the plantation workers for construction of houses under the subsidies scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the limit of loan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Government Scheme of 'Subsidised Housing Scheme of Plantation Workers' has been discontinued with effect from the year 1986-87.

Wages of Beedi Workers

6073. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in beedi industry, State-wise;

(b) the rate of minimum wages paid to workers per thousand beedis in different States; and

(c) the quantum of leaves and tobacco used per annum by beedi industry along with annual production of beedi, State-wise?

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

(b) Statement II showing the minimum wages prescribed by various State Governments is given below.

(c) According to a report prepared by an expert group on Tobacco, it was estimated that the annual production of beedis in the country was more than 5,20,000 million pieces which consumed bidi tobacco to the tune of 1,30,000 tones and about 4 lac tones of bidi leaves.

STATEMENT-I*Estimated number of Beedi Workers*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No of Beedi workers (Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	3.55
2.	Kerala	1.11
3.	Uttar Pradesh	4.50
4.	Rajasthan	1.16
5.	Gujarat	0.75
6.	Orissa	1.60
7.	West Bengal, Assam Tripura and Meghalaya	4.50
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	2.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5.78
11.	Maharashtra	2.05
12.	Bihar	3.50
Total		32.75

STATEMENT-II

Minimum wages in Bidi Industry in different States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rate of minimum wages for rolling of 1000 beedis	Date from which revised
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sada Beedi Zone—I Rs. 11.50 Zone—II Rs. 10.75 Medium Size Beedi Zone I Rs. 11.50 Zone II Rs. 11.00 Jadi Beedi Zone I Rs. 12.00 Zone II Rs. 11.50	9.1.89
2.	Assam	Rs. 10.00	28.3.84

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rate of minimum wages for rolling of 1000 beads	Date from which revised
1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	Rs. 11.00 to Rs. 13.00	29.4.85
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 18.60	1.4.88
5.	Karnataka	Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 19.25 per day + Variable Dearness Allowance @2 paise per point per day	25.7.86
6.	Kerala	Rs. 24.20 to 25.20 per day and Rs. 19.20 as piece rate (1987)	10.9.84
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 10.50	11.6.87
8.	Maharashtra	Zone I Rs. 14.00 Zone II Rs. 11.00 Zone III Rs. 10.80	8.7.86
9.	Orissa	Rs. 10.00 per day	23.2.87
10.	Rajasthan	Rs. 14.00 per day	1.3.87

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rate of minimum wages for rolling of 1000 beedis	Date from which revised
1	2	3	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 11.60 per day	1987
12.	Tripura	Rs. 11.00 per day	1987
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 11.50	14.5.87
14.	West Bengal	Rs. 21.44 per day	Sept., 88

Transfer of Land of DDA for Secondary School of Happy Hours Foundation

6074. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority has delayed transfer of land for Senior Secondary School of Happy Hours Foundation despite having been sponsored by the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) whether the Public School Council and many other affected schools have been driven to the courts of law for redressal of their grievances in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Complaints Against Directors and Officers of N.T.C.

6075. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Boards of Directors of the N.T.C. and its subsidiaries including the terms of office of each director;

(b) whether quite a good number of directors and officers of the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries continue to hold their posts despite the fact that there are serious charges of corruption and misfeasance against them;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the number of such cases being investigated by the CVO/CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Board of NTC (Holding Company) consists of a Chairman-cum-Managing Director and four Functional Directors in addition to part-time directors. The Boards of the Subsidiary Corporations of NTC consist of a Chairman-cum-Managing Director and two Functional Directors in addition to part-time directors. The tenure of the Functional Directors is for five years from the date of assumption of charge. The tenure of the part time Directors is one year.

(b) to (d). Complaints against Directors/Officers of National Textile Corporation are received from various quarters from time to time. It would be unfair to take any immediate action on the complaints, unless the charges are established by an independent enquiry. Whenever a complaint is received, preliminary enquiries are made and wherever necessary, the matter is investigated through Departmental enquiry or is handed over to CBI for investigation. In cases of complaints against the Functional Directors of NTC, the advice of Central Vigilance Commission is also sought, wherever necessary.

At present, about 20 cases involving some Officers of NTC are being investigated by CBI.

[Translation]

Sanitation Projects

6076. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanitation projects were started on 2 October, 1987 as per the declaration made by Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes started under this project and the amount allotted to these schemes so far; and

(c) the details of the amount spent on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no information regarding introduction of sanitation projects on the 2nd October, 1987.

[English]

Erection of Statue of Baba Prithvi Singh Azad

6077. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether veteran freedom fighter and Ghadar Party founder member, Baba Prithvi Singh Azad died in March, 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to erect a statue in his memory in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to States for Implementation of Family Welfare Schemes

6078. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to States for the implementation of the family welfare schemes during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) the amount utilised by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The information is given the following table below

STATEMENT

S.No	States/U. Ts	Allocation				Expenditure reported by States/U. Ts.			
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
						@	@	@	@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pr.	2912.92	3342.66	3155.56	3717.66	4642.65			The expenditure details are not available as normally expenditure from States/UTs. is received after one month of the close of financial year.
2.	Assam	975.01	1113.38	1217.87	1062.16	1134.24			
3.	Bihar	2727.90	2560.01	2589.70	3412.82	3480.67			
4.	Gujarat	2192.60	2189.57	2257.98	3283.85	3420.34			
5.	Haryana	822.02	854.48	893.84	760.51	823.22			
6.	Himachal Pr.	512.64	462.36	491.51	463.48	429.74			
7.	J & K	293.44	383.50	469.39	232.13	313.47			
8.	Karnataka	3368.60	2969.23	3420.32	3423.85	3828.58			
9.	Kerala	1943.16	1994.82	2334.80	2635.51	2178.11			
10.	Madhya Pr.	2935.69	2750.98	3002.12	3584.79	3174.29			

S.No	States/U. Ts	Allocation			Expenditure reported by States/U. Ts.		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87 @	1987-88 @	1988-89 @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	3711.27	4212.81	3989.81	4701.75	4986.00	
12.	Manipur	154.63	168.74	191.14	148.61	232.33	
13.	Meghalaya	109.80	143.86	141.53	114.14	129.56	
14.	Nagaland	60.57	102.86	104.28	31.80	159.89	
15.	Orissa	1679.56	1684.88	1935.56	1891.97	2069.62	
16.	Punjab	1047.06	1019.18	1023.39	1160.74	1090.94	
17.	Rajasthan	1853.75	2141.07	2286.57	2141.30	2345.21	
18.	Sikkim	97.03	93.31	97.04	42.40	52.65	
19.	Tamil Nadu	2827.03	3154.77	3151.13	2396.78	2295.60	
20.	Tripura	133.58	155.40	174.31	118.02	95.43	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4915.20	6358.63	5890.33	8118.93	8869.62	

S.No	States/U. Ts	Allocation			Expenditure reported by States/U. Ts.		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87 @	1987-88 @	1988-89 @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	West Bengal	3417.50	4051.48	3859.51	3047.31	2975.47	
23.	Arunachal Pr.	11.37	36.74	47.64	12.04	22.40	
24.	Goa	57.25	69.96	60.89	49.92	61.41	
25.	Mizoram	49.80	60.89	59.65	50.25	71.10	
26.	Pondicherry	37.27	54.08	47.70	47.06	54.28	
27.	A & N Islands	24.59	23.52	26.38	24.59	29.99	
28.	D & N Haveli	10.80	10.84	11.52	8.24	10.92	
29.	Delhi	201.65	249.66	281.50	214.77	193.96	
30.	Chandigarh	32.40	40.32	55.35	46.77	52.13	
31.	Lakshdweep	3.46	3.94	4.08	3.75	2.06	
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	1.72	—	—	

@ Provisional.

Afforestation Targets During Eighth Plan

6079. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for afforestation, State-wise, during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided for afforestation programme during 1989-90 to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a) and (b). The proposal for afforestation in the Eighth Plan period are yet to be finalised.

(c) The details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Dumping of Toxic Wastes by Foreign Ships

6080. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI D.P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether foreign ships are dumping toxic wastes off the coast of Orissa and other places in territorial waters of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to monitor all such ships entering the Exclusive Economic Zone of India?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)

and (b). No factual information is available regarding the foreign ships dumping toxic wastes off the coast of Orissa and other territorial waters of India.

(c) Based on a news item on the subject, the Ministry of Environment & Forests have already alerted the Ministries of Surface Transport and Finance (Department of Revenue) and also the Indian Coast Guard to prevent any ship from calling at Indian ports and discharging wastes. The Indian Coast Guard Organisation have taken necessary steps to prevent the entry of foreign vessels suspected of malafide intentions. The port authorities of Indian ports are also warned about the movement of such vessels so as to deny their entry into the Indian ports.

Supply of Food Items to Madhya Pradesh

6081. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and actual allotment of various items for the Public Distribution System to Madhya Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) whether the allocation of these items has been reduced during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The position is indicated below:—

Wheat and rice

The central allocation of wheat and rice for distribution through the P.D.S. is made to the States/UTs on month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of the stocks, relative needs of the different

States/UTs, market availability and other related factors. The allocation is supplemental in nature. The details of demand and allocation of wheat and rice for the year 1988-89 are given below:-

<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>		
<i>Demand Allocation</i>		
Wheat	6.00	3.72
Rice	5.95	2.50

Levy Sugar

Distribution of levy sugar through the P.D.S. is not based on any demand or request received from the States/UTs, but is based on a uniform norm of 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.86. The State is being allotted 25031 MTs of levy sugar per month from February, 1987 onwards.

Imported edible oils

The allocation of imported edible oils to the States/UTs under PDS is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous oils in the open market and not to meet the entire demands of States/UTs. The bumper crop of oilseeds in 1988-89 has increased the availability of indigenous oil in the market and the prices of these oils have also come down. Keeping in view a number of factors, like, availability of indigenous oil in the open market and their prices, stock of imported oils with the Govt., optimum use of indigenous oils etc., allocation of imported oils to States/UTs has been substantially reduced w.e.f. December, 1988. The details of demand and allocation made to the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh are given below:—

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
<i>(Nov. 88 to Oct. 89)</i>	<i>(April, 88 to March, 89)</i>
1,80,000 M.T.	41,100 M.T.

Controlled cloth

During the period 1.4. 1988 to 31.3.1989, a demand pattern/ requirements for 75 million sq. metres for cotton controlled cloth and 23 lakhs Lr. metres for polyester cotton blended shirting was received from the M.P. State Cooperative Consumers Federation against which 77.705 lakh sq. metres of cotton controlled cloth and 7.48 lakh lr. metres of polyester cotton blended shirting were despatched till 31.1.1989.

Kerosene Oil

The Kerosene oil requirements of States/UTs are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocation made in the corresponding period of the previous year. The allocations at present are made by allowing 7.5% growth rate for the winter block (Nov. to Feb.) and 7% growth for the summer (Mar. to June) and monsoon (July to Oct.) Blocks. Besides, regular allocation, additional adhoc allocation is also considered and released to meet the requests of the States/UTs for specific situations, like, floods, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG etc. In 1988-89 a quantity of 3.54 lakh M.T. of kerosene oil was allocated to Madhya Pradesh.

Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

6082. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

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

(a) the number of cases recommended by Government of Maharashtra for sanctioning of new sugar factories in the State;

(b) the number of such cases received from Ahmednagar District as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) the number of cases sanctioned and those kept pending together with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken and financial assistance provided for setting up and reopening of sugar mills in the State, particularly in Ahmednagar District during 1989-90?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) After the announcement of the Licensing Policy for the Seventh Five Year Plan, Government of Maharashtra have forwarded 45 proposals for the establishment of new sugar factories in the State.

(b) Two.

(c) i) No. of cases sanctioned so far = 15

ii) No. of cases pending consideration with the Department of Food as on 31.3.1989 = 18

Out of the pending 18 cases, 6 cases have been considered by the Screening Committee and the views of the Department are expected to be finalised and communicated to the Department of Industrial Development shortly. The remaining 12 cases have been received recently and are likely to be considered by the Screening Committee in its forthcoming meeting.

(d) The Central Government does not provide any financial assistance for setting up/reopening of sugar mills. The sugar mills can, however, avail of loans of soft-terms from the Sugar Development Fund, created by the Government of India, for their modernisation/rehabilitation programmes, and for cane development etc.

Spread of Malaria Among Bonda Tribes

6083. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonda tribe in Orissa is severely threatened by malaria as reported in "The Indian Express" dated 27th February, 1989 and if so, the detail thereof;

(b) the actual population of Bonda tribe and how many of them have been affected by malaria; and

(c) whether medical care had not been reaching to these tribes and if so, the measures Government propose to take to tackle the grave situation prevailing there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in the State of Orissa including tribal areas of the total population of 5750 of Bonda tribes, 568 blood slides have been examined out of which 24 found positive cases. No deaths due to Malaria have been reported in 1988.

(c) The following specific measures are being taken:—

(1) Special round of BHC spraying has been started in all the villages of Khairput PHC.

12 villages have already been completed by the end of 1st week of April.

(2) Regular 1st round spraying was completed during June, 1988 and 2nd round was completed in September, 1988. 3rd round could not be given due to financial con-

straints. Only 19 villages could be covered in last year in 1 and 2nd rounds. Due to un approachability and ferociousness of the Bonda tribes 13 villages could not be covered.

- (3) Immediate Blood Smears collection from fever cases has been taken up.
- (4) N.M.E.P. Census for 1989 also have been started by the N.M.E.P. staff.
- (5) Collection of vital Statistics data for 1988 till date has also been taken up.
- (6) New D.D.Cs. have been opened with the help of teachers, Ayurvedic Dispensary, anganbadi workers etc.
- (7) Medical Officer Kharaput PHC regularly visits the areas once a week with the medicines.
- (8) AMO Koraput also visits the areas for monitoring and supervision of the anti-malaria work.

Acquisition of Built-Up Area of Samaypur Badli

6084. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land and Building Department of the Delhi Administration has since re-examined the matter regarding acquisition of the built up areas of Samaypur Badli and other surrounding rural areas;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the people of the area have

threatened to resort to an agitation in case the built up areas are acquired? and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A survey team constituted by Delhi Administration for the purpose has yet to submit its survey report.

(c) No such threat has come to the notice.

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

Introduction of P.G. Courses in Homoeopathy

6085. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Homoeopathy has formulated a scheme for conducting post Graduate courses in Homoeopathy and submitted it to Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved by Government; and

(c) if not, when the final approval is expected to be accorded?

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

(b) and (c). The Draft Regulations on P.G. Courses in Homoeopathy submitted by the Central Council of Homoeopathy are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice and the Central

Council of Homoeopathy. A series of meetings have already been held with the Ministry of Law & Justice in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Delhi

6086. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many industries running in and around Delhi are infringing the Pollution Control Rules; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action against those industries, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Industries in and around Delhi are directed by the concerned Pollution Control Boards to treat waste waters and stack emissions to meet the prescribed standards under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 respectively. Action is also taken under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Prosecutions have been launched against 182 industrial units in Delhi which did not comply with the prescribed standards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Directions of closure or putting up effluent treatment plants were also issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 12 industrial units in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[*English*]

Appointments to Top Posts in N.T.C

6087. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have finalised the appointment of personnel to fill up the posts at the board level in N.T.C. Limited and its subsidiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The finalisation of the appointment to the top posts at the Board level in NTC Limited and its subsidiaries is a continuous process and the decisions to fill up these posts are taken in relation to each vacancy of each set of vacancies, as they arise.

Assistance to Mayurakshi Cotton Mill.

6088. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from State Government of West Bengal for assistance under the Rehabilitation Package Scheme to the Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd., in Birbhum district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Union Government do not directly provide financial assistance to indi-

vidual textile mills.

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

Efficiency of Cholera Vaccine

6089. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Seventies, the World Health Organisation published documents questioning the efficiency of the cholera vaccine;

(b) whether compulsory vaccinations for cholera which had been an integral feature of the public health programme in the country is being discontinued; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Compulsory vaccination of pilgrims in big fairs and festivals has been discontinued since September, 1985 on the advice of experts met under the chairmanship of Director general of Health Services. Routine anticipatory cholera inoculations as a public health measure before calamities such as floods and droughts etc., was also discontinued on the advice of experts since February, 1988. However, the vaccine can be offered on demand on voluntary basis at health facilities such as hospitals and health centres. The above decision was taken as after extensive research, it was found that the currently available cholera vaccine is not helpful in cholera control because of its limited efficacy.

[Translation]

Report of Sandhyawalia Committee Re Demands of Doctors

6090. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether Punjab Administration has received the report of Sandhyawalia Committee regarding demands of the doctors;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether Government have accepted some of the recommendations and are implementing them; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of demands which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the interim report containing the detailed recommendations received from the Government of Punjab is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 7845/89]

(c) The Government of Punjab have announced the acceptance of recommendations of the Committee in toto with certain improvements like Annual stagnation increments and additional increments for one or two house jobs etc. vide Press note dated 18th March, 1989 a copy of which is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House

[Placed in Library See No LT-78545/89]

(d) The details of the demands which have not been accepted by the State Government are as follows:—

- (i) The generic demand for an absolute parity with the Central Scales of pay as on abstract principle;
- (ii) The demand of PCMS-II doctors for a starting scale of pay of Rs. 3000-4500.
- (iii) The demand of PCMS-II doctors for the grant of a selection grade after sixteen years of service.
- (iv) The demand of PCMS-I doctors for the grant of selection grade.
- (v) Revision of the existing scales of pay of Deputy Director, Joint Director & Director;
- (vi) Revision of the existing rates of non-Practising Allowance;
- (vii) Treating the doctors as a special category for giving them Rural Area Allowance at rates higher than those admissible to other employees.
- (viii) Grant of Family separation allowance and children study allowance;
- (ix) Permission to set up Camp Offices at the residences of the Director Health and the Civil Surgeons; and

- (x) Increment/incentive for acquiring a post-graduate diploma. According to the State Government, the Sendhyawalia Committee have not given any reasons while rejecting these demands.

Janata Cloth

6091. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Janata Cloth distributed by Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of subsidy given by Government during the last three years for the distribution of Janta cloth;

(c) the categories of cloth included in Janata cloth and to what extent the poor people in the country get benefit of Janata cloth; and

(c) whether the handloom industry has been benefitted thereby and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The implementation of the Janata Cloth Scheme is confined to State Handloom Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies, Regional Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and State Handloom Development Corporations. The State-wise details of Janata cloth produced by these agencies during the past three years are given below:—

(in million square metres)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.19	60.92	45.00
2.	Karnataka	16.17	27.32	29.91

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
3.	Kerala	0.08	2.50	1.00
4.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.06	0.09
5.	Tamil Nadu	29.23	32.29	35.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18.31	20.00	23.75
7.	Uttar Pradesh	105.83	119.05	120.00
8.	Bihar	42.82	50.00	55.00
9.	Orissa	28.85	33.00	33.00
10.	West Bengal	36.83	46.94	48.15
11.	Gujarat	8.00	12.00	12.67
12.	Maharashtra	51.09	53.97	50.97
13.	Tripura	1.98	3.00	1.93
14.	Assam	5.71	18.00	27.00
15.	Rajasthan	2.00	3.00	4.47
16.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	0.05
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.01
Total		398.12	482.10	489.00

Note: The State of Punjab and Manipur have not reported any production so far.

(b) to (d). The Janata Cloth Scheme currently envisages production of dhoties, sarees, lungies, shirting and long cloth in counts upto and including 60s. These sorts falling under the above categories are reviewed from time to time on the basis of proposals received from State Governments and necessary changes announced periodically.

The two objectives of the scheme are to

provide sustained employment to the unemployed and under-employed handloom weavers and at the same time make available cloth at affordable prices to the poorer section of the population. Approximately 3 lakh looms are at present engaged in the production of Janata cloth. The rate of subsidy on the production and delivery of Janata cloth has increased in stages from Rs. 1/- per square metre in 1976 to Rs. 2.00 per square metre in 1984 and to Rs. 2.75 per

square metre w.e.f. 1.3.1988. The amounts released as subsidy under the scheme during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 have been Rs. 96.35 crore, Rs. 91.36 crore and Rs. 100.06 crore respectively.

[English]

Child Deaths Due to Iodine Deficiency

6092. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI NARSING SURYAWAN-
SHI:

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

(a) whether as per latest report published by the National Medical Journal of India, severe iodine deficiency kills 90,000 babies every year

(b) if so, the reasons for iodine deficiency; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to check it?

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

(a) As per the article titled 'Iodine Deficiency in India' published in the National Medical Journal of India of January/ February, 1989, the total number of Still-births and neonatal deaths attributed to Iodine Deficiency is over 90,000.

(b) The main reason for iodine deficiency is consumption of food stuffs grown on soil which is deficiency in Iodine. The daily requirement of Iodine is mainly met through food and from natural water.

(c) In order to control of problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, the Government of India have launched a scheme envisaging universal iodisation of edible salt

in the country in a phased manner to be completed by the year 1992. During 1989-90, it has been proposed to iodise a quantity of 30.00 lakh tonnes of edible salt.

Child Labour

6093. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented for the welfare of child labour; and

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The following schemes are currently being implemented for the benefit of child labour;

(i) A scheme for grants-in -aid to voluntary organisations which provides assistance upto 75% of the project cost to voluntary organisations to take up projects to benefit child workers. The projects are generally in the nature of setting up centres for providing non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, etc.

(ii) A scheme for projects under the National Child Labour Policy which is taken up in areas of child labour concentration. The scheme is fully funded by the Government. These projects envisage:—

1. Stepping up the enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act and other legislation relating to child labour.

2. Coverage of families of child labour under income/employment generating programmes.

3. Imparting non-formal education through non-formal education centres and setting up of special schools for child workers to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipends and health care.

4. Raising of public awareness regarding the problems of child labour.

(iii) A scheme for the strengthening of enforcement machinery for women labour and child labour which is to be introduced on a pilot basis in four States. The expenditure on the scheme is to be shared on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the concerned States.

Nine projects have been sanctioned so far under the National Child Labour Policy—one in Tamil Nadu, one in Rajasthan, one in Madhya Pradesh, two in Andhra Pradesh, and four in Uttar Pradesh.

The projects taken up by the voluntary organisations have generally succeeded in their objectives. The projects under the National Child Labour Policy and the scheme for strengthening of enforcement machinery have been started recently and it is too early to assess the level of success.

Testing of Cosmetics on Animals

6094. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether testing of cosmetics on animals is a cruel operation as brought out by 'The Economic Times' dated 23 February, 1989; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Schedule S to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 specifies the various BIS standards to which different cosmetics shall conform. As per the standards laid down, animals are not required to be used in routine for testing of finished cosmetics. For routine testing of cosmetics usual laboratory chemical and physical tests are prescribed.

However, before a cosmetic is introduced for the first time or when a new chemical or new combination of chemicals is used for the manufacture of cosmetics, test for skin irritant and or allergenic potential of the chemical of combination is required to be carried out using laboratory animals (Guinea pigs or Rabbits). The other animals tests mentioned in the news items have been deleted in the revised BIS standard (4011-1982).

Tests such as patch test, photo-patch test, sensitizing potential test etc., involve use of human volunteers.

[Translation]

Water Bills by DWS and SDU/NDMC

6095. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to computerisation of water bills by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the errors in bills have reduced and there has been an increase in their revenue as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the comparative details of recovery after the introduction of computerization in the billing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make available all the essential commodities in the State?

[English]

Supply of Rice, Edible Oils and Kerosene Oil to Tamil Nadu

6069. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of rice, imported edible oils and kerosene oil of the State of Tamil Nadu during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether the allotted quota is not being supplied to the State and as such the people particularly in the rural areas in Tamil Nadu are facing difficulty; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): The position is indicated below:—

Rice

The Central allocation of rice for distribution through the Public Distribution System is made to the States/UTs on month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of the stocks, relative needs of different States/UTs, market availability and other related factors. The allocation is supplemental in nature. The details of demand, allotment and offtake of rice for the period from Oct. 88 to Mar. 89 in respect of Tamil Nadu are given below:—

(in '000 tonnes)

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
October, 88	100.00	65.00	59.9
November, 88	100.00	80.0	65.2
December, 88	100.00	80.0	121.2
January, 89	100.00	105.0	87.7
February, 89	100.0	40.0	49.7
March, 89	100.0	40.0	N.A.

Imported Edible Oils

The allocation of imported edible oils to the States/UTs under PDS is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous oils in the open market and not to meet the entire demands of States/UTs. The bumper crop of oilseeds during 1988-89 has increased the availability of indigenous oils in the market and the prices of these oils have also come

down. Keeping in view a number of factors, like, availability of indigenous oils in the open market and their prices, stocks of imported oil with the Govt., optimum use of indigenous oils, etc., allocation of imported oils to the States/UTs has been substantially reduced w.e.f. December, 1988. The demand, allocation and offtake of imported edible oils for Tamil Nadu is indicated below:—

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
October, 88	13,500	10,000	5,205
November, 88	13,500	9,000	3,686.5
December, 88	13,500	6,300	12,912.5
January, 89	13,500	6,300	4,959.5
Februray, 89	13,500	3,600	3,993
March, 89	13,500	3,600	3,394

Kerosene Oil

The kerosene oil requirements of States/UTs are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocation made in the corresponding period of the previous year. The allocations at present are made by applying 7.5 % growth rate for the winter block (Nov. to Feb.) and 7% growth for the

summer (Mar. to June) and monsoon (July to Oct.) Blocks. Besides regular allocation additional adhoc allocation is also considered and released to meet the request of the States/UTs for the specific situations like, floods, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG etc. The details of kerosene allocation (including adhoc allocation) made to Tamil Nadu during the last six months are given below:—

<i>Total allocation including adhoc allocation (in tonnes) Sales</i>		
October, 88	50045	50333
November, 88	53290	52978
December, 88	63290	52517
February, 89	53290	53038 53378
March, 89	47690	Not Available

(b) and (c). The allocation quota is being made available to the State. Internal distribution of these items in rural and urban areas in the responsibility of the State Government.

Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Eradication of Leprosy

6097. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations engaged in the eradication of leprosy in West Bengal; and

(b) the financial assistance provided to these voluntary organisations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Grants-in-aid have been released to the following voluntary organisations engaged in Leprosy Work in West Bengal during the last three years:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Calcutta Urban Service Centre.	—	95,300	1,13,929
2. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Manikpara, West Bengal	—	—	14,451
3. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Midnapur.	9.434	20,000	—
4. Mahakuma Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Midnapur, West Bengal	2,80,757	—	—
5. Bankura Leprosy Control Programme	3,90,350	1,22,955	1,54,650
6. BAM India, Calcutta	2,35,400	—	1,68,152
7. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, West Bengal	—	89,400	—
8. Grameen Sabatmak Kalyan Kendra, West Bengal.	—	—	68,435

[Translation]

Historical Significance of Old Delhi

6098. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of Government to maintain the historical significance of old Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi's Master Plan emphasises the importance of conserving and restoration of historical buildings. Walled city of Delhi has been identified as one of the controlled conservation areas because of concentration of historical buildings there. The Delhi Development authority is required to formulate special development plans for the conservation and improvement of controlled areas. The Plan also enjoins that rebuilding/renovation of the buildings in the walled city should be done sensitively conserving the important monuments and the architectural

style skyline and street picture. The monuments, sites and old religious buildings identified by the Archaeological Survey of India within the walled city are required to be restored and conserved and not be allowed to be spoiled.

[English]

Possession of Plots by DDA in Wazirpur, Delhi

6099. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has issued demand letters for handing over possession of 32 square metres plots to the residents of Sawan Park Jhuggi Jhonpri Colony, Wazirpur, Delhi;

(b) the details of the total cost of a plot including the development charges worked out by the DDA;

(c) whether almost all the residents have deposited the said amount with the DDA within the stipulated period; and

(d) if so, the time by which the DDA proposes to allot the plots to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the plot is Rs. 15000/-

(c) Out of 650 demand letters issued by DDA in February, 1988, 442 allottees have deposited the premium in the prescribe 5 quarterly instalments on time. 108 allottees have not paid after the first instalment. 274 demand letters were issued in October, 88 out of these 194 allottees have so far paid

(d) Allotment of specific plots would be made as soon as the developed plots become available and other formalities are completed. Development of the plots is already in hand.

Registration of Cards with CGHS Dispensaries

6100. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS Cards registered with each CGHS dispensary in Delhi;

(b) whether in any of these dispensaries, the number of CGHS registrants is less than the required number for opening a dispensary; if so, the details of such dispensaries;

(c) the details of the dispensaries which are situated within a radius of three Kms. of other CGHS dispensaries; and

(d) whether the rules/criteria were relaxed in the case of any dispensary; if so, the details of such dispensaries and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The information is given in Statement I below.

(b) The dispensaries at Vivek Vihar, Chanakya Puri, President Estate and Telegraph Lane have lesser number of registrants than the prescribed limit.

(c) The information is given in statement II below.

(d) The criteria prescribed for opening a new dispensary in an area is normally followed. However, the number of beneficiar-

ies registered with CGHS dispensaries holders from one locality to another.
change occasionally due to shifting of card

STATEMENT-I

Number of Cards Registered with each CGHS Dispensary in Delhi

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of CGHS Dispensary</i>	<i>No. of CGHS cards as on 31.3.1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>South Zone</i>	
1.	Andrews Ganj	3674
2.	Hauz Khas	5157
3.	Jangpura	2453
4.	Kalkaji—I	4258
5.	Kalkaji—II	2704
6.	Kasturba Nagar—I	3884
7.	Kasturba Nagar—II	2832
8.	Kidwai Nagar	6384
9.	Lajpat Nagar	3145
10.	Laxmibai Nagar	3561
11.	Malviya Nagar	3107
12.	Moti Bagh	3955
13.	M. B. Road	7410
14.	Munirka	2871
15.	Nauroji Nagar	4419
16.	Netaji Nagar	4594
17.	Nanakpura	4366

1	2	3
18.	R.K.Puram—I	5577
19.	R.K. Puram—II	4689
20.	R.K. Puram—III	5599
21.	R.K. Puram—IV	5579
22.	R.K.Puram—V (as on 31.01.1988)	4095
23.	R.K. Puram—VI	3489
24.	Sarojini Nagar—I	2766
25.	Sarojini Nagar—II	2566
26.	Sarojini Nagar Market	3007
28.	Srinivasपुरी	6839
29.	Sadiq Nagar	4019
30.	Pushp Vihar (Dakshinपुरी)	6562
<i>North Zone</i>		
1.	Ashok Vihar	5076
2.	Chandni Chowk	3166
3.	Dev Nagar	4856
4.	Darya Ganj	3100
5.	Hari Nagar	6429
6.	Inderपुरी	4651
7.	Janakपुरी —I	7727
8.	Janakपुरी—II	5697
9.	Kingsway Camp	19308

1	2	3
10.	Nangal Raya	7119
11.	Naraina Vihar	2871
12.	New Rajinder Nagar	3897
13.	Patal Nagar—I	3585
14.	Patel Nagar—II	4578
15.	Pulbengash	2819
16.	Pusa Raad	2565
17.	Plam Colony	6111
18.	Rajouri Garden	4963
19.	Subzi Mandi	5884
20.	Tri Nagar	2527
21.	Tilak Nagar	6445
22.	Delhi Cantt.	5610
23.	G.K.G	6879
24.	Karol Bagh	2424
25.	Laxmi Nagar	4135
26.	Mayur Vihar	4246
27.	Moti Nagar	3721
28.	Pachim Vihar	4213
29.	Rajpur Road	3866
30.	Shahdara	10174
31.	Shakurbasti	4669
32.	Timarpur	5367

1	2	3
33.	Vivek Vihar	1611
	<i>Central Zone</i>	
1.	Chankayapuri	1729
2.	Constitution House	3175
3.	Chitra Gupta Road	4167
4.	Faridabad	4270
5.	Goe Market —I	5174
6.	Gole Market—II	3642
7.	Ghaziabad	4418
8.	Gurgaon	4233
9.	Lodi Road I	5279
10.	Lodi Road —II	6661
11.	Minto Road	5503
12.	North Avenue	2095
13.	Paharganj	3435
14.	Pandara Road	3358
15.	President Estate	1413
16.	South Avenue	2568
17.	Telegraph Lane	1868
18.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Road	2019

	<i>Name of the Dispensary</i>	<i>Name of the Dispensary which is situated within 3 Kms</i>
I.	R. K. Puram —I	R. K Puram —II R.K. Puram —III R. K. Puram —VI Munirka R.K.Puram —IV R.K. Puram —V
II.	Moti Bagh	Nanakpura R.K. Puram -V Netaji Nagar
III.	S. N. Market	Sarojini Nagar. I Sarojini Nagar. II Neuroji Nagar Laxmibai Nagar
IV.	Kidwai Nagar	Laxmibai Nagar Kasturba Nagar-I Naroji Nagar Sarojini Nagar - I Hauz Khas
V.	Andrewsganj	Sadiq Nagar Kasturba Nagar-II Srinivaspuri
VI.	Kalkaji —I	Kalkaji —II

<i>Name of the</i>	<i>Name of the Dispensary</i>	<i>Dispensary which is situated within 3 Kms</i>
VII.	Lajpat Nagar	Jangpura
VIII.	M. B. Road	Dakshinpuri
1.	Ashok Vihar	Tri Nagar
2.	Chandhi Chowk	Darya Ganj
3.	Dev Nagar	Karol Bagh/ Pulbangash
4.	Hari Nagar	Nangal Raya
5.	Inderpuri	Naraina
6.	Janakpuri —I	Janakpuri-II
7.	Kingsway Camp	Timarpur
8.	New Rajinder Nagar	Pusa Road
9.	Patel Nagar-I	Patel Nagar—II
10.	Rajouri Garden	Tilak Nagar
1.	Lodi Road —I	Lodi Road -II
2.	Pandara Road	Dr. Zakir Hussain Road
3.	Constitution House	Telegraph Estate
4.	North Avenue	President Estate
5.	Gole Market -I	Gole Market-II
6.	Chitra Gupta Road	Paharganj

Reconstitution of Rajghat Samadhi Committee

6101. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajghat Samadhi Committee has since been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether certain associates of Mahatma Gandhi have also been nominated on this Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The composition of the reconstituted Committee and its duties and powers are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(1) Composition of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee:—

(i) Sh. Kamalapati Tripathi	Chairman
(ii) Mayor of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Ex-officio Member
(iii) Chief Secretary, Delhi Admn.	
(iv) Joint Secretary concerned with the Samadhis, M/o U.D.	Officials nominated by the Central Government.
(v) Joint Secretary (Finance), M/o Urban Development.	
(vi) Chairman, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi	Non-officials nominated by the Central Government.
(vii) Sh. Arvind Netam, MP	
Smt. Kamla Kumari, MP.	
(ix) Sh. J.P. Aggarwal, MP	Elected by Members of the Lok Sabha.
(x) Sh. Chiranjilal Sharma, MP.	
(xi) Sh. R.K. Narayan, MP	Elected by Member of the Rajya Sabha.

(2) The powers and duties of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee are:—

(i) To administer the affairs of the Samadhi and to keep the Samadhi in proper order

and in a state of good repair;

(ii) To organise and regulate periodical functions at the Samadhi;

(iii) To do such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the efficient administration of the affairs of the Samadhi.

Collapse of sewer line of D.D. A. on G.T. Road

6102. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that roads and parks in most of the cooperative industrial estates, particularly in Rajasthani Cooperative Industrial Estate Limited, New Delhi are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether there is no outfall for storm water and drains are choked with filth;

(c) whether the main sewer line of the Delhi Development Authority on the G.T. Road near the Industrial estate has collapsed and the sewage is overflowing and spreading all along the G.T. Road which is a health hazard besides presenting an ugly site; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has intimated that the Cooperative industrial estates are themselves responsible for the internal development works like roads storm

water drains, sewerage, water supply etc., within the land allotted to them. Hence it is for the cooperative industrial Estates to ensure that the internal development is in proper shape in the land allotted to them.

(b) At present there is no proper outfall drain. The discharge from this area is proposed to be taken into Shalimar Outfall drain. The alignment of the storm water drain had to be revised, because of certain operational problems. The revised alignment has been finalised recently.

(c) The Sewer Line along the G.T. Road is choked at places. The Sewerage is being pumped out into the open drain along the G.T. Road. This drain is being maintained for smooth flow, till a new scheme is worked out & sewerage system provided.

(d) To make the sewer line fully functional various alternatives are being worked out.

Percentage of Plots under Rohini Scheme

6103. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of allotment of plots, category-wise, under the Rohini Residential Scheme as on date;

(b) whether Government are aware that allotment position in EWS and LIG categories has been very slow during the last eight years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The category-wise position is as under:—

Category	No. of Registrants	No. of allottees	% age
1	2	3	4
EWS/Janta	18,390	12,695	6%
L.I.G.	38,105	14,480	38%
M.I.G.	25,889	8,361	32.3%
	82,384	35,536	

(b) to (d). It would be noted from the above table that even though the total number of registrants satisfied so far is less than 50% but in the matter of allotment of plots, preference has been given to EWS/Janta and LIG categories to whom more than 75% of the total number of plots have been allotted. The slow development was primarily occasioned by the problems encountered in planning and execution of schemes relating to water and power supply and sewage disposal. However, the Delhi Development Authority has now undertaken the development of 10,000 plots during the year 1989.

Targets for Kerala under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

6104. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

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

(a) the physical target fixed for Kerala for treatment of patients under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for 1988-89; and

(b) the extent to which the target was fulfilled and the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Annual targets and achievement in respect of Kerala under National Leprosy Eradication Programme are as follows:—

1988-89

Item	Target	Achievement upto January, 1989
1	2	3
Case detection	8000	7120
Case Treatment	8000	5885
Case discharge	7000	6466

**Accommodation to Government
Employees**

6105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given on 30 November, 1987 and 25 April, 1988 to Starred Question No. 333 and Unstarred Question No. 8200 respectively regarding accommodation to Government employees and state:

(a) whether the programme for the construction of hostel and regular type of residential accommodation in Delhi, other metropolitan cities and State Capitals has been strengthened and intensified for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the projects already executed, under execution, sanctioned and under sanction for execution and

partial or total completion during the remaining period of the Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the programme would be enlarged and speeded up in the year 1989-90 and also extended to the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The programme for the construction of hostel and regular type of accommodation in Delhi and other cities is adjusted as per allocation of funds.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) New projects to be taken up in 1989-90 and in the Eighth Five Year Plan will depend on availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Number of quarters in General Pool completed, under construction sanctioned but not yet started—position as on 1.1.1989

S. No.	Name of City	Total no. of quarters constructed during 1985-89 (upto 31.12.88)	Total no. of quarters under construction	Total no. of quarters sanctioned but not started
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	5889	664	588
2	Chandigarh	165	360	482
3	Simla	32	60	8
4	Lucknow	280	224	—
5	Kanpur	—	350	434
6	Allahabad	—	177	681
7.	Srinagar	—	—	252
8.	Madras	184	466	—
9.	Cochin	—	244	—
10.	Hyderabad	776	32	216

S. No.	Name of City	Total no. of quarters constructed during 1985-89 (upto 31.12.88)	Total no. of quarters under construction	Total no. of quarters sanctioned but not started
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bangalore	50	214	—
12.	Shillong	16	12	—
13.	Calcutta	1804	1448	—
14.	Kohima	24	40	—
15.	Imphal	36	40	—
16.	Bombay	—	400	2234
17.	Indore	—	126	54
18.	Nagpur	—	264	—
19.	Rajkot	—	—	140
20.	Bhopal	—	—	165
21.	Faridabad	100	—	348
22.	Ghaziabad	112	—	208

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S. No.	Name of City	Total no. of quarters constructed during 1985-89 (upto 31.12.89)	Total no. of quarters under construction	Total no. of quarters sanctioned but not started
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Agartala	56	—	—
Number of quarters in General Pool for which estimate submitted but not yet approved as on 1.1.1989.				
S. No.	Name of City	Number of quarters for which estimate submitted but yet not approved		
1.	Trivandrum	156 quarters		

Survey Regarding Eye Diseases in Educational Institutions

6106 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps on its own or in collaboration with the State Governments for a total survey and eradication of such eye disease as partial or total blindness, trachoma, etc. which affect the student population in the country;

(b) if so, the findings of survey for the Primary, Secondary and University stages of education for each State/Union Territory and the steps taken to ensure their early detection, prevention, eradication and cure at the earliest stage;

(c) the allocation, if any, made for the States/Union Territories in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether such a survey/prevention/eradication programme would be launched in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). According to the Survey carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research in 1971-73, the number of blind persons (including children) in the country was estimated at 9 million. Further, country-wide survey has also been conducted during 1985-88 by Dr. R.P. Centre. The data in respect of 14 major States has since been analysed. According to this survey the prevalence rate of Blindness among children between 6-10 year is 0.05% and in the age group of 11-14 is 0.26%. The main causes of blindness are Trachoma, Eye injuries, Cataract, Glaucoma etc. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, the following steps have been taken to

check/treat blindness cases:—

- (i) Government of India has launched a National Programme 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, Deptt. of Family Welfare for prevention of blindness due to Vit. '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 allocation of funds for the N.P.C.B. during 1989-89 was Rs. 600.00 lakhs.

Amount Allocated for 'Save Grain Campaign'

6107. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the useful work being done under the 'Save Grain Campaign' in educating the people of the rural areas in the use of insecticides and taking other measures for protection of foodgrains from damage, through two week long camps in the rural areas;

(b) whether the amount of Rs. 5,000 fixed as the limit of expenditure for each such camp in which 50 trainees, mostly women, participate which was fixed years ago, is highly inadequate now;

(c) if so, whether the amount allotted for each such camp is proposed to be increased to Rs. 12,000 and the number of camps trebled so as to increase their utility; and

(d) the likely time by which it would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Save Grain Teams are popularising improved methods of farm level storage through various extension activities including stipendiary training courses at farm level.

(b) Previously the amount of Rs. 5,000/- for each course was for the duration of three weeks. Since 1987-88, the course has been condensed to two weeks duration but the ceiling of expenditure maintained at Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) and (d). At present there is no proposal to increase the amount of each training programme from Rs. 5,000/-. However, the number of courses have been increased from 93 to 124 during 1989-90.

Supply and Demand of Essential Commodities

6108. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) the quantity of sugar, rice, wheat and kerosene oil demanded by each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Central Government could meet the demand fully and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand in full in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The required information is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool is supplemental to open market availability and is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, and other related factors.

As stated in reply to part (a) above, no demand for sugar and kerosene oil are entertained.

STATEMENT

Demand of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene Oil in respect of different State Governments in 1986, 1987 and 1988

S. No.	State/UTs.	(In '000 tonnes)									
		Rice			Wheat			Sugar*	Kerosene Oil**		
		1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2285.00	2370.00	2400.00	252.00	290.00	248.00				
2.	Assam	700.00	727.00	710.00	424.80	471.0	504.00				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.10	72.00	82.3	10.60	10.5	9.8				
4.	Bihar	600.00	805.00	565.00	1200.00	1790.0	1604.00				
5.	Gujarat	345.00	420.00	465.00	605.00	820.00	1280.00				
6.	Goa	54.00@	52.75+	57.15	18.00	19.50	19.5				
7.	Haryana	42.00	42.5	44.0	317.09	394.0	509.55				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	111.60	111.6	80.0	60.00	100.0	220.0				

(In '000 tonnes)

(In '000 tonnes)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Rice			Wheat			Sugar*	Kerosene Oil**
		1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	198.00	258.0	321.0	108.00	144.0	194.5		
10.	Karnataka	690.00	735.0	900.0	180.00	240.0	300.0		
11.	Kerala	1850.00	2150.00	2400.0	390.00	270.0	325.0		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	375.00	375.0	595.0	540.00	600.0	600.0		
13.	Maharashtra	900.00	770.0	955.0	740.00	1110.0	1425.0		
14.	Manipur	57.00	96.0	96.0	28.00	48.0	38.0		
15.	Meghalaya	110.40	162.0	170.0	17.50	23.0	30.0		
16.	Nagaland	84.00	99.5	108.0	45.00	50.0	30.0		
17.	Orissa	225.00	315.0	490.0	277.00	286.0	364.0		
18.	Punjab	20.70	18.0	18.0	152.00	122.0	125.0		

(In '000 tonnes)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Rice			Wheat			Sugar*	Kerosene Oil**
		1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Rajasthan	24.00	29.0	48.0	720.00	780.00	1370.0		
20.	Sikkim	51.50	54.0	64.0	3.00	3.0	14.15		
21.	Tamil Nadu	1200.0	1250.0	1200.0	360.00	360.0	360.0		
22.	Tripura	162.50	154.0	174.0	6.00	6.00	28.0		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	720.00	1080.00	1000.0	540.00	840.00	1000.0		
24.	West Bengal	1800.00	1950.0	1800.0	1580.00	1620.00	1560.00		
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.00	15.0	16.0	8.40	8.4	8.4		
26.	Chandigarh	6.00	6.0	6.0	21.60	21.6	24.0		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.65	3.5	6.0	0.52	1.5	2.4		
28.	Delhi	390.00	315.0	360.0	600.00	630.0	720.0		

(In '000 tonnes)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Rice		Wheat			Sugar*	Kerosene Oil**	
		1986	1987	1988	1986	1987			1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Daman & Diu	—	2.4	6.95	—	0.38	2.22		
30.	Lakshadweep	5.50	5.5	5.5	0.07	0.07	0.08		
31.	Mizoram	96.00	116.0	96.5	12.60	12.6	12.6		
32.	Pondicherry	25.90	23.9	30.0	3.60	3.6	3.1		

@ Includes demands of Daman & Diu also.

+ Includes demands of Daman & Diu also upto July, 1987.

* In case of sugar, allotments are being made to all States at a uniform rate of 425 grams per capita per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Besides, some additional allotment is made for festivals during September/October. No demands are invited.

** The requirement of Kerosene Oil of various States and UTs. are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year. No demands are invited. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc release are also made on request of the State Governments to meet specific contingencies like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of L.P.G. etc.

C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries in Mangalore

6109. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Union Government employees covered under the C.G.H.S. in Bangalore city;

(b) the amount contributed by them per month;

(c) the total expenditure of all the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Bangalore city per month; and

(d) the average number of patients taking benefit of the C.G. H.S.?

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

(a) 35,575.

(b) The CGHS contribution is recovered by the concerned Department from their employees and as such this information is not available.

(c) Rs. 12,29,750 inclusive of expenditure on all Units and Administrative Office; and

(d) About 37000 patients per month.

CGHS Dispensaries in Bangalore City

6110. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in Bangalore city;

(b) the timings of these dispensaries;

(c) whether they are working round the

clock on all the working days; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make CGHS dispensaries in Bangalore city work round the clock on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays as well?

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

(a) Ten.

(b) Regular services from 7.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and limited services from 1.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. from Monday to Saturday.

(c) No, Sir. Only two dispensaries are functioning round the clock;

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Papan Kalan Project by Delhi Development Authority in South Delhi

6111. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2099 regarding Papan Kalan Project by DDA in South Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the Papan Kalan area; and

(b) the reasons for slow progress of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Development Plan of Papan Kalan was approved by the Delhi Development Authority on 14.4.88 and after inviting public objections/suggestions it was modified and finally approved on 12.12.88. Sector details and work plan are under progress. Preliminary estimates for construction of major roads and develop-

ment of land in Phase I have been prepared. Tenders for taking up construction of roads are being processed. Planning of peripheral linkages and major linkages has been taken up with the Defence Authorities, Delhi Administration, International Airport Authority of India and other concerned agencies. Planning of major infrastructure and trunk services is in progress in consultation with the concerned bulk service agencies like the Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings, Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking etc. Layout Plans and detailed schemes for development of about 7,836 sites and services plots for the economically weaker-sections and low income group housing have been finalised and are under implementation.

(b) Modifications in the plan necessitated by the public objections/suggestions and uncertainty about the availability of water and delay in acquisition of land in the area where sewage treatment plant is to be located were some of the factors responsible for slow progress of the scheme.

Allotment of Flats under Self-Financing Schemes

6112. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for allotment of flats under the Self-Financing Schemes, scheme-wise, when they are likely to be allotted flats and the area in which the flats are being constructed or are likely to be constructed in future;

(b) the money invested by the Delhi Development Authority on construction of flats, type-wise, for the registrants of New Pattern HUDCO scheme, 1979 during the last one year and how does this compare with the funds spent during the preceding three years; and

(c) the number of flats constructed during 1988-89 and how does this compare with the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Balance
1	2	3
1.	Scheme- V	7678
2.	Special Retired/Retiring under SFS	2078
3.	Scheme- VI	14903
Total		24659

The number of flats under construction under different types of SFS schemes with DDA as on 30.9.88 was 9715. All these houses are scheduled for completion by March, 1990. It is expected that all the registrants will be provided with a house by March, 1994.

The information about the area in which

the flats are being constructed is given in the statement below.

(b) Details of the expenditure incurred by DDA, category-wise, Janta, LIG, MIG (including registrants of 1979 Scheme) during 1988-89 are as under:

<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>EWS/Janta</i>	<i>Mixed (MIG, LIG, JANTA)</i>
<i>(fig. in crores of Rupees)</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
16.50	16.90	9.75	8.75

(The figures are provisional and based on actuals upto 1/89 & estimates for 2/89 to 3/89. This excludes expenditure on SFS Housing). The details of the expenditure in crores rupees during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>EWS/JANTA</i>	<i>Mixed (MIG, LIG JANTA)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985-86	45.54	19.22	18.88	20.90
1986-87	39.10	21.76	24.00	28.31
1987-88	20.13	16.92	12.17	26.24

(c) The number of flats constructed during the 1988-89 upto 31.3.89 is as under:—

<i>SFS</i>	<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>Janta etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
9091	3052	69%	4792	23931

The houses constructed during the last three years are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>SFS</i>	<i>MIG</i>	<i>LIG</i>	<i>Janta etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1987-88	7262	5264	2282	3950	18758
1986-87	480	2060	3646	2642	8828
1985-86	4767	5670	2900	3182	16519

STATEMENT

List of Areas where S.F.S. Houses are under construction

S.No.	Location
1	Sarita Vihar
2.	Kilokri
3.	Saidulzib
4.	Kalkaji
5.	Pritam Pura
6.	Motia Khan
7.	Shalimar Bagh
8.	Kishan Garh/Vasant Kunj
9.	Rohini
10.	Trilok Puri
11.	Madi Pur
12.	Paschim Puri

Maintenance and Expansion of Musk-Deer Farm in Dharamghar

6113. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the musk-deer farm in Dharamghar Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh is in a pitiable condition;

(b) whether the allocation for its maintenance and expansion is proposed to be increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS), New Delhi has set up a musk-deer farm in Dharamgarh village, District Pithoragarh (UP). This farm is spread on an area of 2.5 acres and has 20 animals of both sexes. Adequate arrangements have been made for supply of water and diet for animals. A road has also been constructed from the foot-hill of the farm upto the site. Arrangements for providing street light are being made.

(b) and (c). The Amalgamated Units, Tarikhet which includes this musk-deer farm, has the following budget provision since 1987:—

1987-88	Rs. 11.71 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 11.71 lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
	(Provisional)

[Translation]

Environmental clearance for Someshwar-Gananath-Bageshwar Motor Road

6114. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the construction of Someshwar-Gananath-Bageshwar Motor Road in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when this proposal was received;

(c) whether necessary approval has

since been accorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No proposal for construction of Someshwar-Gananath-Bageshwar Motor Road has been received from the State Government. However, a proposal for construction of phase III from km. 9 to km. 10 on Someshwar-Girchhina-Bageshwar Motor Road in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh was received on 22.4.83 and the same was approved on 30.9.86.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Title Deeds of Forest land to Occupants

6115. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for permission to grant title deeds of land to the occupants of forest land;

(b) if so, the decision of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the extent of forest land for which the title deeds are to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have submitted a proposal for diversion of 28588.15 ha. of forest land for assignment to agricultural occupants in 5 districts including Idukki district of 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.

Leprosy Patients in Andhra Pradesh

6116. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy cases detected and identified in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of patients provided medical aid during the above period; and

(c) the number of patients out of them who recovered, those who were rendered handicapped and those who died due to this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The number of new leprosy cases detected, brought under treatment and discharged as disease cured for last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given below:—

Items	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Case Detection	73204	84503	84416
Case Treatment	73204	84503	84416
Case Discharge	79328	87087	119290

Separate figures of patients who were rendered handicapped or those who died are not available.

Minimum Wages

6117. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some categories of employment for which Union Government fix the minimum wages whereas for other categories the minimum wages are fixed by the State Governments;

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

(c) whether there is disparity in the minimum wages fixed by the Union and State Governments;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to fix uniform minimum wages for all categories of workers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the Central Government is the appropriate Government for fixation/revision of minimum wages in relation to any scheduled employment carried on by or under the authority of Central Government or railway administration or in relation to a mine, oil-field or major port or any corporation established by Central Act, and State Government is the appropriate Government in relation to any other scheduled employments.

(c) to (e). The Union and the appropriate Government take into consideration all

relevant factors while fixing minimum wages. The question of disparity in minimum wages and the presentation of minimum wages/regional minimum wages have been discussed at various forums. The Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 recommended that till such time as the national minimum wage was feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down guidelines. These guidelines have been finalised and circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh

6118. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of E.S.I. hospitals and dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh together with the location thereof;

(b) the number of workers covered by these hospitals and dispensaries as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) whether these hospitals and dispensaries are fully equipped with sophisticated latest equipments for treatment of the workers; and

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the ESI Corporation for modernisation of these hospitals and dispensaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There are 8 ESI hospitals and 118 ESI dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh. Two statements I & II showing the locations of hospitals and dispensaries are given below.

(b) 3.88 lakhs.

(c) The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Government. The hospitals and dispensaries are generally equipped by the State Government as per

norms prescribed by the ESI Corporation. However, whenever any proposal for providing sophisticated equipment is received from the State Government, the same is considered on merits and necessary funds are provided on the approved scale.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT - I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & location of the ESI Hospital</i>
1.	ESI Hospital, Adoni
2.	ESI Hospital, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad
3.	ESI Hospital, Sirpur Kagaznagar
4.	ESI Hospital, Visakhapatnam
5.	ESI Hospital, Vijayawada
6.	ESI Hospital, Warangal
7.	ESI Hospital, Pattancheru, District Medak
8.	ESI Hospital, Rajamundry

STATEMENT - II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the ESI Dispensary and its location</i>
1	2
1.	ESI Dispensary, Ameerpeta (Twin Cities)
2.	- do - Balanagar- II
3.	- do - Sanathnagar- III
4.	- do - Balanagar- I
5.	- do - Chikkadpally
6.	- do - Chilkalguda
7.	- do - Chappal Bazar

1	2
8.	- do - Dabeerpura
9.	- do - Charlapally
10.	- do - Vakutpura
11.	- do - Goshamahal
12.	- do - Nampally
13.	- do - Golconda
14.	- do - Himmathpura
15.	- do - Kavadiguda
16.	- do - Kavadiguda (Road)
17.	- do - Kavadiguda (N) Ramnagar.
18.	- do - Karwan
19.	- do - Khairtabad
20.	- do - Moulaali
21.	- do - Malkajiri
22.	- do - Ranigunj (Secunderabad)
23.	- do - Ranigunj (New) Alwal
24.	- do - Regimental Bazar
25.	- do - Ramanthapur
26.	- do - Old City
27.	- do - Sanathnagar-I
28.	-do- Santhnagar-II
29.	- do - Vidyanagar
30.	- do - Sreeramanagar (Vizianagaram Distt.)

1	2
31.	- do - Vizianagaram
32.	- do - Nellimarla
33.	- do - Chittivalasa
34.	- do - Kothavalasa
35.	- do - Gandhigram (Visakhapatnam Distt.)
36.	- do - Ramnagar
37.	- do - Industrial Estate
38.	- do - Kakinada (East Godavari Distt.)
39.	- do - Seethampet, Rajahmundry.
40.	- do - Dowleswaram
41.	- do - Innespet, Rajahmundry, (East Godavari District)
42.	- do - Lalacheruvu
43.	- do - Sarpavaram
44.	- do - Eluru (West Godavari Distt.)
45.	- do - Tanku
46.	- do - Tadepalligudem
47.	- do - Vendra
48.	- do - Kovvur
49.	- do - Nidadavolu
50.	- do - Machilipatnam (Krishna Distt.)
51.	- do - Vijayawada (Town)
52.	- do - Vijayawada (ACC)
53.	- do - Vijayawada (West)

1

2

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------------|
| 54. | - do - | Vijayawada (East) |
| 55. | - do - | Vijayawada (MPF) |
| 56. | - do - | Vijayawada, Gunadala |
| 57. | - do - | Kondapally |
| 58. | - do - | Gangur |
| 59. | - do - | Bapulapadu |
| 60. | - do - | Guntur- I (Guntur Distt.) |
| 61. | - do - | Guntur- II |
| 62. | - do - | Undavalli |
| 63. | - do - | Undavalli |
| 64. | - do - | Macherla |
| 65. | - do - | Markapur (Prakasam Distt.) |
| 66. | - do - | Chirala |
| 67. | - do - | Padugupadu (Nellore District) |
| 68. | - do - | Gudur |
| 69. | - do - | Nellore |
| 70. | - do - | Nawabpet |
| 71. | - do - | Cuddapah (Cuddapah Distt.) |
| 72. | - do - | Proddutur |
| 73. | - do - | Man Gampet (Rly. Kodur) |
| 74. | - do - | Chittoor (Chithoor Distt.) |
| 75. | - do - | Tirupathi |
| 76. | - do - | Renigunta |

1	2
77.	- do - Madanapally
78.	- do - Bangarupalem
79.	- do - Karnool (Kurnool Distt.)
80.	- do - Yemmiganur
81.	- do - Adoni (East) Kurnool Distt.
82.	- do - Adoni (West)
83.	- do - Gondiparla
84.	- do - Nandyal
85.	- do - Hindupur (Anantapur Distt.)
86.	- do - Guntakal
87.	- do - Anantapur
88.	- do - Tadi Patri
89.	- do - Kotnur
90.	- do - Jeedimetla (Rangareddy Distt.)
91.	- do - Bollaram
92.	- do - Kattedan
93.	- do - Medcherla
94.	- do - Kukatpally
95.	- do - S.P.M. Colony, Sirpurkagaznagar (Adilabad District)
96.	- do - S.S.M. Colony, Sirpurkagaznagar
97.	- do - III Set, Sirpurkagaznagar
98.	- do - Nirmal
99.	- do - Mancherla

1	2
100.	- do - Bhongir (Nalgonda Distt.)
101.	- do - Ramavaram (Khammam Distt.)
102.	- do - Nizamabad (Nizamabad Distt.)
103.	- do - Mahaboobnagar (M. Distt.)
104.	- do - Kotnur
105.	- do - Patancheru (Medak District)
106.	- do - Sadasivpet
107.	- do - Ramagundam (Kareemnagar Distt.)
108.	- do - Anthergaon
109.	- do - Basanthnagar
110.	- do - Warangal Fort (Warangal Distt.)
111.	- do - Girimajipet
112.	- do - Kareemabad
113.	- do - Industrial Colony
114.	- do - Hanumakonda
115.	- do - Srialahasthi (Chittoor Distt.) (Parttime)
116.	- do - Kuppam (Chittoor Distt.)
117.	- do - Mangalagiri (Guntur Distt.)
118.	- do - Krishna Cement Works Tadepalli, Guntur (AP)
(Employer utilisation Dispensary.)	

Ganga Action Plan

6119. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Official team visited West Bengal earlier this month for an on-the-spot study of the progress made in the Ganga Action Plan in the State, particularly in South Bengal districts;

(b) whether any misuse of funds earmarked for the Ganga Action Plan was detected by the team; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount sanctioned during the last two years for various schemes connected with the Ganga Action Plan or likely to be sanctioned for the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the implementation of the plan within the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No officer of the central Ganga Authority nor any central official team connected with the Ganga Action Plan visited West Bengal in the month of April.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the end of the financial year 1988-89, 111 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 108.97 crores have been sanctioned for West Bengal. No new schemes are likely to be sanctioned in the current year.

(d) The progress of the Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal is being continuously monitored by the Ganga Project Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, through visits of officers, by the Regional Director based in Calcutta and through Project Consultants employed specifically for monitoring of schemes. The schemes are monitored in computerised formats, pert charts and through monthly progress reports. A large majority of the 111 schemes are likely to be completed by the end of the financial year 1989-90, as per schedule.

Career Prospects for ISM/Homoeopathic Doctors Under CHS/CGHS

6120. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any promotional avenues/career prospects have been created for Indian System of Medicine/Homoeopathic doctors under CGS/CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the plan of action for promotion of the doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (d). The Cadres of ISM and Homoeopathic Physicians under CGHS are being re-structured with a view to provide promotional avenues for them. The ISM and Homoeopathic Physicians in CGHS will be eligible for promotion to higher posts which will become available as a result of Cadre Review.

Loss in NTC Calcutta

6121. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational loss of the mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta has increased manifold during the last year;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the mills?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd., have formulated mill specific action plans to improve their performance.

S.A.C. Report on Staggering Growth of Population

6122. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Council has expressed deep concern over the staggering growth of country's population, if so, the details of the recommendation made in the report; and

(b) the follow-up action thereon?

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

(a) The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has expressed deep concern over the staggering growth of country's population. The details of the recommendations of the Council made in the report are given in the statement below.

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

STATEMENT

Recommendations for Action

1. Population

The problem of population has to be tackled on the mission mode (see the Approach Paper in Annexure I for details) extracts enclosed. With appropriate planning, we must limit the country's population to not more than 970 million by 2001 A.D. Should we fail to act in time, we may well have to provide extra resources for an additional 55 million by that year. The moot question is 'When will India's population growth start decelerating?'

A former State Director of Population Control has remarked that most States report incorrect demographic data in order to ensure that the Centre allocates them larger grants annually, as the overall fund allocation to States is dependent in part on their population. The undesirable effect of this policy is confirmed by the mid-term review of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Clearly grants to States (and other related economic policies) must act as an incentive to population control.

We believe that one of the most effective methods of population control is the widespread education of women. While the population control mission is chiefly societal, S&T inputs are important in

- (i) development of fertility regulation techniques,
- (ii) offering medical knowhow,
- (iii) harnessing communications technology and contributing to informed health education; and
- (iv) providing adequate managerial skills.

Voluntary agencies, mofussil colleges and district level S&T set ups can play a crucial role in this mission.

In order to strike a balance of population growth with opportunities by developmental plans, action has to be directed towards providing better opportunities for women and guaranteeing security for the old. We advocate schemes by which the resources saved for the Nation by those who plan their families can be passed on in part to them, through incentives in the form of health care and education for the children, and of social security for the parents.

Extracts From Approach Paper

Population & Health

The mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan is alarming. It shows that the rate of our population growth continues unabated. In other words, inspite of the enormous amount of work done with social, S&T and modern communications inputs, the end results have not been achieved. We face the frightening prospect of an uncontrolled chain reaction into the next century with the inevitable catastrophic consequence. This aspect must receive the top-most priority in the perspective plan.

The solution of the population problem requires a strong political will, appropriate socio-economic measures and modern managerial and organisational skills. Newer approaches such as vaccines or controlled release drugs will not be available till the turn of the century. There are conflicting reports regarding the present status of fertility antigens, and vaccination as a means of fertility control is today primarily experimental. Long-term safety aspects related to autoimmune diseases and teratogenicity remain to be answered. This scenario puts a major limitation on the

S & T inputs available in this area. However, this equally strengthens the case for renewed and massive S & T efforts in developing new methodologies. If necessary, we must show our willingness to draw upon global expertise wherever appropriate. Modern communication technology should be made an integral part of the programme. In general, there must be a resolve to tackle this menacing problem on a war footing.

As a result of the our planning efforts so far, substantial quantitative changes have been achieved in the field of health but without a radical qualitative transformation. Thus, the average life expectancy has creditably increased, maternal and infant mortal-

ity reduced and some communicable diseases partially controlled. As infrastructural chain for health care delivery, even to the remotest areas of the country, has been established. These efforts have been further supplemented by the Technology Mission on Immunisation of the vulnerable population. However, the course of malnutrition, unhygienic environment and communicable diseases, still persists. Simultaneously, non-communicable diseases, generally believed to be associated with developed societies, have already acquired epidemic proportions. Therefore, in our future planning, while we need to strengthen our efforts in controlling communicable diseases, especially with the application of biotechnology, we should initiate action to tackle the emerging problems of non-communicable diseases like cancer, cardiac and cerebrovascular diseases, traffic accidents, drug abuse and diseases due to occupational and environmental toxins.

We should also anticipate and work towards providing health care for the hundred million or so people who would be above the age of 60 by the year 2001 AD. Furthermore, while planning, we must be conscious of the urban and rural needs that are distinct, and take region-specific health care and delivery to the district level with the equipment required to derive maximum advantage.

Check on Blood Donors for Aids Virus

6123. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient funds have been earmarked and organisation set up for effective inspection and periodic checking of blood banks all over the country in view of the increase in detection of cases of Aids virus;

(b) whether funds have been ear-

marked for every State to carry out a wide-spread survey and detection of Aids patients; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, screening of all blood donors has started in three metropolitan cities viz Bombay, Madras and Delhi. A similar screening activities is being started in Calcutta shortly. The blood bank in these cities are linked with the surveillance centres established by ICMR. Besides the metropolitan cities, the ICMR has established 40 surveillance centres in 30 cities screening blood donors for HIV infection.

(b) In addition to the existing 40 surveillance centres, more surveillance centres are proposed to be established by ICMR in collaboration with the State Govts./Union Territory Administration during current financial year and for this purpose Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been provided to ICMR for purchase of kits and equipment.

(c) Does not arise.

Stocking of Medicines in Super Bazar

6124. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount owed by the C.G.H.S. to Super Bazar, New Delhi for supply of medicines;

(b) whether Super Bazar, New Delhi is not stocking essential medicines since February, 1989 for want of funds;

(c) whether non-payment of bills is a regular feature with the C.G.H.S.; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the beneficiaries are not inconvenienced on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Rs. 17,86,521.

(b) The C.G.H.S. still gets the essential medicines from Super Bazar excepting such items which are not available with manufacturers/Distributors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of answer to (c) above, question does not arise.

Setting up of HUDCO/N.B.O. Centres

6125. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up the centres of HUDCO/NBO at district level for providing technical and financial assistance in the housing sector to the people throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Essential Commodities

6126. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of essential commodities imported from various countries during 1988-89;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on these imports; and

(c) the number of items imported under goods exchange programme and from which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medical Colleges for Maharashtra

6127. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to open medical colleges in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of medical colleges in Maharashtra as on 31 March, 1989;

(d) whether keeping in view the population of the State, the number of medical colleges is far less than the requirement; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance to be given to Maharashtra during 1989-90 for setting up medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 17 Medical Colleges in Maharashtra, including the Armed Forces Medical College at Pune and 4 Medical Colleges which are not yet recognised by the

Medical Council of India.

(d) The doctor-population ratio in the country is at present 1:2450 as per 1985 figures. Keeping in view the availability of doctors in the country, there is no need for establishment of more medical colleges in the State.

(e) There is no scheme for financial assistance for any state including Maharashtra for setting up medical college during 1989-90.

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Maharashtra

6128. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers covered under the E.S.I. dispensaries in Maharashtra as on 31 January, 1989;

(b) whether these hospitals and dispensaries are ill-equipped and the workers do not get medicines in time;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring these hospitals and dispensaries at par with Government and general hospitals; and

(d) the financial assistance Union Government propose to provide during 1989-90 therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) 10.39 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The expenses on medical care

under the ESI Scheme is shared between the State Government and the ESI Corporation in the ratio of 1:7. The Corporation's share of expenditure for 1989-90 works but to about Rs. 2136.74 lakhs. No financial assistance is given by the Union Government.

EPF Cases Pending in Maharashtra

6129. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of EPF cases pending finalisation in Maharashtra is the maximum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when these cases are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for early settlement of these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. In absolute term, the pendency is the highest in Maharashtra Region.

(b) According to available information, 9,902 Employees Provident Fund claims were pending for settlement as on 31.12.88.

(c) Out of 9,902 pending claims 8,561 claims were reported to be pending upto 2 months, 1340 claims between 2-6 months and one claim for over 6 months but less than one year. These claims were pending generally for want of supporting documents such as death certificates family particulars etc.

(d) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has been instructed to make

special efforts to obtain the wanting documents, if necessary, by deputing the Enforcement Officer, with a view to expedite the settlement of the cases.

P.G. Course in Ayurveda in Maharashtra

6130. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from Government of Maharashtra for starting a Post Graduate course in Ayurveda, if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) the number of such other proposals pending with Union Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in clearing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. However, the Department of "Kayachikitsa" in Government of R.A. Poddar Ayurvedic Medical College, Bombay was upgraded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Upgrading of Departments for Post Graduate Training and Research in Indian System of Medicine' in the year 1971-72.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is pending with the Government. During the current Plan, introduction of Post Graduate courses in Ayurvedic Colleges is not contemplated due to resource constraints.

Joint Convention of NNF and ISOPARB

6131. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent joint convention of the National Neonatology Forum and the Indian Society of Perinatology and Reproductive Biology held in Pune and if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay greater emphasis on the education of school and college students on mother craft, nutrition and basic health problems?

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

(a) The First Joint Convention of National Neonatology Forum and Indian Society of Perinatology and Reproductive Biology was held during 23.2.89 to 25.2.89 at KEM Medical College, Pune. The meeting was attended by about 250 Pediatricians and 150 obstetricians. A number of important issues pertaining to maternal and child health were discussed. However, no specific recommendations have been brought out.

(b) As a part of Population Education in school education, adult education and higher education, elementary aspects of child care, e.g. immunisation, oral rehydration therapy, nutrition and health problem have already been included. Besides, elementary human biology, safe motherhood etc. have been included in Adult Education Programme.

Shortage of T.B. Drugs in Bikaner

6132. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of shortage of T.B. Drugs in Bikaner;

(b) whether there is high incidence of T.B. in Rajasthan and other States to the country and if so, State-wise details thereof;

(c) what percentage of them are estimated to be resistant to routine anti T.B. drug regimen; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide funds to Voluntary Health Organisations operating in Rajasthan and elsewhere in the country for eradication of leprosy?

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

(a) There is no shortage of T.B. drugs in Bikaner.

(b) A statement showing the estimated number of T.B. patients in each State/UT is given below.

(c) It is estimated that 0.05% of the persons suffering from TB disease are resistant to isoniazid.

(d) Under the SET Scheme of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme Grants-in-aid released to the Voluntary Organisations for undertaking Leprosy work in the country.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Provisional figures of population as per 1981 census (in lacs)	Estimated cases (in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.00	8.05
2.	Assam	200.00	3.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	700.00	10.50
4.	Gujarat	340.00	5.10
5.	Haryana	130.00	1.95
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	0.60
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	0.90
8.	Karnataka	370.00	5.55
9.	Kerala	255.00	3.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	520.00	7.80
11.	Maharashtra	630.00	9.45
12.	Manipur	14.00	0.23
13.	Meghalaya	13.00	0.20
14.	Nagaland	8.00	0.12
15.	Orissa	265.00	4.00
16.	Punjab	170.00	2.55
17.	Rajasthan	340.00	5.10
18.	Sikkim	3.00	0.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	485.00	7.25
20.	Tripura	20.00	0.30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.00	16.65
22.	West Bengal	545.00	8.20
23.	A & N Islands	2.00	0.30
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	0.09
25.	Chandigarh	4.50	0.07

1	2	3	4
26.	D & N Haveli	1.00	0.02
27.	Delhi	62.00	0.93
28.	Goa	11.00	0.17
29.	Lakshadweep	0.40	0.01
30.	Mizoram	5.00	0.08
31.	Pondicherry	6.00	0.09
Total		6850.90	102.82

Increase in Remuneration to voluntary Organisations for Cataract operation

6133. SHRI VAKKOM PU-RUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether a National Programme for control of blindness is being operated in the country;

(b) if so, whether voluntary organisations are given incentives to organise eye-operation camps under the programme;

(c) if so, the remuneration given for each cataract operation;

(d) whether the amount given at present is sufficient to meet the expenditure for the operation and to provide the cataract glasses;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to increase the remuneration; and

(f) whether any such request has been

received from State Government of Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 60/- per intra-ocular operation subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000/- per camp are paid by the Govt. to the Voluntary Organisations conducting eye camps; and Rs. 40/- per operation if the facility of Govt. mobile unit is availed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The Government of Kerala has proposed to enhance the remuneration. Govt. has not taken any decision to enhance this amount. Voluntary organisations would raise their own resources to supplement the amount of grant from their Government.

Schemes for Delhi

6134. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent and the work

done in Delhi during the last three years and the current year on the construction of houses for the poor, environmental improvement in jhuggi jhonpri areas, development of plots, construction of night shelters and re-development of Shahajahanabad in Delhi, separately;

(b) the amount likely to be spent on these schemes during the next three years; and

(c) the details of the year-wise physical progress made in execution of these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information has been given in the Statement below.

(b) Will depend upon the budget provisions and pace of implementation.

(c) 2392 flats constructed during 1985-89 upto January 89 under slum clearance scheme. 13 night shelters were being operated and 3,000 people were taking advantage of stay at night. 4.13 lakh jhuggie dwellers have been covered by provision of facilities under the scheme of environmental improvement in jhuggie clusters.

STATEMENT

Scheme wise/Year wise expenditure for 1985-89 (Feb. '89)

S. No.	Scheme	Year-wise expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (upto Feb. 1988)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Construction of slum rehousing flats under slum clearance scheme	450.63	282.71	124.55	43.98	
2.	Residential flats registration scheme for slum dwellers and others of 1985 sponsored by Slum Wing DDA	—	337.10	614.32	208.31	
3.	Construction of night shelters	14.36	38.52	38.86	43.87	
4.	Environmental improvement in jhuggi clusters	5.05	54.28	459.09	978.77	
5.	Redevelopment of Shahjahanabad*	—	—	—	—	
	Grand Total	470.04	712.61	1236.82	1274.93	

* No expenditure could be incurred.

Representation of Cotton Growers on C.C.I

6135. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton growers have no representation on the Board of Directors of the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) whether there has been widespread fear among the cotton growers cooperatives in Assam that their interests will suffer if growers' representatives are not nominated on the Board; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Government have already decided to give representation to the cotton growers on the Board of Directors of the CCI

[Translation]

Equal Pay for Equal Work

6136. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had passed an order in April, 1986 that equal wages should be paid for equal work;

(b) if so, whether this principle is being followed in the DDA, MCD and NDMC; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (A) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In DDA one of the Staff Unions has filed a writ in the Court on the subject. The matter is subjudice. In the NDMC, the Muster Roll workers are paid daily wages on the basis of notification issued by Labor Commissioner, Delhi under the Minimum Wages Act. The MCD has revised the rates of daily wages w.e.f. 1.4.1988 on CPWD Pattern which is based on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Unauthorised Construction by Private Builders in Delhi

6137. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered since 1984 after commercial construction in residential areas of Delhi was declared a cognisable offence;

(b) the year-wise number of cases registered against private address engaged in large-scale unauthorised construction;

(c) whether Government propose to hold enquiry against private builders engaged in unauthorised construction in Old Delhi and East Delhi, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and details of inquiries conducted so far;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the increasing tendency of getting stay orders from the courts; and

(e) the action taken by Government so far against these violating the stay orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Reduction in Price of Edible Oils

6138. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether vanaspati manufacturers had announced their decision during the last week of March, 1989 their decision to reduce the prices of all edible oils voluntarily, in view of bumper crop of oilseeds both of Rabi and Kharif;

(b) if so, whether any time-span has been fixed in this regard;

(c) whether there is any likelihood of crash in the prices of oilseeds as a result of this decision and farmers shall be the worst sufferers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure remunerative price for farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Some vanaspati and edible oil manufacturers have voluntarily reduced the prices of refined/raw oil packed by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following steps have been taken to ensure remunerative price for farmers:—

(i) The National Dairy Development Board has been designated as the

market intervention agency to maintain the wholesale prices of edible oils;

(ii) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has also been designated as the central nodal agency for procurement of oilseeds under the price support scheme;

(iii) Declaration of remunerative minimum support price to oilseeds as an incentive for increased production by farmers;

(iv) A minimum import of edible oils;

(v) Relaxation in the limits under the Storage Control Order; and

(vi) Relaxation of credit limits by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the Storage of oilseeds.

DDA's Land Under Unauthorised Occupation

6139. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has received demand for allotment of land to the registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total area of land demanded and the total area of land acquired by the DDA till the end of December, 1988;

(c) the area of land acquired by the DDA which is under unauthorised occupation of individuals or institutions at present; and

(d) the action taken by Government

during the last two years to get that land vacated and the area of land which DDA has got back as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 1281 Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi till August 1983 have been sponsored by him to the DDA for allotment of land.

(b) The total area of land demanded has not been worked out. A rough estimate places it at around 2,000 (Two Thousand acres). DDA has intimated that the total area of land available with them is 7500 acres.

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

(d) DDA has reported that fresh encroachments which are detected by the field staff are demolished then and there. In addition, the following steps are also being taken to prevent unauthorised construction and removal of encroachment on public land in Delhi:—

- 1) Removal of fresh encroachment through mobile demolition squad.
- 2) Proceedings for prosecution under the relevant laws and eviction under the public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Delhi Development Authority removed 13069, 6473 and 6931 unauthorised constructions during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively. DDA has been able to reclaim about 168.50 acres of land.

[English]

Demand For Cotton From NTC and Other Textile Mills

6140. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has received indents for cotton from NTC and other textile mills in the private sector in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Cotton Corporation of India have received indents from National Textile Cooperation Mills in Gujarat for supply of 34396 bales of cotton. No indents have been received from the Private Sector Mills in Gujarat

Non-Availability of Cotton Yarn

6141. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the handloom and powerloom weavers in the Maharashtra State, particularly in the Nagpur District are not getting adequate quantity of yarn at reasonable price for the past few months;

(b) if so, whether the powerlooms and handlooms are on the verge of closure due to non-availability of yarn; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). While there has been

some increase in the prices of hank and cone yarn recently, there is no difficulty as regards availability. No large scale closures of powerlooms and handlooms have taken place or are apprehended. However, the Government is maintaining a close watch on both availability and prices of yarn.

Conversion of CHS Into a Society

6142. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialist Officers' Association of Central Health Service has urged Government to convert the Central Health Scheme into a society by registering it under the Society Act;

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

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Forest Area in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6143. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest area in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands category-wise;

(b) the status of private forests owned by the villagers specifically in the hilly areas; and

(c) whether commercial/non-commercial trees grown on agricultural land by the people having occupancy rights for more than six years belong to the land owner or

forest department?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The area under Reserve Forests and Protected Forests in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 3059 sq. km. and 4112 sq. km, respectively.

(b) The private forests have been recognised in the Union Territory.

(c) Trees grown by the owners of agriculture land belong to them

Environmental Clearance to Projects From Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6144. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals sent by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for forest and environmental clearance till date;

(b) the details of proposals pending clearance and since when those are pending; and

(c) whether any time bound programme has been drawn for according the necessary approval, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) So far, 49 projects have been received from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for forestry and environmental clearance. These include 16 projects for only environmental clearance, 31 projects for only forestry clearance and 2 for forestry as well as environmental clearance.

(b) Nine proposals are now pending. The details are as follows:—

Details of Projects Pending Clearance

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Title of the Project and when received in Ministry</i>	<i>Present status</i>
1	2	3
1.	Joyland Hotel Project near Corbyn's Cove; March 1989.	As the proposal lacked essential information, the Administration has been requested for the following details: —Land requirement; — Type of Construction/structure; and — Nature of building materials, their source and mode of transportation.
2.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Havlock Islands; February, 1989. proposal is now under process in the	Construction design/drawings have been approved by the Apex Body for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in its meeting held on 14.3.89. The Ministry for environmental clearance.
3.	Augmentation of Diesel generating capacity at Katchal Island; February, 1989.	Feasibility report and clarification regarding the existing plant, project site and water availability are awaited.
4.	Augmentation of Diesel generating capacity at Kamorta; January, 1989.	Feasibility report and clarification regarding the Project site, facilities for storage and handling of fuel and other relevant details are awaited.
5.	Construction of beach resort at Car Nicobar; December, 1988	Only a layout map was received and requisite environmental information is not available for examining the proposal. Details are awaited.
6.	Setting up of Coconut Oil Mill at Car Nicobar; December, 1988	Requisite information on the project site and existing environmental conditions are awaited.

1	2	3
7.	Augmentation of Diesel generating capacity at North Andaman; September, 1987.	Requisite information on environmental aspects including baseline pollution data is awaited.
8.	Augmentation of Diesel generating capacity at Great Nicobar; August, 1987.	Information relating to availability of water and oil, characteristics of fuel and details regarding the project site are awaited.
9.	Thermal Power Station at South Andaman; July, 1987.	Clarification regarding use of non-polluting fuel, project site and stack heights are awaited.

(c) There is a time bound programme for clearance of proposals. For environmental clearance, if all the particulars, information and action plans are available, the Ministry takes a decision on the clearance generally within three months of receipt of the proposal. If there are gaps in information, these are to be supplied by the project authorities within three months; if these are not received within the stipulated period, the proposal is rejected for non furnishing of information.

Decision on proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes is taken usually within six weeks of the receipt of the proposal. If the proposal lacks environmental details, the State Governments and project authorities are required to submit the required information. If particulars are not available within one month of asking for the information, the cases are rejected for non-furnishing of essential information.

Central Labour Commissioner, Port Blair

6145. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for posting of a Central

Labour Commissioner at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to look after the interests of the workers working under the Central Government Organisations or to delegate the powers to the Labour Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Administration to act on behalf of the Central Labour Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the action taken for the redressal of grievances of the workers of Central Government organisations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). A specific representation was received on behalf of workers for delegation of powers to officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for issuing licences to contractors under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in respect of Central Sphere establishments. There is no provision in the Act for delegation of powers to State Government and officers of the State Government could not be appointed as Registering, Licensing and Appellate officers under the aforesaid Act in respect of Central sphere establishments. the jurisdic-

tion of Regional Labour Commission (Central). Calcutta extends to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) is also posted at Port Blair to look after the work relating to Central sphere establishments.

Admission in MBBS Course through Central Quota

6146. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats for the M.B.B.S. course allotted to Indian nationals out of the discretionary quota of Union Government for the academic year 1988-89 out of turn and without requiring the allottees to take the admission test;

(b) the break-up of the above by States of domicile of the allottees;

(c) the break-up of the above by States of location of the institutions;

(d) the break-up of the above by the social group and by the annual income of the family; and

(e) whether any childrens or wards of Ministers and/or legislators were included among them and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e) The Government of India in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have not made any direct nominations to MBBS Course during 1988-89 Session. The Government of India, however, make a request every year to the States with medical institutions for their contribution of MBBS seats to the Central Pool. The number of seats in the Central Pool varies from year to year. These

seats are, in turn, allocated to States/Union Territories without medical colleges, children of Defence Personnel, other para-military organisations, foreign students awarded Cultural Exchange Fellowship, self-financing foreign students, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka etc. The allocation of these seats vary from year to year depending upon the availability of MBBS seats in the Central Pool. The selection and nomination of students is done by the respective States/ Union Territories/concerned Ministries to whom the seats are allotted.

[Translation]

Distribution of Drinking Water in Delhi

6147. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortfall in drinking water supply in Delhi at present and the measure being taken to make up this shortage;

(b) the estimated gap in demand and supply of drinking water for the ever increasing population of Delhi during the next five years despite such measures; and

(c) the steps taken during the recent past for augmentation of drinking water in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). At present Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is equipped to produce 410 mdg of potable water from various treatment plants, Ranney Wells and tube-wells as against total requirement of 472 md. By 1995, the requirement of raw water is estimated at 770 mgd. As against this, filtered water supply is expected to be of the order of 700 mgd. Delhi Water Supply and Sewage

Disposal Undertaking has the following projects in hand which will increase production of water to about 480 mgd by March/April, 1990:-

- (i) 40 mgd water treatment plant at Wazirabad scheduled to be completed During 1989-90.
- (ii) 5 Ranney Wells in Alipur, Wazirpur and Mayur Vihar to yield about 15 mgd. The Ranney Well at Mayur Vihar has already been commissioned and the others are expected to be completed within this month.
- (iii) 12 mgd plant at Okhla likely to be completed by the end of 1989-90.
- (iv) 50 tubewell for a yield of about 3 mgd expected to be completed by April, 1989.

Total: 40 mgd + 15 mgd + 12 mgd + 3 mgd = 70 mgd

Following long term proposals have also been identified for augmentation of Delhi's Water supply:-

- (i) 100 mgd water treatment plant at Haiderpur.
- (ii) 40 mgd water treatment Plant at Nangloi, by exchange of irrigation water with treated sewage affluent.
- (iii) 300 cusecs of water from Tehri Dam
- (iv) 1 MAF from Kishau Dam on Tons River in U.P.
- (v) 0.4 MAF from Renuka Dam on the Giri River in Himachal Pradesh.

Acquisition of Land by DDA

6148. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land of farmers acquired by the DDA so far;

(b) the rate of which the compensation has been paid to the farmers;

(c) whether this land had been allotted at high rates by the DDA, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of loans taken by the DDA from the various banks and financial institutions and the amount since repair and loans outstanding at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Forest Cover

6149. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest cover has dwindled to less than 10 per cent as against 25 per cent laid down under the Forest Policy; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery, the percentage of forest over to the total geographical area in the country for the period 1981-83 was 19.52, against the stipu-

lation of 33% in the National Forest Policy, 1988. No studies have been carried out after that to estimate the extent of forest cover in the country.

**Silk Worm Seed Project at Ranchi,
Bihar**

6150. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tassar Silk Worm project has been set up at Ranchi, Bihar;

(b) whether any action plan has been drawn up in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wheat Allocation to Orissa

6151. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of wheat allocated to the State of Orissa in 1988-89;

(b) whether the wheat allocated to Orissa was inadequate as compared to the actual requirement of the State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the allocation from central pool during the year 1989-90?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Orissa has

been allocated a quantity of 2.42 lakh tonnes of wheat during the year 1988-89.

(b) and (c). The allotment of wheat is made to various States/U.Ts on a month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are only supplementary to open market availability.

**Allocation of funds for Implementation
of Environmental Programmes**

6152. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary funds are allocated by Union Government for the implementation of environmental programmes in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise, for the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated for 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The funds for environmental programmes, including forestry and wildlife schemes, are allocated, both at the /centre and the states/ Union Territories within the framework of the five year and annual plan outlays.

(b) The details of the outlays earmarked in the last three years for such programmes are given in the statement below.

(c) A sum of Rs. 202 crores has been allotted for such programmes at the Centre for the year 1989-90. The details of the allocations actually made for such programmes for different States and Union Territories are being collected and will be placed on the floor of the House.

STATEMENT*Allocation of funds for Environmental Programmes including forestry & wildlife schemes.**(Rs. lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre/State/UT</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Centre</i>				
	Allocation for the Ministry of Environment & forests, Govt of India	15000.00	16700.00	18200.00
<i>States</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1524.00	1751.00	1751.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	531.80	552.00	590.00
3.	Assam	1813.00	1947.00	2037.00
4.	Bihar	926.00	1076.00	1528.00
5.	Goa	*115.00	134.42	146.00
6.	Gujarat	2375.00	2825.00	3052.00
7.	Haryana	1275.00	1349.00	1738.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1805.00	2040.00	2520.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	862.00	873.00	1011.00
10.	Karnataka	1250.00	1285.00	1263.00
11.	Kerala	1336.00	1680.00	1995.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3856.00	4500.00	4750.00
13.	Maharashtra	2935.00	3046.00	3500.00
14.	Manipur	198.00	255.00	3389.00
15.	Meghalaya	570.00	645.00	837.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	401.10	455.00	479.00
17.	Nagaland	268.00	402.00	483.00
18.	Orissa	1315.00	2059.00	2216.00
19.	Punjab	540.00	641.00	680.00
20.	Rajasthan	886.00	990.00	1120.00
21.	Sikkim	181.00	189.00	220.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2249.00	2440.00	2638.00
23.	Tripura	410.00	420.00	550.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3373.00	3900.00	4974.00
25.	West Bengal	1044.00	1097.00	1382.00

Union Territories

1.	A & N Islands	151.50	182.00	352.00
2.	Chandigarh	27.00	27.59	27.60
3.	D & Nagar Haveli	77.15	119.25	149.25
4.	Delhi	86.00	115.30	118.20
5.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.58	30.00
6.	Lakshadweep	2.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Pondicherry	22.50	33.35	50.00

* includes Daman & Diu

**Allotment of flats under New Pattern
HUDCO Scheme**

6153. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister or URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state:

have been allotted flats under the New Pat-
tern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 to the press
recently quoting Old registration numbers
whereas they have since been replaced with
the new priority numbers; and

(a) whether the Delhi Development
Authority has released a list of persons who

(b) if so, the reason for publishing the
list with old registration numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The lots for the houses were drawn on the basis of the new priority numbers. However, the particulars published in the newspapers quoted the original registration numbers for convenience of reference by the registrants.

Setting up of Consumer Protection Council/Commissions

6154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state: (a) whether Consumers Protection Councils/Commissions have been set up in all the States/Union Territories and at the Centre to protect the interest of the consumers and to remove their grievances; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have set up these Councils at the State and District levels alongwith particulars of the members and Chairman of such councils at the Centre and in the State of Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for setting up of Consumer Protection Councils at the Centre and at the State levels. It also provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national, State and district levels. The Central Government has constituted the Central Consumer Protection Council under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Food & Civil Supplies. Its members include, among others, Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of states, representatives of voluntary organisations, etc. 28 States and Union Territories have constituted State level Consumer Protection Councils. These States/Union Territories are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Himachal Pradesh has not set up the State level Council.

The State Commissions have started functioning in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry. The Central Government has already set up the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. There is no provision for Councils being set up at district level, where the Act envisages setting up of District forums.

Allotment of Flats Under new Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

6155. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has allotted certain flats under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 recently;

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

(c) the latest position of allotment of flats under the said scheme, categorywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the last draw held in March 1989, 10884 flats have been allotted as below:-

MIG	-	1298
LIG	-	5130
JANTA	-	4456

(c) Total number of flats allotted upto 31.3.89 is as under:-

MIG	-	16,676
LIG	-	24,316
JANTA	-	29,889
TOTAL	-	70,881

Conversion of flats from one Category to another

6156. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allowed conversion of registration of flats under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 to registrants from one category to another;

(b) if so, whether these registrants have been allotted priority numbers; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is a recent decision and the procedural details are being settled.

Central Directions to Kerala for Family Welfare Award

6157. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any directions to the State of Kerala

regarding the utilization of Family Welfare award (prize) money, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any representation was received from State Government for permission to divert the said funds for other high priority purposes; and

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

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

(a) The existing guidelines issued to all the States/UTs in July, 1986 provide that the States can utilise the award money according to their discretion within a period of three years for any vital aspect connected with the Family Welfare Programme. No separate directions have been given to the State of Kerala in this regard.

(b) and (c). No representation has been received from the Government of Kerala requesting for diversion of the award money for other purposes.

Forest Based Industries

6158. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised timber import policy to meet the requirement of raw materials by forest based industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to impose a ban on setting up of new forest based industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI L.R. ANSARI): (a)

Policy for import of timber has been liberalised and its import has now been placed on open general license (OGL).

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration to impose a ban for setting up new forest based industries. However, National Forest Policy 1988, stipulates that no forest-based enterprise except that at village or cottage level, should be permitted in future unless it has been cleared after a careful scrutiny with regard to assured availability of raw material.

Recovery of Misuse charges from Gandharv Mahavidyalaya

6159. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any misuse charges have been recovered so far from the Gandharv Mahavidyalaya and if so, the basis on which these have been calculated;

(b) the amount outstanding against the Mahavidyalaya as on 28 February, 1989;

(c) whether the Vidyalaya still continues to rent out a part of its premises in breach of the provision of the lease deed; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A portion of the building constructed by the Gandharav Mahavidyalaya has been let out by them. Based on this misuse/additional coverage, the charges for regularisation were intimated to the institution which agreed to make payment on 12 quarterly instalments. Cheques amounting to Rs. 77,474/- were received but returned to the lessee for making full payment representing 1st in-

stalment, ground rent plus the interest. The lessee has represented against the interest levied. The amount of Rs. 9.29 lakhs is recoverable as on 28.2.89 from the Mahavidyalaya.

Cases Pending in Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur

6160. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour Court Jabalpur, in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of cases out of them pertaining to the South Eastern Coal fields Limited and Western Coal Fields Limited;

(c) the number of cases directly related to labour interest and the steps taken for early disposal of the pending cases;

(d) whether the post of the Presiding Officer, Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur is lying vacant since July, 1988; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to fill the vacancy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) As on 31.12.1988, 471 cases of industrial disputes and 1297 claim applications relating to Central sphere establishments were pending with the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur.

(b) and (c). Details of employer-wise or trade union-wise pendency of cases are not available. Pendency of cases with the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts is watched with refer-

ence to prescribed norms and Presiding Officers advised from time to time for early disposal.

(d) and (e). The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur is not vacant.

Procurement Strategy

6161. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any strategy or plan for wheat procurement during the current season;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the estimated quantity of wheat to be procured to build the buffer stock and also for supply to the deficit States for sale through the Public Distribution System?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Wheat is procured by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and their agencies at the Government's support price against voluntary offers by the farmers.

(c) 9 million tonnes.

'ADRA' Programme for Rural Areas in Allahabad

6162. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), an international humanitarian organisation, has volunteered to take up a number of drinking water projects and primary health centres in India as a part of its commitment to involve itself in the

Jawaharlal Nehru Birth centenary;

(b) whether to start with, the ADRA has committed to take up a number of such projects in and around Allahabad; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up some of these projects in the rural area of Allahabad where these are badly needed?

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

(a) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

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

High Infant Mortality Rate compare to developed and under-developed countries

6163. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether infant mortality rate in India is much higher than in other developed and under-developed countries; and

(b) if so, the details together with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). As per the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, the latest infant mortality rate at the National level is 95 per thousand live births for the year 1987. The infant mortality rate for some of the developed and under-developed countries is given in the statement given below.

The major causes of infant mortality in

the country are pre-maturity (low birth weight), respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, tetanus and malnutrition. The associated causes are now socio-economic status and poor environmental sanitation.

STATEMENT

Infant Mortality Rate in selected countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (1980-85)</i>
Burma	195-300
Thailand	48
Indonesia	125
Pakistan	94.5
Afghanistan	181.6
Bangladesh	128
Nepal	139
Sri Lanka	32.3
Federal Republic of Germany	9.6
United Kingdom	9.6
United States	10.5
India*	95*

* 1987 (Provision from SRS)

Source: U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1985 (except India).

Construction of Flats for Central Government Employees in Calcutta

6164. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats proposed to be constructed in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal during the current year, category-wise;

(b) the funds provided therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information is given below:-

(i) Calcutta			
Type II	-	928	
Type III	-	472	
Type IV	-	48	
Total		-	1448

(ii) Any other place in West Bengal - Nil

(b) Rs. 2.90 crores for the year 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

Waste Water Treatment

6165. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study has indicated that 35,000 litres of waste water is generated daily from the chemical industry alone;

(b) whether 70 per cent of water resources available in our country are polluted and not suitable to sustain life;

(c) whether any plan has been evolved to technologically upgrade the existing treatment system to effectively cope with the problem of waste water treatment; and

(d) if so, its broad features?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government is not aware of any such study.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Standards have been prescribed for major categories of water polluting sources. These standards have to be met within a time-frame stipulated by the Pollution Control Boards. The treatment systems in this regard are continually upgraded through technological innovations to meet the standards.

Allotment of Garages in Gulabi Bagh by D.D.A.

6166. **SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of car and scooter garages built by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for the SFS Category-III allottees of flats in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi and the criterion laid down for their allotment;

(b) whether allotment of garages has been made, if not, when it is likely to be made; and

(c) the estimated cost of each of these garages and whether it is included in the cost of the SFS flats in question or is required to be borne by the allottees concerned separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Car garages—10

Scooter garages—20

The allotments were made by draw of lots.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the cost of a car garage was Rs. 20,500/- which was charged from each allottee of Cat. III separately. The cost of scooter garage was Rs. 6600/- which was included in the cost of the flat.

Contribution to ESI by Retired Government Employees

6167. **SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is compulsory for a retired Central Government Officer, who undertakes a part-time job as Consultant, long after his retirement, in a private company and get remuneration below Rs. 1,000/- p.m. for the same in the form of professional services rendered, to subscribe towards the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESI), when he is already a Member of the Central Government Health Scheme in the capital and subscribes to it regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the Law/Regulation/order issued by his Ministry; and

(c) the rationale behind forcing such retired personnel to become Member of the two Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). According to Section 2 (9) of the Employee's State Insurance Act, the Act is applicable to every

person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of a factory or establishment to which the Act applies and all such persons are required to pay contribution from the wages drawn by them. The retired Government servants employed as part-time consultants are also, therefore, convertible under the Act.

(c) The retired persons are entitled to only medical and hospitalisation facilities under the CGHS. The ESI Scheme, on the other hand, provides besides medical care, cash benefits in the contingencies of sickness, maternity and employment injury.

Staff quota in Built-up Houses

6168. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sent any proposal to Government recommending staff quota in built-up houses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such a quota was available earlier also;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to restore the quota and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the same cost for build-up houses is proposed to be charged from the staff as was being charged from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. DDA had sent a proposal in 1986 for reservation of 5% of the flats constructed by DDA for its employees.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The matter had been considered in depth and it was decided to discontinue all quotas except in respect of the following:-

1. Widows of the defence personnel killed in action.

2. Ex-Servicemen

3. Physically handicapped persons

4. SC/ST

(d) The staff is not treated as a separate category in the allotment and sale of flats and plots.

Zoological Parks

6169. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the location of zoological parks in public sector, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the location of such parks in the private sector, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) State and Union Territory-wise list of zoological parks in the public sector is given in the statement below.

(b) Statewise list of parks in the private sector and their location is given below:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>		<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Gujarat	i)	Maharaja Fateh Singh Zoo	Baroda
2.	Rajasthan	ii)	Birla Museum and Zoo	Pilani
3.	West Bengal	iii)	Marble Palace Zoo	Calcutta

STATEMENT

List of Zoological Park in Public Sector

S.No.	State/UT	Name of park	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(i) Haddo Zoo	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(ii) Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Vishakhapatnam
		(iii) Nehru Zoological Park	Hyderabad
3.	Assam	(iv) Assam State Zoo	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	(v) Nehru Biological Park	Bokaro
		(vi) Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Patna
5.	Delhi	(vii) National Zoological Park	New Delhi
6.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli	(viii) Silvassa Zoo	Silvassa
7.	Goa	(ix) Bondia Zoo	Usgown
8.	Gujarat	(x) Kamala Nehru Zoo	Ahmedabad
		(xi) Sakker Baugh Zoo	Junagadh

S.No.	State/UT	Name of park		Location
1	2	3	4	
9.	Karnataka	(xii) Sayaji Baug Zoo	Baroda	
		(xiii) Sunder Van	Ahmedabad	
		(xiv) Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Garden	Mysore	
10.	Kerala	(xv) Trivandrum Zoo	Trivandrum	
		(xvi) State Museum & Zoo	Trichur	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	(xvii) Gwalior Municipal Zoo	Gwalior	
		(xviii) Van Vihar	Bhopal	
		(xix) Maitiri Baug Zoo	Bhilai	
12.	Maharashtra	(xx) Veer Mata Jijabai Zoo	Bombay	
		(xxi) Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Borivili	
		(xxii) Peshawe Park Zoo	Poona	
		(xxiii) Maharaja Baug Zoo	Nagpur	

S.No.	State/UT	Name of park	Location
1	2	3	4
		(xxiv) Sholapur Zoo	Sholapur
		(xxv) Aurangabad Municipal Zoo	Aurangabad
		(xxvi) Maharaja Shahji Chhatrapati Zoo	Kohlapur
13.	Nagaland	(xxvii) Kohima Zoological Park	Kohima
14.	Orissa	(xxviii) Nandankanan Zoological Park	Nandankanan
15.	Punjab	(xxix) M.C. Zoological Park	Chandigarh
16.	Rajasthan	(xxx) Bikaner Zoo	Bikaner
		(xxxi) Jodhpur Zoo	Jodhpur
		(xxxii) Jaipur Zoo	Jaipur
		(xxxiii) Kota Zoo	Kota
		(xxxiv) Udaipur Zoo	Udaipur

S.No.	State/UT	Name of park	Location
1	2	3	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	(xxxv) Arignar-Anna Zoological Park	Madras
		(xxxvi) Coimbatore Municipal Park	Coimbatore
		(xxxvii) Kurumbapatty Zoo	Salem
18.	Uttar Pradesh	(xxxviii) Kanpur Zoological Park	Kanpur
		(xxxix) Prince of Wales Zoological Garden	Lucknow
19.	West Bengal	(xL) Alipore Zoological Garden	Calcutta
		(xLi) Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park	Darjeeling

**Duration of Water Supply in the
South Delhi Colonies**

6170. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply is restricted to four hours only per day in the Government colonies of South Delhi and this duration is further reduced in the summer;

(b) if so, the colony-wise duration of water supply both in the morning and evening during the summer and winter;

(c) whether most of the booster pumps installed in these colonies are very old and do not work satisfactorily due to which the Government employees, particularly those residing on upper floors, are facing water scarcity throughout the year;

(d) whether the duration of water supply

is proposed to be increased to mitigate the hardships of the allottees; and

(e) if so, the measures contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The duration of water supply in Government colonies in South Delhi generally varies between three hours and thirteen hours per day. The colony-wise details are given in the statement below.

(c) Most of the booster pumps have not outlived their useful life and are being maintained satisfactorily.

(d) and (e). It will be possible to increase the duration of water supply only the bulk supply of water is augmented by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

STATEMENT

Colony-wise break up of water supply hours in the morning & evening during summer & winter

S. No.	Name of Colonies	Summer		Winter	
		Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M.S. Flats, Sector XIII R. K. Puram	Water supply for 13 hours per day			
2.	North West Moti Bagh I	6AM to 9.30AM	6PM to 8PM	6.00PM to 10.30AM	5PM to 9PM
3.	I. B. Colony	6AM to 9 AM	6PM to 8PM	6.00AM to 9.30AM	6AM to 8.30PM
4.	Sector VIII, R.K. Puram	6AM to 7.30AM	6PM to 7.30PM	5.30AM to 8.30AM	5.30PM to 8PM
5.	Sector IX, R.K. Puram	5AM to 8AM	5PM to 8PM	5AM to 8.30AM	5PM to 8.30PM
6.	Sector XII, R.K. Puram	5AM to 8.30AM	5.30PM to 8PM	5AM to 9AM	5PM to 9PM
7.	Nanak Pura	5.30AM to 8.30AM	5PM to 8PM	5AM to 8.30PM	5PM to 8.30PM
8.	Sector III, R.K. Puram	5.50AM to 10AM	5PM to 10PM	5.50AM to 10AM	5PM to 10PM
9.	Mohd. Pur (R.K. Puram)	5.30AM to 10AM	5.30PM to 9PM	5.50AM to 10AM	5PM to 10PM
10.	Lodhi Colony	5AM to 9AM	5PM to 9PM	- do -	- do -

S. No.	Name of Colonies	Summer		Winter	
		Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Srinivasपुरी	6AM to 9AM	5PM to 8PM	- do -	- do -
12.	Sadiq Nagar	6AM to 9.30AM	1PM to 1.30PM & 5PM to 9PM	- do -	- do -
13.	I.C.A.R.	6AM to 9.30AM	1PM to 1.30PM & 5PM to 9PM	- do -	- do -
14.	O.C.S.	6AM to 9.30AM	1PM to 1.30PM & 5PM to 9PM	- do -	- do -
15.	Kidwai Nagar	6AM to 9AM	1PM to 2PM & 5PM to 9PM	- do -	- do -
16.	Andrews Ganj	6AM to 9AM	1PM to 2PM & 5PM to 9PM	5.50AM to 10AM	5PM to 10PM
17.	Vasant Vihar	6.30AM to 9AM	6.30PM to 9PM	6.30AM to 9AM	6.30PM to 9AM
18.	Pushp Vihar	6AM to 7AM	12Noon to 1PM & 6PM to 7PM	6AM to 7AM	12Noon to 1PM & 6PM to 7PM

S. No.	Name of Colonies	Summer		Winter	
		Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	S.P. Marg (128 Type- IV Quarters)	7AM to 9AM	6PM to 7PM	7AM to 9AM	6PM to 7PM
20.	R.K. Puram (128 Type IV- Quarters)	6AM to 8.30AM	6PM to 8.30PM	5AM to 9AM	5PM to 9PM
21.	Pushp Vihar area M.B. Road (Saket)	6AM to 7.30AM	12Noon to 1PM & 6.30PM to 7.30PM	6AM to 7.30AM	12Noon to 1PM &
22.	Lodhi Road Complex	6AM to 9AM	5PM to 8PM	6AM to 9AM	5PM to 8PM
23.	Pragati Vihar Hostel		24 hours		

Wages of Plantation workers

6171. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed minimum wages for the plantation workers;

(b) if so, the details of wages fixed for the tea, coffee and cardamom workers and since when;

(c) whether there is any proposal to further revise their wages; 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) to (d). Under the minimum Wages Act, 1948 the State Government are the appropriate Governments for the fixation/revision of minimum wages for the workers employed in plantation employments namely tea, coffee and cardamom. As per the available information, the rates of minimum wages fixed/revised by various State Governments for unskilled workers in plantation employments are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State Govt.	Minimum Wages	Date of effect from
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 16.00 p.d.	17.3.1989
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 9.35 p.d. + VDA @ 2 paise per point p.d.	7.6.84
3.	Kerala	Rs. 7.60 p.d. + VDA @ 2 paise per day	1.4.87
4.	Nagaland	Rs. 15.00 p.d.	6.5.87
5.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 6.35 p.d. + VDA Rs. 3.84	19.6.85
6.	Tripura	Rs. 8.35 p.d.	10.3.87
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9.46 p.d.	As on 31.3.88

Cess Collection for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

welfare during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

6172. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(b) the norms/criteria usually observed to sanction beedi workers welfare schemes to be financed from the Welfare Fund;

(a) the cess collected for beedi workers

(c) whether this fund is spent through

Central agencies alone; and

(d) the details of different on-going welfare schemes and scheme which have been completed during the last three years. State-wise?

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

(b) To extend medical, housing, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to beedi workers and their families, several welfare schemes have been evolved and are being implemented under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. Generally the proposals which meet the norms/criteria laid down in the said welfare schemes are sanctioned. The annual budget to meet the expenditure on implementation of the welfare schemes is approved and forward to the Central Government for sanction, by the Advisory Committee constituted for each major beedi producing State. The Advisory Committee has Labour Minister of the concerned State as its Chairman.

(c) Section 4 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, inter-alia, provides that the fund may be applied by the Central Govt. to grant loan or subsidy to a State Govt. or to a local authority or to an employer in aid of any scheme approved by the Central Govt. for the purposes connected with the welfare of persons engaged in beedi establishments. It also provides for payment of annual grants-in-aid to a State Govt. or to a local authority or to an agency which satisfies the prescribed criteria or to an employer who provides to the satisfaction of the Central Govt. Welfare measures and facilities for the benefit of persons engaged in beedi establishments.

(d) A list of the welfare schemes being implemented is given in Statement II below. So far, 154 dispensaries, one chest clinic and one hospital have been set up to provide free treatment to beedi workers and their families. Approval has been accorded for setting up of three hospitals. The State-wise position during the last three years regarding two major schemes, namely, Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections of workers engaged in beedi industry and Scheme for award of scholarships is given in statement III below.

STATEMENT I

Welfare Schemes being implemented under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Statewise Collection of Cess on manufactured Beedies

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56,06,257	59,76,179	1,86,92,918
2.	Bihar	19,14,123	19,43,380	60,01,229
3.	Chandigarh	39	22	24
4.	Gujarat	88,651	88,413	2,77,531

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Karnataka	56,46,196	57,18,556	1,73,05,952
6.	Kerala	14,07,467	14,03,148	45,23,044
7.	Meghalaya	39,867	38,768	76,389
8.	Maharashtra	32,27,315	39,14,127	93,23,068
9.	Madhya Pradesh	79,75,731	81,32,382	2,30,34,651
10.	Orissa	3,75,680	4,01,931	11,93,934
11.	Rajasthan	3,99,660	4,06,224	12,53,274
12.	Tamil Nadu	53,08,116	58,29,127	1,75,05,605
13.	Uttar Pradesh	22,40,320	26,01,711	79,44,403
14.	West Bengal	30,34,381	31,88,684	1,08,76,482

STATEMENT II

Welfare scheme being implemented under the beedi workers welfare fund

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Reservation of beds in TB Hospitals.</p> <p>2. Reimbursement of actual treatment charges to workers suffering from cancer.</p> <p>3. Scheme to provide facilities for the treatment of beedi workers suffering from mental diseases.</p> <p>4. Scheme for supply of spectacles to beedi workers (including <i>Gharkhata Workers</i>) free of cost</p> <p>5. Scheme for treatment of Heart diseases.</p> <p>6. Scheme for Leprosy relief for beedi workers.</p> <p>7. Domiciliary treatment of beedi workers suffering from T.B.</p> | <p>8. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers through Co-operative Societies.</p> <p>9. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female beedi workers.</p> <p>10. Scheme for payment of monetary compensation for sterilization to beedi workers.</p> <p>11. Build Your Own House Scheme.</p> <p>12. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section.</p> <p>13. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers.</p> <p>14. Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Societies of beedi workers for construction of work-sheds and godowns.</p> |
|---|--|

15. Grant of Scholarship to the children of beedi workers.

audio-visual Sets/Cinema Vans/exhibition of films.

16. Financial assistance to school going children for supply of one set of dress.

18. Scheme for organising sports, games and cultural activities.

17. Scheme for establishment of au-

19. Scheme for provision of holiday homes.

STATEMENT-III

Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections engaged in Beedi Industry

Year	State	Place	No. of houses sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1986-87	Maharashtra	Sholapur	4000
	Rajasthan	Ajmer	100
	Kota	50	
1987-88	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	180
1988-89	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	120
	- do -	Kamalapuram	100
	Maharashtra	Jalna	353
	- do -	Yerawada (Pune)	229
	- do -	Nanded	210
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	410

State-wise scholarships disbursed under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

State	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	No. of Awardees	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of Awardees	Amount Disbursed (Rs.)	No. of Awardees	Amount Disbursed. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	1952	5,49,925	3078	7,93,000	3574	11,02,397
Kerala	1330	2,98,555	2731	6,06,956	1745	4,99,911
Andhra Pradesh	1485	4,49,970	1285	4,00,815	1430	4,70,325
Tamil Nadu	1866	4,49,408	1639	396,935	1616	4,20,599
Gujarat	740	2,22,660	1412	3,76,560	1405	3,59,040
Rajasthan	815	2,57,400	1323	4,08,840	1425	4,12,260
Madhya Pradesh	3195	8,86,175	4022	11,58,362	3725	13,67,970
West Bengal	1901	5,25,430	2767	9,49,020	2985	9,62,760

State-wise scholarships disbursed under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

State	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	No. of Awardees	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of Awardees	Amount Disbursed (Rs.)	No. of Awardees	Amount Disbursed. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	464	1,17,650	915	2,74,140	984	2,99,860
Assam	16	4,600	111	36,900	88	27,660
Tripura	18	4,500	29	8,700	33	9,480
Maharashtra	5123	16,89,405	4894	15,00,000	5445	16,99,980
Uttar Pradesh	1431	4,40,580	2096	6,86,880	2285	7,54,920
Bihar	877	3,99,977	1447	5,99,770	1420	5,93,867

Link of TB with Aids

6173. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a reliable laboratory test for rapid detection/diagnosis of TB and if so, the results of R&D work in this regard;

(b) whether TB incidence has now been linked to AIDS also; 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 reliable laboratory tests are already available for rapid detection/diagnosis of T.B. i.e. spectrum examination.

(b) and (c). No such reports have been received in this regard.

Recovery of Arrears of Licence Fee of Land by NDMC

6174. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount owned by various licencees of land to the NDMC as on 31 December, 1988 by way of arrears of licence fees and interest thereon, licence-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the NDMC to effect recovery; and

(c) the cases in which the revocation of licence has been considered or the licence in fact revoked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As per statement given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Lessee	Total licence fee	Interest on 31.12.88.	Net payable as
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd. (Meridian Hotel).	Rs. 18.76 crore including advance licence fee for the current year	Rs.7,79,47,800/- upto Sept. '88 subject to reconciliation.	Rs.26,55,47,800
2.	M/s Bharat Hotels Ltd	Rs. 8.70 crore including advance licence fee for the current year.	Rs.3,01,23,750/- (subject to reconciliation).	Rs.11,71,23,750
3.	M/s Prominent Hotels Ltd	Rs. 18,48,240 (subject to reconciliation)	Rs.86,40,326/-	Rs.2,73,88,566

(b) M/s C.J. International Hotels Ltd.

Demand notices for Rs. 3,58,89,331.89 were issued on 6.1.1989 and 15.2.1989 which includes the following. Payment has not been received and action as per law has been initiated.

1) The first instalments of the deferred payment for the period of moratorium	Rs	53,60,000/-
2) Advance licence fee for the current year.	Rs.	2,68,00,000/-
3) Interest on delayed payment of advance licence fee for the first year	Rs.	33,80,032.20
4) Interest on delayed payment of depreciated value of bungalows which existed on the Hotel site.	Rs.	41,572.6
5) Shifting of electric cables from the Hotel site	Rs.	1,61,870.00
6) Shifting of filtered water lines and connections of sewer lines etc.	Rs.	1,45,857.00
	Rs.	3,58,89,331.89

M/s Bharat Hotels Ltd.

They have applied for grant of moratorium in the payment of licence fee for one more year as their Hotel has not been completed yet and commissioned in full. The request is under consideration. However payment of Rs. 24,16,667/- being the first instalment of the deferred payment for the moratorium upto 15.11.88 has been received but they have not paid Rs. 1.45 crores as the advance licence fee for the current year.

M/s Prominent Hotels Ltd.

They have already paid a sum of of Rs. 25,68,060/- upto 31.3.1989 towards licence fee for the year 1988-89 and 3rd instalment of deferred payment due on 4.11.88. However, they have gone to the High Court in

respect of payment of Rs. 92,02,386/- which is towards annual advance licence fee for the year 87-88, two instalments towards deferred payment and interest. The matter is subjudice.

(c) The licence fee in respect of more of the above parties has been removed so far.

Child Labour

6175. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the replay given on 1 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 115 regarding child labour and state:

(a) the number of child workers potentially and actually covered by the projects since their inception, project-wise, with the date of initiation of the project;

(b) the cumulative cost of the project in each case; and

(c) the names of other places under consideration for similar projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Surat/Ahmedabad in Gujarat & Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir.

STATEMENT

S. No	Name of the project	Cumulative costs as per approved budget (Rs.)	Date of inception	Number of potential beneficiaries	Number of actual beneficiaries at present
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sivakasi Child Labour Project.	1,42,08,000	20.04.86*	14000	1400
2.	Jaipur Child Labour Project.	31,19,000	01.05.88*	15000	800
3.	Mandsaur Child Labour Project.	6,90,400	01.05.88*	500	200
4.	Markapur Child Labour Project.	30,09,000	01.05.88*	2000	100
5.	Aligarh Child Labour Project.	24,80,000	05.12.88**	500	Schools to commence functioning
6.	Ferozabad Child Labour Project.	24,70,000	21.12.88**	4500	50
7.	Moradabad Child Labour Project.	23,95,000	21.12.88**	2000	Schools yet to commence functioning

S. No	Name of the project	Cumulative costs as per approved budget (Rs.)	Date of inception	Number of potential beneficiaries	Number of actual beneficiaries at present
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mirzapur-Bhadohi Child Labour Project.	62,61,000	02.12.88**	50000	200
9.	Jaggampet Child Labour Project.	18,74,000	Project sanctioned, yet to start.	2000	Schools yet to commence functioning

* Date of Inception as intimated by project authorities.

** Date of sanction of funds for project by Government of India.

@ Total number of children working in the industry in the project area.

Supply of Cotton Yarn

6176. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the institutional arrangement for the supply of cotton yarn in adequate quantity at controlled price to the handloom weavers in various States;

(b) the institutional arrangement for the purchase of handloom cloth from the weavers and its marketing;

(c) the institutional arrangement for bank credit to the handloom weavers for purchase of yarn, modernisation of equipment and construction of work sheds;

(d) whether these arrangements are reviewed from time to time by the Central and State Governments; and

(e) if so, when they were last reviewed and the improvements effected thereafter as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up new Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills and expansion of capacity of the existing mills, the yarn supply operations the National Handloom Development Corporation are the main institutional arrangements devised by Central Government for supply of cotton yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable rates.

(b) The new scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) introduced from 1.4.1989 operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation in supplementing the marketing efforts of the State Handloom Agencies by establishing hand-

loom marketing complexes and organising handloom panoramas in places of commercial importance, organisation of National Handloom Expos and National Designs Collection Exhibitions and the operations of the Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) constitute the main institutional arrangements for the purchase of cloth from weavers and its marketing.

(c) NABARD provides refinance facilities to State-operative Banks for financing *inter alia* production and marketing activities of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies at a concessional rate of interest and procurement, marketing and trading in yarn activities by apex/regional weavers' cooperative societies. NABARD has also formulated schemes for giving assistance for modernisation of looms and for construction of workshop. For development of the handloom industry, Central Government has also been implementing *inter alia* the workshop scheme as well as scheme for assistance for modernisation of looms.

(d) and (e). The above schemes are reviewed from time to time. The Market Development Assistance Scheme, which has replaced the erstwhile schemes of Special Rebate, Share capital assistance to State Apex Co-operative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations and Managerial subsidy to Primary Societies, is the outcome of one such review.

Self-Sufficiency in vaccines

6177. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether the country has attained self-sufficiency in Diphtheria, Tetanus and Triple Antigen Vaccines?

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

Yes, Sir. The country has attained self-sufficiency in Diphtheria, Tetanus and Triple antigen Vaccines for supply to the Immunization Programme.

National Health Programme

6178. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided the list of the National Health Programmes to the expert committee for identification of drugs for Category-I of the Drugs Price Control Order;

b) if so, the names of the National Health programmes;

(c) whether Government have not included the Mental Health and Diabetes Control Programme in the National Health Programmes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The list of National Health Programmes provided to the expert Committee for review of drugs listed in Category-I of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 given in the statement below. Mental Health and Diabetes Control Programme were not identified by the Director General of Health Services as National Health Programmes from the angle of drug price control.

STATEMENT

List of Programmes identified as National Health Programmes by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme,

2. National TB Control Programme.
3. National Filaria Control Programme
4. National Programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness.
5. Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme.
6. National Goitre Control Programme.
7. STD Control Programme
8. Universal Programme on Immunisation.
9. National AIDS Control Programme.
10. National Leprosy Eradication Programme; and
11. National Family Welfare Programme including Mother and Child Health.

Finished formulations allowed for Import under OGL

6179. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of finished formulations which are being produced in the country are allowed for import under the Open Central Licence on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and

(b) if so, the names of all such medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The import of finished medicines is decided by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Minister of Commerce. The recommendations made by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are also taken into consideration.

List of finished drug preparation, life saving and anti-cancer allowed for import O.G.L. is given in list of Appendix-6 of import and Export Policy 1988-91. Drugs included in this list are either not manufactured in the country or are not manufactured in adequate quantities.

11.38 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout. One by one. Please don't shout.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Yesterday, Karnataka Express was involved in a serious accident..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are having a statement at 2 O' clock or 2.30. And then, we will discuss that. I have got it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. I do not like this. I will allow you when your time comes.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Come what may, I will

not allow you, if you go on shouting like this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This hon. Members is not allowed. If I allow you, then you say. I have not allowed you yet.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You speak only when I allow you. Why do you behave like this? If some thing is wrong there, you also doing wrong.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, because of the dock workers strike, a serious situation has arisen....

MR. SPEAKER: We are having a statement after this.

Shri N.V.N. Somu (Madras North): About one lakh twenty five thousand workers are on strike...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait. whatever will be done it will be according to the rules. We are going to have a statement and then we can discuss it.

[English]

Whatever can be done, cab be done legally.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Government should be a model employer.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have statement and then will discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you just wait?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajpur): Mr. Speaker, please listen to me and I would like you to give some direction.

Sir, in February, 1987, actually the Home Ministry's confidential file was received by the Editor of the *Indian Express* and he has confirmed it in his article on 15th of this month. He has alleged that the then Home Minister, Zail Singh's views and recommendations were contained in a confidential file and that confidential file was sent to Arun Shourie, the *Indian Express* Editor. Because he was having a different view point, therefore they thought they could provoke him and utilise the *Indian Express* to see that these views appeared. The confidential file has been passed on to him and he says, "I have received it"

I have given a resolution under rule 184 that this House demands a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to inquire as to how the Home Ministry's file went *Indian Express*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you listen to me. This is something which Mr. Editor has written. And we have to seek the other point of view also because this is person to person. I will take necessary action. I will write to the Home Minister to explain and to find out the facts. And if he says something, then I will be come to the House and then we shall be.

.(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): In spite of the agreement arrived at before the Minister of State for Commerce. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri, the tobacco companies are purchasing tobacco at lesser prices and the tobacco

growers are suffering.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please give it in writing. Then I will ascertain about

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: We have given a calling-attention notice. Please admit it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER. You can come to my chamber to discuss about Calling Attention Notice.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): In continuation of what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said, I have to say one thing. It was the then Home Minister. Mr. Buta Singh who made the file available to the *Indian Express* Editor...

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, We will find out.

SHRI. S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Buta Singh is guilty of violating the Official Secrets Act...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sir, you must restrain him now. I am already at it and I have to find out. If I say something, you say something, we are the only two people...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out,
Not allotted.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: How can we say it, until and unless it is proved? If somebody says, "You murdered somebody", then what? We have to establish it. We have to establish the facts

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going into a discussion. I have to take whatever action is necessary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is something I do not like. I have given you ample opportunity and I have heard you. I am going to take, according to rules, some steps and so you should not do like this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Home Minister should deny it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do, that is what I am going to ask him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why has he not denied so far?

MR. SPEAKER: Why should be?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Silence may be taken as confirmation. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, please control your colleagues.

[English]

This is too much. When I say that I am doing it, why should you do it like this? This is not the proper way. I want to make this Parliament something workable.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I just want to take one minute. There is an unfortunate deterioration in the communal situation with violence at several places. At least, the hon. Minister should come forward with a statement and we should have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something in writing and then I will ask. I am also perturbed about the trend which is now taking place. I am very much perturbed myself. This is very serious.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Why don't you direct the Home Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have already given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, you were pleased to say the other day that you will call for a report. In the meantime, I am submitting that the Assamese villages have been attacked by some people from Nagaland and four houses have been burnt down. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action. I have already reminded the Home

Ministry. I am getting the facts, and then I will see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken my decision. I have already written

[Translation]

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so much onion is produced in the country, but today it is being sold at Rs. 10 per quintal. Therefore, please get its support price fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to your point.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: It is very necessary that the Agriculture Ministry and the State Government should jointly fix the support price.

MR. SPEAKER: We have done it earlier also.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: NAFED should procure it at the sub-centres.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day also there was a dispute over this issue and today it has come up again. You give it in writing.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a decision was taken here but that has not been implemented..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not alike this. first you give it in writing. then I will see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. Not like this.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: The water level in our area has receded in this summer season.

MR. SPEAKER: It will recede. If you indulge in such things, reaction is sure to follow.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: You ask the Government of Uttar Pradesh to make arrangements for providing drinking water to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mishraji, please wait. Speak on by one. What do you want to say?

[English]

SHRI SANATARAM NAIK (Panaji)* The Union Public Servication Commission is an important institution which submits reports annually to this House. We have not been able to discuss those reports for a long time.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly, tell you Members that it will be decided by the Business Advisory committee. Not here.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, sor a peculiar problem has arisen in our area. There is no water in Gandak river.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a state subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, this a State subject.

[English]

It is not for the Central Government, it is for the State Government. No allowed irrelevant

*(Interruption)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: What I can do. It is a State subject.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our is a terrorist infested area. Nobody wants to live there becasue essential commodities are not reaching htere. In Batala, about three lakh persons are without jobs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Solanki—Papers to be laid.

*Not recorded.

11.48 1/2 hrs.

New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]***Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7744/89]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7745/89]

Annual Report etc. of and Review on Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for 1986-87 and Annual Report etc. of Dr Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati for 1987-88 and statements *re* delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine,

- (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-7746/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, 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 Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1987-88.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7747/89]

11.49 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and forty ninth and Hundred and fifty first Report

[English]

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and forty ninth and Hundred and fifty first Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee.

11.50 hrs.

Statement *Re* Strike by Port and Dock Workers in Major Ports

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

view of the prevailing condition in the ports and the strike, the Government thought that it should keep the House informed of the upto-date situation.

The last wage settlement for port and dock workers in the 10 major Port Trusts and 7 Dock Labour Boards was effective till 31.12.1987. To evolve a new Statement to be effective from 1.1.1988, a Bipartite Committee comprising representatives of Major Port Trusts, Dock Labour Boards, Indian Ports Association, Federation of Associations of Stevedores, Ministry of Surface Transport, All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (HMS), Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation (IN-TUC), Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India (AITUC) and Water Transport Workers Federation of India (CITU) was set up in January, 1988. The Federations presented a charter of demands in November, 1987 which involved 66% increase in the wage Bill.

The Bipartite Committee held 9 sittings from January, 1988 to February, 1989 to discuss the various issues including the suggestions of the Port Management for the elimination of practices which impede efficient operations and accelerated growth in productivity. The last bipartite meeting was held on 22.2.1989 with the above federations. In the meantime, the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (Workers) who had been agitating for long to be associated in the negotiations, was held to be eligible for such bipartite negotiations by order of Court on 15.3.1989. The next bipartite meeting was due to be held on 17.3.1989, on which date the four federations decided to serve strike notice on all the major Port Trusts for organising a strike from 17.4.1989. Accordingly, the unions affiliated to the federations served notices of strike on the individual ports. The All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (Workers) also served strike notice.

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)

commenced conciliation proceedings on 7.4.1989 with the representatives of the above mentioned four federations as well as with All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (Workers). After initial procedural wrangling raised by the first four federations raising objection to Chief Labour Commissioner holding joint discussions with all the five federations including All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (Workers), the Chief Labour Commissioner held negotiations with the first four federations and All India Port and Dock workers' Federation (Workers) separately. The offer made by the management during the conciliation proceedings was not acceptable to the labour. In keeping with Government's firm belief in negotiated settlement of workers' demands, the representatives of the Ministry of Surface Transport also held separate discussions with the representatives of the labour federations. In the meanwhile, some of the public sector units had arrived at long term wage settlements involving about 14 to 15% increase over pre-revised wage bills. Government had offered to arrive at a settlement on the above lines. However, the minimum demands put forward by the Federations at the conciliation talks would have required an increase of about 30% over the pre-revised wage Bill. Government continued the efforts to arrive at a negotiated Settlement and to avert the strike till the mid-night of 16th April, 1989, but despite these efforts, the strike commenced from the mid-night of 16/17th April, 1989.

The strike has commenced during the pendency of the conciliation proceedings and is therefore illegal, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Government views this development with great regret. This is a development not of our choosing and has been forced upon us. We hope that the labour federations participating in this illegal strike will desist from it at the earliest opportunity. But at the same time, Government have taken steps to minimise the difficulties that the strike will cause by making arrangements to continue the handling of essential commodities such as crude oil, petroleum products, edible oil, defence cargo, etc.

I would like to reiterate that Government firmly believes in settling industrial disputes through discussions. Government has considered with sympathy and understanding the genuine demands of the workers. The offer made by Government is a fair one and it is regretted that the Federations have led the workers into an illegal strike. I would also like to reiterate my hope that the workers who have gone on the strike would find their way to discontinue it. The doors of Government for discussions are always open.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You allow a discussion on this. We are also distressed by the fact that the negotiations broke down. But he is not telling the whole facts. It is not true that the question of a parity with the public sector is the main issue involved.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): The Government should be a model employer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you intend to hold any further talks?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT. I have said that the doors for discussions are always open.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Open means what?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Open means you can come at any time. Just for the facility of the union leaders, I had been working in my office for 24 hours. They can come at any time.

11.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE LIBERALISATION OF ORDERS FOR IMPROVING REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POSTS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): From time to time, Government have taken a number of decisions to protect and promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment in Government. Government have, to a large extent, fulfilled the mandate of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution.

Today, I have great pleasure in announcing two decisions which are intended to benefit those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (i) There will be a ban on dereservation in all cases of direct recruitment in Groups A, B, C & D vacancies. This implies that if sufficient number of suitable Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available against the share of vacancies reserved for them, the shortfall will not be filled up by general category candidates and such vacancies will be kept unfilled as backlog vacancies till suitable Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes candidates become available. In future, dereservation may be permitted only in Group A vacancies, in rare and exceptional circumstances and only after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Personnel.

- (2) The present restriction that reservation in promotion would be appli-

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

12.00 hrs.

cable only to those grades/posts where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 66-2/3% will be liberalised by revising the ceiling to 75% thus bringing more grades/posts within the ambit of the reservation orders.

I am sure that this House will welcome these decisions.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the next item i.e. Calling Attention. Dr. C.P. Thakur...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, with your permission, I will just take half-a-second. There is a reservation which has been made for the ex-Servicemen also. I will urge the hon. Minister, through you Sir, to safeguard their interests also in the similar manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Their interests should also be safeguarded in case of categories C&D in the similar way.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Growing incidence of Kala-azar in Bihar and other parts of the country

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the growing incidence of Kala-azar in Bihar and other parts of the country and the remedial measures taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Kala-azar is a major public health problem in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. It is spread by the Sandfly Vector, which is predominantly seen in the Gangetic belt. The population exposed to risk in the endemic areas is about 44 million. The number of cases and deaths reported in the States of Bihar and West Bengal during the last three years is as under:—

	Bihar		West Bengal	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1986	14079	47	3718	25
1987	19179	77	4447	10
1988 (prov.)	19639	123	3068	2

During the last two years, the number of Kala-azar cases have increased marginally in Bihar. However, the number of deaths have increased by 60 per cent in Bihar. In West Bengal, the number of cases and deaths have shown a declining trend. Spo-

radic cases have also been reported from Uttar Pradesh, Assam and J&K.

The number of endemic districts have increased from 21 to 27 in Bihar during the last three years. Similarly, the number of

endemic districts in West Bengal has increased from 4 to 8 during the last three years.

The control measures for Kala-azar consist of the following:—

- i) Indoor residual spraying with insecticides (DDT) to interrupt transmission;
- ii) Health education for disease prevention through improvement of general sanitation in and around the houses to eliminate breeding ground of Sandfly;
- iii) Case detection and management of all patients.

The standard drug of choice for the treatment of Kala-azar is Sodium antimony Gluconate. The cost of the full course of treatment with Sodium Antimony Gluconate is Rs. 150/- per patient on an average and the drug is freely available in the market. A few cases may fail to respond to this drug and require imported drug such as pentamidine Isothianate, which is toxic and should be administered under medical supervision.

A Committee has recently been constituted by the Government to suggest the most suitable treatment regimen for Kala-azar cases.

The Government of India has been having periodic consultation with the State governments of Bihar and West Bengal regarding control of Kala-azar. Based on discussions held at Patna on 8.10.1988, it was decided to launch an Action Plan for control of Kala-azar. The Action Plan envisages—

- Interruption of transmission through two rounds of spray with DDT in all the epidemic districts;
- Early diagnosis and treatment of Kala-azar cases;

— Health education.

For the implementation of the Action Plan and to contain the spread of the disease, cash assistance of Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs was released in financial year 1988-89 to the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal respectively. The State Governments are required to provide an equivalent amount as matching contribution. The insecticide (DDT) required for spray operation is being supplied under the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

The Programme was reviewed in a meeting convened by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases on 16.2.1989 with the representatives from the Government of Bihar and West Bengal.

It was decided that the State Governments would take the following measures:

- door to door search programmes for detection of Kala-azar cases would be undertaken by the health workers for a period of about ten days. The suspected cases will be reported to the Primary Health Centre for confirmation of treatment and diagnosis.
- two rounds of insecticidal spray in the endemic districts would be organised to interrupt transmission under the leadership of the Primary Health Centre Medical Officer.
- guidelines for providing treatment would be sent to all district Hospitals/ Primary Health Centres on the basis of the schedule recommended by the World Health Organisation. All suspected cases will be followed up for a period of six months.
- availability of drugs and diagnostic facilities would be ensured in the Primary Health Centres.
- Training programmes would be organised for the medical officers and laboratory technicians in the endemic districts.

Kumari Saroj Khaparde]

- health education measures would be promoted through personal contact by health workers and opinion leaders. Mass media channels would also be utilised to propagate health education messages.

It is hoped that with the implementation of these measures it would be possible to effectively control Kala-azar.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a proverb in Hindi. "Jaake Par Na Fati Biwai, Wah Kya Jane Per Parai"

[*English*]

One who is not hurt, does not understand what it means when one is hurt.

[*Translation*]

I can say it with confidence that none of the two hon. Ministers have ever seen a patient suffering from Kalaazar. In Bihar people call it black python. Just as a python gradually devours its prey, similarly Kalaazar kills its patients slowly and slowly in two three months period. It not even possible to imagine it here in Delhi how dreaded is this disease.

I regret to say that the statement just given by the hon. Minister is a stereo type one. She has merely read out the data prepared by the bureaucrats. Last year 11 August a reference was made to Kalaazar during the discussion on a Calling Attention Motion and Saroj ji and Shri Bora were present here. On that day, we had detailed discussion on the subject. If the hon. Minister has a look at the earlier statement and the statement given by her just now, she will find that the present statement is only the true copy of the earlier one. But it is very strange thing that in the statement made on 11.8.1988 it was stated that a total of 103

persons died in 1987 whereas today's statement shows that only 67 persons died in 1987. I was not able to understand how these 16 dead persons had come back to life. I am quoting these figures from Parliamentary documents. In her reply dated 11-8-1988 she had stated that a total of 103 deaths took place, and in today's statement it has been stated that there were 87 deaths is 1987 on account of Kalaazar. It is possible that the information of some deaths might have been received later and added to the previous figures at a later stage, but it is for the first time I am hearing that dead persons could come back to life.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that there has been a marginal increase in the incidence of Kalaazar in Bihar. Last year also I had said this thing and this year I repeat the same thing and that too with confidence that the figures which you have given here are totally wrong. It is very surprising. In Madhubani alone thousands of people have been suffering from this disease. Thousands others are suffering in Darbhanga There are large number of people in Samastipur, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur who have been suffering from this disease. In this way lakhs of people are in the grip of this disease in Bihar alone. If not more, please go through the newspapers published from Bihar during the last six months. If there is a Research Division in your Ministry, please ask its personnel to go through the newspapers published from Bihar during last six months. From these newspapers you will find that lakhs of people have been suffering from Kalaazar in Bihar. It is unfortunate that the Government does not take it seriously and realise its gravity. It simply sidetracks the issue with these words that incidence of the disease is not that much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the situation has become very critical. You cannot just sidetrack the issue by saying that it is endemic disease and spreads mostly in the gangetic plains. But the fact is that 44 million people have been afflicted by the sandfly. It is a communicable disease and spreads through sandfly. Last year you had said specifically that you will

make allout efforts to check the spread of the disease. But it is very unfortunate that no progress has been made in this regard so far. No efforts have been made to check the disease. I can say it with certainty that all your figures with regard to D.D.T. spray are bogus. The people who supply these figures to you are bureaucrats. It is not your fault. Your bureaucrats are just throwing dust in your eyes. Nothing is true in it. You say that only 26 to 27 districts are affected by this disease but the fact is that this disease has taken in its grip all the districts of Bihar. It has become infectious in North Bihar. If you go there you will find that people in all villages are suffering from this disease. You won't be able to bear the horrible sight. Shri Vora had assured me that he would visit North Bihar and see to himself as to how the Kalaazar patients live in villages. Shri Vora has since relinquished the post, I would like to request both the hon. Ministers to go round North Bihar and see to themselves how people in the villages are suffering from Kalaazar. Their condition is so pathetic, that words fall short to describe it. I have before my own eyes people fretting out their lives and, I am myself in the State of utter helplessness only with this feeling what could I do for them. A large number of patients suffering from Kalaazar had come to Delhi. I took them to various hospitals in Delhi. The superintendent of the All India Institute of Medical Science, Dr. Safaya helped me in some cases. But in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other hospitals, I was told that this disease was confined only to Bihar and West Bengal, as such no medicine for this disease was available with them. In this connection I would like to submit that when treatment for this disease was not available in Bihar and West Bengal, the poor patient came here. You have said in your statement that this disease can be cured by sodium antimony gluconate. But even being a non-medico I can say very confidently that this disease can not be cured by this medicine. You say that the patient of this disease can be cured for Rs. 150 only. But I say that even after spending Rs. 5000 the patient does not get rid of the disease. It is a very horrible disease. I may tell you that this disease is

curable by only one medicine, the mention of which you have also made in your statement and that medicine is Pentamedien. This medicine is mostly manufactured in France and it is imported to India from France. In your statement of 11th August you had said that 10,000 phials of this medicine had been sent to Bihar. But I found in Madhubani and Darbhanga that this medicine has not reached to even a single person. If this medicine was sent by the Government you may please give the district-wise break-up of it. Where did the medicine go? This medicine is very costly. In the black market one phial of this medicine costs Rs. 10,000. People used to get this medicine from Nepal but now our relations with Nepal are not cordial. Moreover with that high cost of Rs. 10,000 for a phial, people are accursed to die. Besides death they do not have any other option. You have said in your statement that you had taken the following preventive measures to check the disease.

[English]

"Indoor residual spraying with insecticides (DDT) to interrupt transmission; Health education for disease prevention through improvement of general sanitation in and around the houses to eliminate breeding ground to sandfly; Case detection and management of all patients."

[Translation]

I would like to submit quite humbly to the hon. Minister that none of the above measures has been taken by him. All of us will return to our houses after having a discussion on Kalaazar, but lakhs of patients in Bihar who have been suffering from this disease are gradually sliding into the abyss of death. There is nobody to save them. D.D.T. has not been sprayed even in a single village. At least it has not been done in North Bihar, that much I can say confidently. May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the districts, blocks and villages in Bihar where the sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been distributed? Please furnish the break-up of the same. Even about sanitation you have

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

stated that provisions for it have been made. May I know the name of such villages and Blocks where it has been done. You may express it very recently that case detection was undertaken and management of patients was done. But in fact, nothing of that sort was done. Instead the patients were left to their fate and die their own death. Unless you take this disease quite seriously, this problem is not going to be solved.

When there was incidence of Cholera in Delhi, the whole country was taken by storms. The number of people dying of kalaazar in Bihar every year is hundred times more than the number of people who had died of cholera in Delhi. There is non to look after them. I am afraid that kalaazar will also spread in Delhi because it is a Communicable disease and caused by the Mosquitoes which are on rise in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

I say that it should also spread in Delhi so that you may realise the pangs of this disease. You have asked me not to say so, but I would like to say that it should spread in Delhi today itself instead of tomorrow so that you people may realise what the disease of Kalaazar is.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Please have it postponed till the term of this Parliament is over.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I ask you to please undertake D.D.T. spraying at least in trans-Yamuna colonies. In South Delhi also the mosquito menace has reached unprecedented dimensions.

Kalaazar had totally been eradicated in Bihar in 1950. How was it eradicated? It was because the Government had taken some effective steps. Even the incidence of malaria was very high in Bihar. In order to eradicate malaria D.D.T. spraying was conducted on a large scale. As a result of that mosquitoes causing malaria and Kalaazar had been totally wiped out. Now the inci-

dence of this disease is on a very high scale. Last year you had said that you were taking some measures there. I say confidently that nothing of the sort is being done. Please do something so that people who are not suffering could be saved and others who are already suffering from it, could be given treatment.

Please make import of pentamendien on a very large scale. It is upto you whether to import it from France or from some other country. Please do it under the aegis of the Central Government and supply medicine to the patients under the supervision of the Government. In Bihar, this medicine is available only in the black market. As a result, many people are not getting it.

I would like to submit one point more. The Government has stated in its statement that it is adopting an integrated approach to eradicate this disease. I would like to urge that a similar integrated approach should be adopted to tackle Kala-azar as was done in the case of Malaria. Sprays etc., should be undertaken for controlling this disease. Spraying will automatically eradicate this epidemic.

The Government had stated earlier also and it has been repeated in this statement that arrangements will be made for effective monitoring. But no monitoring is being done. I can vouchsafe that no monitoring is being done and the affected people are being left to their fate. The Government should take necessary initiative in this regard. I would like to suggest that a programme should be formulated at the Central level and it should not be left to the States alone. When malaria became a serious epidemic in 1950 and the entire country was in its grip, a malaria eradication programme was formulated under the Central Government. This programme should also be brought under the Central control which will help in checking this epidemic.

Finally, it has been stated that the staff of the Primary Health Centres will be responsible for the identification of this disease and

for administering necessary medicines to the patients. Is the Government aware that in 90 per cent of the blocks in Bihar, there are no Primary Health Centres? There are neither any medicines nor any doctors available in these centres. The responsibility of controlling this disease should not be left to the State Governments. Already a large number of people have died of this epidemic and lakhs of more people will die if left at the mercy of the State Governments. The people will not exonerate us for just paying lip service. Our responsibility does not end there. The Government should consider it as a national problems and make efforts accordingly. Efforts should be made to end this epidemic and the people who are already affected by this disease should be given proper treatment. This is all I have to submit.

[ENGLISH]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kunwar Ram is not present; Kumari Mamata Banerjee is also not present. So the Minister may reply now.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Member, Dr. Rajhans has expressed his concern about this disease. We are equally concerned about the prevalence of this disease. I would like to inform the hon. Members that the Government of India is taking all steps to prevent this disease.

The hon. Member mentioned that whatever statement or figures I have given to the hon. House are based on the information given by the bureaucrats, and that these are not correct. I do remember that when my senior Cabinet colleague, the then Health Minister, Shri Vohra was there, this question had come up before the House for discussion at that time and whatever we had said then and what I have mentioned now in the House, there is a difference figure-wise.

Sir, the officials in my Ministry are in constant touch with the officials of the State Governments like Bihar, and West Bengal and they have not only had one or two

meetings, but a series of meetings and discussions on the measures being taken to control this disease in the respective States.

The hon. Member is from Bihar and that is why he is very much disturbed and pained to find this particular disease in his State. While making his observations, he mentioned so many things.

The hon. Member mentioned that the medicine which is useful for this particular disease, Kala-azar, is not being provided to the State Governments in sufficient quantity. He also wanted to know which are the places where we have supplied these medicines.

The State Government are procuring drugs periodically and ensuring supply to all the affected areas. During 1988-89, the Bihar Government procured 88419 vials of Sodium Antimony Gluconate and 9898 vials of Pentamidine Isothianate. There is no shortage of drugs and as on 12.4.1989, 12770 vials of Sodium Antimony Gluconate and 800 vials of Pentamidine Isothianate were available with the State headquarters in addition to the stocks available at the district level. This is sufficient to treat about 2550 cases (average 5 vials per patient). The Government of Bihar has proposed to procure 100,000 vials of Sodium Antimony Gluconate and 10000 vials of Pentamidine Isothianate during this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.95 lakhs to provide treatment to approximately 23000 cases in Bihar.

Sir, the Hon. Member mentioned about the import of Pentamidine. Only less than 10 per cent cases will need the imported drug which is toxic and has to be administered under medical supervision. As the Hon. Member mentioned, adequate quantity of this drug is being imported from France.

Sir, the anti Kala-azar drugs have been supplied to all the hospitals in Delhi also. Hon. Member mentioned that he got good treatment from the AIIMS and he particularly mentioned the name of the Superintendent of AIIMS in this regard. The anti Kala-azar drug is supplied to all the hospitals in Delhi

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on demand by the National Institute of Communicable diseases and we find that there is no shortage of drug anywhere.

As advised by the Planning Commission, a separate programme for the control of Kala-azar will be prepared in the 8th Plan. However, in 1988-89 a cash assistance amounting to Rs. 1.5 crores has already been released to the Government of Bihar and West Bengal. Besides this, insecticidal spray has also been supplied. A matching contribution has been provided to other State Governments.

Sir, I thought the Hon. Member will ask about different districts. I can assure the House that at no cost Government can afford to ignore the Kala-azar disease in West Bengal or in Bihar or for that matter in any part of the country. As and when demand comes from any State Government, we send our teams there with the necessary medicines and the necessary help.

Sir, with these words I thank the Hon. Member for raising this point and if there is anything more he wants to know, I would be glad to reply.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Madam, I would like to know why there is a discrepancy in the death figures given in this statement and the previous statement.

Secondly, I would like to request you to do something to educate the people about this dreaded disease and how it can be cured. People, particularly in North Bihar, are not quite educated.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, we have already got a programme for educating people in this regard.

As regards the figures, I would like to mention that we always quote the figures which we got from the State Government and I don't think that the information supplied by the State Government is not correct. If the

Hon. Member has any doubt about the figures, I will ask my Ministry to send some team to find out the facts and definitely the Ministry will look into the whole affair of Kala-azar in the State of Bihar.

12.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Demand for Development of Chitrakoot as a tourist resort

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chitrakoot is one of the most pious pilgrim centres and historical places which is visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year. It attracts people because of natural beauty and religious and historical significance. The place has not been developed at all keeping in view the number of pilgrims and tourists that visit.

Tourism is a major source of earning foreign exchange. If Chitrakoot is properly developed, the number of pilgrims and tourists may increase considerably. If the flights to Khajuraho are diverted via Chitrakoot and this place is air linked to Prayagraj and Ayodhya, it would be of great convenience to the tourists and the number of tourists to Chitrakoot would positively increase thereby.

Government should therefore construct an airport at Chitrakoot and provide help to develop it as a major tourist resort.

[English]

(ii) Demand for an electronic telephone exchange at Jammu

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Due to the defective telephone exchange in Jammu, the people of that area are facing great inconvenience and difficulties. The telephone exchange installed at Gandhi

Nagar, Jammu recently is also not upto the mark. Keeping in view the difficulties faced by the public of that area, there is a need to instal an electronic exchange in Jammu at the earliest, so that that people of that area could be given adequate telephone facilities.

I would like to request the Minister of Communications, Government of India to get an electronic telephone exchange installed in Jammu at the earliest, so that proper facilities could be given to the people of that area.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) Demand for ensuring that prices of flats are not increased by the DDA arbitrarily and flats are allotted to registrants at the prices declared at the time of registration

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): There is acute shortage of housing facilities in the capital. Consequently, there has been remarkable progress in the development of residential colonies in Delhi. New residential colonies are being developed by the DDA but prospective buyers who get registration done after making initial deposit according to the terms and conditions of the DDA are not allotted flats or plots in the stipulated time. They are not responsible for this. When actual allotment is made unexpected increase in prices are announced and the allottees are asked to deposit the entire amount within a very short period. As a result, the allottees are either compelled to cancel their allotment or sell their valuables at throwaway prices to deposit the instalments.

The announcement made this week regarding the heavy increase in prices of flats has caused much resentment among the registrants. No solution was found even after negotiating with the D.D.A. authorities in this matter and the prospective buyers are being forced to suffer the consequences of this unexpected increase in prices of D.D.A. flats and houses.

Therefore, I would like to request, that the Government should immediately intervene in this matter and ensure that flats are allotted to the registrants at the prices declared at the time of registration.

[*English*]

- (iv) Demand for Provision of funds for construction of bridges and roads connecting the adjoining areas of Jhalawar in Rajasthan and Malwa region in Madhya Pradesh, especially a bridge across the Chambal river between Chaumehla in Rajasthan and Sitamow in M.P.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Jhalawar Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan is surrounded by Madhya Pradesh State on three sides over a length of over three hundred kilometers. The area is culturally, ethnically and geographically more close to the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh than to the Marwa region of Rajasthan. The problem of both the areas in this region are common and these are required to be solved on regional basis. Problems like the development of roads in dacoit-infested areas, treatment of soil erosion in the riverine tracts and improvement of communication system between the two States are examples to quote.

Because of lack of coordination in planning between the two States on regional basis, the road communications between these adjoining areas have not developed satisfactorily. There are at least two dozen points where roads and bridges on traditional kucha routes should have been built during the last four decades. The traditional route between Chaumehla in Rajasthan and Sitamow in Madhya Pradesh State has got blocked as a result of the back-flow of water of Gandhi Sagar Dam built in Madhya Pradesh and efforts have not been made to restore this route.

I would therefore, request the Minister

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

of Surface Transport to provide funds for construction of bridges on roads to join the adjoining areas of the two States and specially for the construction of a bridge across river Chambal between Chaumenla and Sitamow.

[Translation]

- (v) **Demand for rectifying defects in STD system in Bihar Sharif of Nalanda district so that telephone calls may become easy between Bihar Sharif and Delhi and other places**

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): An automatic telephone exchange was established in March, 1989 in Bihar Sharif which is the district headquarter of Nalanda district of the State of Bihar. But it is unfortunate that the STD calls from there to Delhi etc. or vice-versa cannot be made. It appears as if the automatic exchange was installed there in a great hurry and as a result a number of defects exist in the STD system.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to pay immediate attention so that defects in the system may be rectified and people can make use of the STD system.

[English]

- (vi) **Demand for checking supply of sub-standard medicines to Government hospitals and a high level inquiry into a death from contaminated intravenous fluid in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Jyotiagar): Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that in the Central Government hospitals and that too in the Capital, spurious drugs and contaminated intravenous fluids used for injection are playing havoc with human lives. The death of a youngman in Safdarjung

Hospital reportedly as a result of having been given contaminated Intravenous fluid on the 8th instant and 3 other patients having taken seriously ill following the administration of the same must have come to the notice of the Government.

The tender system of purchasing such drugs from firms, which have no Research and Development Units and without testing them in any Central Government Laboratory is playing havoc with the hapless patients admitted in the hospitals. I suggest that Government should immediately set up its own Laboratory in the Capital to test all the drugs, injections and formulations purchased from such small manufacturing firms before delivering them to the hospitals. Recently, the Lentin Commission had come very heavily on the Drug Industry in Maharashtra for supplying sub-standard drugs, the use of which endangers the human lives. It is high time that Government move in the matter soon and should also hold a high level inquiry into the recent death in the Safdarjung Hospital and devise some fool-proof methods to prevent such unfortunate happenings.

[Translation]

- (vii) **Demand for Union Government's taking up the work on Indira Gandhi Canal on the lines of Yamuna-Sutlej link canal and extensions of Sagarmal Gopa Branch upto Gadra Road and Pokran lift canal upto Balotra**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to place before the House a matter of public importance.

The construction of Indira Gandhi Canal started in 1958. But so far the work of only the first phase has been completed. The work on the second phase i.e. Mohangarh-Ramgarh section has started and is under progress. During the last 4 years the Central Government has provided financial assis-

tance every year and more than Rs. 100 crores have been spent every year. A provision of Rs. 115 crores has been made this year. If work on this canal is carried out at this pace, it cannot be completed even in the next 30 years.

This canal is of national importance. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Central Government that this canal should be declared of national importance and it should provide all the funds necessary for its construction on the lines of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal so that the entire work of the canal could be completed during the Eighth and the Ninth Five Year Plans and irrigation facilities could be augmented in the desert areas of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur and the drinking water problem could also be solved. In addition, more progress would be made in the afforestation work which will drastically change the entire desert region. For this purpose, the Sagarmal Gopa Branch of the Indira Gandhi Canal should be extended upto Gadra Road during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans and Pokran lift canal should be similarly extended upto Balotra so that drinking water facilities are made available in district of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

(viii) Demand for remedying the shortcoming of the Navodaya Vidyalayas so that they meet the needs for which they were originally started and only the rural children are admitted to the seats reserved for them

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

"Under the New Education Policy, a very rosy picture of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme was presented and it was assured that free education would be provided to the students belonging to the lower section of the society in these resident schools for their all-round development. To fulfil this objective, 256 schools were opened by the year

1988 in which 34,227 students were given admission. It was claimed that 41% of the students belonged to families having an annual income of less than Rs. 6,000. It is claimed that 75% of the total seats in these schools are reserved for rural children. But in a country where 1.64 lakh out of 4.50 lakh schools have just one teacher, nearly 60% of the schools lack proper drinking water facility, nearly 82% of the schools lack mats for the children to sit on what to talk of furniture, it is difficult to say as to how many students coming out of these schools would be able to get admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas. This is the problem of rural children trying to get admission against reserved seats. But those who have already got admission have to face problems related to hostel facility and lack of teachers which makes it difficult for them to get education.

I request the hon. Education Minister to ensure that Navodaya Vidyalayas fulfil the objectives for which they have been established and steps are taken to do away with the rampant corruption as also the above-mentioned shortcomings so that only rural children are given admissions on the seats reserved for them."

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

[English]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—*CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Shri Jujhar Singh to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, as I was saying last time, there is a favourable environment in the country for the development of agricul-

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ture. The Centre and the States are eager to help in the fulfilment of this objective by supplying fertilizer, insecticides, seeds and other inputs. For the first time, the Indian farmer has become receptive to new ideas. In such a conducive atmosphere for the growth of agriculture, we need to overcome our shortcomings as soon as possible.

The breakthrough achieved in the development of seeds and agricultural production is restricted only to wheat and rice. Expected development in other areas has not come about. Even in the case of wheat and rice, we have been unable to match production levels achieved by other countries. Some days back, people were expressing satisfaction in the House that we have achieved the set targets. I have already quoted the related figures but will do so again for the sake of record. Yield of wheat in:-

Ireland is 54,291 Kg per hectare,

In Denmark it is 7,095 Kg per hectare

In Netherlands it is 6,777 Kg per hectare.

In comparison, production in India is 1,848 Kg per hectare which is just 1/3rd or 1/4 th as compared to these countries.

Similarly, in the case of rice the yield is:-

Korea : 6,235 Kg per hectare

North Korea: 6,187 Kg per hectare

Japan : 6,224 Kg per hectare

In India it is 2,025 Kg per hectare which is 1/3rd of top ranking countries like Japan

Why does India have a target of only average production as compared to other

countries despite a healthy environment for development of agriculture? What can be done to match the production levels of countries like China who achieved independence almost at the same time? New techniques developed in laboratories should be transferred to the farmers so that they can make use of them in raising agricultural productivity.

The target till the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was 189 million tonnes. Satisfaction was expressed that production level of 17 crore tonnes would be achieved. But this is still short by 17 million tonnes

There is no reason to be complacent. The quality of foodgrains which we eat is substandard. Instead of being content with two square meals a day we should look forward to improving the quality of the foodgrain we produce. People who used to eat 'jowar' have now switched over to wheat although the quality of wheat is not up to the mark.

We have not made much of headway in the field of oilseeds and pulses. These crops are grown on dryland. Only 40% out of a total of 70% dryland has been utilised for production of these crops. Many schemes have been introduced for dry-land development, but their implementation is not satisfactory. The marginal increase has been 7.5%. Last year the production of pulses was 11 million tonnes as against a demand of 18 million tonnes. In 1988 about 10 million tonnes of pulses were imported. Till now 7.7 million tonnes have been imported in 1989. The Government should encourage farmers to make full use of the facilities available to them to increase productivity

Within 15 days of the harvesting of mustard seed crop its prices crashed steeply. Only recently has the Government started buying this crop in my constituency, Kota. No sooner did the Government bought the crop, than its price began to rise. But the tendency of the market is such that businessmen start exploiting farmers at the first given opportunity.

[English]

By the time you come into the market enough exploitation has already taken place. Why should you not be ready to take steps immediately when the stocks start coming to the markets?

[Translation]

But this does not happen. The small farmer does not have the capacity to hold back his stock and sells it at low price. Fixing a support price is not enough. Steps should be taken to ensure that the produce arriving in the market before fixation of the support price is not sold off in the distress sale.

Another important thing is that the entire land should be put to optimum use. Being a farmer yourself, you are aware that 70% of our land is getting eroded. Departments have been specially set up to check this. They would be sending favourable reports regularly. I am a farmer myself. Based on personal experience, I can say that our land has not been put to optimum use till now. Soil erosion is one of the major problems facing us. My constituency is in Rajasthan and a large area of the State is covered by desert. But so far as the area which I represent, particularly Kota division and Jhalawan Parliamentary constituency is concerned, water is available in plenty. If soil erosion is not checked over there, the rate of erosion will further increase.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that no efforts have been made so far to ensure that marginal land is not spared for allotment. The Government has adopted a simple formula of distributing waste land to the landless but nobody bothers to see how these allottees use such land. In our country, wasteland falls under the category of marginal land. The marginal land adjoining the river banks has been shown as waste land in the land records and is being recklessly allotted for cultivation purposes. The areas where there are ravines, gradients or glacis have been entered in the records as waste land and allotments are being made on that

basis. During the last 30 to 40 years all such land was treated as the waste land and has been allotted for farming as a result of which the rate of erosion has increased considerably and productivity has declined accordingly. It is my humble submission that the Government should have a clear cut policy about land use and it should determine as to which land should be used for what purposes. It is alright to allot land to the landless but marginal land should not be allotted and used for farming. Instead it should be used for tree-plantation, orchards etc. so that the roots hold the soil together and help in checking the soil erosion. Perhaps these trees will take 4 or 5 years to mature but finally they will prove more profitable than crop cultivation. Although the Department of Agriculture has accepted this proposal, its implementation is not taking place. I would like to submit that the Government should pay more attention to ensure proper land use and see that land is used for the particular purpose for which it has been allotted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the figures are concerned, 998.76 lakh hectares of land has been affected by erosion and out of which only 172.65 lakh hectares of land is in Rajasthan. From these figures it can be seen that the majority of the area affected by water erosion that is nearly 60 per cent of it, is in my State. Here also, it is my constituency which is worst affected in this regard. I would like the Government to take some concrete steps in this direction. Whenever some such matter is raised regarding Rajasthan either by us or on behalf of the Rajasthan Government, it always relates to desert area problems and no attention is paid to the problem of soil erosion whereas it has been a major problem during the last 40 years. Therefore, the Government should kindly pay special attention to it.

Certain people of my State are considered to be agricultural experts such as Shri D.D. Vohra who expresses his views on this problem quite frequently. As for his estimation, about 30 to 50 million hectares of top soil is washed away every year and fertility of the land is lost. I do not want to go into the

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

long term adverse effects of this problem but according to his estimation, we have to incur an annual loss of Rs. 4 1/2 or Rs. 7 1/2 crores due to the washing away of the top soil. These figures relate to the whole country. This problem is most serious in my constituency which despite being a small area has many rivers flowing by and where nearly the entire land is situated near the river banks or along the canals and is wasteland. I agree with whatever Shri Vohra has stated on the basis of his experience and I would like to submit that special attention should be paid to this problem.

I would like to make one point more. At the time of independence, 75 per cent of our population was dependent on agriculture or on allied activities. At that time about 25 crores of people were engaged in agriculture and today even after the passage of 40 years, 75 per cent of our people are still engaged in agriculture and allied activities. 75 per cent of the present population would mean 53 to 55 crores. Thus, the number of people dependent on agriculture has increased but the area under cultivation has remained the same. The land which supported 25 crores of people earlier has to bear the pressure of 53 to 55 crore people today and no steps have been taken to divert people from agriculture to other occupations.

Perhaps you want to keep such major section of the population depend on agriculture permanently. So far proper diversification has been taken place in the agriculture related activities such as dairy, poultry, pig-gery and fisheries. Therefore it is very essential to set up industries in the rural areas and divert people from agriculture. In case of some lacuna here, at least the items which are directly related to your Department.

(Interruptions)

A very important issue which is often under discussion relates to land ceiling and its implementation. Its one aspect is brought

to your notice but the other one is not. I think that aspect will be unpleasant for many people because in the matter of fixation and implementation of land ceiling there has been a great discrimination. First of all in Rajasthan, land ceiling has been fixed on the basis of agricultural produce. The hon. Minister will be surprised to know that if a farmer produces 200 maunds or more than 60 quintals of yield his land is covered under land ceiling and he is liable to be deprived of his land. Is there any such law in other any country of the world under which attempts have been made to restrict the production and thereafter to implement it strictly. Hence, to fix a ceiling on the basis of agricultural production is to check the initiative of the farmers and to discourage them from having more production. Secondly, as regards the areas where production is more than 60 quintals, I want to inform the hon. Minister that the Settlement Department is one for the whole country. The Settlement Department has classified land into 3 categories namely Barani-1, Barani-2, and First Class. There is discrimination in the matter of land ceiling although there is uniform rent, rate, quality, quantity of produce and the same Department to classify the land. For the same type of land, somewhere ceiling is fixed at 70 acres and elsewhere at 30 acres for those areas that do not have the support of any important person. Various reasons are given for covering such land under land-ceiling laws but the Government is basically doing injustice here and which it has admitted after an examination was conducted into the matter that there has been a unfair treatment and injustice here. It seems as if the Government has not enough courage to remedy this situation. When Shri Bhajan Lal was not the Minister of Agriculture, I had raised this matter in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on agriculture. The facts and figures were brought from Rajasthan and it was admitted that there has been discrimination in the matter of fixation of land ceiling and injustice and been done with some particular area.

So far as the amount of compensation is concerned, the Government intends to pay

only Rs. 30 per bigha as compensation whereas the same land is being sold otherwise at Rs. 10,000. On one hand, those poor people are being exploited by being deprived of their land and on the other, the Government is prepared to pay compensation only at the rate of Rs. 30. In Delhi, the cost of 1 bigha is perhaps Rs. 2 lakhs but the Government wishes to pay compensation only at the rate of Rs. 30 for that land. This is gross injustice.

There is no one to protest on behalf of those poor cultivators who are trying their level best to get justice. Such is the present atmosphere in the country that people are not willing to listen to different point of views. It is because of the prevailing atmosphere that no one is willing to pay heed to the right opinion and such injustice is taking place. We shall be satisfied if the Government admits that it has been unjust with these farmers but it is not even prepared to admit its mistake.

With these words I conclude.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI. M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, agriculture forms the bedrock of the Indian economy. Nearly two-thirds of the people of our country depend on agriculture. It constitutes nearly thirty-five per cent of the national income. But the allocation for agriculture has been decreasing gradually from the first Five Year Plan to the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The allocation for agriculture and allied subjects during the First Five-Year Plan was thirty-one per cent but it has now come down to twenty-two per cent. For agriculture alone, it is only 5.8 per cent, which is very low as compared to other countries. When we compare our national income with other countries, in U.K. it is only two per cent, in USA it is three per cent and in Canada it is four per cent.

Agriculture provides employment to nearly two-thirds of the working class. It also provides raw material to the agro-based industries and other industries.

Agriculture plays an important role in the earnings from foreign trade. Especially sugar, tobacco, oilseeds and other commodities constitute nearly two-thirds of the income by way of foreign trade. The export earnings are even much more. There is an imperative need to develop agricultural economy, if we want to improve country's economy. But unfortunately, the Planning Commission and the Government of India are giving step-motherly treatment to agriculture. This year, the allocation for agriculture is Rs. 770 crores and for agricultural research, it is only Rs. 110 crores. I do not know how the Minister will achieve the required target with these meagre allocations.

The area under agriculture has enhanced from 122 million hectares to 165 million hectares during these forty-two years, but only thirty-six per cent of this area is being irrigated, that is, nearly sixty million hectares is the irrigated area and the rest is unirrigated area. If you want to irrigate the entire area, I do not know how many years it will take, but some studies reveal that by 2010 A.D., 110 million hectares will be irrigated. That means, yearly two million hectares will be irrigated. Will it be possible to do so by withholding the irrigation projects of all the States by the Government of India? All the State Governments are submitting proposals for the construction of irrigation projects but unfortunately, the Government of India has made it a point to withhold all the projects, especially the projects submitted by those States which are ruled by non-Congress parties. How are you going to increase the irrigated area then? You have to exploit the underground water but for the last four years, we have been facing severe drought. The ground water level has gone down but the river water is going waste to the sea. One part of the country is suffering due to excess rains whereas the other part is suffering for want of water. This is the situation in India. We have a number of peren-

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nial rivers but you are not taking any interest to connect these rivers. I have mentioned many times on the floor of this House—in fact, late Shri K.L. Rao had proposed it—about the linking of Ganga to Cauvery, but no action has been taken so far. Government is not taking any action on this. I leave it to the Government of India to consider it.

The peak food production was only during 1983-84, with 151 million metric tonnes. During 1987-88, it came down to 138 million metric tonnes. Now I think your target for this year is 166.52 million tonnes. By the end of the Seventh Plan, you have to achieve a target of 180 million tonnes. How are you going to achieve this target. The growth rate in agriculture is below 2% while the population growth is 2.2% and the Indian economic growth is 5%, and you are expecting 6% growth by the end of the Seventh Plan. How are you going to achieve this? How are you going to meet the food requirements of this country?

There is no sufficient allocation in the Budget. What are your plans?

There is no coordination between the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Water Resources. There should be some coordination. You have to allocate more quantity of energy to the agricultural sector but you are not doing that. You have not allocated NTPC quota as per the requirement of even the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister to take concrete steps to coordinate all the Departments connected with the agricultural sector so that the agricultural production will be enhanced.

You have envisaged a number of food production programmes like rice thrust programme and others. Unfortunately, the production has increased only in respect of some trust programmes. This year you have taken 169 districts under rice trust programme in 14 States. You have to increase this programme to all the districts in the country. Why only 169 districts? Why cannot you extend it to all the districts of the country? There is no doubt, some enhancement in productivity but, when compared to other countries, it is very much less. I will quote some examples.

<i>Kgs. (per hectare)</i>		
Rice	India	1,600
	Japan	4,200
	USA	4,200
Wheat	India	2,000
	France	5,500
	Germany	6,300
Maize	India	1,500
	Italy	7,500
	USA	7,500
	China	3,500
Sugarcane	India	60,000

Cotton	India	196
	China	890
	USSR	717

There is a marginal increase in production. But for bajra and pulses, there is a decrease. I will quote.

The production of bajra, during 1970-71 was 622 KG. per hectare. Last year it was 378 KG.

Same is the case with pulses. During 1960-61, its production was 539 Kg per hectare. Now it is 512 KG. per hectare.

Except wheat and rice, the increase in the production of other crops is almost stable.

Coming to oil seeds, you have envisaged 15 million tonnes production target for this year and you want to make it 18 million tonnes.

In oilseeds, there are no good seeds available, except in Gujarat and in some parts around Delhi.

With regard to groundnut, the productivity is almost stable and specially about castor, in 1968 there was one variety called Aruna and I was stressing on its importance as a good variety and, after that, there is no good variety. I do not know what your oilseeds Departments are doing.

We request you to establish some more research institutes in rural areas for dryland agriculture. All the research institutes are situated around Delhi or Hyderabad or some big cities but, no research institute is located in rural areas. Based on agro-climatic zones, we have to establish some of the research institutes in rural areas.

Then only you can expect some good results.

Despite our providing many things and extending all facilities to the farmer, what is his position today? If he owns 10 or 15 hectares of land, he is economically below the low paid employee of the Government of India. That is the situation under the rule of the Congress Government for the last 42 years in this country. The status of farmers has gone down to that level. For any type of agriculture, seeds are very important. As you sow, so you reap is the saying. Seed is the most important factor for agricultural development. The Government has envisaged, last year, on 1st October 1988, a new National Seed Policy and a National Seed Project, Phase-III was approved on 25.8.88 with an outlay of Rs. 239 crores. But even then what is the level of production? By the end of the Seventh Plan, this Government is supposed to distribute certified seeds to the extent of 117 lakh tonnes or nearly 120 lakh tonnes. But against this target of distribution of certified seeds, only a quantity of 56.3 lakh quintals was distributed. During 1986-87, the distribution of breeders was to the extent of 28,600 quintals. During 1987-88, the distribution of foundation seeds was to the extent of 6,88,921 quintals. This is a poor performance. If good and quality seeds are not available and if they are not available at economical prices, how can the farmers purchase those seeds?

Sir, while formulating the approved National Seed Project, the main objective of it was to ensure timely and adequate availability of quality seeds as also suitable varieties at economical prices. Is this Government doing that? Does the Government supply quality seeds? How may farmers be getting these seeds? What about the farmers who are at the nook and corner of the country and in the tribal areas also?

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the State Gov-

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ernment has created the *Karshak Parishad*. The State Government has created about 1104 mandals. The State Government was to take up the seed programme for each mandal. Of course, it is at the starting point. It has not been fully achieved. But it is going to be achieved and every mandal should have its own seed producing plant in respect of certification, processing etc. Then only good quality seeds can be supplied to all the farmers of that mandal area i.e. 15-20 villages. Can this Government implement that scheme on an All-India basis? This Government can take Andhra Pradesh as a pilot State. This Government can implement the scheme by deploying its forces. It can ask the National Seeds Corporation to take up the scheme. The main point is that seeds are important for the development of agriculture. This Government must take up the seeds policy very seriously and allot more and more funds. Of course, it can cut some of the subsidies given to the farmers on pesticides, seeds or on some equipment. First, good quality seeds should be given. This Government should give hybrid seeds to the farmers wherever water potential is there. It should also evolve some target varieties for drought-prone areas specially for the cereals and some of the castor and other oil-seeds crops. Last year, this Government imported 35 tonnes of sunflower seed. I do not know to whom it was given. We do not know as to where the seeds have gone. Has this Government given the seeds to all the States equally or has it given to research people only? What is the performance? We want to know the performance of the Russian seeds so that we can import more quantities of seeds.

After the seeds, we have got the fertilizers. There are nearly 47 fertilizer producing units of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, 88 units of single super phosphatic fertilizers and 8 units of Ammonium phosphates. We have got 10 gas-based fertilizer units. Out of that, only three units have started their work and another 7 units have to commence their production. By the end of

the Seventh Plan, the requirement of nitrogenous fertilizers will be 92.53 million tonnes, phosphatic fertilizers will be 28.9 million tonnes. This is only your estimation. But I think the demand will be around 121 million tonnes. What is the capacity utilisation? The estimated capacity utilisation in the public sector is only 65 per cent whereas in the cooperative sector and private sector it is 90-95 per cent. Why there is this discrepancy? Why is your public sector unit not functioning well? Who is responsible for this? What action have you taken for fully utilising the non-utilised capacity? The expected production during 1989-90 is 87.24 million tonnes out of which 64.55 million tonnes is nitrogenous fertilizer and 22.69 million tonnes is phosphoric fertilizers. How are you going to meet this 121 million tonnes required for next year? How much are you going to import? The outlay for this is only Rs. 2708.75 crores out of which for continuing schemes it is Rs. 1976.71 crores and for new schemes it is only Rs. 82 crores. How are you going to achieve this fertilizer production indigenously? You say that you have given Rs. 3,000 crores as subsidy on fertilizer. To whom have you given it? This year, that is 1989-90, you have fixed the target of Rs. 3,121 crores. Everybody has requested you. Instead of giving it to the company, why don't you give it direct to the farmers. Why are you interested in paying it to the company? Why are you paying it to the public sectors which are not functioning well? At the cost of poor farmers, public sectors are enjoying the benefit of subsidy. It is not going to the farmers. Shri Bhajan Lalji, you come from a family of farmers and you know the difficulties of farmer—whether you are landlord or the absentee landlord. Kindly make a note of it and see that this subsidy go to the real farmer.

Even the subsidy amount of Rs. 530 crores which you realised by the sale of imported fertilizers, you have given that subsidy. Where is this subsidy going? You have to enquire about it. One thing I would like to know is whether there is any shortage of phosphoric acid. The Godawari Fertilizer Unit is closed because of lack of phosphoric

acid. No imports. What is the problem. The Chairman, of the Agro Industries of Andhra Pradesh rang me up to find out the fact. You are not giving phosphoric acid to the Godavari Fertilizer Unit. What is the use of it?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Why Godavari? All fertilizer factories are like that.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I want to know the correct position.

We are using nitrogenous fertilizers. We require, our country requires the zinc phosphate which is in short supply. Instead of giving it to private persons, why don't you give it to agriculturists? Why don't you produce more quantities? A stage will come that all the 16 Indian minerals will be in deficit in the Indian soil. What are your plans? There are micro elements and macro elements. What are you doing for the deficiency of micro and macro elements? I would like to know whether you have any plan or you are just giving it to the private persons. The Government should take it up and you should establish more number of testing laboratory and pesticides testing laboratory so that the quality is tested. What do they require for balancing? We have to necessarily take up organic manures and green manures. What is your latest technology? What have you developed?

For the last 30 years, we have been hearing about pesticides. What about your technology? I would like to know whether any new techniques have been developed in this regard. I would like to know whether the laboratory programme and the extension programmes have taken up this new technology to the farmers. What are your agricultural universities doing? What is your Department of Extension doing? I would like to know whether any pamphlets or leaflets have been given and whether the T.V. and the radio are covering this subject. I want to know this in clear terms whether the balancing of organic fertilizers and green manures and other things have been developed.

Coming to pesticides, there is a substantial increase in the use of pesticides year after year. From 49,000 tonnes it is going to 84000 tonnes during this year. For any pesticides you should maintain quality control. So many adulterated pesticides are appearing in the market. The sellers are cheating the farmers. We have to start more quality tests and we have to open more number of pesticides laboratories in every nook and corner of the country; not just in the towns. Unfortunately what the Departments are doing is that they are opening pesticides laboratories only in cities. I request you that you should open more number of pesticides labs so that you can book the culprits as per the Essential Commodities Act. You please extend the Essential Commodities Act to these cheaters also.

I am happy that the import duty on 15 pesticides have been reduced from 105% to 70%. Why 70%? Why can't you waive it altogether? After all, it is going to the farmers. On raw materials also it is reduced from 14.7% to 60%. This is also a welcome measure. But you kindly see that the import duty is waived.

I am also thankful to the Hon. Minister because he has waived the import duty specially on the pesticides which the Andhra Pradesh farmers have imported for the control of heliothis. We have to develop it indigenously in our country. It is not possible for us to go every time to other countries to get these pesticides. In addition to that you should be careful about the possible threat of the locust problem. Scientists say that the possibilities of locust problem entering India are there. The exotic pests and other diseases coming to India from international arena should also be checked.

We are going in for the chemical treatment. But what about the biological control? How many predators and parasites have you developed? What is the criteria about it? How many research centres are working on it? I would tell the Hon. Minister that this is the cheapest control method. It is also a natural method. You can control it.

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Coming to horticulture orchard is very import. Out of the 64% dry land area you can develop only horticulture. Horticulture is an important subject non-a-days. You have to give some concessions to the orchard growers. When they go to commercial banks for loans, they are saying no. Of course, it is not your subject. They have made one service area approach programme. The original bank is not coming forward. Now new banks which are allotted to a particular village are also not coming forward because they say that they do not have the staff or it is very far away. Now such new problems are going to come to you. Farmers will come to you. You kindly think over it and talk to your colleagues and decide. The horticulturists and agriculturists should get loans from commercial banks.

The recovery from the agricultural sector is much more when compared to industrial sector. It is more than 60%, recovery from agriculture sector alone. Recovery is not there only with respect to the Government schemes where you have given it to small and marginal farmers. The recovery is somewhat less with them.

Sir, as regards Soil Conservation, which is an important one, it not only stops soil erosion, but also increases the underground water level. We have to construct more number of percolation tanks.

Out of 858 water-sheds only 35 water-sheds have been taken up in 18 States. We have to take up other water-sheds also. For this we require money. Out of Rs. 770 crores, we cannot take up all these programmes or out of 110 crores allotted to research schemes, we cannot take up this programme. The allotted amount will be sufficient to carry on the present schemes. How are you going to achieve the target in Soil conservation, water-shed management and gully-management? We must take up all these schemes.

Then, coming to Credit policy, National-

ised Banks are giving only 16% or 17% loans to agricultural sector. Recently, I had gone to some of the banks. Their policy is only 16% credit to agricultural sector. When they have achieved 16% target, they are stopping further credit to agricultural sector. Why is this bar to agriculturists? This is very bad. You are getting 35% to 36% of the national income from agricultural sector and two-thirds of the population depends on agriculture. Why only 16%. This matter may kindly be looked into.

Sir, the co-operatives and Commercial Banks put together are issuing only 11,750 crores of rupees as credit. What about the industrialists? For industrialists, they are giving Rs. 22 to 24 thousand crores. How much are you getting? Only 24% of the National income. By spending only Rs. 11,750 crores of rupees in the agricultural sector, we are getting 35% of the national income; the recovery from the agricultural sector is more. Why is this discrepancy?

In our State, we have started 'Single Window System', sanctioned by the Government of India, as a pilot scheme. It is working successfully. The farmers are getting more loans. But the problem is with the allocation of fund from the Reserve Bank of India to the State Co-operative Banks. This is a major handicap. NABARD has stopped loans to farmers and refinancing to the Banks. On the plea that we are giving more loans to agriculturists, more concessions to farmers and instead of 10% interest, we are collecting only 5.5% from the farmers, who pay the amount at the right time. What action have you taken on this? It is a State Government head-ache. Why should you stop it? Why should you stand in the way of farmers? You must take it up and help the farmers.

Animal husbandry is also one of the most important subjects. From this, we are getting 21,600 crores of rupees, which is 24% of the national agricultural income. The milk production is 48.7 million tonnes and it is estimated to go up to 51 million tonnes. But it is not sufficient. We have to increase the production of milk. The rural people are

deprived of this facility. The Operation Flood-III is not much helpful. We have constituted the National Dairy Development Board, which is not helping the farmers. The National Dairy Development Board has not spread its wings to the rural areas. They should extend its functions to the rural areas. It should not be confined only to Gujarat or all the cities alone. It should go to the rural areas.

As regards poultry, we are producing 18 billion eggs. Poultry farmers are also having some problems. Last time, the Government of India allowed import of maize. Some middlemen cheated the poultry farmers. This should directly go to the farmers. If you want to distribute it, you should allow the State Governments to distribute it directly or through Panchayat Mandals or Blocks, whatever is there. So my request is that these things should be operated. The operational point is felt to the Government of India. We are importing vaccines for teeth, mouth and rinser pest diseases but these vaccines are insufficient. You have to develop new vaccines in our country.

As regards fisheries development the production is 31.35 lakh tonnes as against the world production of 92 million tonnes. It comes to only 3 per cent. Per capita consumption of fish in India is only 3 kg as compared to 12 kg internationally and in Japan it is 86 kg. We are getting Rs. 580 crores by way of export of fish and our target is Rs. 700 crores. Our deep sea fishing is only 1 per cent of the world production. We have to purchase more vessels. I am told 1500 vessels were required in our country and you ordered for only 500 but only 147 are working. We have to encourage this scheme. Further we have to allot these vessels only to fishermen and not to politicians or big fellows who make business out of it.

Coming to rural development it is an important subject. Last time as usual you have allotted amounts for RLEGP and NREP but now you are going to merge these schemes with new schemes. Recently you

have introduced a new scheme called Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana by providing Rs. 500 crores and also Intensive Rural Development Programme to cover 120 districts suffering from acute unemployment. I do not know what does it mean. I want to know out of these 120 districts how many you have given to Andhra Pradesh. I do not know what is the criteria for selection of these 120 districts. Have you already selected these 120 districts or are you going to select them? We want to know the details of this scheme.

Previously houses were constructed for weaker sections under RLEGP scheme but this year you have made a very meagre allotment for this scheme. This scheme is meant for fire victims and flood victims. The housing programme is one of the best programmes. It actually helped the rural people. In Andhra we have constructed nearly 8 lakh houses for weaker sections. Something which you were giving earlier has been stopped under the RLEGP programme. Why is it so? Don't you want houses for weaker sections? You have merged these schemes and formed Jeevan Dhara. I request you to restore this scheme and provide housing facilities to the weaker sections. My request to you is that Jeevan Dhara should continue for deepening of the wells and construction of new wells for weaker sections. The pricing policy is not encouraging. You have not selected good farmers. You have selected only politicians and absent landlords to be represented in that committee. I want to real farmers to be represented on that committee. You encourage the farmers and the farming community as well.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is common knowledge that the economy of our country is based on agriculture. It is the backbone of our economy. Not only our industries but even our exports are dependent on agriculture. A very large portion of our National Income is contributed by

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the agricultural sector and three-fourth of the our total population is engaged in agriculture or in agriculture related occupations.

Sir, we are on a sound footing today in respect of agriculture and this is the result of our concerted efforts in this field since the first Five Year Plan. We have had a challenging experience. Even though last year we were hit by the worst drought of this century and some States were hit by drought for third or fourth consecutive year, the production was more than our expectations. Sir, I would like to submit one point more. There are no two opinions that we have progressed a lot in the field agriculture but at the same time it is also true that we have not been able to make optimum utilisation of our land and increase our production to the maximum. We have not been able to bring the entire cultivable land under cultivation. We can increase our production by utilising our resources properly. The Hon. Prime Minister has reduced the rate of interest on the loans given to the farmer. I thank him for this. The Government has already reduced the rate of interest from 15 to 12 per cent. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to reduce it further? From Reserve Bank of India, money reaches to the farmer through many processes. We can reduce the rate of interest further, if you pay attention to those processes.

It is a matter of joy that we have increased the production and have progressed in the agricultural sector also, but in view of the growing pressure of population in the country, which will grow more, efforts should be made for intensive and extensive growth of agricultural production. Agriculture plays an important role in our economic progress and if it receives a setback we cannot have all round development. We have to increase the production of agriculture at all costs.

Sir, in many States of the country, there is a lot of land which can be brought under cultivation. Production can be increased in

such States, as favourable conditions are present there. For e.g. in Madhya Pradesh, there is a lot of land as compared to other States, which can be brought under cultivation. Madhya Pradesh is also lagging behind in the field of irrigation. There are no adequate arrangements for supplying quality seeds, pesticides or quality fertilizers. If these are supplied regularly, we can definitely increase the production.

Sir, now I would like to draw your attention towards those things which can help in increasing the production without any expenditure. We have built big dams and canals for irrigation, but we are not paying attention towards their upkeep and even today, we have not been able to utilise the full potential of irrigation. I can speak for Madhya Pradesh but this is true of other States also. We are not able to provide adequate pesticides and fertilizers, quality seeds and uninterrupted power supply, even though we have made so many plans every year. This is the complaint of every district. We are unable to make arrangements for providing certified seeds. We cannot provide pesticides. The need of racks is also not fulfilled. In Haryana, racks are available within 10 to 15 kilometres, but in Madhya Pradesh, they cannot be found even within 200 to 300 kilometers. How can we provide pesticides? We want to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses, but even today caterpillar cause extensive damage to gram and other pulses. We are not able to supply pesticides in time. What type of pesticides are manufactured in India? Some were manufactured in the Union Carbide, which killed a large number of people whereas the other pesticides are ineffective and cannot even destroy caterpillars. The farmer thinks that he has sprayed the pesticides, and his fields are safe but instead of protection there is continuous loss.

The fertility of land decreases due to many reasons such as soil erosion and growth of 'Kans' and 'Gajar' grass. Both of these things have adverse effect on our production, as they decrease the fertility of land. Until we pay attention to these things,

we cannot increase our production.

Forest Conservation Act was enacted by the Government. We thought that we have saved forests through this Act. There is lakhs of acres of land in this country which is being cultivated by the tribals for generations, but now they are entirely on the mercy of the forest officers. This breeds corruption as those officials allow the tribals to cultivate only after taking bribe from them. Those who refuse to give bribe are not allowed to cultivate. Their crops are cut and burnt and their fields are destroyed. For generations, they have been cultivating in that region. We are neither able to provide them alternative employment nor are we able to conserve forests there. We should make some proper arrangements for them, so that they can do progressive and mechanised cultivation and irrigate and enhance their production. But we don't want to go to the root of the matter, so we just made a laws and thought that we have done forest conservation. In fact we have not been able to provide even one inch of land to forests. We can improve them in future and definitely enhance our production, if we make some arrangements under law.

There has always been a complaint of the farmers that every development work is done at the cost of the farmers. For every project, whether it is dam or any other thing, the land is acquired from the farmer. If you look at the data of the last forty years you can see for yourself how many farmers have been displaced and their lands acquired. Among them, more than 60 per cent have been ruined.

Irrigation facilities are made to increase agricultural production and for the prosperity of the people. Our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has always emphasized to fully compensate those whose land is acquired for these projects. But how many have been compensated throughout the country? Resentment is growing among the people due to the proposed dam on river Narmada. No arrangement have been made to compensate the farmers yet. There is no arrange-

ment for either providing them with alternative land or money or rehabilitating them or educating their children. This is not good for the country.

We have progressed in the field of agriculture. We have paid attention to animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries. But we have not paid as much attention towards these areas as in the case of agriculture. It is necessary, because in the rural areas of our country, the main problem is not of unemployment but of under-employment. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture. They remain unemployed for the most part of the year. We have to pay more attention towards animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries, to provide them employment for the whole year. By this, we can solve the problem of under-employment. We have prepared clusters and the number of people living below the poverty line have been identified. Not only this a target has been fixed that 15 per cent people will be lifted above the poverty line. But I would like to know how long will the remaining people look towards the banks with hope of getting financial assistance? There should be some arrangements which would benefit all. We can solve the problem of under-employment, by providing other types of employment in the villages.

In the field of agriculture, research and education facilities are available in our country. There should be balance in it. There is only one university in a big State like Madhya Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to set up another university in Bhopal. Similarly, a scheme has been formulated by merging R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. in which 75 per cent funds will be provided by the Centre. But according to some States, the centre's formula of providing financial assistance to the States is not justified. I would like to submit about Madhya Pradesh. The poor State like Madhya Pradesh will be a loser due to the merger of both the schemes, because it was benefited by the R.L.E.G.P. scheme, as it was getting hundred per cent financial assistance under that scheme. You should provide some

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funds under every scheme.

A lot of hope has generated among the people with the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It will help in removing the unemployment. But its effect will be favourable only if it is implemented in all the districts. If it is implemented in 120 districts only, then poverty cannot be totally removed from the country. Besides, the people of remaining districts will also look towards the Government with the hope of getting assistance in some form or the other. I would request you to implement this scheme in all the districts, so that unemployment and poverty can be removed uniformly.

With those words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. We congratulate the Minister of Agriculture for the superb performance of his Ministry. We have got a very good bumper crop in this Kharif season which is a record production. The prospects of Rabi Season are also excellent. It has been possible because of the tremendous amount of efforts made by the Ministry and correct strategy followed by the Minister. We experienced a devastating and unprecedented drought in the year 1987-88 which was probably the worst drought in this century. But effective steps were taken immediately to combat the drought as a result of which it had only a marginal impact on our economy. We are very happy that our economy has acquired a resilience and has developed a capacity to absorb the shock of a devastating drought. But there is not much room for complacency because the base of agricultural production still remains uncertain, unstable and weak. In any year, if the monsoon does not favour us, we may experience a similar or more severe drought than we

had seen earlier. The drought relief measures which have been taken are purely temporary in character. The only permanent and effective drought relief measure is irrigation. Unfortunately, in our country only one-third of the land has irrigation facilities. The rest of the two-third of the area is entirely dependent upon the whims and caprices of nature. Therefore, greater amount of attention should be given to irrigation and allocations for irrigation should be increased so that we have a steady and consistent growth in agriculture sector.

We have observed that modern and scientific techniques of cultivation can be adopted only when irrigation facilities are available. Green Revolution has been possible in those States where they have increased irrigation potential and utilised the facilities to an optimum degree. Hence, there should be greater thrust on irrigation. Irrigation should be given top priority if we want to increase our agriculture production substantially.

We have also observed that with the popularisation of the high yielding varieties of crops, our farmers are using pesticides and insecticides in very large quantities. Unfortunately, multinational are importing banned materials from other countries and dumping them in our country and our farmers in their anxiety to get rid of pest and diseases, are using these insecticides in larger doses. This leads to environmental pollution. Water and air get polluted which is a great health hazard. Also, the residue of toxic material is left in the cereals and vegetables and we consume them and this causes a great health hazard. Therefore, Government should take very stringent and firm measures against the import of banned pesticides from other countries. The agricultural extension workers should also be given sufficient training in the use of insecticides and pesticides so that they are able to give correct guidance and help to the farmers to see that larger doses are not used.

One difficulty faced by the farmers of our country is the availability of quality seed.

Seed, as you know, is a very critical and very important factor in agricultural production. The seed that we find in the market is of substandard quality. Sometimes the seeds turn out to be spurious also. This results in disastrous consequences. Uptill now, we have not been able to make available quality seed to the farmers. There is a collusion between agricultural officers who certify the seed and the unscrupulous traders and the merchants who deal in seed as a result of which the seed which is passed as a certified seed is inferior in quality. Therefore, the Government should take very stringent measures against these unscrupulous traders and should make available to the farmers by having a mechanism for multiplication of foundation seeds and nucleus seeds.

Our Agricultural Extension Officers or village level agricultural workers should be given intensive practical training in the field. Because when they persuade and motivate the farmers to accept better techniques of production, unless they have practical experience, they cannot do it very effectively. It does not become very convincing and inspiring. Therefore there should be intensive practical training for those extension workers who carry the knowledge of laboratories in the field. There should be refresher courses for them so that this developing science, the information and the knowledge can be made available to the extension officers and the agricultural workers also. When there is a bumper crop and the production improves, the farmers are faced with a dilemma. Because due to over-production, there is a slump in the market and the prices of the commodities go down below the cost of production. So, there is a distress sale. This is a really strange contradiction that when the farmers want to produce more and work harder, the price that he gets become lower because there is no support price for all agricultural commodities which he produces. There is support price for some commodities, like, oil, paddy, wheat, cotton and jute. But that is also not systematic. Most of the time when the production is good, there is a good harvest and there is sufficient amount of grains in the market, the tendency

is that the prices go down and the farmers suffer. So, the Government should devise a mechanism by which they should procure all these agricultural commodities when there is very good production and a very rich harvest. I would like to point out here that we are giving subsidy to fertilizer to the tune of a few thousand crores of rupees but we have not made similar efforts to persuade the farmers to go in for organic manure. We have got cow dung and also farm waste in colossal quantity in our country.

14.00 hrs.

It can be utilised for making compost; that will provide manure for the land; compost and organic manure will improve the texture of the soil and sustain its fertility. But we do not give an incentive to the farmer to go in for organic manure in a very big way. I request the Agriculture Minister to provide some monetary incentive to the farmers so that they will utilise the waste material of the farm and the cow dung. There should be some effort to be made for the whole of the country for making this organic manure so that our dependence on fertiliser will be reduced and it is just possible that we may not have the need to import fertiliser by wasting our valuable foreign exchange.

Our research scholars and scientists have solved the problem of production to a very great extent by evolving hybrid seeds. But we have observed that this variety is extremely susceptible to diseases and pests. Therefore, the necessity is there to use insecticides and pesticides in very large quantities which pollute the atmosphere and which is health hazard. I request the Agriculture Minister to see that our agricultural scientists and research scholars make efforts to evolve that kind of a seed which is disease-resistant, which is pest-resistant, because we know that they develop immunity after some time and the farmer requires pesticides of very high potency so that it can be effective. Therefore, there is a need for research in this field so that we shall get those varieties of seeds which will stand not only the disease but also the pest attack.

[Sh. Nityananda Misra]

My hon. friend has suggested that there should be a greater emphasis on horticulture. Fruit is a very important item in our diet. There is also a possibility for export of fruits. If we have orchards throughout the country and sufficient amount of incentive is given to the farmer for going in for horticulture, then it will also lead to the improvement of environment to a considerable extent. Therefore, there should be a greater emphasis on horticulture also.

I would like to speak a few words about my district which has been in the grip of drought this year also. My district has been experiencing drought conditions from the year 1986 continuously; and these successive droughts have completely destroyed the rural economy in my district. In the year 1987, we had an unprecedented drought and 210 panchayats out of 225, were very severely affected; last year also, we faced a similar drought; nearly 1800 villages had this problem from 50 per cent to 74 per cent; and in the rest 300 villages the problem was more than 75 per cent. In my constituency only 5 per cent of the crop area gets irrigation facility; 95 per cent of the area is dry and rain fed; it is situated in the drought prone belt of the State. So, the drought condition appears almost every year; this year also, because of the drought condition, nearly one lakh people migrated to Madhya Pradesh and North India in search of jobs. The crops have been completely destroyed and rural indebtedness has become a very heavy burden; it has crushed the farmer completely. Due to recurrence of droughts, the farmers will not be able to repay their loans which they have taken from the cooperative societies or from the commercial banks; and now they do not have anything to fall back upon. Unemployment position has also become very serious. The question of under employment does not arise because employment itself is not available. The minimum wage is not given to the farmer; the wage is much less than the minimum wage prescribed by the Government. The people are in the condition of semi-starvation. I had a discussion with the

Minister and wrote a number of letters to him suggesting some of the steps which should be taken by the Central Government in this regard. The amount of grant that we received last year and also this year is very very inadequate. This year also though eight months have expired, substantial amount of relief has not been provided to us.

Another serious feature of the drought is that the sub-soil water sources have completely dried up and the tubewells that we have in the rural areas are drying up and they are becoming defunct. And in the towns also with a population of 60,000 there is absolute water scarcity and they are now providing one-fifth of the requirement of the water. Therefore, it has created a very alarming and a difficult situation.

I would like to suggest a few steps that the Agriculture Minister may be kind enough to take. We have got ten blocks in our district. They may be brought under the DPAP scheme. These ten blocks which are rain-fed do not have any source of irrigation. And these schemes should be funded centrally by the Central Government because the State Government is completely incapable of providing resources to combat the drought conditions that we have been experiencing year after year. We want at least 500 lift irrigation points. We have six tributaries of the river Mahanadi flowing in our district but we do not have any irrigation project. Therefore, we are not able to provide irrigation. I request the Central Government to provide funds for 500 lift irrigation points.

Water-shed management is a very important step which can be taken for preserving the moisture and water harvesting structures also will go a long way in replenishing the water resources in the ground level. And this should be funded by the Central Government and monitored by the Central Government so that the benefits will accrue to us as the State Government with its limited resources is unable to take up these schemes. There are five irrigation schemes pending with the CWC. They have not been cleared by them. When we ap-

proach the State Government they say that those schemes are lying with the CWC. When we approach the CWC they say that the State Government has not furnished the information, and that they are unable to do anything. I request the Agriculture Minister to expedite the clearance of these irrigation projects which when implemented will solve our problem of drought.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I oppose them because the agrarian policy and strategy pursued by the Union Government since independence have miserably failed to protect and safeguard the interests of a very vast majority of our farming community, namely, the small and marginal farmers, the share-croppers, the agricultural workers as well as the other poor people of the rural areas.

Our agrarian policy has in fact been formulated not with a view to protecting the interests of these people, but it is rather to provide a greater scope and opportunity to a few zamindars, landlords and industrialists to exploit the people who actually till the land and produce commodities with their sweat and blood.

The sole objective of our agrarian policy is to increase production. And, as a result of it production has increased considerably. But have our cultivators been benefited by the increase in production? No. With the increase in production, there has been an increase in their poverty also. Their hunger and starvation have increased, their unemployment and illiteracy have increased. The process of looting the land of the small and marginal farmer has become speedier resulting in the increase in the number of landless agricultural workers. Their purchasing capacity has declined. Their burden of loans has become heavier and even the per capita availability per day of cereals, pulses and other commodities or articles has also declined. It is a shame that after forty-two years of our independence, the hon. Finance Minister has to admit that due to persistent deficiency in production of most

pulses, the per-capita availability of pulses has been declined. In 1951, the per-capita availability of pulses per day was 61 grams, but it declined to 36 grams in 1987, and there was a further decline to 33 grams in 1988. What does it mean? It means that the more the peasants will produce, the less they will get. Then why do they produce more? This is a question, which deserves to be properly replied.

Sir, the Government is trying to present a rosy picture of the performance of our agricultural sector. But the prevailing situation indicates that our agrarian crisis has been deepening and sharpening day by day. It is a matter of serious concern that more and more land and other rural assets are being concentrated in the hands of a few. After four decades of our planned economy, the bottom thirty per cent of our rural household holds only four per cent of the rural assets while the share of the top thirty per cent is seventy-eight per cent.

In Punjab, 40.8 per cent of the cultivable land was under the ownership and possession of small and marginal farmers having holdings of less than two acres in 1975-76. But it had come down to only eleven per cent in 1985-86. On the other hand, the operational area under the ownership of big farmers having holdings of more than four hectares has gone up from 33.8 per cent in 1975-76 to 68.5 per cent in 1985-86. This had happened in Punjab, which is the heartland of our so-called green revolution, where modern production technology had been applied in a large scale. This single instance can act as an eye-opener. Unless basic land reform programmes are properly implemented, unless the distribution of ceiling surplus land is vigorously effected and unless the existing production strategy is changed, there will only be concentration of land and other rural assets in the hands of a few, throwing crores and crores of our rural people out of their livelihood. Sir, much has been said about land reforms, and about redistribution of the surplus land. But all these have provided to be a pious wish only. What is needed is, some positive and effective

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efforts to translate the pious wish into action. Only 29.64 lakh hectares of land have so far been declared surplus. Out of this, 24.37 lakh hectares of land have been taken possession and only 18.05 lakh hectares have been distributed. This distribution too in so many cases had been in paper only. The allottees did not get possession of the land, or were later evicted from the land. However, twenty per cent of the distributed land had been distributed in West Bengal alone though there exists only 3.6 per cent of the total cultivable land in the country. This success in distribution of the surplus land of the West Bengal Government clearly shows that nothing but strong political will is required. The Government at the Centre lacks that political will. Otherwise, the States ruled by Governments belonging to the same party as at the Centre, could go a long way in this regard. But till today only 6 per cent of the agricultural households own 50 per cent of the cultivable land and 94 per cent of them own the remaining 50 per cent of the cultivable land. The hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech has stated that agriculture is the priority sector in our plans. We may now examine what priority has been given to agriculture. My friend, Mr. Reddy, has already mentioned that point.

A provision of Rs. 1290 crores was made for agriculture in 1988-89 budget. In 1989-90 budget the allocation for agriculture has come down to Rs. 1203 crores. That means, the allocation is less by Rs. 87 crores compared to last year's allocation. In irrigation also, the allocation has declined by Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 217 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 205 crores in 1989-90. In rural development, there has been a marginal increase of Rs. 3 crores only. All these three—agriculture, irrigation and rural development—taken together, the budget provision in 1988-89 was Rs. 3266 crores and in 1989-90 it has come down to Rs. 3170 crores. So the allocation in 1989-90 is less by Rs. 96 crores as compared to that of last year. The total budgetary provision has increased by 8 per cent this year. If this ratio of increase

would have been maintained in agriculture, irrigation and rural development, then a sum of Rs. 278 crores more would have been required in addition to the allocation that was made in 1988-89. But that has not been done. Rather a sum of Rs. 96 crores has been cut. So the allocation represents an actual decline by Rs. 374 crores. This is the priority agriculture has been given to.

Government has proposed to launch a new intensive rural employment programme called the Nehru Rojgar Yojana. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made in the Budget for this programme. With this money the Government wants to provide gainful employment to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line in the selected 120 districts. 300 million people are living below the poverty line in the whole country. And in the selected 120 districts the number of people living below the poverty line will be at least 80 million comprising 16 million families, with five member in each family. An individual family can get only Rs. 330 if the entire amount of Rs. 500 crores is equally divided among these families. Therefore, a man can be provided employment for 33 days in a year for only Rs. 10 as wages per day. So it is not possible to provide intensive and gainful employment with such a meagre amount.

Another new programme i.e. free distribution of a pair of sarees to destitute woman has also been announced. May I ask the hon. Minister as why they are destitutes? Who is responsible for that? What steps have been taken to eliminate their destitution for ever? Are you allowing their destitution to survive only to take the advantage of pouring some mercey on them from time to time by means of distribution of a pair of sarees or the like?

Last year also a number of new programmes were announced. What has happened to those programmes? You promised to set up a National Agricultural Credit Relief fund. Has it been set up? Has your *Jaldhara* programme percolated down to cultivators? What is the achievement in implementing

the *Kutir Jyoti* programme till today? Have the farmers been provided with 7.5 per cent discount on various varieties of fertilisers? No. Then what is the use of announcing new programmes?

AN HON. MEMBER: For elections.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Now I would like to say a few words about the Special Jute Development Programme and Special Rice Production Programme. What are the main objectives of these programmes? The main objective of these programme is apparently to increase the production of raw jute and rice respectively. But what provision is there in these programmes? There is no provision of remunerative price of raw jute. There is no provision of enhancing the irrigation facilities. Only the sale of pesticides spray machines and other agricultural implements has been guaranteed under these programmes. The only objective of these programmes is to provide to the multinational companies a larger market for their goods. The agrarian policy of the Government has pushed our peasantry back on the verge of ruination, but these companies have been allowed to make huge profits. In 1965-66, the consumption of fertiliser was to the tune of 7,57,000 tonnes but now it is 90 lakh tonnes. In 1966, the number of tractors in the country was 54,000 and in 1980, it rose to 5,23,000. The number of energised pump sets was two lakhs in 1960-61, but in 1984-85 it had gone up to 35,54,000. So, it is not the peasantry but the owner of the factories who have been benefited by our agricultural policy.

The price index of raw jute has increased to 175 points—1970 being the base year—but the price index of jute products has risen to 242 points. The price indices of cotton and sugar cane have gone up to 185 and 180 points respectively. But the price index of chemical fertilisers has reached the level of 239 and that of agricultural implements, such as, sprayers, etc. has gone up to 450. As regards pesticides, it is 500. The Government appears to be over-satisfied and very much complacent with the perform-

ance of our agricultural sector. It has become customary for the Government that the year in which there is a good crop, it glorifies its production strategy and claims the credit, but the year in which there is a failure of crop, it blames the weather conditions. But they never take into account the inherent weaknesses and the anti-peasantry aspect of their policy. The production of raw jute has declined from 10.89 million bales in 1985-86 to 7.35 million bales in 1986-87 and again to 5.80 bales in 1987-88. This decline in production is largely attributed to a decline in acreage as well as in productivity, as admitted by the Government.

Sir, it can be very emphatically said that during the next year there will be further decline in acreage. Unless remunerative price of raw jute is ensured, no one can expect that raw jute production will reach a high level as expected. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take proper steps to ensure remunerative price for the agricultural produce, to ensure re-distribution of the ceiling surplus land among the landless cultivators, to ensure enactment of Central Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural workers.

Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our economy. But till today this backbone is not strong. It is very much vulnerable and weak. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, our economy as a whole will not be able to stand erect. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know which particular point I should deal here. My predecessors by and large have touched different areas, which if tackled properly can help the agriculturists in this country. I want to restrict myself only to one particular aspect and that aspect is the price fixation of agricultural produce. In 1965, Government appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission. Since then, so many resolutions were brought in. So many Members, including Prof. Ranga, senior-most Member spoke on it and ulti-

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

mately four and a half year back, we found that APC has been converted into Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission. The contents are the same. The method is the same. Only the nomenclature is changed. At least, in the Indian Railways, when they change the name from 3rd class to 2nd class, they at least give mattress on the berth or seat. But here only the nomenclature is changed but no more facilities are given to the agriculturists.

When I asked a question about how the prices are fixed I was informed of 13 conditions or criteria on which agricultural produce prices were fixed. In that, they have also said that the demand and supply rule shall be applicable. For the things that we produce, the demand and supply rule is applicable. When things are produced in public undertakings and factories, for those goods, demand and supply rule does not operate. It is the price quoted by that particular industry that is final. I do not know. Why is this discrepancy? Is it not a factory? Is it not a production, as any other production made in the factory? I want to know what is the difference between the production in agriculture and production in say, mining or any other field. If the same principles are applied here, I think, most of the head ache is likely to disappear.

When I was trying to study this problem in depth and when I thought of bringing a Bill which I introduced last time, namely the Agricultural Prices Fixation Bill, I tried to scan through some of the objectives of the IV Pay Commission. In the Introductory Part, they started with the remark of the Springton Commission appointed by the Britishers in the year 1912 or 1915. After that, another commission was there. Then of course, in free India we had three more Commissions and in the Fourth Commission, they have explained how the theory of giving wages and salaries to Government servants has been arrived at. It is very interesting. Now they have come to realise the importance of many things and they say it is not just the

existence of the Government Officer or the Government servant for which he should be paid but his social needs also should be considered and he should be paid for it. It is a very good laudable objective that his social needs should be considered and they should be met. It is necessary and compulsory for the Government to see that their social needs are maintained.

But, when you speak of agriculture, you speak of supply and demand position, you speak about what we have invested including the rent of our land and our own labour and you give us only 2% or 3% or some 5% on the return. What about the social obligation to my own family? Am I not expected to teach my children? Am I to deprive them of all the technical courses? Am I expected to put my children in the primary school only which is available there and which runs most of the time without teachers?

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): That is also not available.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What about health? There are no roads. There is no infrastructure for agricultural development. You want me to work in that area where the doctors are reluctant to go. 350 doctors have refused to go to rural areas.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Why is it so?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No comments. Let the Minister reply. Why are you going on asking questions?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I do not know. We are on the same platform. This is the state of affairs. I want to know why we are being discriminated against. When you give loans to the industrialist, it is credit. That credit facility is available to the industrialist. When you give us, it is only loan though it is called credit. The whole property is mortgaged. The whole plot is mortgaged with the bank. I want to know why. If in the case of the industrialist, only that much plot and machinery is mortgaged and for the rest of the things he is free, why do you do that with us? When

the crops fail, the cooperative banks, especially under the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India which has already been very kind to the cultivators in reducing the rate of interest by 3%, demand the money back from the farmer and so, even the zinc sheets and the roof of the house is taken off and it is sold away. I want to know why.

The other day we discussed in one of the scientific and technology meetings, the different schemes that can help us to fight drought. The medical research came forward and they told us that they have been able to find out some tablet which can quench the thirst of a man. Mr. friend Mr. Charanjit Singh Walia and I were sitting together. I asked him "How are you going to give this pill to your cow or bull because they want more water?" At that meeting, we were told that we can have artificial rains also. It is good. Our science and technology is doing wonderful work but, with all these things, mind you, we have not been able to make our agriculturist stand on his legs.

One thing for which I should compliment our Government is that before Independence, they promised that they will reconstruct agriculture. They could not do that. But, they have been definitely doing their best by offering land to the farmer through right to the tiller, by abolishing zamindari, by providing high-yielding variety seed, fertiliser, irrigation facilities, regulated market, warehousing corporation godowns, and all these things. But these things are not enough. What is required more is not only these facilities but a proper price that is paid to him. Sir, you will be shocked to know that the Government offers Rs. 170 per quintal for wheat whereas the handling charges of one bag of that foodgrains—whether it is rice or wheat—are Rs. 107. This reply was given on the Floor of this House. The extra money that the Government has taken on handling charge, does it go to meet the social needs of the Government servants? I want to know the details in this regard. For producing one quintal of wheat, the Government pays me Rs. 170 and for handling the same bag, it gives the FCI Rs. 107 or Rs. 109. Sir, please

see the discrepancy in this regard. The Government has to plug the loopholes of that Department and give us something more. After the meeting was over, I told some of my friends that if Indian agriculture was failing anywhere it was failing in one way, that is the agriculturists are not given the prices that they rightfully deserve. For the whole of this country, the Government wants one price. In this regard, I would like to say that in the matter of payment of DA, CCA etc. The Government has discriminated against big cities and small towns, etc. I think, the Government gives more house-rent allowance and other things for the employees serving in the cities. The foodgrains produced under dry cultivation fetches the same price as foodgrains produced in Bihar and Haryana where 80 per cent of the land is under irrigation. Does it mean the yield will be the same? Does it mean the quality will be the same? I think, it is not so. But still the Government has taken all precautions to see that the man from the rural area does not come up. Sir, you hail from Tamil Nadu. You please tell us as to what is the condition of the cultivators in your State. You will agree with me that this particular way of putting all the states on the same footing will have to be given up. The Government will have to have at least 3-5 agro-climatic zones and the prices should be fixed in accordance with the yield of that area.

I now come to the new scheme that was started two years ago i.e. the Crop Insurance Scheme. Again, I would like to say that a very nice name has been given. I do appreciate it. But I also told Shri Makwana who luckily happened to handle that Department that this is not crop insurance and this is nothing but he is ensuring the loan that he has given to us. We are insured for Rs. 100/- and if our crop fails, the Government gives us Rs. 150/-. Further out of this amount, Rs. 100/- is taken away by way of loan plus an interest of Rs. 12/-. The total comes to Rs. 112/- and only Rs. 38/- remains for all the risk that the farmer has undertaken. I have never seen thinks business. When the Government takes the average yield or standard yield, 80 per cent of it is average yield. There also, it

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has been reduced. When the Government speaks to us, it speaks about strategy. When the Government gives us money under the scheme, it brings it down to 80 per cent and start counting. Why all these things are done? Whom are we fooling? Are we not fooling those poor kisans who are producing food for us? How long can we fool them? They have started sending their representatives to this House. Their boys have started studying economic, agricultural economic etc. Their boys have also started entering the Government service like IAS, IPS etc. It will be wrong on our part to think that this thing can continue for long. It will not continue for long. We will have to see that they are paid properly and looked after properly and all the infrastructure is given to them.

Lastly, I hope all the gods in the Ministry of Agriculture like Shri Hari-ji, Shri Shyamlal-ji, Shri Prabhu-ji and Shri Janardhan-ji and the head priest Shri Bhajan Lal-ji will look after us properly. There is already a cry do not produce more than what you require. If you do that you will fetch more price. Shri Sharad Joshi has given this call. Some day, it is bound to catch the imagination. You will be failing in that. Just now, my predecessor Mishraji congratulated the Minister. I do not know if I have to congratulate the Ministers or their stars. Luckily, their stars are very good. I want them to look after this.

14.40 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): I rise to support the Demands for Grants for Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture is a crucial sector of our economy. The largest employment is generated by agriculture. The highest percentage of GNP is contributed by agriculture. And I must congratulate the Ministry and the Government that the performance on the agriculture front is satisfactory. This year, we are going in for a record production. This season, it is predicted that we will be exceeding the target. Our production may go

up to 52 million tonnes as against 47 million tonnes in 1985 when we have the peak production. Even with all this, I do not feel that we have exploited the full potential of Indian agriculture. We are yet to achieve the peak in agricultural production. Why I say so is that our average yield per hectare with regard to wheat is 1848 kilogram. Whereas the world average is 2,144 kilograms per hectares. Similarly, in rice, our average yield per hectare is 2,025 kilogram whereas the world average is more than 3000 kilogram. Again, in the field of fertilizer consumption, we are far below the target. Even the Punjab, where the per hectare consumption of fertilizer is the highest is lower than many developing and developed countries. Why I say this is because in spite of the best performance of the Agriculture Department and the Ministry, we have not yet achieved the peak in the production. This does not detract from the fact that we have made great strides in agriculture. Over the last few years, we have even doubled the production in agriculture. But yet we should continue our efforts to achieve the peak production in agriculture for which there is a large potential in our country.

There are various factors which are to be attended to in order to increase further our production to achieve the peak position in agriculture. The most important is certainly the production of high yielding varieties of crops both food crops and cash crops. I agree that our scientists have done well. They have done a good job. The Green Revolution was made possible because of the achievement of our scientists in this field. But we have to pay special attention to this fact.

Our farmers are financially in a difficult position and the capacity of our farmers being what it is, they cannot consume fertilizer in an abundant measure. Therefore, the result should be so oriented as to produce high yielding varieties, at low intake of fertilizers. I understand that with regard to wheat we have made some achievement. Not only in wheat, with regard to rice and other commercial crops also research

should be conducted.

Another important aspect is the scientific protection of plants where much research is being done. New genetic engineering has opened new possibilities of evolving disease resistant seeds and I commend the research on that side. But when I went through the budgetary documents, I found that in this sector the amount allotted last year was Rs. 96 crores; but actually what has been spent is only Rs. 95 crores. I understand that for the next year they have increased the allocation to Rs. 110 crores. I hope, more attention will be paid to this side of plant protection. I am not saying that we have not achieved anything. But I only say that more attention should be paid to it because it is a very crucial sector which can revolutionise the whole agricultural economy of our country.

In this connection, I cannot but say something about the Rootwilt disease that is affecting the coconut farms in Kerala. For the last forty years the coconut farms in Kerala have been affected by the Rootwilt disease and many districts in Kerala have been affected by now. Much research has been and is being done on this side. The fact is that coconut is the backbone of Kerala's economy. The Government's record shows that about ten million people are dependent for their livelihood on coconut cultivation. Unfortunately so far no proper remedy has been discovered for this Rootwilt disease. I read in some newspapers that CPCRI, a unit under ICAR which is a coconut research station, has discovered the organisms causing this disease. Maybe, they have discovered the organisms. But they have not so far come out with a remedy for this disease. I would request the Ministry to give whatever assistance needed in this regard so that we should fight this disease in all earnestness.

When apple was affected by some serious disease it was declared as a national disease and all assistance was given by the Government to tackle that disease. Likewise I would request that in the case of coconut also it should be considered as a national

disease and all assistance should be given for fighting this disease.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Likewise cotton also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: With regard to cotton also as Prof. Rangaji says. I fully agree with him.

You yourself have admitted in this report that coconut oil is a good vegetable oil. Everybody knows that a lot of people especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and other States use coconut oil for cooking purposes. It is an edible oil. But you are not declaring coconut as an oil seed. I should say that it is a discrimination. I don't see any reason for this kind of discrimination against coconut. I urge upon you that coconut should also be declared as an oil seed and all the assistance given to other oil seeds should also be given to coconut.

Regarding plant protection, I would say one word about pepper. Even though pepper is a commodity that is exported from our country, the production of pepper is coming under Agriculture Ministry. You must know that in the 50s, India was the largest exporter of pepper. 80% of the world pepper export trade was from India. Today it is 20%. Nothing has been done to encourage the pepper growers and now pepper is affected by a serious disease, which is called 'quickwilt'. 25 thousand hectares of cultivated land in Kerala have been affected by this disease. On the first of March, the Pepper Board had recommended to the Ministry that a chemical called 'Ridomol', the only chemical that can be used against this disease and which has also been recommended by ICAR Scientists, be imported. It is more than a month; since the request has been pending with the Ministry. So far no sanction has been given for importing this. By every day's delay, the country is losing two lakhs of foreign exchange in dollars. As I said, 25 thousand hectares of pepper cultivation have been affected by this disease. Today itself, you call the Officer-in-charge and take him to task and see that it is sanctioned immedi-

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ately. 99% of the pepper growers are small cultivators. They cannot afford to pay a very big price for this. I request that 175 tons of Ridomil should be imported, duty-free and it should be made available to the growers.

Sir, with regard to the price aspect, I do not want to go into that, because everybody has spoken about that. I would only like to say one thing. There is a complaint from farmers and producers all over the country that the norms used by the Commission, while fixing the price on the basis of cost, etc., do not reflect the cost of inputs. I would only request that the norms should be revised so that the agriculturists throughout the country get a better price. What about the commodities which are not given support price? For example coconut. It is very vital as far as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other Southern States are concerned. Now Orissa and West Bengal are also growing coconut. For coconut, there is no support price at all. This year, the price of coconut in Kerala has fallen like anything and the growers are selling coconut at throw-away prices.

(Interruptions)

Sir, three years before when there was such a situation, our Prime Minister was kind enough to intervene and direct the Agriculture Ministry to step in and procure coconut. NAFED was entrusted with this work. This year, since the prices have fallen so much, I would request that NAFED be asked to step in to procure coconuts, till the prices become normal.

Again, coming to the Rural Development sector, I would congratulate the Prime Minister for announcing the Nehru Rojgar Yojana where RLEGP and NREP have been amalgamated. I would however like to sound a word of caution here. The funds allotted under NREP and RLEGP are spent by the State Governments. I do not say that they squander away the funds. But there is no mechanism to monitor this. It may be the Government of the Congress party or any

other party. In every State, there should be some mechanism to monitor this. The money is given by the Central Government and the Central Government has no control over this expenditure. When this new scheme is implemented, I suggest that there should be sufficient provision for monitoring this and to see how the money is spent and those officials who are responsible for squandering away the money should be taken to task. This report states that the Prime Minister has written to the State Chief Ministers, regarding the functioning of the co-operative societies, that election should be conducted regularly and as far as possible supersession of elected societies should be avoided. Sir, what is happening in my State? Elected societies have been superseded without any reason. Officials who are willing and pliable are appointed. Bogus voters' lists are made and elections are conducted. There is undue interference on the part of the State Governments. I would request that since NCDC is giving money for the cooperative societies, the NCDC and Central Government cooperative department should have some control over the way the elections are held and cooperation department is administered. With these words I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture is the mainstay of the people of our country and our country's development depends on agriculture only, but it is regrettable that this sector has not attracted Government's attention nor does the Government has any concern for the people depending on agriculture except that they do express concern in speeches and this is the reason that backwardness continues to persist even after so many years of independence. The main reason for this is negligence of agriculture. Government has mentioned the 'Green Revolution' as one of its achievements and though it is a fact that some states have really ushered in 'Green Revolution' and agriculture has developed there, yet a large

part of the country is still very backward in the field of agriculture. It has been stated that the Government has achieved great success in this field and this year being the election year, tall claims will be made, but it is very simple to sum up the situation. Even today, agriculture depends upon nature and we cannot claim even after 40 years of independence that if nature is not favourable to agriculture, we shall be able to maintain the level of production. What happens generally is that when we receive good monsoons and consequently production increase, the Government takes credit for it saying that its efforts have bore fruits but when there is drought and the production decreases, Government says that the nature has been unkind and that nobody can help in it.

Even today the expectations of our farmers are not that high. All that they want is that they should be assured of water supply for irrigation throughout the country, but the Government has not been able to assure even this much to the farmers even 40 years after independence. Our farmer work hard day and night and all that he needs is water for irrigation, but alas, a large part of our cultivable land is still un-irrigated. Our basic problems are floods and drought and both of them are related to agriculture, but Government has not so far been able to find a solution because both are inter-connected. If the work is done properly, the water which causes floods can be utilised in the drought affected and scarcity-prone areas and in that case both these calamities can prove to be complementary to each other, but this is not happening at present.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot is being said about farmers, but one good thing that has emerged this year or the last year is that an awakening is being witnessed among the farmers. They have started thinking in terms of struggling for their rights and raising their standard of living. They are becoming increasingly aware that the Government is ignoring them. It is my considered opinion that no matter how grossly Government

ignores them, the farmers are becoming self-reliant. They are launching agitations. They are looking towards handful of industrial labourers and wondering how they manage to get their demands accepted by organising themselves, whereas the demands of the people who constitute 80 per cent of the population are being ignored. They know that they are being ignored because they are not organised, do not take part in processions and are unable to pressurise the Government. Due to this, they are being looted and are being exploited. The people who feed the country, play a prominent role in the economic development and toil hard day and night, are neglected. They are hungry and there is no one to listen to their grievances.

Demand is often raised that agriculture should be categorised as industry or remunerative prices should be fixed for their produce, but it is not being done. One of our colleagues belonging to the ruling party has just stated that there are some problems before the Government relating to agricultural prices. He has explained in detail the indifferent attitude of the Government in the matter. I feel that his points are worth noting. Why do the Government not pay remunerative prices to the farmers? Assurances have been given here many times and hon. Shri Bhajan Lal has also given assurances many times. There are no two opinions among the members on the subject whether they belong to the ruling party or to the Opposition. Every speaker will raise this question in the House and every time the same stereotyped reply will come saying that these things as such, how can their prices are essential commodities consumed by the common man and, be increased. The bogey of general price rise in consequence is also raised.

We find that the prices of industrial goods go up every year but the prices of the farmers' produce fall every year. The Government must offer them remunerative prices. If Government do away with subsidy. It will not be acting in the welfare of the farmers. If it wants to give reasonable and

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remunerative prices to the farmers, it will have to take recourse to subsidy. It is a must to inspire the farmers to increase their production. Keeping in view the level of awareness among the farmer, it is necessary to give them remunerating prices. At the same time, supply of agricultural commodities to the consumers at reasonable price will have to be ensured. For this, the Government will have to come into the picture, and then only it can be ensured.

Another point which I want to submit is about the farmers' debts. Whether he owes debt to the banks, cooperative societies or to the money lenders, his condition is pitiable. The laws are there, but they are rarely helpful to the farmers in the country. When discussion on farmers is made here, our Minister of Agriculture thinks of only rich and big farmers. But the real farmer in the village who works hard in the fields along with his family members is in bad plight. This farmer is under heavy burden of debt. The outstanding loans of big industrialists are written off. Therefore, the farmers of the entire country are justified in demanding writing off of their outstanding debts, so that they are able to get new loans to improve their lot. I want to say one thing about the condition in the villages of the country. The ownership of the land is concentrated in a few hands. The policy adopted by the Congress Government since pre-independence has been to acquire the surplus land from the zamindars and to distribute it to the tillers. The ruling party members say that the same policy is being followed even today. Laws for land reforms have been enacted but big zamindars have still managed to corner vast lands. Somehow or the other they have been able to retain the lands and they are not giving it away to the landless. Prosperity cannot be brought about in the country until the land is allotted to the tiller. It is true that agriculture production has gone up in some states, but on the whole there are people in India who own vast chunks of land, but do not know where exactly that land is located. Therefore, such land must be taken away. In

the end, I want to say a few points about my own district.

The yield per hectare in Bihar is low as compared to other States. The yield per hectare in India is low as compared to other countries. The same is the case with Bihar vis-a-vis other States. Although, the land of entire Ganga plateau, of which this district is a part, is fertile and the farmers are also hardworking but there is no arrangements for irrigation and supply of electricity. Land is not protected against floods and drought. Therefore, my submission is that you must think seriously about Bihar. The Prime Minister has just hinted about a new employment scheme and I feel it is a step in the right direction. He has stated that plans should be formulated at the district level because the conditions vary from district to district. The plan should be formulated according to the irrigational needs of a particular district. There are big rivers in my constituency but they are not perennial rivers and as such, the farmers cannot depend on rivers for irrigation. I have been pressing for a demand since 1980 that when a canal from the Ganga can be taken to the south, why it cannot be done in Bihar. During the rainy season, when there is excess water in the Ganga, this water can be taken to Nalanda and other districts through canal, and thus water resources can be created by constructing a canal from Rajgiri hills and electricity can be generated. Attention should be paid towards establishing agro-based industries in this area. If Government takes up all such works, prosperity can be brought about in my area.

In the end, I want to say one more think. Before independence, potato traders from erstwhile Punjab (now in Pakistan) used to come to Bihar Sharif to buy potato seed, but now when we have our own Government, people from Nalanda have to go Punjab to buy quality seed. Earlier, best variety of Potato was grown in Bihar Sharif, but now we have to go to Punjab for the same. Why should not a research centre be opened in this area so that quality seed is made available to the people. A small research centre

has been opened there but it has no utility. Potato is grown on a large scale in our area, and therefore, a research centre must be established there so that a high yielding variety of Potato could be developed. Potatoes and onions are exported from other areas but not from Bihar. Such discrimination should not be made. Improved varieties are grown in our area and, therefore, arrangements for their export should also be made. With these words I conclude.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find myself in agreement with almost all the points that are made by the Members of this House from all sides and this has been the experience during every debate, I mean every debate on agriculture, yet the farmers' condition does not seem to be improving as much as we would wish. I am also glad that Opposition parties have now come forward for the first time to ask for parity between agriculturalists and non-agriculturalists, between agricultural prices and non-agricultural prices. Today there is unanimity among all members of Parliament as well as all political parties. It may be because the elections are coming very soon and they have to go back to the people. Therefore, they must speak in the interest of the people in order to get their support. Once they come back here, what will happen? Even some of the members on the Treasury Benches have to be at the mercy of the bureaucracy, banks and other forces which are behind them, with the result that the farmers' condition seems not to improve as much as the private members on the ruling side themselves wish for. Even in those days, when Choudhary Charan Singh became the Finance Minister and later the Prime Minister and when the Janata Party was in power, the position was just the same. For a very long time, I have been asking for agricultural prices to be fixed by the Government and for the appointment of a Commission to fix these prices. As Mr. Rathod has informed the House just now, at long last the Agricultural Prices Commission came to be established, but there were no non-official

members in it. With great difficulty, we were able to make the Government and the bureaucracy agree to appoint one non-official member, afterwards to increase the number to two and now at long last, to three. Then we also wanted at least one of these members to represent agricultural labour. Till today, it has not been acceded. Even when Indira Gandhiji was about to go to Swarg, they tried to resist her decision to have the name changed from Agricultural Prices Commission to Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission. After the present Prime Minister came in, we are able to see that the name continues to be the same, that is, Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission. One might say what is there in a name. But once the word 'costs' is included in the name, you have got to take into consideration the costs of the agricultural produce and thereafter the prices which could be paid by the consumers, so that there will be some balance between the two and justice is done to all. Therefore, it must be the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission only. But then, who are the members and how do they function? It is the same bureaucracy which prepares the base. The non-official members only suggest certain things or give their minutes of dissent or what may be called 'notes'. Well, the notes take care of themselves and the Minister need not bother! Whatever the official members decide upon, is being accepted and acted upon. After the new Ministers have come in, there has been some slight change. But it is more a matter of courtesy.

Therefore, something has got to be done in regard to this. A lot has been said by so many of our members. They say, "Should not the farmers be paid remunerative prices? Not only that, should they not get a living wage and a living which would be honourable and social?" But today it is not so. Something has got to be done very quickly so that people would not accuse us of saying it only for the sake of elections. Then, how are we going to achieve this parity? Just now our friends have referred to it. And again and again, we have been repeating it. A farmer's son is willing to go as a peon, as a

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sewer for stitching the sacks of wheat and rice. He prefers that work. Why? Because, he is paid much more. He is looked after in every possible manner. There are insurance schemes for him. Credit also is being offered to him at a concessional rate. How long do you think that the farmers would be able to carry on their work or put up with this kind of miserable existence? All of us agree on that. But when it comes to doing it, we are not able to carry conviction with the bureaucracy. Who are the bureaucrats? They are our own sons and daughters. Once they go into it, they begin to think in different terms. So, the scales have got to be settled properly. How to do it? We wanted credit to be made available to our farmers. Then come various gradations, concessions here and there. But at what rate of interest? Without taking into consideration the rate of inflation, whether it is 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 and so on, the concessions are given. After that, they seem to think that the farmer will become a rich man if he is not charged interest at the rate of 15 per cent or 16 per cent. Mr. Rathod has told just now that if we want to have a *jhonpri* even the zinc sheets are to be auctioned in order to repay the loans.

Recently, we have had to plead with the Government for the abolition of penal rate of interest. In the end, they went back again to the ancient practice and said in a desperate manner that repayment should not be more than 100 per cent at any rate. But in the meanwhile, the compound interest is being charged. All these things have got to go. Simple interest has got to be insisted upon and the rate of interest has got to be as reasonably low as is possible. That is not being done.

We have been able to abolish civil debtors' jails but at the same time the decrees are being taken against our farmers and their properties are being auctioned. We have got to take a decision that agricultural lands ought not to be auctioned for repayment of crop loans or for payments which are pending because of bad seasons. Some

clear or definite decisions have got to be taken and have to be imposed.

Then, there are cooperatives. The elections must be held but they should be free and fair. Once the elections are held and cooperatives come into action, then there should not be any official oppression or official control over them—whoever may be the Minister, whichever Party he may belong to. That is not the position today. Once you fix the prices, where is the guarantee that it would be sold at that price and not less and there would not be any distress sales? Therefore, I plead for a Joint Committee of the Cabinet under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Agriculture including the representatives of the Ministries of Irrigation, Finance and Commerce, Power etc.

Today, there is trouble for tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh. A minimum price was fixed with the consent of the traders at Rs. 22/- per kg. They bid only for Rs. 15/- or something like that and not more. It was supposed to be an open market. There was nobody else to buy and the farmers were obliged to sell because they were badly in need of money not only for their own maintenance but for the repayment of crop loans and so on. Therefore, they were in distress. So is the case with people who are growing coconut, cotton and various other commodities. You take the case of potatoes in Himachal Pradesh, then onions in Maharashtra. It goes on like that.

Therefore, there must be a complete harmonious working, understanding among the Agriculture Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the Commerce Ministry so that the moment a complaint comes, a serious complaint comes, of any distress sale or the failure of the market to pay the minimum price fixed by the Government, then this Sub-Committee of the Cabinet should go into action and they should direct the State Trading Corporation to go into the market and offer to purchase these things. Only that kind of an arrangement will work in favour of the farmer and against these traders.

Similarly, in regard to water, for instance, more and more irrigation is needed for larger area. Now, the Irrigation Ministry is going in its own way. Therefore, that Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has got to be there under the leadership of the Agriculture Ministry. The food industries are coming in. They have also got to be brought into this just as you have brought a number of Ministries under Human Resources Ministry. Here, similarly, there should be the re-organisation of our Cabinet system so that the Agriculture Minister would become the centre of that fulcrum.

Now, having done that, how to get remunerative prices to be fixed up and then to be paid? These urban people refuse to pay anything more? But, at the same time, only the other day, the bank people threatened to go on strike. Higher salaries were granted to them. Every one else is being given higher salaries. At whose cost? They were given at the cost of agriculturists. This imbalance has got to be corrected.

I am glad that our new Prime Minister, during the last four years, has been educating himself about the sufferings, about the needs, about the kind of life our farmers are carrying on. Therefore, he has come to be quite alive to their needs. So, he has been turning the scale more and more in favour of agriculturists, but it is not enough. He has got to assert himself; he cannot do it by himself. The whole of the Party has got to assert itself. A new orientation is needed. Unless that kind of a new orientation comes to be exhibited in actual evidence long before the elections, indeed half way between one election and another, it would not be possible for us of to get any kind of justice done to our farmers.

My hon. friend, a Communist Member, made a suggestion that there should be a minimum wage fixed for agricultural workers; that is very badly needed. When you cannot implement a minimum price, how is it possible for you to implement the minimum wage? But how can there be any minimum wage at all unless a labour representative is

there on the Agricultural Costs & Prices Commission? That is the reason why I wanted all the time to have a representative on behalf of the agricultural workers on this Commission so that these official members would be made aware of the demands being made for a living wage for agricultural workers? Based upon that, minimum wage for the farmer should be fixed; his own labour and contribution for his own supervision should be fixed; then for both of them. At least one employment insurance scheme should also be there; complete employment for the whole year for one male member at least in every family should be there; one who owns the land; one who does not own the land but yet works on the land; these three calculations have got to go into the making of the figure for agricultural costs; and once you reach that agricultural cost, you have got to put it to the society as a whole on behalf of the Government: "Are you willing to pay for it or not? If you are not willing to pay for it, if you want any reduction, are you agreeable for any reduction in your emoluments, in your salary, allowances, pension and all the rest?" You are not willing. Therefore, agree to this. That is the only way in which we can argue with these urban people, with these professional people, with this bureaucracy and the rest of them. Now, are we going to do it? The time has come when we have got to do it, and I hope under the leadership of our Prime Minister and our Ministers in charge of Agriculture, and all those others who will be associated with them in the Cabinet Sub-Committee that I am suggesting, we would be able to carry conviction to our urban masses.

Then I would like to take up two points on which there seems to be some disagreement. My hon. friend from Bihar was talking of big landlords. Where are the big landlords after the ceiling law? Is not Mitakshari law applicable there? If a farmer has got three sons, is not the farm being split up into four holdings? Then, within just two generations, these forty years, does it not come down? Has it not come down? If it has not come down, there is something wrong between their administration and those people who

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

are in power there, in their legislatures and behind the Ministers and so on, otherwise the ceiling law and the Mitakshari law, both of them are bound to bring down the extent of land that a farmer owns and cultivates.

Then, secondly, we have learnt in those days when there were zamindari systems, when I was leading also all our friends there against the Zamindari system and we were inveigling against landlordism. That landlordism has gone. Today it is all small holdings and below the ceiling. Then, as far as these people are concerned, look at Russia. All those Communist friends were so very angry with me, when I was standing up for the farmers. I was against their support for the 17th Amendment to the Constitution aimed against our peasants that was being proposed at that time from this side and I had to part company with my friends on this side and go there and be the head of an Opposition Party in order to fight against the 17th Amendment. We fought it. Thanks to Jawaharlal Nehru's loyalty to the conception of democracy, in the end, he said, "All right, we have fought enough. Let us come to an agreement." We reached an agreement and we saved our self employed farmers here in our country, whereas there in Soviet Russia their Motherland, or God only knows what has happened. Soviet Russia witnessed the butchery of millions of farmers, our brethren. Now their collective graves are being opened up and they find in them the skeletons of millions and millions of peasants people. In India, our democracy has saved us from that misery. We have been able to triumph against that fate. Our farmers are saved from that kind of a fate and they are assured of their holdings. But there, even now they are not so sure of the continuance of their holdings. Even here, so long as these banks are given the power to put their land to auction and threaten them with the loss of their land holdings—and that is why the relations between the banks on the one side and the farmers on the other have got to be put on a more rational basis and I hope that our friends in charge of the Ministry, Bhajan

Lalji and Yadavji, would be able to succeed in this direction.

We need more fertilizers and were also insecticides. They are a must for the protection of the crops. Plant protection and discovery of new plants are to be developed. We have yet to construct sufficient number of warehouses in order to preserve these things. We have got to minimise the losses that the country is incurring through bad management or through the effect of bad seasons on our warehousing and grain storage. Then we have also to improve the processing side of our agriculture and the preparation of our agricultural products for the market. In all these directions, the Government is moving, but not fast enough, the Government is moving rightly but not spiritedly. I would like them to move much faster and more spiritedly. We want green revolution. We have been able to achieve a part of it. So much more of it has got to be achieved. And in that direction, we want the grand old conception of Dr. K.L. Rao and various other people for taking the Ganga water right down to the fulfilment of the Cauveri. Thousands of crores of rupees would be needed for this. We are now borrowing from other countries and we are raising it in our own country also. With the cooperation of our farmers and other people, we should be able to raise those funds—not through taxation alone, through taxation a part of it—through efficient management at the Government level and minimising the Government and from the savings of our own people. Farmers themselves could be persuaded to set apart two per cent or one per cent of the sale price which they are able to obtain in order to build up necessary funds for taking water along the way right down to villages and preventing all surplus river water and flood water from going into the sea on one side and preventing it from destroying our crops on the other side. And in that way, we can increase the total percentage of the irrigated land in our country. We can also make the Jaldhara conception of our Prime Minister a much greater success so that the water table could be raised by the construction of lakhs of tanks all over India.

15.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ACCIDENT TO BANGALORE—NEW DELHI KARNATAKA EXPRESS ON 18.4.1989 ON BINA-JHANSI SECTION OF CENTRAL RAILWAY

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): I deeply regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate accident to train No. 927 Down Bangalore-New Delhi Karnataka Express at about 14.36 hours on 18.4.1989 on the Bina-Jhansi double line section of Jhansi Division of Central Railway. While this train with two engines and 21 coaches was on run between Lalitpur and Dailwara stations, twelve coaches marshalled 9th to 20th from train engines derailed, of which 9 coaches—10th to 18th—capsized. Due to this derailment, as per available information, 67 persons lost their lives and 137 persons sustained injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, Medical Relief Vans from Jhansi and Bina were rushed to the site. Divisional Railway Manager, Jhansi along with his officers immediately left for the site of accident.

General Manager, Central Railway accompanied by other senior officers left from Bombay by air to oversee the relief arrangements.

My senior colleague, Shri Madhavrao Scindia proceeded to the site by road and remained there through the night to meet patients in the Hospitals and oversee rescue arrangements. Member Engineering, Railway Board also left for the site from New Delhi.

The injured persons were taken to the Civil Hospital at Lalitpur soon after the accident. The local civil administration and people of Lalitpur also responded promptly and rendered valuable assistance in rendering medical aid to the injured.

Arrangements were made to transfer 32 of the injured persons to Railway Hospital at Jhansi the same evening.

The stranded passengers and those of the injured who wanted to continue their journey after medical aid were cleared by the various trains viz., Jhelum Express, Shatabdi Express and G.T. Express. A special train was also run from Jhansi to New Delhi to clear all the left-over passengers of Karnataka Express.

The Railways had also made special arrangements at New Delhi station for medical attention to the injured arriving by the various trains. 12 of the injured persons were taken to the Railway Hospital at New Delhi for further attention. Ten of these have already left the Hospital.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the identified dead and to those with grievous and simple injuries is being arranged. This will be in addition to the compensation payable to the injured and to the next of kin of the deceased under the directions of the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioner to be nominated by the Uttar Pradesh State Government

Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, under the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism who also reached the site will commence the statutory inquiry into this accident from 21.4.1989.

I and my senior colleague, Shri Madhavrao Scindia and all railway men and women extend our deep condolences to the kith and kin of those who lost their lives and sincere sympathies to the injured in this unfortunate accident. I am sure that the House joins us in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The hon. Minister has just now said that 67 people have died and hundreds injured. We should share the sorrow and agony of the

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

bereaved families. Sir, with your permission, we may stand in stand in silence for a short while.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no procedure like this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): You can make an exception.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no precedent. But as the House desires, I would request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): We want to know the reasons of the accident.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise a discussion according to the rules.

15.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

Ministry of Agriculture-Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. The debate on agriculture has been going on for many days and a number of hon. members of this House have put forward their suggestions.

Even after 40 years of independence, we have not been able to do justice to the farmers even though majority of the Members of this House represent the farmers. All the Members in this House are unanimous on the point that justice needs to be done to the farmers. The poor people and the poor

farmers are given prime importance in every Five-Year Plan and in almost every annual budget. Revered Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that our struggle would continue till every poor man and farmer in the country is able to lead a dignified life. I am not saying that the Ministry of Agriculture has not made progress. It certainly has made progress but the implementation of the decisions taken by the Centre is not satisfactory. The recurrence of drought in the last 3-4 years adversely affected small and marginal farmers. Farmers having 40-50 acres of land could not grow anything in the absence of water for irrigation. Indian agriculture is dependent on rainfall and in its absence the farmers do not have any thing to eat. But last year we had good rains. Hon. Prof. Ranga expressed regret over farmers being subjected to injustice. I agree with him on this issue. The Finance Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Commerce Ministry should hold consultations regarding the fixations fixation of remunerative price for agricultural produce at a time when it is marketed.

The Government gives financial and other assistance to any engineer who sets up his factory in an urban area. The Government is prepared to writeoff the loan if the business fails. On the other hand farmers do not get remunerative prices for his produce in the market. The hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced that the Agriculture prices Commission would be reorganised. But we think it will not do any good as it will be composed only of bureaucrats who know little about the intricacies of agriculture. The farmer works 18 hours out of 24 hours on his field. In a city if a person works 2 hours more than the stipulated 8 hours he is paid overtime.

The whole family of the farmer works on the field for 18 hours and when the Agriculture Prices Commission fixes the price of the agricultural produce it is more concerned about how much of the burden the price will have on the public. That commodities should be available to the public at low rates is understandable but for that the Government

should give a subsidy. The wages of a factory worker increase in proportion to an increase in the Consumer Price Index. But there is no such increase in the remunerative price of the agricultural produce. Along with this is the problem of irregular supply of electricity. The objective of the I.R.D.P. schemes for small farmers is good but its benefits are not reaching the farmers. Nasik alone accounts for 50% of the total onion production in India. Let me inform the hon. Minister that onions are sold at Rs. 10/- per quintal in Nasik district while here in the open market, in Super Bazar onions are sold at Rs. 2/- per kilo. The farmer has to sell his onions at Rs. 10/- per quintal which sells at Rs. 200/- per quintal in the open market. This should be given serious thought. I feel that it is necessary to fix a support price for onions for the welfare of farmers in that area. It was declared that onions would be purchased and permission for its export would be granted. It is claimed that permission is granted for the export of one-lakh tonnes of onion. We see NAFED procuring 200-500 quintals of onion at Rs. 10/- per quintal and there is corruption even in this process. Procurement Centres should be set up over these. Traders wield enormous influence over officials of NAFED, relegating farmers to the background. A NAFED official is offered Rs. 100/- by a trader who wants his stock auctioned off at the earliest. Only a trader can afford to pay Rs. 100/-, not a small farmer. This sort of a situation is being created over there. I would once again request for fixation of a support price for onions over there. Considering the prevailing situation, permission should be granted for export. Consultations were held with the chief Minister of Maharashtra when he last came here. About two weeks have passed but the situation remains unchanged. Farmers are agitating over these. Some people belonging to the Opposition want to make political capital out of this issue by starting an Shri Sharad Joshi, who is the leader of one of the farmers' unions, shall say that farmers do not get remunerative price for onions when the Congress (I) is in power. He shall ask for joint efforts for the ouster of the Congress (I). This is how the Opposition will exploit the

poor farmers. Morchas' will be taken out and will create law and order problem. Firing would be resorted to face the situation. If a farmer dies the Opposition will capitalise on the incident. Last time the same situation arose in case of grapes. A hailstorm destroyed the entire grape crop over there. The Government has introduced a Crop Insurance Scheme but it did not cover grapes. I would request that grapes should also be included in the Crop Insurance Scheme to assure farmers that they would get compensation if their crop is destroyed.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways, who was present here a few moments ago, towards one point. Transportation becomes a problem for produce when it is brought into the market. Someone from the Agriculture Ministry on the Department of Railways should coordinate the availability of transport. After the produce enters the market its price starts falling due to unavailability of transport. The produce cannot leave the market to be exported on to reach other parts of the country. Grape is a perishable item which is destroyed if not transferred within a day. The farmer suffers a loss as his entire stock is destroyed. I request for an efficient transport system for this purpose.

With these words I end my speech and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture is the primary occupation of the people of India. Nearly 80 per cent of the population depends upon agriculture. If this occupation declines, then the whole economy of the country shall have to suffer. But in the last few years, most of the agricultural areas or cultivable areas in our country have been suffering either from severe drought or devastating flood and consequently instead of exporting foodgrains to the foreign countries, we have to import foodgrains to our country. Therefore, some measures have to be adopted to

[Sh. M.R. Saikia]

increase the agricultural production. Due to fragmentation of land-holdings, the size of the holding is falling day by day and as a result of this, the marginal farmers and small farmers are not able to apply modern agricultural implements. Therefore, steps should be taken to modify all agricultural implements so that poor cultivators may be able to use their modern agricultural appliances into their respective small land-holdings. Moreover, the Land Reforms Act requires to be amended. As I have stated, the size of the land-holding is falling day by day and therefore, the Land Reforms Act should be amended in such a way that it would be able to prevent further fragmentation of land-holdings.

Crores of rupees have been spent on subsidy on fertilizers. Who are the beneficiaries? Have the benefits gone to the target groups or not? In actual practice, the entire benefit has not gone to the target group or poor farmers but to the middlemen. Therefore, the present system of giving subsidy should be changed. Instead of giving subsidy, the Government should take steps to reduce the price of the fertilizer so that the benefit will go to the poor farmers directly and there is no scope for exploitation by the middlemen.

Then, water and power are the most essential things for agriculture. In some parts of India, there is excess of water and in some other parts, there is scarcity of water. For instance, in my State of Assam, for the last several years, a lot of standing crops have been damaged by the devastating flood. In the last year, about 7 lakh hectares of crops were damaged by flood and 2 lakh cultivators were affected. In some other parts of the country, there is scarcity of water. What is the present stage of affairs? Only 30% of agricultural land is covered by irrigation projects. At least 70% of cultivable lands are left to the mercy of nature, monsoon. At the time of success, Government always come forward to take the credit. But the success depends upon the nature and

the monsoon. What we find, when the monsoon comes times, regularly, then there is good harvest. If monsoon falls, then there is no harvest. If there is flood, again there will not be good harvest. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should start some multi-purpose projects in order to control flood and also provide irrigation facilities to the agricultural land because in my State, there is amighty river Brahmaputra with its 40 tributaries. When the water flows, soil erosion takes place in most of the areas and major portion of the agricultural land is washed away. Therefore, some measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion in my State.

Again in my State, as I mentioned, there is a regular and frequent visit of devastating floods for the last several years. That is why, I want to suggest that the Government should take up some multi-purpose projects in order to control floods and also to provide irrigation facilities to the poor cultivators.

In most parts, the crops are spoiled either by floods or drought. Therefore, the cultivators should be encouraged to come forward to cultivate the land and there should be provision for security of their investment in agriculture. The crop insurance scheme is introduced only here and there. All areas are not covered by it. Therefore, Government should make elaborate arrangements to cover all agricultural crops and to provide all the impetus to the poor cultivators so that here will be security to their crops.

Poor cultivators always take loans from banks and other financial institutions. The rate of interest is very high. they cannot cover the cost of production because of high rate of interest. The Government has reduced the rate of interest from 15% to 12%. The poor cultivators always face either drought or devastating floods.

Therefore, in such exigencies, in order to provide them an impetus from the side of Government, the rate of interest should be reduced to 5% or 6%.

In rural areas, along with measures taken for the development of agriculture, the Government should take some measures for the development of fisheries because in the rural areas unless there is supplementary source of income to cultivators, they cannot pull on. Development of fisheries, poultry farms and horticulture will provide model facilities for more employment to the unemployed educated rural youth. Therefore, the Government should pay more attention to this aspect for the development of horticulture, fisheries and poultry farms.

We find there is disparity between the prices of agricultural products and industrial products. We find there is a steep rise in industrial products but the price of agricultural products remains the same. In order to enthruse the cultivators, the Government should introduce some schemes such as remunerative price, support price, for agricultural products which should provide impetus to the poor cultivators. They should be able not only to meet their cost of production but also to earn their livelihood from the agricultural occupation.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Situation arising out of Agitation for a
separate State lunched by All Bodo
Students' Union**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Chintamani Jena to speak.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the agitation for a separate State launched by the All Bodo Students' Union and the action taken by the Government in the regard.

Sir, actually this discussion was to be held under a motion of Calling Attention. But the hon. Speaker and the House have been pleased to convert it into a Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193. I would only like to pose some questions to the hon. Minister because the situation is very abnormal. This situation is arising in the North-Eastern Region, that too a border region of our country. The situation is very alarming. It caused us a very grave concern.

Sir, we all know that the All Bodo Students' Union was firstly with the Plains Tribal Council of Assam, the PTCA. It was formed in the year 1967. But ultimately, a few years back, the Bodo Students' Union has separated from the PTCA. This organisation was started in 1971. And now they are demanding for a separate State. For the last 22 years or so, they were not so militant, they were not taking part in any agitation. Though the PTCA were participating in almost all the elections for the Assembly etc., they were not so militant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the All Bodo Students' Union suddenly became so much militant and why they have started such an agitation. According to my information - the hon. Minister may contradict it—the Bodo people Action Committee has been formed and that Action Committee is claiming that they are the oldest settlers in Assam. They have settled there in Assam about 5000 B.C. But according to AHOMS, they have entered the State only 1400 A.D. But the Bodos are claiming that they are the oldest settlers and so their claim and other things should be considered with top priority. That is why they have started this agitation. The point is that the State Government and also the Central Government are not taking note of their demands. They have been neglected. The Bodos are thinking that they are the largest number of tribal people living in the North-Eastern Region. They claim that they are the single majority tribal group among all tribes groups all over the country. They want that their socio-economic conditions should be improved. They are staying in plain areas. On the other hand, they feel that their counter-parts in other States are having a

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

better financial condition as compared to that of the Bodos. So, they are saying that this type of discrimination by the Government to them should not be tolerated. Besides that, in the year 1987, this Bodo organisation had submitted memoranda to the Governor and also to the present Chief Minister. What I feel is that they have not come forward at once to start an agitation demanding—a separate State. They have been demanding a separate State named as Udayachal since 1967. Besides that, they are thinking that Assam police and the Assam Government are not treating them as a number one citizen in the State and thus their heritage and their culture will be destroyed if they remain in Assam. That is another reason for which they have started this agitation.

Regarding the socio-economic condition also, they are demanding for a better treatment and also want equal status and equal rights in all sphere of Government services so that they also participate equally. But that is not being done. They are more illiterate than their counter-parts in the hilly or border states. That is another reason for which this type of agitation has grown up. They have been negotiating with the State Government for it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether for the time being, they have suspended their agitation with the hope that the State Government and the Bodo organisation would come to a settlement and their problems would be solved? These things were done twice. But unfortunately, this did not materialise in the sense that after their discussion, no fruitful result had come.

Other developments like the Gorkhaland Movement and other things in the North-Eastern Region have also encouraged this type of agitation. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in 1987, the Assam Chief Minister in the Naagong District, in a meeting - I am talking about the press reports and it should be confirmed by the hon. Minister - openly told that the

reservation for tribals would be withdrawn? If this be the fact, then I strongly feel that that is also another reasons for this type of agitation. Besides this, in that meeting, the Chief Minister had categorically said that the State should not be allowed to be partitioned even if there was blood shed. This Bodo organisation people are thinking that they are not safe in the hands of the Assam Government.

My hon friend Mr. Goswami is here. He was telling in the House the other day that it was the Congress (i) or the Minister of State who are encouraging this agitation. It is baseless. Similarly, in the case of Chief Minister also. He is also blaming the Centre. My friend Shri Dinesh Goswami must know that Congress (I) is the only party in the country which believes in the integrity and unity of the country, for which the then great Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid down her life. After the present Prime Minister came to power, in order not to allow such type of disintegration and disunity, he has signed accords such as, Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and also other accords with Mizos and Nagas.

The charges levelled by Mr. Goswami and their Chief Minister are quite baseless. I should request them not to level charges against the Congress (I). Nor should we level charges against them. Because this is not a question of politics; this is a question of redressing the genuine grievances of the tribal people who are being neglected at the hands of the State Government.

Two discussions were to be covered among all political parties and organisations by the Chief Minister and recently another discussion was to be held this month. But the Bodo organisation has not agreed to sit for discussion saying that unless the representative from the Centre is present, they will not come for discussion. In this connection, may I know whether there is any information with the Centre that the State Government has requested the Centre to participate in the discussion?

I should remind the Hon. Minister wh is

also from the same State about the AASU agitation. At that time, Congress (I) Government was there in the State and at the Centre also. Many a time the then Congress (I) State Government of Assam requested AASU to come to discussions; but they refused. Now, though they are agreeing to sit by bring the Central representative for discussions, unfortunately the State Government is not agreeing. If they are agreeing, I would like to know whether any information has been received by the Home Ministry or the Centre asking them to come for discussions in order to have an amicable settlement.

There is a proverb in Bengali. Its meaning is, whatever you taught me, I shall teach you. Mr. Goswami and my other friends in the Opposition might have understood this. Actually this is what is going on. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the people who are in the Bodo organisation were previously in AASU and if so, whether it is a fact that at the time of AASU movement they had also burnt the national flag, looted police armory, killed police people and Government officials. To me it appears that it became a lesson for the Bodo organisation to start the agitation in that way.

We all know that north eastern region is a very sensitive region in our country. To make it safe and to keep our country united, may I know what action is being taken by the Government to neutralise this Bodo agitation? I would also like to know whether the State Government had asked for BSF and CRPF personnel? If so, how many such personnel were deployed in the State of Assam to counter this Bodo agitation? After this last Bandh and agitation so many people were killed in Kokrajhar district and adjoining areas. They demanded for judicial inquiry but even the Administrative inquiry was not ordered. My information is that police personnel has been asked to inquire into the matter. Now police killed these people and there was not even postmortem. But unfortunately the Assam Government is deputing these police personnel to inquire into this

matter. How far is it true? If it is true then how can these people expect judicious decision from the State Government.

I honestly feel that this is mis-handling of the entire issue. We have experience that at the time of last floods what had happened. The money sent by the Centre could not be properly utilised or genuine and deserving persons could not get the aid.

As regards the foreigners' issue I would like to know whether it is a fact that people who are residing there for the last three generations - especially people from Orissa - have been served with show - cause notices as to why they should not be declared foreigners? If so, whether it is also a fact that those people who were served with these notices are instigating or are giving moral support to this Bodo agitation? Besides in Kokrajhar and other districts there was agitation sometime back and the local police and district authorities are telling that they are not getting public support. In case this is a fact then how can the State Government and the Centre are going to suppress this type of agitation through use of force only?

Further I have gone through some newspaper reports and I find on February 28 this year Mr. Phukan, Home Minister asked the AASU leader Mr. Brahma and his colleagues to come for talks but side by side he had deployed CRPF personnel to help the State Administration to keep law and order. This is how the situation is being handled. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there was demand for discussion in the Assam Assembly on this agitation and whether it is also a fact that all the Opposition groups in the Assembly had demanded that Centre should be brought into the picture for discussion? If so why is it that the State Government is not coming forward with a formal request to bring into the picture the representative of the Centre? Regarding foodgrains movement, I am very grateful to our hon. Prime Minister that when these types of deadlocks were noticed, he ordered for an early movement of foodgrains. This has been criticised by some of our friends in

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

the opposition that the Prime Minister is intervening. We all know that the north-eastern region is a very sensitive area and that the Bodo people are going on with their agitation. In such a situation, the north-eastern region should be adequately supplied with foodgrains. The Prime Minister has kindly intervened in the matter so that early movement of foodgrains can take place and that the north-eastern region including Assam should not be allowed to remain without foodgrains. So, without welcoming this intervention by the Prime Minister, it was unfortunate that there was criticism from some of our Opposition friends. Kokrajhar district is located in a very strategic point. It is not only important for Assam but for the entire north-eastern region. To bring peace in this district as well as in that area, it is most essential that the Centre should be very alert regarding this issue. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that such a type of agitation is not allowed to go on. He should be very active since it is his State. It is not that I am the only one concerned but the people of this country are also so much concerned about Assam and also the north-eastern region. Since monsoon will start from the month of June, it will be very difficult to send foodgrains to that area. Besides other things, the Government should take initiatives to see that this type of agitation is over. I would request the State Government that they should think twice before taking a decision. The State Government might be thinking that even if this agitation may continue for 100 years, they will stick to their own decisions. This should not be the attitude. This will not serve the purpose. We know that many a time, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and the Centre had categorically told that we will not allow any State to be divided. Assam Government is levelling charges against the Centre and also my friend, Mr. Goswami is levelling charges against the Centre about its involvement. I can tell them categorically that Congress (I) or its Government at the Centre or any State Government do not believe in any type of separation of any State.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the place Kokrajhar, as it is called, was once very famous for football and the people of that region brought glory to the State. But today, unfortunately, it has become a fiery ball. As to who is responsible for this, what are the reasons which had led this fine place to turn into a fiery ball, one does not know. As things stand today, the AGP Government which is ruling there, has obviously come out of violence. Any neutral person who is working there or even those journalists who have gone there to make assessment of the conditions of the Bodos and the problem at large, will pin-point to one specific thing and that is the inefficiency or the callous attitude and negligence on the part of the Government which is ruling there, so much so that the write of AGP does not appear to be running in Assam any more. If a letter is written or a telegram is sent to a particular group of people to come to the Table and discuss the matter, nobody turns up. They don't bother. When the things did not turn up in this fashion, the only way left with the AGP was to put the entire blame on Sontosh Mohan Devji and say that it is his creation; the Central Government is to be blamed and the Home Minister is to be blamed.

So, Sir, the ultimate position is that the Government which is ruling there is not able to pay even salaries to their employees and it has practically gone bankrupt.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Sir, it is not correct. I don't mind it but if extraneous issues are raised in the debate.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever is relevant to the Bodo problem, you can refer but not to the problems of the State as such.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the administrative capacity of the Government that is ruling in Assam has to be scrutinised and analysed. This is the main thing. If the staff is not paid, how will they work and if they

do not work, how will they solve the Bodo problem?

SHRIATAUR REHMAN (Barpeta): Like Shahjahan,**.....**.....squandered all the money in the treasury. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please. You will get your turn.

SHRIATAUR REHMAN: This issue has been coming up since 1967 when the Congress Government was ruling. What were their lapses? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone of you will get your turn.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Assam Government has been given various names. I have been to Assam only once and I have been reading for the last many years. My Calling Attention was listed long back and since then I have been reading and reading. Somebody told me that it is **.....Government. I don't know why it is called**..... Government but it is a fact.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Should I also say what Rajiv Gandhi's Government is called by the people in this country? Will you permit that to go on record; what came out on the All India Radio, Bihar**.....

This is what the people are telling every day. Will you permit that to go on record? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please restrict yourself to the Bodo problem and refer to the State Government so far as it concerns with this problem.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this problem is a creation of AGP. All the time the Bodos have been faced with this one problem only and they were pressing this problem before the then Government also. The sheer negligence on the part of this Government has precipitated the whole thing.

Earlier, they never asked for a home-

land of their own. They were only agitating for their economic problems.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Who said so? This is absolutely untrue. They have been demanding it from 1967. There is a representative of the PTC here. Ask him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt at every sentence. You will have your say later. Let him speak first.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: But he is referring to all irrelevant things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is irrelevant, I will see.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Even in their memorandum dated 2.12.1984, this demand was not reflected though various other economic demands were listed in it. Though administrative problems were there, they had not gone to such an extent of demanding a separate homeland. It is sheer negligence and utter inaction of the Assam Government to call them for talks and to discuss the matter across the table that has led to such a situation. They never bothered to understand and realise the problems of the people from hilly areas as well as the plains people. It is common sense that if a person is neglected or not attended to, obviously his attitude becomes violent. This is exactly what has happened in Assam with respect to Bodos.

16.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, as is well-known, they did not cooperate with the Plains Tribal Council of Assam. This All Bodo Students Union has got a fillip to resort to violence only when they did not cooperate with this Council, and at that stage only this demand was born. Otherwise, from the beginning, if this problem were handled in cooperation with the PTCA in proper perspective, the All Bodo Students Union would not have got this fillip. That is why, I am pointing out very specifically that

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

this problem is basically the creation of the A.G.P. Government.

Now, there is a land problem too. According to statistics, I am told that almost 60 per cent of the Bodos are landless. Their lands are being encroached upon by the non-tribals. Of course, all those people in the administrative set up are responsible for this state of affairs and I am not saying that the AGP Government alone is responsible. But it is a fact that landlessness is increasing among the Bodos. They have seen that other tribals in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are prospering and their problems are being solved while here in Assam they are becoming landless and the non-tribals are encroaching upon their land. And nobody is taking any action. Therefore, combined with the economic problems, this political and administrative problem has erupted.

Sir, the properties of the tribals require to be protected. There are enough provisions in the Constitution for the protection of properties belonging to the tribals. In fact, as per the provisions of the Constitution, a ban can be imposed on the sale of tribal property. Even in smaller States where there are no tribals, such provisions can be imposed to protect the interests of the weaker sections. But all depends on the proper implementation of these constitutional provisions which protect the properties of the tribals.

In this connection, what comes into the picture is the attitude of the officers, whether they be State Government officers or Central Government officers. The attitude of the officers towards the people who are being administered is very important. If from the beginning, officers deal with the people directly heart to heart, merge themselves among the people and look into their problems with sympathy, I can say that they will never come into confrontation with the administrative set up. In most of the cases, problem arises because the Administration fail to understand even the minimal prob-

lems of those people who are being administered. Though many of the IAS and other all India service personnel are good, there are some among them whose attitude towards the tribals or other weaker sections of the society is not that good. This is not with respect to the tribal areas also. Even in other States the attitude of some persons towards those who are administered has created problems many a time. After these problems are created, then our officers go out of their way to help them by showing love, affection and what not. The most important thing the attitude of those people who administer the tribals or others. In this respect, I would submit that while tackling the situation, the AGP Government-force of course has to be used. You cannot do without force should keep in that they should not recklessly leave the officers and police personnel because if they do so, the tribals will not come to the discussion table. This has to be borne in mind. I have heard about it. I have read about it. In some places they did not even turn up or even bother to turn up in the discussion. In fact they insisted on the last occasion that a representative of the Central Government should be there, otherwise they will not come. What does it indicate? They have no faith in the AGP Government. Unless a representative from the Central Government is deputed in the meeting, they will not be able to come there. The AGP Government in turn sent a message that in the first round "let us have a discussion between us and in the second round, we will try to have a representative from the Central Government." I am saying that if they are insisting that they would like to have a representative from the Central Government and if they feel confident that with the presence of the representative of the Central Government the problem would be solved or some progress would be made, why this AGP Government take this attitude of not cooperating with them? Therefore, all these aspects have to be considered in a proper spirit. The AGP people are now criticising that by way of violence in other States, the Central Government has come not the picture and have considered the demands. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev also has said that it is only after

the State Governments make a request for the Centre's intervention, it is being done. Even in West Bengal, it was done like that only. So, here the entire initiative has to be taken by the AGP Government. The cooperation of the Central Government has also to be taken by the AGP as was being done in the case of West Bengal. It is not necessary that only violence leads to the fulfillment of demands. I can vouch for it. I am saying this because I come from Goa which has got it Statehood without even a single demonstrations or morcha any where on the public road. Previously there was a demonstration in Goa not for getting a Statehood but on the language issue. Here, in this House, the Prime Minister had announced at our request, granting of Statehood to Goa. Subsequently, a Bill was introduced. So, I would say that it is not necessary that only demonstration or agitation or violence will lead to result. This impression has to be removed from the minds of the people. I would submit that this impression, if it exists in anybody else's mind, that should be removed by the Central Government or the State Government. Secondly, in such situations language issues are very important may be because we are not able to include all the languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. So far even the two languages-Konkani and Manipuri-which deserve most or which are on the top of the list are not included in the Eighth Schedule. Apart from this, there was a demand to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Even that we have not been able to concede. But if they do not want to include other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, the language which are recognised by the *Sahitya Akademi* are more than what are recognised in the Eighth Schedule and that should be taken as the criterion by the Government for the purpose of development. What happens today is if you see any circular or notification issued by the Government or for that matter if you see any scheme or any project, it is mentioned that "languages recognised by the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution" are the criteria.

Development Minister made a statement saying that they did not make any distinction on the Eighth Schedule languages and non-Eighth Schedule languages in the matter of development; but it is not so. In reality, this distinction is made. I humbly request the Central Government- although many languages cannot be included in the Eighth Schedule, as far as development aspect is concerned- that either the languages recognised by *Sahitya Akademi* may be taken as the criterion or some other criterion may be taken as a result of which most of the languages get a recognition. Whatever may be the agitation, Shri Dinesh Goswami and others are there to give us details and all the facets of the programme. But, ultimately, they have to take the help of the Central Government in finding a solution or being there as an intermediary between the two. If they just start accusing the Central Government by saying that it is their discretion of extending cooperation in one way and rejecting it in other way, this sort of a tendency will not do anything, because, ultimately, it is the Congress Government which can unite the country and it has united the country. Our Prime Minister has said that we will not allow any State to be bifurcated. We have shown it in the case of other States; we will also show it in the case of Assam, provided the Government there extends the necessary cooperation to the Central Government.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is with deep sense of anguish and sadness that I participate in this debate. My sense of anguish and sadness flows from the fact that the agitation and the activities of the extremists have taken a heavy toll of life and property in the State. I will give the figures about the damage to property and the loss of life. In this atmosphere of violence the redeeming feature is that the vast majority of the tribal people are opposed to the extremist activities and violence, because they want to live peacefully; they also want that their problems should be tackled peacefully.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

who were critical of the AGP Government and quite naturally because they sit on the ruling party benches over there. But, both the speakers did not utter a single word of condemnation against violence that is going on in the State of Assam. I expected in this House that they will condemn violence, because the Congress Party proclaims that it stands for the principle that in a democratic polity no problem can be solved through violence and extremism; problems can be solved through mutual discussions. Many leaders of the Congress—I in the States and also at the Centre have made different kinds of statements. But I have yet to come across a strong word of condemnation of violence that has taken place in the State of Assam. Upto 15th April, 1989, there had been 157 cases of murder; 157 innocent lives had been lost; out of them, 31 were Government employees who were serving in this area in forests under difficult conditions, being away from their families, friends and relatives. Ten political activists of PTCA of which Mr. Samar Brahma Choudhary is the chosen representative, had been killed. There have been 233 cases of dacoity and robbery; there have been 879 cases of arson; 53 Government buildings have been burnt down; 73 school and college buildings have been burnt down; there have been 153 cases of assault; there have been 219 bomb blasts in which people going in trains had been killed; people going to the market places had been killed; innocent people had lost their life. Shri Chintamani Jena and Shri Shantaram Naik have criticised the AGP Government, but they have not uttered a single word of condemnation against violence or expressed their sympathy for those people who have lost their lives. This is the ** from which the Congress Party and the ruling party is suffering and that is why we are saying that the ruling party is hand in glove with the extremists. It is not for nothing that we make this accusation.

Mr friend Shri Chintamani Jena said that the Assam Government has come out of violence. In the six years of movement, the

Assam Students' Union proclaimed policy was that we believe in a non-violent movement. We condemn violence. I supported the movement, but even then, every act of violence we condemned. But what is Mr. Upen Brahma the leader of All Bodo Students Group's stand? He says- he openly advocates- that not only will he go in for violence, but he will even resort to armed struggle, if necessary with foreign help! A man in this country says that he will go in armed struggle with foreign help! And, I do not find even one single word of condemnation, even from the Minister of State, against this statement.

These boys are getting training in Bhutan, according to our information, since October 1988, in a place situated about nine kilometres west of Patku Juri. About 50 boys are getting training. I would like to know what steps the Government of India is taking to see that these people are flushed out.

Mr. Gegong Apoang the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh has made a statement that the AGP Government should be dissolved and that central rule should be proclaimed under Article 356.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): When he is mentioning the names of other Chief Ministers, I think we also reserve the right to refer to the statements of the other Chief Ministers. I do not object. He is welcome to say so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allegations will not go on record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Before you came he objected to our members mentioning some names.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I did not object.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We objected. It is in the record. So, when he is mentioning the other Chief Ministers, I should have the privilege to mention while

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

replying, about them. We will not disturb him for mentioning. We should also be allowed to speak in that respect.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do not oppose to any name being mentioned. I only said that the discussion should be confined to the Bodo problem.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will only concentrate on the Bodo movement and the Statement of his Chief Minister.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh has made a statement.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): According to the rules there cannot be any agreement between two members.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: When our Members spoke, he objected. and he is now.....(*Interruptions*) It is not desirable for a senior member like him to say so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any allegation which a member makes will not go on record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Our Members should also get an opportunity. Just because the Opposition said something.....(*Interruptions*) When our turn comes we should also be allowed. There should not be double standards.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): We do not agree.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am just putting my point to him. He can overrule. I am not speaking to you. I am speaking to the chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can clearly say that any allegation that a member makes against a person who is not in the House cannot be allowed. Please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DUPTY SPEAKER: As the Minister has now raised an objection to certain things, I am saying. I do not know what happened before I come to the Chair. Whatever it may be no member can speak about any member who is not in the House. If any one makes any allegation I will not allow it to go on record.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I referred to AGP, as **

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: He has raised an objection to the name.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: ** also is a name. It is not an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: No further argument. You can continue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am not making any allegation. If the hon. Minister says that such a statement has not been made, I will accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, order. Nobody except Shri Dinesh Goswami is allowed.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Chief Minister of neighbouring States have made statements that there should be Central intervention in the State of Assam. I feel that it is unbecoming of a Chief Minister of a neighbouring State to ask for Central intervention and it is beyond the scope of constitutional propriety for a Chief Minister of one State to ask for Central intervention in another State. I make a definite allegation that the Central Government unfortunately has encouraged the extremist....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, let him withdraw.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am entitled to make definite allegations. What rule prevents me.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are welcome.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Minister of State will deny that. I make a definite allegation against the Central Government that it has encouraged extremists.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: In that case, do not object when we make allegation against AGP....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I did not. When my friends made allegations, I only said that the discussion should be confined to Bodo Agitation. And if we start bringing Thakkar Commission here, that will be beyond the relevance.

Shri Sonaram Barglary, one of the extremists, who has been arrested, made a statement during interrogation*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: You talk about the statement by Police....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That is true because any statement that he makes according to you, will be tutored by us. Mr. Sonaram Barglary made a statement that he met the Union Home Minister and the Union Home Minister said that after all out of the demands, the original demand of Bodos for union territory - and the reported statement is, the Union Home Minister said that they have now made a policy decision not to go for.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: No such allegation against a Member can be made without a notice....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What is the allegation?.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: He can refute it.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Union Home Minister stated that "after all it is our proclaimed policy not to give union territory, but if you demand a State, then the Central Government will come into the picture." I am aware that Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev last time denied it. Mr. Buta Singh has also made a statement that the Government of India is committed for no further fragmentation in Assam. I will like to know this from the hon. Minister of State for Home, is he in a position to deny categorically that there was no meeting between the extremist leaders and the Union Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh? Was there no meeting? Up-till now, there has been no denial. The meeting did take place.

Sir, the ACKSU President made a statement that Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev also encouraged violence. He has denied it, but I reiterate my statement. The most important is that certain officers of the Central Government have been in constant touch with the extremists. I will not like to name the officer, who is an important officer of the SSB. His programme was to come to Delhi on 27.2.1989 to look after VIP security. Instead of coming direct to Delhi, on 25th Feb. 1989 he went to Calcutta and under his guidance, a meeting took place, where the extremist leaders and some other people met and chalked out the strategy.

Sir, the Congress - I Chief Ministers have made a statement, which has been referred to by the Prime Minister in his speech in NSUI "unless the supplies of essential commodities are not continued in Assam, the central Government I shall have to intervene because the Chief Minister asked for intervention by the Central Government." I think before the Prime Minister made that statement, he ought to have verified whether the supply of essential commodities to Assam has been effected in spite of this movement.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

Sir, the Kokrajhar is on the corridor of Assam and all vehicular traffic and the train traffic pass through this corridor. This corridor has been affected because of the *Bandh*, but thanks to the Assam Government, it must be said that the supply of essential commodities has been maintained. I will give figures in support of it. There are two points through which the vehicles go. One is Srirampur and the other is Buxirhat. In January-March, 1988, in Srirampur Point the number of vehicles passed was 92,474 and in Buxirhat Point 6729 vehicles passed. Together it comes to 99,263. In January-March, 1989 - one year later - when the *bandh* was in its peak, when day in and day out, there were *bandhs* at both these places, as against 99,203 trucks, 1,03,742 trucks had passed. Supply of essential commodities had remained more or less the same. I have compared these figures. So far as foodgrains were concerned, as against 142413 MT in March, 88, 114517 MT of foodgrains were moved. In regard to sugar, against 7804 MT in March, 88, 9728 MT were moved in March, 89. The figures of cement are 53172 and 78348. The price index at Gauhati had shown that it had almost remained constant throughout. The AGP Government must be given due credit that in spite of the fact that *bandh* has paralysed to a great extent the Kokrajhar area, it has been able to maintain the price level and has also been able to continue with the supply. I am rather amazed by the statement of the Prime Minister. He ought to have made a statement that what the Chief Minister of Meghalaya has stated, is not correct. There I congratulate the Railway Minister that in spite of the fact that there has been *bandh*, he has been able to carry on with the movement of his trains with a large measure of success and that in spite of the *bandh*, the supply has not been affected. But I am surprised that the statement has been made that the Centre after all, will have to intervene if the supplies are not continued.

My friend said one particular idiom. I

would like to say that in Assamese also we have a similar saying "Saap hoi khute, bez hoi jare". It means, you bite as a snake and then try to cure as a doctor, you run with the hare and hunt with the hound. This is the role which the Union Government is playing. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev played the same game in Tripura. Just before the elections there was spurt of TNV violence. After the CPM Government was defeated, well, violence stopped and the TNV and the Government has come to an agreement. The same thing was done with Bhindranwale. But unfortunately, Bhindranwale became Frankenstein monster which the Central Government even could not control. The lesson of history has not been learnt by this Government. I think, this Government feels that let the violence continue so that just before the parliamentary elections it will intervene. They feel that since the boys will listen to them, they will create an atmosphere of peace and will pass the message across that it is the Central Government and the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who can create peace. The AGP Government is incapable and thereby get the votes as my dear friend, Sontosh Mohan Dev was able to do in Tripura. Well, sometimes, it may backfire. In a very difficult situation and in an area like the North-eastern region, I will beg of him and his friends not to take course to such measures.

The tribals have their problems, tremendous problems. We are quite conscious of them. The problems, to some extent, are the legacy of the British rule because the Britishers pursued a deliberate policy of keeping the tribals in isolation, one for good reason and the other with mala fide intentions. The good reasons were they felt that the tribals should be kept in isolation to some extent so that their identity and culture is not submerged by the broad culture and identity of the other advanced people. But the mala fide intention was that if the tribals were not allowed to join the mainstream, they would not play the heroic role during the freedom struggle. Therefore, with both these intentions, the tribals were kept away.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

17.00 hrs.

But in spite of that, we must say that the tribals of the North-Eastern region played very proud role in the freedom struggle, not only of Assam but of the neighbouring States also. After Independence, the progress unfortunately has been slow. My friends are criticising the AGP Government and Mr. Shantaram Naik has said that the Bodo Students Union after the AGP came to power has have for the first time demanded a separate State. First time the Separate State's demand came was in 1967 when the Plains Tribal Council of Assam was formed. In fact, there are two groups in the All Bodo Students Union—the Open Brahma group and the Ramshray Baglay group. The Open Brahma group broke away from the PTCA on the ground that the PTCA is soft on the question of a separate State. This demand for a separate State is not a creation of AGP, it is there since 1967 and, fortunately, we have come to power only in 1985.

Other problems like the economic problems are not our creation. These are general problems which every tribal community is facing. Forests have been denuded not during our regime... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Before 1985, he was also a Congress leader.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am not saying that I am not to be blamed. I am saying, we are all to be blamed to some extent, in larger or smaller degrees, because I know that these problems are of large magnitude. I am not saying it critically, I am saying that these are the facts of life which must be accepted. Sir, forests have been denuded and the tribals' cultural identity is linked up with forests. When the forests got denuded, they find that their routes get lost, their identity is jeopardised lost and they find themselves in a difficult position. There is a conflict of modernisation also. Now with modernisation, young tribal boys are taking up the modern way of life. But when they take

up the modern way of life and they find that our way of life, culture, identity poses new kinds of threat. Therefore, they try to assert their own tribal identity and culture so that you can maintain their own position in life. There are the problems which we are facing not only in Assam, these are problems which the country is facing in smaller or larger degrees in a place like Jharkhand, also in Uttarakhand, also in Madhya Pradesh and in other tribal areas. I did say last time and I am saying it now also that the tribal problems is going to be one of the most major problem in this country in near future which will require very very delicate and careful handling. Therefore, there are problems. I have been one who has always been of the view that this tribal population must be given protection to maintain their identity. Their problems must be tackled politically. These problems require political solution.

The Upen Brahma group of the All Bodo Students Union has ninety-two demands. Why I am blaming the Central Government is because out of the ninety-two demands, eighty-nine demands are primarily demands of economic, cultural and social nature. Of the other three demands, one is for a separate State on the northern bank of Brahmaputra, Brahmaputra passes virtually through the middle of Assam. Their second demand is that there should be Regional or District Councils for the Bodo people on the southern bank, and the third demand is that the Bodos tribal district of Karbi Along should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and there should be a separate Regional Council for the Bodos. Now suddenly—this gives evidence to Sonaram Baglay's statement—Upen Brahma says that: "Out of 92 demands, we have got nothing to do with eighty-nine demands. We will not discuss 89 demands, we will not discuss the demands about the cultural affairs, the sociological affairs and about the economic development, we will concentrate only of these three demands." That is what Mr. Sonaram Baglay has also stated that Mr. Buta Singh advised that if they concentrate on the demand for a separate State, the Central Government can come into the picture. And today Upen

Brahma group says they are not going to sit with the Assam Government till a Central Government representative comes. Mr. Bipin Pal Das said that Baglay's is a tutored statement, but these are facts which confirm and corroborate that what Mr. Sonaram Baglay has stated on interrogation totally correct. So far as the demands are concerned, the AGP Government has tried their utmost within the limited constraint of resources, to do justice to the tribal population. But I know there are difficulties. One of the points that was raised by Mr. Shantaram Naik is very pertinent that today the bureaucracy is not to that extent attuned for tribal development as one would have liked it to be. But so far as three demands are concerned, we have made it very clear that the demand for a separate State is not negotiable and I am happy that the Central Government has also made it very clear that Assam cannot be argued any further. The State has been fragmented times without number and there cannot be any further fragmentation. So far as the Regional Council on the Southern bank is concerned, obviously there are problems, the problems which one can immediately point out if one goes through the population figures. For example, even in a place like Kokrajhar which today is described, as a place where the balls of fire are raging, out of the population of 7,10,066, the Bodo speaking population is 1,90,841 which is 26.87 per cent, and the other Scheduled Tribes are 12,706 and the total tribal population is 28.67 per cent according to the 1971 census. In Dhubri, the Bodo population out of 8,51,045 is 13,525 (1.58 per cent) and the other Scheduled Tribes population is 0.83 per cent. The total tribal population is 2.42 per cent. In Barpeta the total population is 7.97 per cent and the Bodo speaking population is 4.72 per cent. In the district of Lakhimpur, the Bodo speaking population is 2.55 per cent. In Sonitpur it is 2 per cent and the total tribal population is 6.34 per cent. Obviously, how do you give a regional council in an area where the tribal population is only 2 per cent? And therefore, some other arrangement shall have to be found out even if one decides to give certain amount of administrative rights. The solution

is not so simple like in Darjeeling where you have a compact area where there is a large section of Nepalee population. In this area where the tribal population is 2 per cent and scattered throughout, how do you give them a Regional Council or a District Council? And therefore, this is not so simple as it is easy to say. Now in Karbi along which is a Sixth schedule district where the tribals have their protection, the Bodos want that there should be a Regional Council only for the Bodos. What are the implications of this demand? Now, if we have regional councils for different Tribes—in Assam there are hundreds of tribes and for hundreds of tribes if we have got hundreds of regional councils and if that pattern is followed throughout the country, I think that will be the process or starting point of disintegration of the country. Then, again we cannot agree in terms of giving a regional council for the Bodos unless the Karbi people agree to it, unless the Karbi District Council is a party to it. But I am not saying that even their two demands should be rejected outright. We say that ABSU should take into account the 1971 population figure. We look to the difficulties and then sort it out over a negotiating table. And one point that has been made is that there should be a Central Government representative. It is not that we have taken it as a prestige issue that there should be no Central Government representative. What our Home Minister stated publicly yesterday is let us have the first round of negotiations amongst ourselves and find out as to the area where the Central Government's intervention might be required because the Central Government's intervention might be required if there are necessities of certain constitutional laws or other laws which the Parliament is only competent to legislate. The Central Government's intervention will not be necessary if it is within the competence of the State Legislature or the State Government to make necessary changes and I feel that there is a very reasonable stand. Let us discuss first across the table and find out the areas where the Central government's intervention is necessary, if at all. And then obviously we will ask for the Central government's representative to be there or

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

there will be a tripartite talk to sort out this issue. But let us first decide whether we ourselves can find out some sort of a formula or some sort of a structure on which this problem can be solved, and I will like from the Union Home Minister of State, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, this message to go that at this stage, and I think it is better even for the Central Government that at this stage let the State Government and the All Bodo Students' Union sit around the negotiating table, sort out the matters and thereafter take up the further strategy. We have never said that we will not sit around a negotiating table if the Central government's representative sits. After all, the very constitutional framework of the federal structure is there. The Prime Minister has made a public statement that the problem of the Bodos is a problem of the Assam Government to sort out. If this is a problem for us to sort out, at least the first effort to sort it out must be made by us. That is what we are asserting. I will like this House to make an appeal. In fact, Mr. Deputy-speaker, the one message that I would like to go from this House is not what I have spoken against the Central government or what Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev will speak against me. That is a political thing which we will keep it to ourselves. But one message should go, i.e. the word of condemnation against violence and the message that violence solves no problem. And the other is, let ABSU comes to the negotiating table and tries to sort out this problem. Sir, we are already in negotiation because so far as the ABSU is concerned, there are two groups—Upenu Brahma group and Ramshiary group. We are in negotiation with the Ramshiary group. There was also all-Party meeting in which I am happy that Mr. Samar Brahma Choudhary—his representative also participated. Congress-I also participated. After all, it is a State's problem and the AGP likes the cooperation of all parties—every right thinking man in this country to sort out this problem.

As I said, the AGP has given its utmost for tribal development and certain figures, I

will point out. As against the allocation of Rs. 46.11 crores in 1985-86 for the tribal sub-plan, the 1988-89 figure is 62.61 crores. Mr. Chintamani Jena has made a statement that the Chief Minister has said that the reservation policy will be removed. This is totally incorrect, as we stand for the reservation policy. In fact, no Chief Minister will be in a legal position to take away the Constitutional reservation that is allowed to the tribals. Therefore, my appeal, Mr. Deputy-speaker is this. I will not take much of your time, because many others will participate. I appeal that this House should unanimously condemn the violence and send the message that after all in a democratic polity, problems must be solved through negotiations. As has been said by Mr. Churchill, "Never to negotiate. Never negotiate, out of fear". Therefore, let us negotiate and try to sort out this problem on a negotiating table. I on behalf of my friends here will appeal to Upenu Brahma group to desist from violence, to give up violence and come to the negotiating table and try to find an amicable solution to the complex problem. If there is anything left which requires that Parliament or the Union Government can only take up, obviously those matters will be brought here. But let the first round of talks be between the State Government, the AGP Government and ABSU representatives.

I hope that my friend, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev who will no doubt deny but I will continue to assert—unfortunately in his eagerness to put the State Government into difficulty, is playing a role which he may be justified of doing as a Member of Parliament, if a party which is in opposition in the States but he should not Project that he is Union Home Minister and his role as Union Home Minister should be of much greater constructive responsibility that he is discharging now.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Sir, one of the most significant phenomena in the current phase of history is the eruption of ethnic problem in several parts of the world. Ethnic groups everywhere are struggling to establish their distinct identity and to find

adequate avenues for fulfilment of their social, economic, cultural and political aspirations. This is a natural course of history. At the same time, it is a challenge to professed ideals and principles of modern civilisation and our political system to find an appropriate answer to the problem without fragmentation of the stable, coherent and harmonious social fabric of any particular region.

The Bodo problem in Assam is one such problem. It has a long historical, social, economic and political background. It is not possible to go into all that in the course of this debate, nor perhaps this is the proper forum for an analytical discourse. Human history is a fascinating story of human migration. The only question one can ask is, who came when, at what point of time in history, to any particular part of the globe. The Bodos and other tribes in Assam came to that region from the North as well as the East 5,000 years ago. They belonged to the Tibeto-Burman family of the Mongolian race.

Among all the tribes settled in Assam and surrounding areas, the Bodos were the largest in population and also the strongest in the battle field. In course of time, they succeeded in establishing kingdoms and ruled over several parts of Assam until the Ahoms came from Thailand and conquered the whole of Brahmaputra valley up to Guwahati. The Bodos were not only beaten politically, but were gradually thrown to the background in all fields—social, economic and cultural. This happened practically to all the tribes living in Assam. All of them were peasants, but a large percentage were reduced to the status of either share-croppers or agricultural labourers in course of time. Very few had education and could find place in various avocations.

Most of these tribes have been able to preserve their distinct culture and some of them including the Bodos have succeeded in raising the status of their dialects into developed and recognised languages. Today, there are a large number of Bodo medium schools which were started in the

sixties as per the policy of the then Congress Government.

As in other States of India, the political problem of the tribes in Assam was also sought to be solved through the policy of reservation after independence. But late Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, the first Chief Minister of Assam could foresee that that policy alone would not solve the tribal problem of the hill districts and it was at his instance that the Sixth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution exclusively for the hill tribes of Assam. However, the Sixth Schedule ceased to satisfy the hill people as their education spread and political consciousness grew among them. They asserted their right to seek complete political identity and develop themselves according to their own genius. The result was the creation of Nagaland first and then Meghalaya and Mizoram as separate States. Arunachal followed suit and became an independent unit of the Union.

These developments had their repercussions among other tribes still living in Assam. The only difference in the two situations was that whereas Nagaland and Meghalaya were compact tribal areas, the Bodos and other tribes in Assam except the Karbis and North Kacharis were scattered in different parts of Assam. Still the tribes of Assam plains led by the Bodos started a movement for separate Union Territory under the title Udayachal to be located all along the northern border of Assam. A political party of their own was formed on February 27, 1967 called Plains Tribal Council of Assam. On May 20, 1967, the PTCA submitted a memorandum to the then President Zakir Hussain demanding creation of an autonomous region which demand was elevated in 1973 to a demand for Udayachal, a separate State.

Please do not confuse the ABSU with the AASU. The All Bodo Students' Union was actually formed on 15th February, 1967 before the PTCA came into existence and it was at their initiative that the PTCA was formed. When the All Assam Students'

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

Union launched a movement on the foreigners issue, the Bodo movement was relegated to the background. There starts the real story. The All Bodo Students' Union did not formally join the AASU movement but some of its leaders took active and leading part in the AASU movement. I would like to mention one thing now. Mr. Prem Singh Brahma was the most prominent among them. In fact he did join one of the delegations of AASU when the AASU delegation came to Delhi for discussions. Today, Mr. Prem Singh Brahma is one of the hardcore leaders of ABSU. The ABSU and the breakaway group of PTCA called the UTNLF raised their demand to a Tribal Homeland or Bodoland in order to include all plain tribes in the movement.

The dimension of the movement changed suddenly when in 1986. Mr. Upendranath Brahma was elected President of ABSU. Who is this Upendranath Brahma? Upendranath Brahma is reported to have taken lessons about launching a vigorous mass movement from the AASU leaders when he was in Guwahati University Hostel. He started a vigorous campaign among the tribals for a militant movement and the Bodos welcome him readily. The PTCA did not launch a militant movement. It was a peaceful and democratic movement. But Upendranath Brahma preached a militant movement. The Bodos welcomed him because they thought that the earlier leaders had betrayed them. It has to be noted that the PTCA movement did not resort to violence. But now the movement led by ABSU has not only turned violent but has created a grave situation in Assam. Their programmes clearly indicate that they have taken a cue from the AASU movement in all respects particularly the extremist section of the AASU. The AGP leaders should thank themselves for showing the way to the tribal students.

Shri Dinesh Goswami has mentioned something and I am answering him now. I must make it clear that I am totally opposed

to violence and to any further division of Assam. The Central Government and the Congress Party have made their position very very clear a number of times inside the House and outside the House also. Violence does not solve any problem, rather it creates more problems. Mahatma Gandhi has said this. Unhesitatingly, I condemn all acts of violence by the tribal militants, in particular violence against non-tribals and the Government property and this must be stopped. Violence must be stopped immediately by the Government. There is no doubt about this. The concept of Udayachal or a Tribal Homeland or Bodoland or whatever it is, is not practical or a feasible proposition. I am also opposed to the series of bandh calls given by ABSU imitating the AASU leadership and imitating the AASU techniques disrupting all normal life and even obstructing the supply lines of essential commodities of mass consumption. These programmes have only put the innocent people of the entire North-Eastern region to serious difficulties. And I am told that military supplies also have been affected by this programme.

The AGP Government have totally failed to tackle this problem. They treat this as a law and order problem and have let loose the police to commit atrocities in innocent tribal villagers including the old, aged, women and children. There are allegations of raping of minor girls by the police. It is a report published by the newspapers. He was saying that the militants indulged in violent act, he condemns this, he does not approve of it. But what about the police atrocities. He did not say a single word about the atrocities committed by the police.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have always taken a position that I am against any type of atrocities even by the police. And in some cases, enquires have been ordered about the police atrocities. This is a stand which I have taken right from the beginning of the Assam Movement and even today I take it and I believe that political problems cannot be solved merely through repression.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: At the beginning, they were complacent and refused to ask for central help in maintaining law and order. But later on, however, they cried to central help. And whatever help has been asked for has been given by the Government. I hope, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev will give the details of all the help they have given to the AGP Government to maintain law and order in this particular movement. He will give the details. I am not going into that. I have got the figures but I am not going into that.

The AGP had once condemned the Anti-Terrorists Act. But now in order to control law and order, they have gone to the extent of enforcing the TADA Act against the tribals. And still, in spite of this, they have failed to control the situation. Instead of apprehending the real culprits, they have engaged the police in torturing and harassing the innocent people. I can give a list, if I have the time, how many innocent tribals have been tortured or killed. By this, the AGP Government is provoking more resentment among the tribals and the situation has become much worse. I hope, the Government will give some details about all these things, if they like.

This is very important. The local administration of Udalguri Sub-division of Darrang District have even been engaged in setting the Muslims of Dalgaoon constituency against the tribals and a large number of houses have been reduced to ashes and both communities suffered. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Totally incorrect. We challenge this.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: On the spot investigations, we have found it entirely true. One Muslim leader Shri Abdul Zabbar and another tribal leader intervened and saved the situation. Otherwise, it would have turned into a serious communal riot. This is a report from 'The Statesman' which is an all-India paper. This is what they have done. Fortunately, it did not take a turn towards a communal riot. But the danger is still there.

There must be a thorough enquiry into this incident and the guilty officials must be punished.

The police force have become mentally so unbalanced that by mistake they killed one Santhal boy Mangal Murmu. They deported illegally a Rajbangshi lady named Nirmala Roy at mid night and threw her across the border. They kill two Nepali youth in Police firing. No wonder therefore that the local Santhals, the Rajbangshis and the Nepalis have not shown sympathy with the Bodo movement.

I am not giving all the details because I don't want to take the time of the House. I am giving only some instances. In my opinion this is not a law and order problem; but a political problem. It has to be tackled politically. The AGP Government should try to appreciate and meet the genuine grievances of the Bodos with sympathy and try to work out a solution through dialogue. They held some talks. The earlier talks with the Chief Minister in the month of June failed because firstly, there was a bungling by the AGP leaders and secondly because of the fact that a section of the AGP opposed it saying why should the Chief Minister try to come to a settlement with the Bodo leaders. Again I can quote the newspaper reports. I hope the Home Minister knows the full facts.

In mid October the All Bodo Students Union announced suspension of the agitation and asked for negotiations. There was no response from the AGP Government at all. That was the most opportune moment when the AGP Government should have come forward and held discussions. But Mr. P.K. Mohanta thought perhaps that that was a sign of weakness on the part of ABSU that they have suspended the agitation and called for talks. So there was no response.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: That was at the time of floods?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: In the middle of October?

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Yes, certainly.

SHRI BIPIN PAS DAS: Can't talks be held inspite of floods? If you interrupt me, I would tell you where were you during the floods time. I don't want to say that. Don't provoke me.

I understand that the State Government have now invited the ABSU leaders again for talks. And the latter, that is ABSU, have insisted on the presence of a central representative at the negotiating table. What is wrong in this demand of the ABSU that a central representative should be present at the negotiating table? I don't understand this. After all, the AGP leadership signed the Assam Accord not only with the State Government, but also with the Central Government. They must not forget this. In the Darjeeling problem, the Centre's participation helped Mr. Jyoti Basu in arriving at a settlement. Centre is helpful. Centre has helped in the Assam problem and the Centre has helped in the Darjeeling problem. If the ABSU insists that a central representative should be present there, what is wrong in their demand? I don't understand why this demand should not be accepted. There is no reason therefore why the ABSU's point of view cannot be accommodated in this particular regard.

I would conclude by making an appeal to both the sides. I would appeal to ABSU leaders to give up violence, come to the negotiating table and work out a reasonable and peaceful solution to their problems within the frame work of the Constitution; but without further division of Assam. I would also call upon the AGP Government to stop police atrocities straightway and try to solve this problem through political dialogue. If they cannot solve it and cannot put out the fire that is raging in Assam today, we, the country, the history will hold them responsible for the disastrous consequences that Assam would face.

SHRI RAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express

the views of my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), on the issue of agitation by the Bodos, on the demand of separate Bodo Land within the State of Assam.

Sir, It has come in a paper that the area demanded by the agitators is 28,478 Square K.M. and the population of this area is 61,37,914. Among them, the Scheduled Tribe population is 42,96,000. The percentage of the Bodo people—the agitators—in this area is most probably 50%. It may be more. There are people belonging to the Scheduled ~~tribe~~ communities like Rabha, Mising Lalong etc. The problem cropped up there because of the way the Central government has been tackling the problems of the tribals in the country. From the very beginning, the Sixth Schedule has been introduced in Assam. But the Central Government did not introduce that Schedule in that particular area. If it had been introduced in that area, such type of movement may not have been there. The Central Government did not do that.

The original Assam State had been divided into many States. Some States have not come up through non-violence, for example, Mizoram. It has become a full State now, as Central Government has gone into an agreement with Mr. Laldenga, in this matter. So, in this way, some group of people believe that when they could achieve through violence, what is wrong on the part of the Bodo students—the agitators? But our Party do not support this type of violence and we condemn such violence. We condemn the way the Bodo students operate their movement and we condemn how in the name of tackling this movement, the AGP Government did some excess. It is obvious when some law and order problem has cropped up, in the matter of tackling this issue, some excess may be there. From my experience, I can say, in tackling such type of problems in Tripura, some excess may have been there. But, I am not fully satisfied with the way the AGP Government in Assam in tackling the problem of tribals. If I am correct, the AGP Government had taken a decision that the Assamese language would

be compulsory in all the educational institutions. But there are other languages besides Assamese where medium of instruction in the institutions is Bengali and Bodo but they have made Assamese language as compulsory in all the institutions. I think it causes a blow to the sentiments of the Bodo speaking people. They funny thing is that the demands and the agitation by ABSU (All Bodo Students Union) is supported by AKKSU (All Khasi Karimganj Students Union). The President of this organisation is Mr. Pradip Dutta Roy. I want to draw your attention to April, 1989 issue of 'Alokat' where there is a photograph of Mr. Pradip Dutta Roy and Mr. Upendra Nath Brahma. There they are seen talking together to plan the future programme of this movement. So it is clear that the ABSU and AKKSU are moving together. AKKSU is represented by all-Bengali students and ABSU is represented by all tribal students. In our State the TUJS and TSF has been trying to throw away the Bengalis, naming them as foreigners, but in Assam these tribal students and Bengali students have come together to defeat the AGP Government and the Government at the Centre is trying to take political advantage of this present situation. They are trying to encourage this movement just to defeat the AGP government. I think this problem is not only that of AGP government but it is as well the problem of the Central Government. This problem may jeopardise national integration. If this movement goes on then it may destroy the unity and integrity of our country. This problem is not only for Bodo tribals. This problem is for all tribals, namely, Mizos, Nagas, etc. So I demand Central Government should come forward to form autonomous district councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution wherever it is possible throughout India and wherever there is concentration of tribals.

The other day I visited Maharashtra and attended the tribal conference there. I found in Maharashtra the tribal population is to the tune of 58 lakhs. At the conference they demanded formation of autonomous district

councils for the tribal people of Maharashtra under the Sixth Schedule. So Government should come forward to form autonomous district councils throughout the country wherever there are tribal concentrations. Government has formed some regional councils under the Fifth Schedule but these councils have proved to be very ineffective. If necessary Government should bring a Bill to amend the Sixth Schedule so that the provision could be introduced throughout the country. I would also request those who are associated with Bodo agitation to give up violence and come to the negotiating table. Central and State Governments should sit together. If our party is also invited to attend the sittings we are ready to join and, I hope, other Opposition parties will also agree to join. On the 17th or 18th April, 1989, I could not remember the exact date, the AGP Government called the Bodo Students Leaders to sit at the negotiation table but they did not turn up on the plea that the representative from the Central Government was not present. Where is the problem of the Central Government that they could not sit at the negotiation table? This problem is not only for the State Government. How has the Central Government dealt with this type of problem in our State? The TNV is the creation of the Central Government. It is because of the Central Government that TNV has been created. It is very clear. It has come in the paper also. Mr. Bijay Kumar Hrankhal, the Chief of TNV has been made the special guest in the function of 15th August, 1988. I may say that the Central Government should not give such an importance to this type of an extremist leader. I request the Central Government not to encourage them in this sway. I have seen Mr. Subhash Ghising being honoured. The Central Government is encouraging this type of extremist and secessionist movement. I charge the Central Government that they are creating these movements. They are the creators. I may tell the Central Government that it is now the appropriate time to sit together to solve this problem. You can invite other parties also to join and thus help us to solve this problem. In conclude with these words.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to Mr. Chintamani Jena for initiating the discussion on this important subject of Bodo Students Agitation in Assam. This is a very sensitive issue. I have had the benefit of hearing the two speeches made by Mr Bipinpal Das and Mr. Goswami. I do not belong to Assam. But we cannot think of our politics and memorable history, whatever changes and developments have taken place in the seven sisters of the north-eastern region, without Assam. Whatever it is, Assam has played its own role in history. My association with Assam is when I joined the Indian National Congress in the early 1940s in the student front of Congress inspired by Mr. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi of Assam. Although my field of activity was in the State of Manipur, at the organisational level, I have the opportunity to be associated with the leaders of different communities and parties in Assam. This credential enables me to speak on this subject with some conviction and confidence. This is a very important issue and it is very difficult to say a last word on this issue. The Bodo Students Movement as it is today, whatever be the history, whether it started in 1967 or it became militant during the last two years, can be looked at in two ways, namely, politically and merit-wise. All problems have to be solved. This is the policy of our Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Now, from the view of solving problems, I would like to make these observations. The history of communities as to when and where they have come up in this country has been dealt with in detail in the speech made by Mr. Bipinpal Das. We also had the opportunity to hear the speech made by Mr. Dinesh Goswami who had been my colleague in the party and well as in this House and whose speech was, to some extent, politically biased and, to some extent, objective. The leaders of Assam have reasons to say with anguish that theirs is a wounded State. The creation of Mizoram as a State, Meghalaya as a State, Nagaland as a State and the adjoining areas becoming small autonomous States are really affecting Assam State. But there have been compelling circumstances. In the case of Bodo

movement, there are a few very prominent features. In 1967, the All Plain Tribals Council started this, and it was just an expression of their sentiments. How soon after the takeover of the Government of Assam by AGP did this movement become militant and violent? This is a very important question. When this movement became militant, the Chief Ministers of the neighbouring States, politicians, public leaders all reacted to it for good reasons. For going to Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya etc. there is no other way except to pass through Assam. If the Assam roadways are stopped, all the other States would be affected. Naturally, we have every right to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister for intervention in this matter so that the political crisis and the economic crisis that have overtaken the entire North-East today are found some quick remedy.

Side by side, we have also to find a solution to the question of treatment of the tribals at par with the rest of other citizens in the State of Assam. The Bodo community as has been stated very authentically by Shri Das, is one of the most ancient community in the North-East. Our historical information is that whenever Manipur kings raised any war or battle or cultivated friendship with neighbouring States and nations on the western side, there was mention of Kasaris, which was the other name of the Bodos. They were, therefore, historically very important.

After the independence, according to the policy laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and that has been incorporated in the Constitution and implemented by Panditji, his successors, we have taken care of the tribal interests; the Congress organization, the Congress Party, wherever they have been, have taken care of that. Now, in this background, I would like to pose a question, what is the political outlook or the communal outlook of the AGP? Can it see Assam as a whole irrespective of tribes or non-tribes like the Congress organization?

I am in agreement with Dinesh Goswami and other leaders that there should be no further bifurcation of Assam.

The Centre has also indicated its policy not to further bifurcate Assam. But only saying is not enough. We have to spell out and implement certain policies. What is the basic policy of the AGP towards this? What is the basic distinction between the policy of the Congress Government earlier in Assam, and what is the policy of the present Government in relation to the tribals and the small minority groups? Certainly, there is a basic difference. That has been prominently pronounced. I do not know, whether AGP leaders will take it to their heart and take corrective measures. It is absolutely correct that there is a basic difference between the policy of the AGP and the Congress party Government in the matter of seeing the people of Assam, tribals and non-tribals, comprehensively. That is one factor which has led to the present militant attitude of the Bodos. Nevertheless, I don't wish to say that this militant attitude or the domination of violence in this movement is something which is good. I certainly oppose it because I belong to a party which is totally opposed to the violence of any kind. But we have to see why these Bodo students have suddenly become militants. They cannot see eye to eye with the State Government. They have no confidence in that Government and naturally they have to invite the Prime Minister.

In this regard, I would like to appeal to the AGP Government including Mr. Goswami, the Chief Minister, Mr. Mohanta and his colleagues that they should not stand on prestige and they should invite the intervention of Centre just as they did during the AASU movement. The Centre has never stood on prestige. When the AASU refused to take to Mr. Saikia, the Centre rushed towards the State for the help. At that time, AGP did not demand a separate State and the problem was not as serious as it is now. It is a problem which should be solved within the Constitution and within the normal framework. Now, the issue has gone beyond a certain limit where Central intervention is called for. So, in this regard the AGP Government should not stand on prestige. As Shri Dinesh Goswami just now said, there should be condemnation of violence and

that they should come to the table for a dialogue.

The other point that I would like to mention is about the behaviour of the Government in taking action through the police force. I belong to a State where these insurgent activities have been going on for the last so many decades and when the police is in action, they commit mistakes; I don't say atrocities. These mistakes are committed and even innocent persons are killed in these actions. But invariably in my State or in other adjoining States where insurgency takes place the State Government inquire into the whole matter and an ex gratia grant is paid to the innocent persons who have been killed in such incidents. I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister whether the State Government of Assam has ordered for any such inquiry and, if so, whether they have been able to find out as to whether the innocent persons who were killed by mistake in the police firing have been compensated for. I would like to have this information from the Hon. Minister and if that has not been done, I would like to appeal to the AGP Government to do this. This is the need of the hour because we have to create confidence among the people.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: An inquiry has been made in this regard and I will try to get the figures.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Mr. Goswami mentioned that the AGP Government tried to help the people by supplying food grains and other essential commodities during this movement. I don't want to go into the detail. I belong to the most badly affected State. We do not have any crop in our area and everything comes from either Gauwahati or from Assam. I will give you one example. The target for the movement of foodgrains for one month is generally one lakh eighty thousand metric tonnes. During the month of March and a part of April, the movement is short of target. In the last 10 days of the month of April, only 35,000 metric tonnes have been moved. It means that the dead-

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

lock is so big that it will be difficult for the transport authorities to fulfil this target. When the trains are cancelled or other modes of transport are cancelled, the essential commodities are not moved properly and therefore, we cannot say that the movement is satisfactory. Cachar Valley from where our hon. Minister also hails is an affected area. Not only Assam, but many other States such as Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal are also affected.

18.00 hrs.

In order to stop this crisis, the Centre, the State Government as well as the ABSU should sit across the table and discuss the issue so that an effective dialogue can take place to solve the problem. This is how we look at the situation. Thank you Sir.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-
OUDHURY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Deputy
Speaker Sir, at the outset I would like to
extend my thanks to hon. members Shri
Jena, Shri Rawat, Shri Naik and others who
have raised this discussion under Rule 193.

As referred to by many hon. members,
I belong to the Bodo community and I repre-
sent that particular area of Kokrajhar where
trouble is brewing. So, I appeal to you, Mr.
Deputy Speaker, to give me enough time to
ventilate my feelings and grievances.

Sir, the basic question is not the division
of any particular State either in the form of
Bodoland or in the form of Udayachal. The
basic question is the quest of the tribal for
identity. The tribals want to preserve their
identity and the plains tribals of Assam have
demanded the right of self-determination.
Shri Bipin Pal Das has referred to the history
of the Bodos and so many things have been
said about the Bodos, their influence and
their importance. But unfortunately, plains
tribals of Assam who are quite substantial in
number and in fact in whose cradle the
Assamese language and culture have de-
veloped and nourished are being neglected

today. These tribals live in the plains of
Assam and that is why they are known as the
plains tribals of Assam. For very clear rea-
sons, these plains tribals were kept outside
the purview of the Sixth Schedule which has
provisions for the administration of Tribal
areas in Assam and the Fifth Schedule
which is applicable for all the tribal areas
other than Assam in the country. Why were
these plains tribals excluded from the pur-
view of both the fifth and Sixth Schedules of
our Constitution? The reason put forward
during the days of the Constituent Assembly
was that the tribals living in the plains of
Assam had lost their language, culture and
identity and by and large assimilated into the
mainstream of Assam. Unfortunately, this
was a completely false picture painted by
those representatives who represented
Assam in the Constituent Assembly in those
days of our Constitution-making. History is a
proof and the present situation is a proof that
the tribals have not lost their identity. Nor are
they assimilated into the mainstream of
Assam. Rather, they are preserving their
distinct identity and they are going to pre-
serve their distinct identity. That is why to-
day, the tribals have demanded separate
administrative arrangement under the name
of Udayachal or the Bodo Students have
demanded creation of Bodo land out of
Assam. Then why did those people who
represented Assam in the Constituent As-
sembly painted a false picture? Because
they wanted that tribals should perish so that
in the coming days, Assamese Society could
flourish. If you go back to history you will find
that Assamese is an orthodox assimilation of
certain original tribals of Assam. It is not an
original tribe or an original community like
the Bodos or the Bengalis or the Oriyas or
Manipuris and so on. So, they thought that if
they can suppress these tribals and create
such conditions where they will be suffo-
cated and compelled to die in favour of
Assamese society, then Assamese society
will flourish. That is the reason why they had
given a false picture, managed to mislead
the nation and kept the plains tribal outside
the purview of both Fifth and Sixth Sched-
ules. It is a well known fact that apart from
genocide, the surest way to destroy the

people is to separate them from its area or to destroy the compactness of that area and snatch away their language and culture. These areas were not listed in the Fifth and Sixth Schedules as tribal areas because the Leaders' intention was to shatter the tribal population. Though this conspiracy was hatched out, yet the political leaders could not totally ignore the reality and that is why they had to declare the tribal populated areas as tribal belts and blocks to protect the tribals' interest in land. And they created special provisions by restricting transfer of land-alienation of land—under Assam Land and Revenue (Regulation) Act of 1885. Today, there are as many as 45 tribal belts and blocks throughout the length and breadth of Assam. If tribals are not concentrated and if they do not have their own area, then how these 45 tribal belts and blocks could be created?

My friend Mr. Goswami was referring about the tribal concentration and computed the percentage as per 1975 census.

Firstly, this census in which most enumerators were non-tribals was not conducted very correctly. We can show hundreds of tribal villages—cent per cent tribal villages—which have been shown as completely non-tribal Assamese speaking people. What about those tribal belts and blocks? What were the criteria for declaring tribal belts and blocks? One of the criteria is the percentage of tribal population. Its minimum percentage should be 50 percent and wherever there are at least 50 per cent tribal population, those areas only would be declared as tribal belts and blocks. So, the very fact that those areas are recognised as tribal belts and blocks is a sufficient proof that they are tribal-dominated and tribal concentrated areas. If tribal belts and blocks could be created on the basis of tribal majority, then why this Sixth Schedule could not be extended to tribal areas, which were recognised by the Revenue Department of the Assam government, as tribal concentrated areas? Because, the dominant society has a vested interest in tribal areas, in the tribal vote, in tribal wealth, and in tribal agricultural

produce. They wanted to just shut them off and destroy the tribal identity.

So, now if the Government of Assam takes a plea that certain areas are not tribal concentrated areas and that their concentration is only two per cent, five per cent or nine per cent, then, how were these tribal belts and blocks declared as tribal belts or blocks, on the basis of concentration of tribal population, on the basis more than 50 per cent tribals inhabit there, and today how are they reduced to two per cent or nine per cent? When this Land and Revenue Regulation Act of 1885 had provided laws restricting transfer of land from tribal to non-tribals how could these non-tribal people infiltrate the tribal areas and reduce these more than 50 per cent tribals into two per cent or nine per cent? Because, all these years the Government—no matter whether it is the Congress Government or the AGP Government, — which has been led by the dominant society—instead of protecting the tribal land, connived with illegal settlers and encroachers to destroy all such tribal areas. This has been the history. These tribal blocks and belts as they stand today are reduced to tribal minority areas. This very fact emphasises the urgent need for giving special protection to tribal areas, and the government of India and the Government of Assam are equally committed to protect the tribal areas.

In the Assam Accord, under Clause 10, the Central Government and the State Government have agreed to implement the tribal belts and blocks and special rules and regulations or laws have been enacted to protect the tribal interests, to implement them in letter and spirit. If these land and revenue laws are strictly implemented, then we will find that 90 per cent or even 99 per cent of the non-tribal settlers are either illegal encroachers or illegal settlers. So, if these laws specially created to protect the tribal areas are implemented then the non-tribal encroachers are liable to be evicted. The Government of India and the Government of Assam are bound by their commitment to implement them and eject the non-tribals.

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So, the plea that there are no areas where even district councils could be implemented or instituted is completely baseless. Unfortunately, when we are all trying to create a congenial atmosphere invite the militant All Bodo Students Union, led by Upen Brahma to the discussion table at this moment, the Chief Minister of Assam has been reported to have stated in Naogong recently that not to speak of creation of a Bodoland but even in Kokrajhar the district councils cannot be extended. I do not know whether this is correct reporting. I wish this is not correct reporting. But if it is correct reporting instead of creating a congenial atmosphere, it will rather harden the attitude of the All Bodo Students Union. And, when in such a fluid state the Chief Minister indulges in making this kind of statements, he cannot blame the All Bodo Students' Union for becoming very very apprehensive about the attitude of the AGP.

Well, I belong to the Plains Tribal Council of Assam. We started this movement in 1967 and we have been participating in every election. In every election, creation of a separate State for tribals was the issue. Every time this issue was raised. I was elected in the Assam Assembly. This time I have been elected to Lok Sabha. This was the issue on which we fought our election. People voted us. Defeated AGP and Congress candidate. I could get elected on the ticket of Plain Tribal Council of Assam. It is a recognised political party. We have got our own reserve symbol. We have been raising this issue, but we have been trying to achieve our goal through democratic means. We have never subscribed to violence. We are still opposing violence. As a consequence of that, till now as many as twenty-two members of Plain Tribal Council of Assam were killed by militant ABSU activists. In spite of this, we have not given up our principle. We are paying the price for the principle we stand for. People say that we betrayed the cause of plain tribals. But we did not. That is not the correct statement. In the year 1983, after the violent elections we

have had in Assam and the massacre of Nalae and Gohpur, the then madam Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Assam on 10th March, 1983. We had the privilege of meeting her in the guest house No. 1, Jawahar Nagar, Guwahati. I would like to put it in the records. She told us, I quote: "I accept your philosophical concept of Udayachal, but tell me what is the geographical concept of Udayachal. You have not been able to pinpoint in which area you want this Udayachal". Mr. P.P. Nair, who was the then Special Secretary, Home, accompanied Madam Prime Minister. She introduced him to us and asked him to enlighten us as to how to prepare a note showing the geographical concept of Udayachal. We had two hour discussion with him and after that, on 17th May 1983, we submitted our note to the Government of India. At least we could formally get the reaction of the Government of India in a written reply. I do not want to narrate all these things here as you are constantly ringing the bell.

After the 1985 elections, I come to Lok Sabha on 22nd April 1986, a huge number of PTCA volunteers paraded in the street of Delhi and staged a demonstration near the Boat Club in Delhi. We met Rashtrapathi, the Home Minister, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot and a few Central leaders. After that, on 27th November 1986, for the first time the Plain Tribal Council of Assam organised 12 hour rail roko programme. As many as two lakh volunteers participated in that rail roko programme in different spots throughout the proposed Udayachal area. When this massive participation was reported, the Home Minister Mr. Buta Singh proposed for a tripartite discussion to sort out the issue. I am grateful to the Central Government that Shri Buta Singh proposed this tripartite discussion. Then the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, wrote to the Assam Government. But for reasons best known to them, AGP State Government became very apprehensive. They did not give time for a tripartite discussion. Then in 87 ABSU had started demanding their motherland and it started launching its programme. In the meanwhile, PTCA had a

series of agitational programmes. But even then the AGP State Government did not give us time for a tripartite discussion. At last in the year 88, at the instance of the Governor of Assam, Shri Bhishma Narayan Singh, we could get the date for a tripartite discussion. And a tripartite discussion was held on 17 May, 1988 at Guest House No. 1 in Dispur. The then State Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Addl. Secretary (Home), Special Joint Secretary (Home) represented Government of India. The Chief Minister, Home Minister, Revenue Minister and a few other Ministers including Chief Secretary, DGP and Home Commissioner represented the Government of Assam. There we agreed upon two points. No. 1 is that the plains tribals' problem is a political problem and it should be solved politically. Secondly, to find out an acceptable solution, a series of negotiations should continue. One month after 17th May, of 1988 a second sitting was to be convened by the Government of Assam. We gave them free hand about the date and the venue. We told them that we had no reservation about the date and venue. Whereever you call we are prepared to participate. But unfortunately, things took a different turn because soon after that there was a change in the Home Ministry here. In place of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, the present Minister, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev had joined. When Mr. Dev joined, AGP Government became much more apprehensive as a result of which the second sitting never took place. So my contention is this. If the State Government of Assam continued the exercise of negotiations and discussions, then perhaps, ABSU, whether it is instigated by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev by some other force or supported by Naxalites or may be given help by extraneous forces because lot of reports are coming like that—I do not know whether these are facts or not—perhaps, ABSU would not have the chance to go the militant way to take to violence. Unfortunately, AGP Government did not like to continue that exercise. It stopped it. For that reason, I hold AGP Government responsible for the escalation of situation in Bodo areas. What I feel is that we should not take this Bodo issue as

a plea to fulfil one's political vendatta. It should not be used as an opportunity to express venom against each other because this is a very vital issue. This is not a question of Bodos only, this is a question of desire for preservation of identity by tribals. Apart from that, it involves so many other questions also. It involves the question of identity, it involves the question as to which method is more effective in the present day India whether it is the peaceful, non-violent and democratic way or whether it is the violent and the militant way? Which one is more effective? We must look at this problem from this point of view because the future of any tribal or ethnic movements depend upon solution of this problem, if militant people are given recognition, then immediately it will give encouragement to militancy elsewhere, may be it is in Jharkhand, may be it is in Uttarakhand, may be it is in Sikkim and Manipur also. My hunch is that ethnic problem is going to erupt in Manipur and Sikkim also because the Sikkim tribal people are not feeling safe. They want that there should be some special provision to protect the interests of the Lepchas. The Manipur hill tribals are also feeling that either the Sixth Schedule or some sort of arrangement should be provided to protect the interests of the tribals. So, this involves many questions. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India as well as the Government of Assam that this should not be looked into as a law and order problem only. It should not be looked from the point of view whether it will give political advantage to this group or to that group, it should be viewed from national perspective. I feel that violence should not be indulged in. Once the violent or militant groups are recognised, then we will have no excuse not to recognise other militant groups that will be active in other parts of the country. Whether we should indulge in violence or not, that question of principle or method does not appeal to people who are pitted against the wall. Tribals are fitted against the wall. So, the question whether we should indulge in violence or not, does not appeal to them. What appeals to them is whether they will be provided with some sort of arrangement whereby they can survive or

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they can preserve their ethnic identity. So, my point is that this is not a question of further bifurcation of Assam; this is a question of giving the right of self-determination to tribals. As Mr. Bipin Pal Das has said, this is not the question of Bodos only or this is not the question of India tribals only, today, all over the world, the indigenous people are taking a new stand and the United Nations is actively considering what standard, what special protection, what special rights should be given to them. You know very well, Sir, that the United Nations' Working Group on Indigenous Peoples is now having its session and they are going to have another session in the coming August also in Geneva. I appeal through you, Sir, to the Government of India that they should send tribal representatives to United Nations (Geneva) to attend the session of the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples which is actively considering what should be the special right conferred on tribals or on indigenous people.

Sir, I had the privilege to attend one of the Working Group meetings in the United Nations in the year 1987. There I had the privilege to intervene and submit that the concept of self-determination is inbuilt in our relationship with nature and with one another, both as individuals and as groups. It is fundamental, related and consequential. Just as we find a relationship with the sun, the moon and the universe, the change of season and its reflections in nature and in relationship with human beings, so also the concept of self-determination has in itself rhythm, a balance and excellence and conscience. It means to achieve harmony, cohesion with other groups in the country so that in a peaceful atmosphere even the eth-

nic minorities and the weaker sections of the population can preserve the geographical boundary or territory and maintain their distinct ethnic identity and that way help attaining the dignity and self-respect, attaining the highest standard of civilization. The self-determination also impose a sense of self-discipline. It is a principle of 'live and let live'. So, don't try to intervene in the right of self-determination.

I have got many things to say, but there is no time. But before I conclude, I want to put forward some suggestions. Now it has become a prestige issue for the Government of Assam and for the All Bodo Students' Union. The All Bodo Students Union will not participate in the discussion unless the Central Government is invited. The State Government does not want the presence of Central Government and it wants to sort out the problem in between the All Bodo Student's Union and the State Government. This way if they stick to their stand, they will never meet like a pair of parallel rails. so, I would like to give one suggestion here that let a Parliamentary delegation comprising the members of all political parties and groups with specific responsibility, with even specific terms of reference go there and study the problem and suggest what measures the Central Government or the State Government should adopt to solve this problem. With this suggestion, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, April 20, 1989/
Chaitra 30, 1911 (Saka)*